



## RE M I N D E R

ROLE OF EUROPEAN MOBILITY AND ITS IMPACTS  
IN NARRATIVES, DEBATES AND EU REFORMS

# Patterns of Migration in the European Union

## WORKING PAPER

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## REMINDER

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#### **Working Paper**

Authors: Katrin Marchand, Veronika Fajth, Zachary Strain, Clotilde Mahé, Melissa Siegel

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## Introduction

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The consequences of the right to free movement in the European Union (EU) for countries of origin and destination and their respective societies, labour markets, and social systems cannot be effectively discussed without having a good understanding of the patterns and dynamics of intra-EU migration in the first place. The principle of freedom of movement between different Member States is used by many EU citizens to seek better opportunities, to join or form their family, to further their education, or to move for several other reasons.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, for Third Country Nationals (TCNs), entering the EU, or rather the Schengen area, in the first place is an initial step towards possible intra-EU migration in the future. In addition, the differences across the EU28 countries in terms of economic, political, social, and cultural conditions, along with the political environment in which migration within the EU takes place, can be main factors causing, but also limiting, migration within the EU.

As a consequence of events and trends related to the expansion of the EU, the transition agreements, and the economic crisis in 2008, the attention paid to intra-EU migration has grown considerably in the last decade.<sup>2</sup> In addition, studies on selected, often singular, migration corridors enrich the evidence that exists on mobility within the EU28 region.<sup>3</sup> Overall, however, these studies are not able to expand the knowledge base on the migration trajectories within the EU28 of EU citizens and TCNs. A more specific focus on migration pathways of both groups is therefore needed. More generally, it is important that more evidence on intra-EU migration is generated, which highlights the different aspects of such migration, many of which are less often talked about and, therefore, also less well understood at present. Developing a better and more comprehensive understanding of intra-EU migration is therefore important as it may ultimately allow for a better grasp of the ways in which migration between EU28 countries can be beneficial to address current and

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<sup>1</sup> Work Package 3 of the REMINDER project aims to analyse the determinants of intra-EU migration and discusses these different factors in more detail. For more information see <https://www.reminder-project.eu/publications/work-packages/wp3-determinants-of-migration/>

<sup>2</sup> For example, Frigyes Ferdinand Heinz and Melanie Ward-Warmedinger, 'Cross-Border Labour Mobility within an Enlarged EU', ECB Occasional Paper (Frankfurt: European Central Bank, 2006); Meghan Benton and Milica Petrovic, 'How Free Is Free Movement? Dynamics and Drivers of Mobility within the European Union' (Brussels: Migration Policy Institute Europe, 2013); Dawn Holland et al., 'Labour Mobility within the EU - The Impact of Enlargement and the Functioning of the Transitional Arrangements' (London: National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2011); Mikkel Barslund et al., 'Labour Mobility in the EU: Dynamics, Patterns and Policies', *Intereconomics* 49, no. 3 (2014): 116–58.

<sup>3</sup> For example, Tim Elrick and Oana Ciobanu, 'Migration Networks and Policy Impacts: Insights from Romanian–Spanish Migrations', *Global Networks* 9, no. 1 (2009): 100–116; Torben Krings et al., 'Polish Migration to Ireland: "Free Movers" in the New European Mobility Space', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 39, no. 1 (2013): 87–103.



potential future challenges faced by individual, several, or all Member States in terms of demographic change and economic factors.

With this in mind, this paper aims to map the patterns and dynamics of migration within the EU28 of both those native to the EU as well as those coming from outside the region. It does not aim to provide any answers to what the potential of intra-EU migration may be in relation to, for example, demographic change. Instead, it brings together data in a structured way which, to the knowledge of the authors, has not been done before. As such, it aims to serve as a starting point for more research on intra-EU migration.

In providing these insights into the patterns of migration in the EU, three definitions of migration are considered to analyse the different trends: citizenship (EU28 citizens versus TCNs), country of birth (migrants born in the EU28 versus migrants born in third countries), and country of previous or next residence depending on whether immigration or emigration is the focus. Trends captured by the different measures differ in some instances, which is important when it comes to further research and policy-making on intra-EU migration. All of the descriptive analysis conducted for this paper is based on existing data that allows the mapping of patterns and dynamics of geographical mobility within the EU among both EU citizens and TCNs.

The rest of this paper is structured as follows. The next section provides some methodological notes explaining the sources and how this paper is intended to be used. Following this, Sections A and B present trends and dynamics of intra-EU migrant stocks and flows respectively. In doing so, an aggregated picture is first provided before going to the country-level for both immigration and emigration statistics. These sections conclude with insights into bilateral intra-EU migrant stocks in Section A and bilateral intra-EU migration flows in Section B. Following these EU28-wide discussions, the following sections zoom in to explore stocks and flows in five of the key migration countries within the EU28. These countries are Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (UK). The paper concludes with a brief summary of the main identified patterns and trends of intra-EU migration, and implications for research and policy. Attached to the paper are several appendices, which provide access to all the data used throughout the paper.



## Methodological notes

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The analysis on patterns of intra-EU migration conducted for this paper is based on a variety of existing data sources. Another, complimentary component of Work Package 2 of the REMINDER project aims to identify and map relevant data sources and to assess the degree to which they are able to inform about intra-European mobility.<sup>4</sup> Based on this exercise, informed choices were made on the data that was used to provide the information in this paper considering the respective strengths and weaknesses of different sources and their complementarities. This section provides an overview of the used sources and discusses how this document, as well as the accompanying appendices, are intended to be used.

Generally, the data that was used to calculate and report indicators on intra-EU migration used in this paper is largely based on Eurostat's online database on population statistics.<sup>5</sup> Specifically, the most recent Eurostat data on migration stocks and flows for the EU28 countries was used specifically in Sections A, B, C, and D of this paper (data is most recent as of January 2019). When presenting data on migrant stocks from this source, the data is always referring to 2017. In addition, data for the last four years (2014 to 2017) was included to identify any changes over this time period. In the case of migration flows, on the other hand, the most recent available data is for 2016. Again, trends over time are also considered; here for the time period 2013 through 2016.

This data does, however, have some shortfalls<sup>6</sup> and, as such, there are also gaps in what is presented throughout this paper as well as in the data contained in the appendices. There were some instances where it was possible to effectively fill gaps with other well-known sources of data on migration by UNDESA and the OECD. This was possible in two cases for migration corridors, where a country-to-country level breakdown of information was often missing. Firstly, the 2017 UNDESA migration stock data was used to fill in 2017 bilateral stocks defined by country of birth, and all countries for which this was used had country-of-birth based data in UNDESA. Discrepancy of definitions should therefore not be a major issue in this case. OECD data on the inflow of foreign nationals (2013-2015) was used for citizenship-based flow corridors for 2013 through 2015. This data is consistently citizenship-based and, as such, a good compliment to the Eurostat data. One issue with it is, however, that this data only captures *foreign* nationals; return migration is therefore missing. Still, it filled some significant gaps in the Eurostat data; in particular the case of Germany as a receiving country.

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<sup>4</sup> See the Mapping Paper "*Monitoring migration within the EU with existing data*" for more information on this. Available at <https://www.reminder-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/D2.1-with-cover.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography-migration-projections/migration-and-citizenship-data/database>

<sup>6</sup> For example, data on immigration flows by country of birth is lacking for several countries. The Mapping paper mentioned in the previous footnote, provides an overview of further gaps in existing data as well as recommendations for improving data on intra-EU migration.



Another case of mixed sources within one table was applied where residence-based emigration data was obtained by mirroring residence-based immigration data. In this case, all data still comes from Eurostat. This method was mostly used for residence-based flow corridor data. Similarly, aggregated emigration data, which was missing for stocks in particular, was obtained by aggregating bilateral country-to-country level immigrant stocks. These cases are clearly indicated in the tables in the respective appendix.

The following table details the sources used in Sections A and B of the paper. The sources used for the country case studies in Sections C through E are further summarized in a table provided in Appendix F.

**Table 1: Data Sources**

Type of Data		Source	Name of database	Reference in this paper
<b>Stock data</b>	Citizenship-based data	Eurostat	Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship (migr_pop1ctz)	Eurostat_migr_pop1ctz
	Country of birth-based data	Eurostat	Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth (migr_pop3ctb)	Eurostat_migr_pop3ctb
		UNDESA	International migrant stock (by destination and origin), 2017 revision	UNDESA_migr_stocks
<b>Flow data</b>	Citizenship-based data	Eurostat	Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship (migr_imm1ctz)	Eurostat_migr_imm1ctz
		Eurostat	Emigration by age group, sex and citizenship (migr_emi1ctz)	Eurostat_migr_emi1ctz
		OECD	Permanent immigrant inflows (of foreigners) (years used: 2013, 2014, 2015)	OECD_ctz
	Country of birth-based data	Eurostat	Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth (migr_imm3ctb)	Eurostat_migr_imm3ctb
		Eurostat	Emigration by age group, sex and country of birth (migr_emi4ctb)	Eurostat_migr_emi4ctb
	Residence-based data	Eurostat	Immigration by age group, sex and country of previous residence (migr_imm5prv)	Eurostat_migr_imm5prv
			Emigration by age group, sex and country of next usual residence (migr_emi3nxt)	Eurostat_migr_emi3nxt

All of the figures and tables contained in the main body of this paper are based on these data sources and the tables generated based on them. These are available in the appendices that accompany this paper. At the beginning of each section that contains data, there will be information referencing these appendices and including an indication of the specific tables that are referenced in that section.

Throughout the paper a colour-coding system is applied to indicate the type of data used in any figures and tables. The tables in the Appendix, on the other hand, are kept plain, but clearly labelled to indicate what data they contain respectively, along with the codes included in the table above. The purpose of this is firstly that it ensures consistency across the paper. Data presenting the different definitions will always be the same colour, so when multiple metrics are included in the same graph, it is clear which observation is showing what metric. Secondly, it will ease browsing through the paper and the many figures included to find the type of data one is looking for.

The colour code uses the following logic:

	Immigration/ emigration by citizenship	Immigration/ emigration by country of birth	Immigration by country of previous residence	Emigration by country of next residence
Stocks				
Flows				

Any maps used to visualize data throughout the paper are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on these maps are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by Maastricht University.

## I. Patterns of intra-EU migration: overview

### A. Stocks of intra-EU migrants

#### A.1. Total stocks of intra-EU migrants

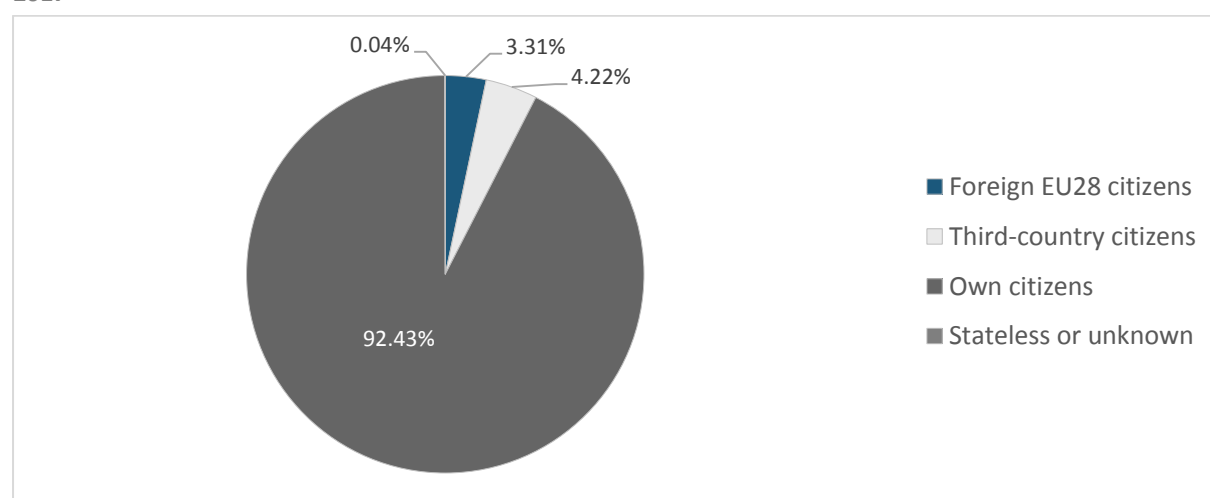
As discussed in the introduction, migration can be measured using different definitions to identify who is considered to be a migrant. In particular, this is the case when it comes to using the country of citizenship versus the country of birth as the criteria on the basis of which migrants are defined. Therefore, this first section provides an overview of the total stock of (intra-EU) migrants in the EU28, taking into account both definitions in turn. The aggregated stocks of migrants in the EU28 are presented for migrants from other EU28 countries as well as from third countries. In doing so, the migrant stocks are seen in absolute terms as well as in relation to the native and/or total population. In addition, some demographic characteristics of the migrant stock according to both definitions are discussed. While the focus is on the most recent available data, in this case 2017, trends over the years 2014 through 2017 are also considered.

##### a. Analysis by citizenship of residents

(Corresponding tables in Appendix A: A.1.1.a, A.1.2.a)

Firstly, by measure of citizenship, the vast majority of residents in the EU28 countries are nationals of the country in which they live. Foreign national residents made up 7.5% of the residents in the EU in 2017. More specifically, about 3.3% of residents held the citizenship of another EU28 country (16.9 million); while 4.2% held that of a third country (21.6 million) (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Breakdown of residents in EU28 countries (citizenship, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2017



The available data allows further disaggregation of the stocks by sex and age group (see Figure 2 for both). Looking at the gender of immigrants defined by their citizenship, the data shows that males are slightly overrepresented among both foreign EU28 and third country residents. Men represent 48.9% of the total population, but 50.3% among those with another EU28 nationality and 50.8% among TCNs. In contrast, the share of females among the total population is 51.1%, and 49.7%, and 49.2% respectively for these two immigrant groups.

In terms of the age distribution, the data indicates that a large share of the migrant stocks are of working age. For example, the share of 30 to 44 years old among the total EU28 population is 20.2% and among the countries' own citizens it is 19.3%. Among nationals of other EU28 countries, on the other hand, it is 32.2% and among TCNs even 32.4%; the largest age group respectively. In contrast, the share of the group 65 and older among the total population is 19.4% and only 9.6% among foreign EU28 citizens and 6.9% among TCNs. And the largest age group among the natives is that between 45 and 64 years.

**Figure 2: Sex and age breakdown by of residents in EU28 countries (citizenship, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2017**

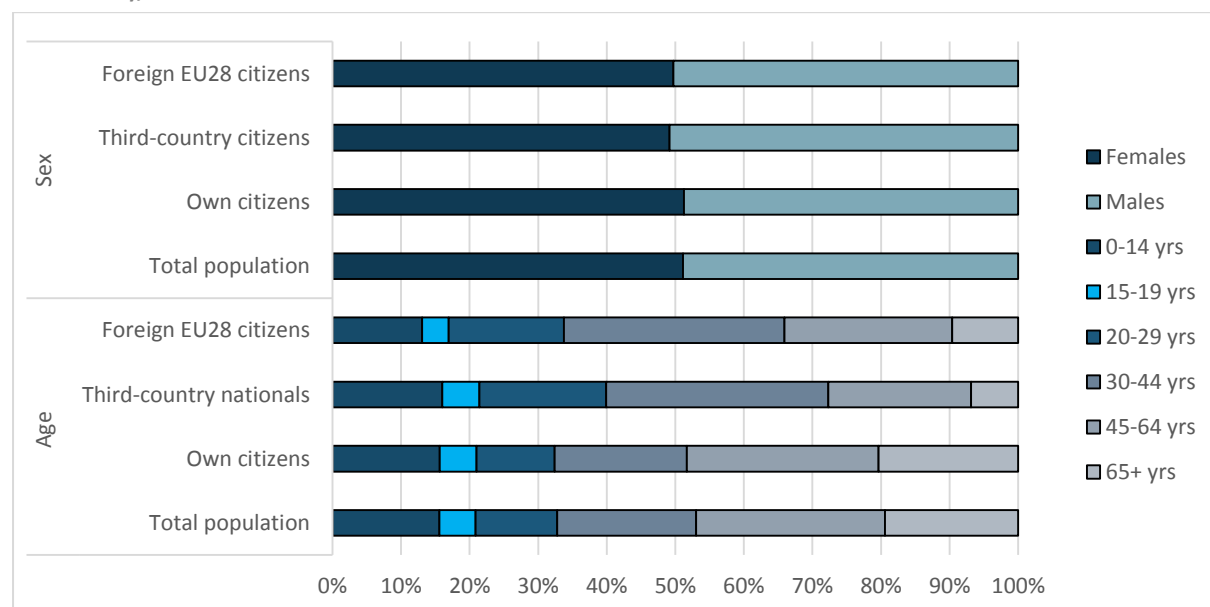


Table 2 shows that in absolute and relative terms both groups - EU28 nationals and TCNs residing in EU28 countries - have slowly been growing over the past few years, mirroring overall total population growth in the EU during the period 2014 through 2017. In 2014, the shares were at 2.8% and 3.8% for EU28 nationals and TCNs, respectively, slowly but steadily increasing to the 3.3% and 4.2% shares in 2017.

Table 2: Breakdown of residents in EU28 countries (citizenship, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2014-2017

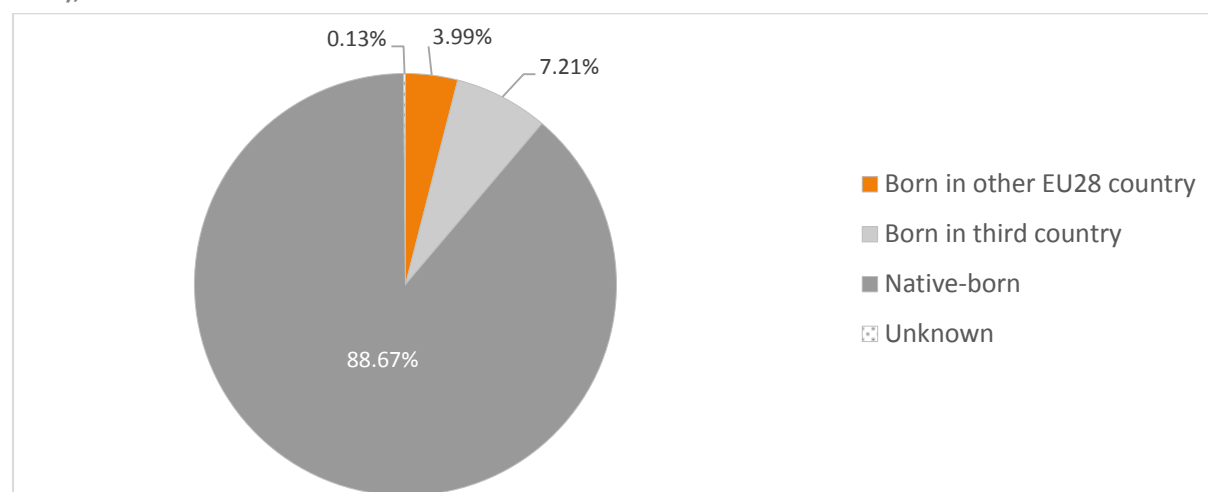
Year	Resident foreign EU28 citizens	Resident third-country citizens	Total population (EU28)
2014	14,423,789 2.8%	19,468,483 3.8%	507,011,330 100.0%
2015	15,305,335 3.0%	19,762,664 3.9%	508,540,103 100.0%
2016	16,090,172 3.2%	20,746,568 4.1%	510,277,177 100.0%
2017	16,944,884 3.3%	21,583,107 4.2%	511,522,671 100.0%

*b. Analysis by country of birth of residents*

(Corresponding tables in Appendix A: A.1.1.b, A.1.2.b)

Looking next at the residents in EU28 countries based on their country of birth, the trends look similar to those based on country of citizenship. While the majority of residents was born in the country in which they live now, the share of individuals born in another EU28 country is at 4.0% (20.4 million). The share of residents born outside of the EU28 (36.9 million), on the other hand, is 7.2%; indicating that using this measure for migrants results in higher absolute numbers of migrants from both within and outside of the EU as well as a higher relative share of migrants among the total population.

Figure 3: Breakdown of residents in EU28 countries (country of birth, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2017

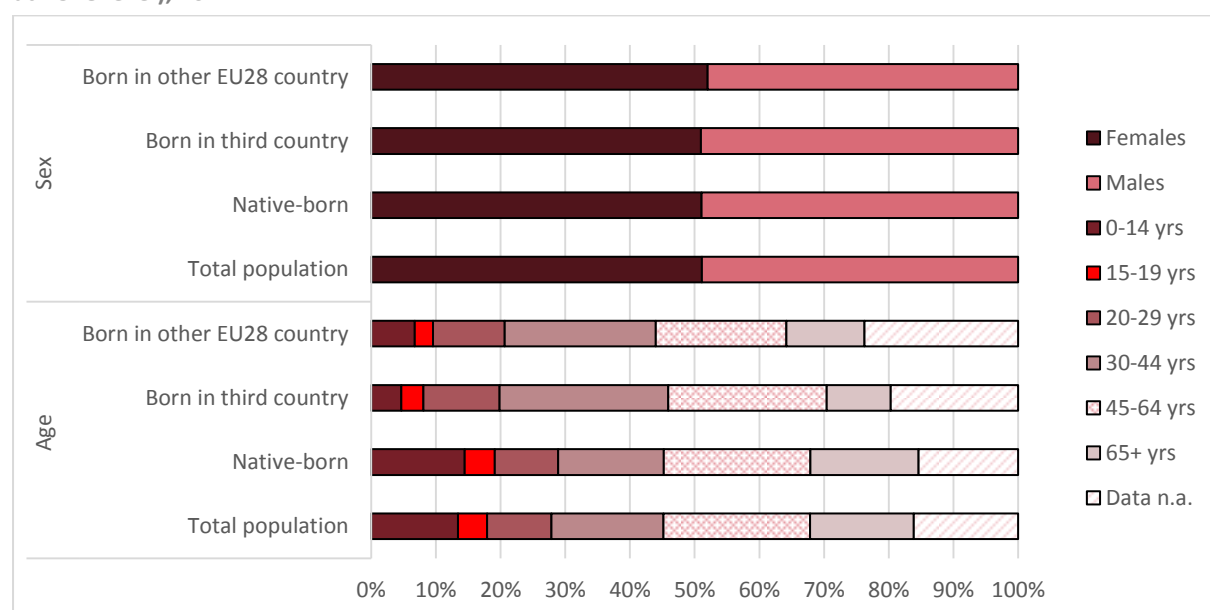




Looking at the composition of the migrant stock, defined by country of birth, along the lines of sex and age, the data shows a slightly different picture than above in the case of citizenship (see Figure 4). There is no overrepresentation of men in this case. The share of males among the total population is 48.9% and 48.0% and 49.0% for those born in another EU28 or a third country respectively. In contrast, the share of females is higher among those born in other EU28 countries (52.0%) than it is among the total population (51.1%).

In terms of the age composition, the data also shows that the profile of the migrant stock, defined by country of birth, is different than that according to citizenship. There are significantly fewer children between 0 and 14 years among those born in other EU28 countries (6.7%) and third countries (4.6%) than among those born in the respective country (14.5%). The same is true for the age group of 65 years and above, where the shares are 12.0%, 9.9% and 16.7% respectively. For the core working age cohort (30 to 44 years), on the other hand, the share is much higher among the foreign-EU28 country born (23.3%) and those born in a non-EU country (26.1%) than among the native-born (16.3%). Again, this is the largest age cohort among both those born in other EU28 countries and those born in non-EU countries. Like with the citizenship metric, the 45-64 years age cohort is the largest for natives.

**Figure 4: Sex and age breakdown of residents in EU28 countries (country of birth, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2017**



As in the case of measurement by citizenship, the share of residents with different countries of birth, both within and outside of the EU28, has been increasing steadily over the last years, again mirroring overall total population growth in the EU28. The shares for residents born in other EU28 countries and in third countries in 2014 was 3.6% and 6.6% respectively; they have risen steadily over the last four years to shares in 2017 (4.0% and 7.2%) (Table 3).

**Table 3: Breakdown of residents in EU28 countries (country of birth, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2014-2017**

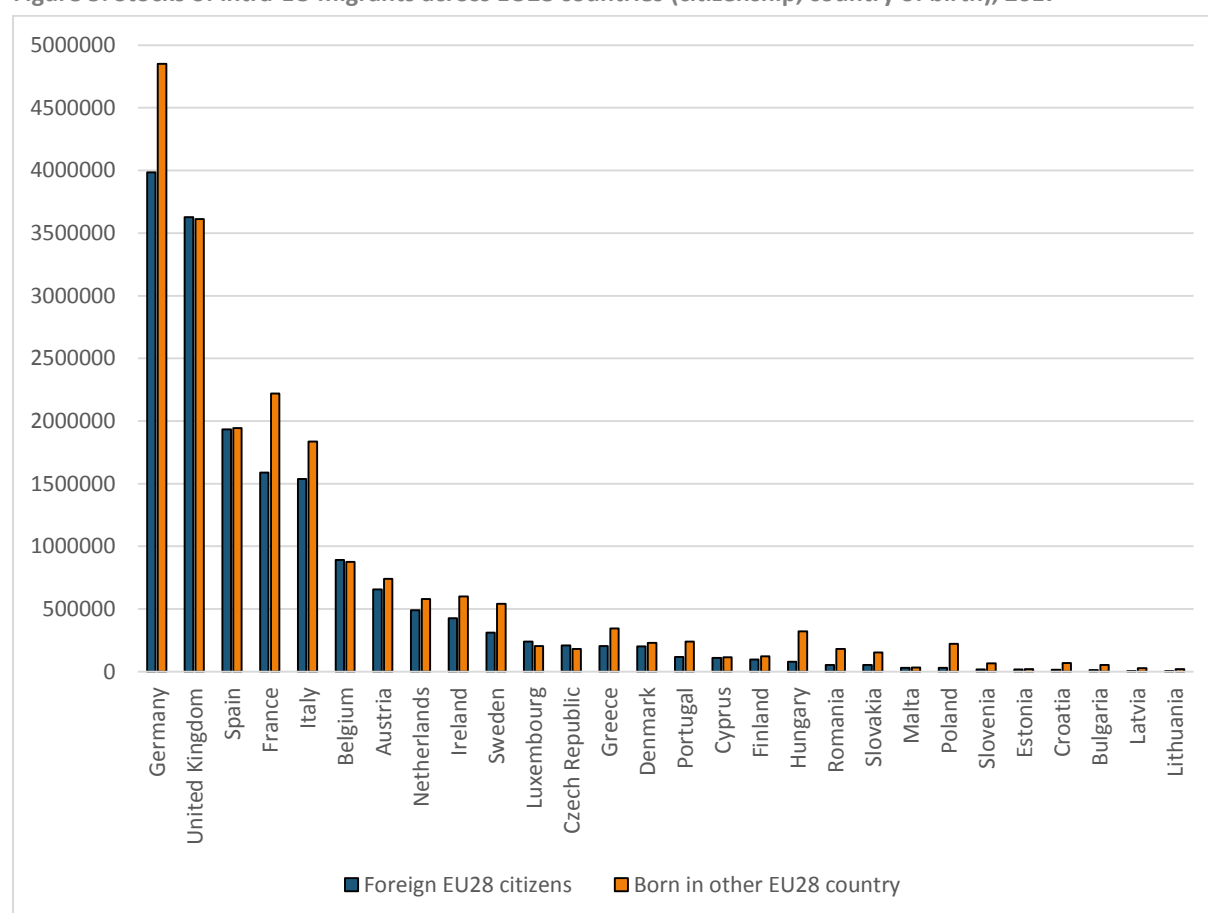
Year	Residents born in other EU28 country	Residents born in third country	Total population
2014	18,042,175 3.6	33,464,726 6.6%	507,011,330 100.0%
2015	18,664,241 3.7%	34,140,958 6.7%	508,540,103 100.0%
2016	19,353,610 3.8%	35,04,628 6.9%	510,277,177 100.0%
2017	20,404,566 4.0%	36,869,366 7.2%	511,522,671 100.0%

Overall, the data presented in this section, which provides the macro perspective on the migrant stocks in the EU28 countries, underlines the importance of looking at the different migrant definitions. In this case, it has been shown that the overall number of resident foreigners is greater when using the country of birth metric rather than considering citizenship, especially for those with third-country backgrounds according to citizenship and/or country of birth. This distinction will therefore be made throughout the following sections of this paper as far as the data allows to do so. Furthermore, the trends in this section have shown that, generally, third country migrant stocks are larger than intra-EU migrant stocks. Nonetheless, the focus of this paper is on the latter group. The following section takes a closer look at the EU28 immigrant stocks in the EU28 countries at the national level rather than the regional level.

## A.2. Intra-EU immigrant stocks for individual EU28 countries: top hosts, demographic characteristics, trends

Reflecting what was observed at the aggregate EU28 level, the absolute number of immigrants from other EU28 countries is larger in most Member States when using the birth metric than when migrants are defined based on their citizenship (see Figure 5). There are four exceptions to this: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, and the UK. The latter is, however, the country hosting the second largest stock of intra-EU migrants using either definition. Germany, whether by measure of citizenship or country of birth, hosts the largest stock of intra-EU migrants. Interestingly, when looking at, for example, Spain and France, the definition used impacts significantly upon their rank among the top-hosting Member States. When using the country of citizenship metric, Spain hosts the third largest stock of intra-EU migrants, and France the fourth largest. The order flips when using the country of birth indicator. There are several other examples of this portrayed in Figure 5, again highlighting the importance of being clear in intra-EU migration research about which definition is being applied. The following sections will provide more insights into the trends using both measurements in turn.

Figure 5: Stocks of intra-EU migrants across EU28 countries (citizenship, country of birth), 2017

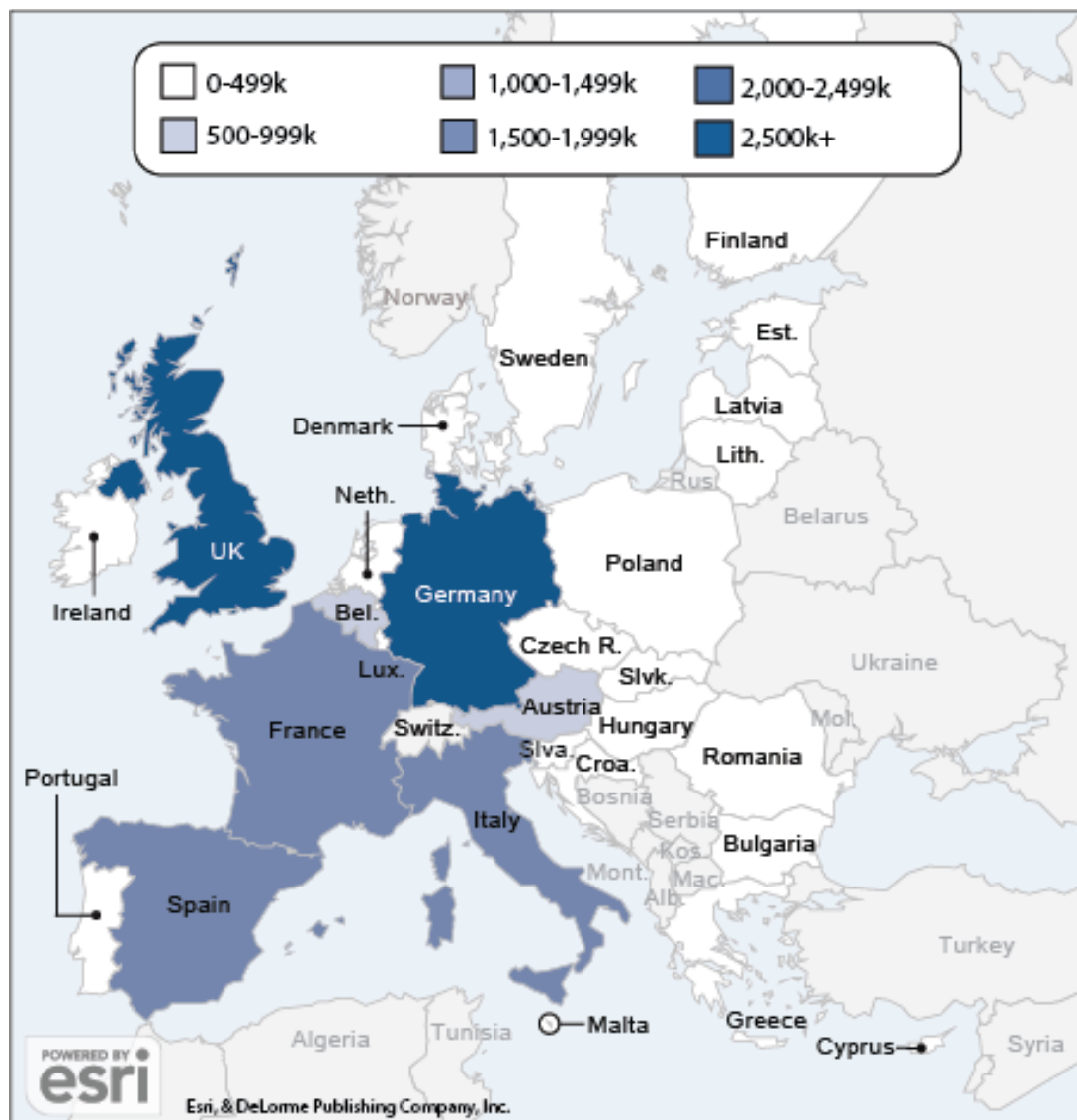


a. Analysis by citizenship of residents

(Corresponding tables in Appendix A: A.2.1.a, A.2.1.a.i, A.2.2.a)

Considering the citizenship metric, the data shows that the large majority of the nearly 17 million EU28 nationals living in a Member State other than that of which they hold citizenship reside in Western European countries, namely Germany, the UK, Spain, France, and Italy (see Figure 6). Given the size of these countries, both geographically and in terms of population, their status as the hosts of the largest stocks of intra-EU migrants is not surprising. The data further shows that these five countries are also the countries hosting the largest stocks of TCNs. In this case, Germany also hosts the largest stock, followed by Italy, France, Spain, and the UK.

Figure 6: Breakdown of total stocks of foreign EU citizens residing in other EU28 countries by hosting country (citizenship), 2017



While absolute stocks are key to understanding intra-EU migration, it is also important to consider the size of migrant stocks relative to the total population of a country. As said above, the Member States hosting the largest stocks of migrants in absolute terms are also some of the largest EU countries. The story is, however, strikingly different when migration is measured in relative terms at the country level. Table 4 highlights the sharp contrast between the top five hosts of foreign resident EU28 nationals by absolute versus relative measures. Luxembourg, Cyprus, Ireland, Belgium, and Austria host the most foreign resident EU nationals relative to total population, with Luxembourg as an outlier at 40.7%. As such, it is a vastly different group than the main countries identified as hosting migrants in absolute terms. The same is also the case when considering the relative share of TCNs among the total population in EU28 countries. Latvia (14.0%), Estonia (13.7%), Austria (7.7%), Luxembourg (6.9%), and Germany (6.3%) host the largest number of TCNs relative to the country's total population respectively.

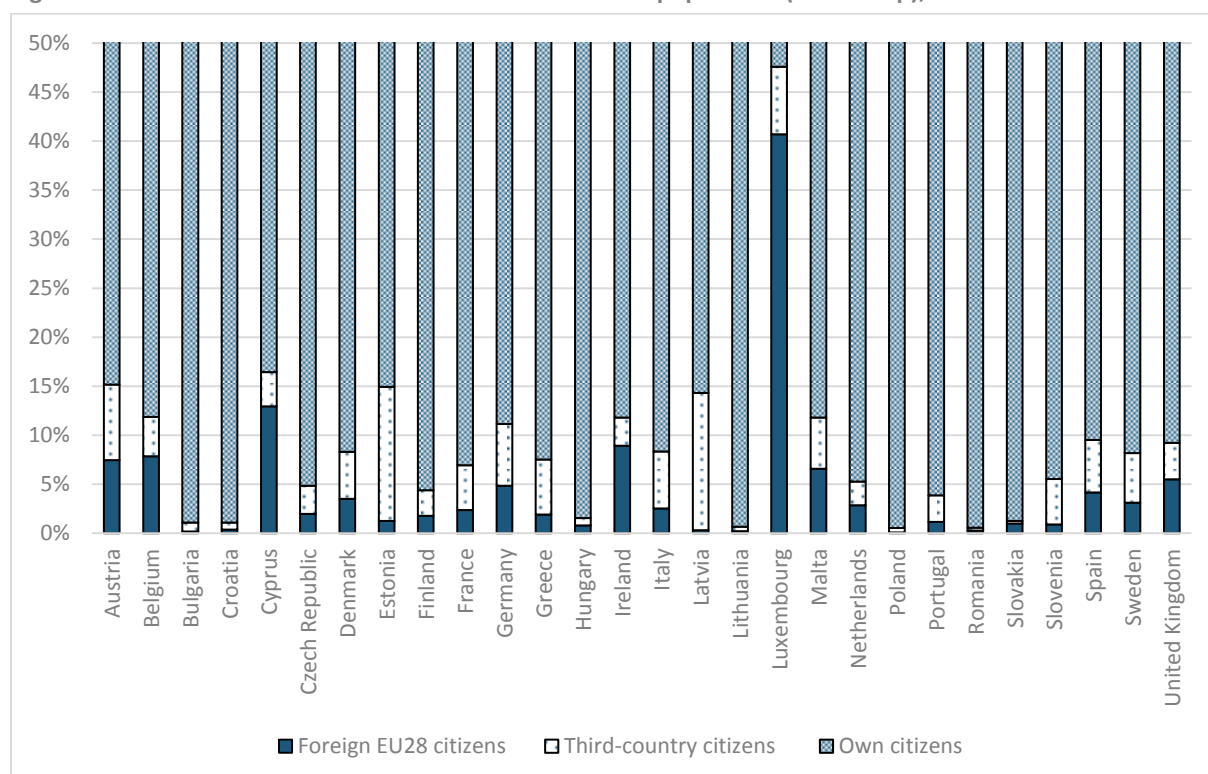
**Table 4: Top 5 hosts of intra-EU migrant stocks (citizenship, absolute and relative values), 2017**

Rank	Absolute stock		Relative to total population	
1	Germany	3,985,165	Luxembourg	40.7%
2	United Kingdom	3,626,538	Cyprus	12.9%
3	Spain	1,932,817	Ireland	8.9%
4	France	1,587,672	Belgium	7.8%
5	Italy	1,537,224	Austria	7.5%

Looking further at the shares of migrants among the total population in the EU28 countries, Figure 7 illustrates the relative size of foreign resident EU28 nationals and TCNs respectively. In this view, the significance of Luxembourg is clearly visible. Close to 50% of its total population are foreign nationals, with 40.7% of EU28 citizens and a further 6.9% of third country citizens. No other country hosts a population of foreign nationals greater than 16.4% (Cyprus) of the country's total population.

Interestingly, Figure 7 not only shows this overall difference in the relative share of migrants among the total population, but also that the relative importance of the kinds of migrants defined by their citizenship varies between Member States as well. For example, the foreign citizens in Estonia and Latvia in 2017 were nearly all third-country nationals. Conversely, the foreign citizens in Belgium, Cyprus, and Ireland (all three of which were in the top 5 for the relative stock of foreign EU28 citizens) are relatively more often nationals of other EU28 Member States.

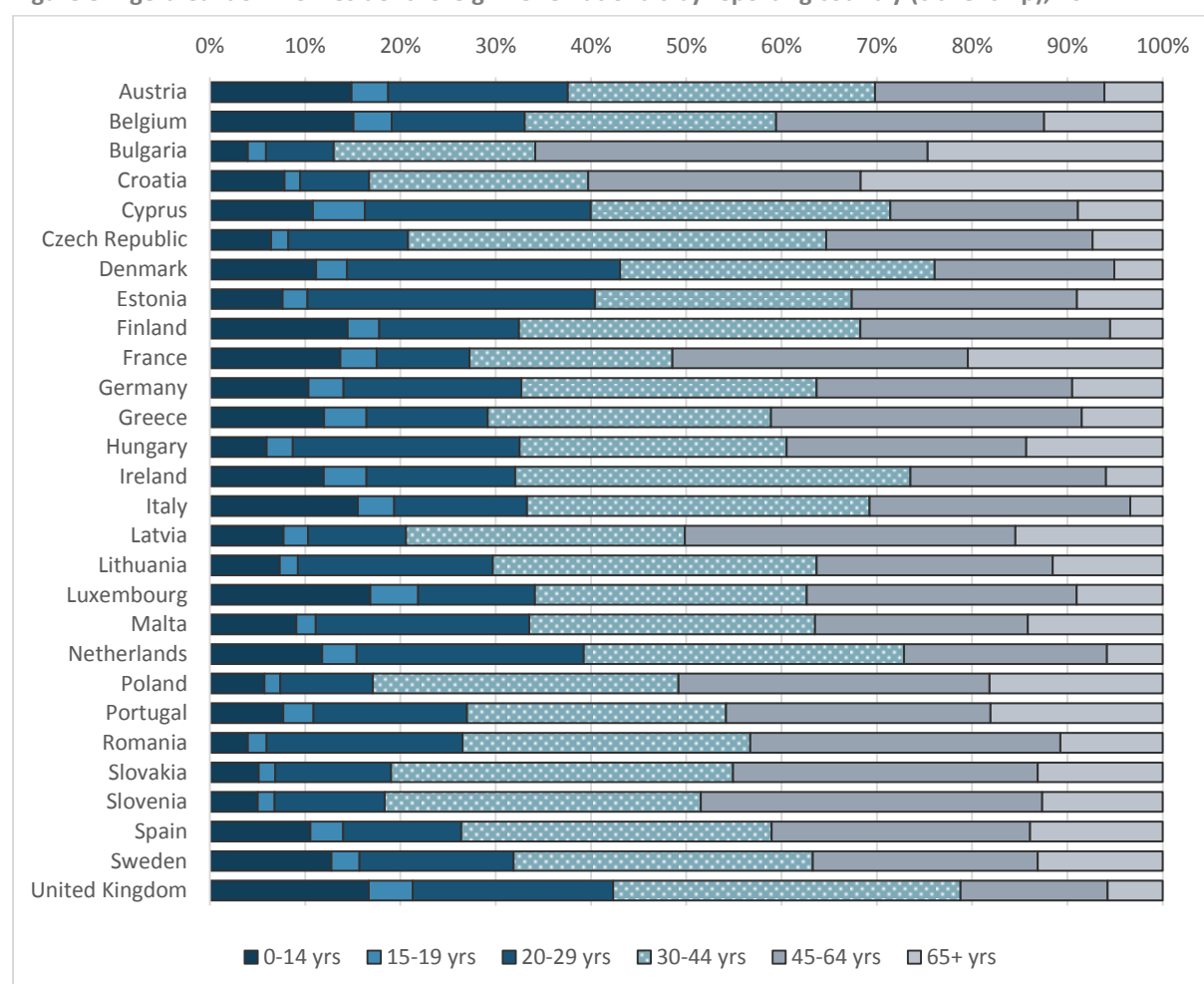
**Figure 7: Size of EU citizen and TCN stocks relative to total population (citizenship), 2017**



**Note:** The presented data shows the composition of 50% of each countries' resident population respectively; the remaining 50% are own citizens in all countries.

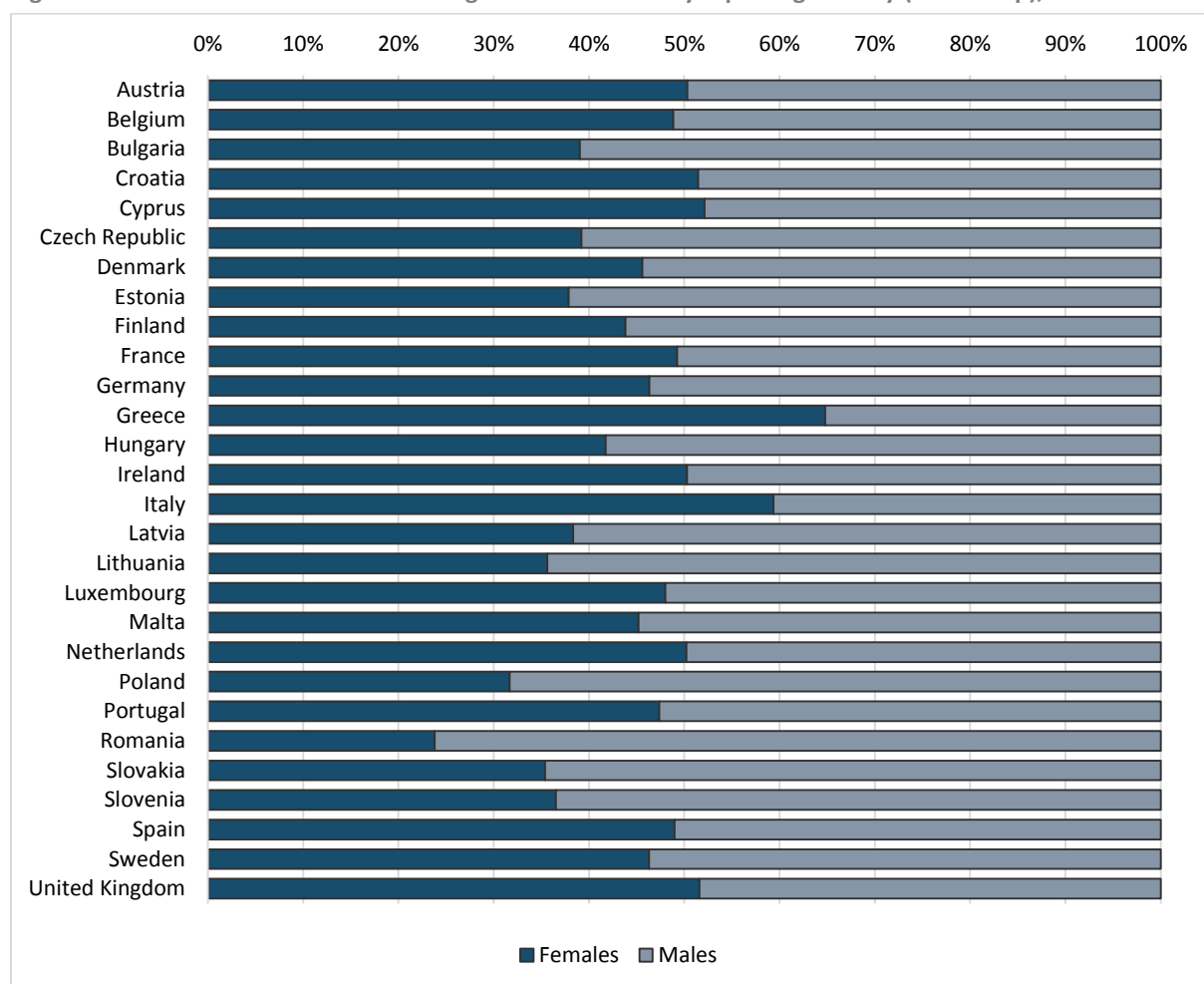
Figure 8 illustrates the age breakdown of foreign resident EU28 nationals by reporting country as of the start of 2017. This perspective on analysing intra-EU migration highlights a lack of standardization in terms of national-level population statistics reporting. The reported age cohorts range from 5 to 20+ years of coverage. This limits the depth of any possible analysis. Unsurprisingly, the vast majority of resident foreign EU28 nationals are of working age (between 20 and 64 years). What stands out here are the stories at the margins: more than 30% of Croatia's resident foreign EU28 nationals are 65 years or older, as are approximately 25% of those in Bulgaria, and more than 20% of those in France. At the other end of the age spectrum, more than 20% of Luxembourg's and the UK's populations of foreign resident EU28 nationals are under the age of 20.

Figure 8: Age breakdown of resident foreign EU28 nationals by reporting country (citizenship), 2017



In terms of the sex breakdown of resident foreign EU28 nationals, Figure 9 shows that most countries have a relatively even split. Notable outliers include Greece, with almost 65% female resident foreign EU28 nationals, and Romania, with approximately a 75% share of males. Other Eastern European countries, including Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia, have relatively high shares, more than 60%, of male foreign EU-28 nationals as well.

Figure 9: Sex breakdown of resident foreign EU28 nationals by reporting country (citizenship), 2017



Going back to looking at the absolute number of intra-EU migrants (as defined by citizenship), Figure 10 shows the trends of the stock figures in the top five host countries for the years 2014 through 2017. The general trend is one of little change, except for Germany and the United Kingdom. The latter saw an increase of more than one million in its stock of foreign resident nationals during the period. Again, it is clear that most intra-EU migrants (as defined by citizenship) reside in western and northern European countries and that this has not changed in the last four years. Figure 11 confirms this at a relative level as well; western and northern European countries have had the highest shares of intra-EU migrants (as defined by citizenship) relative to the respective total population, though they are different ones than for the absolute values. Cyprus is the exception to this in the top five of this measure.



Figure 10: Top five host countries of intra-EU migrants (citizenship, absolute values), 2014-2017

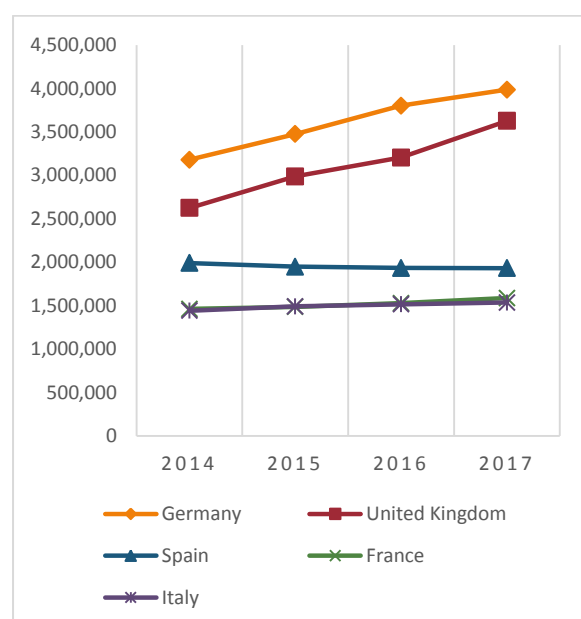
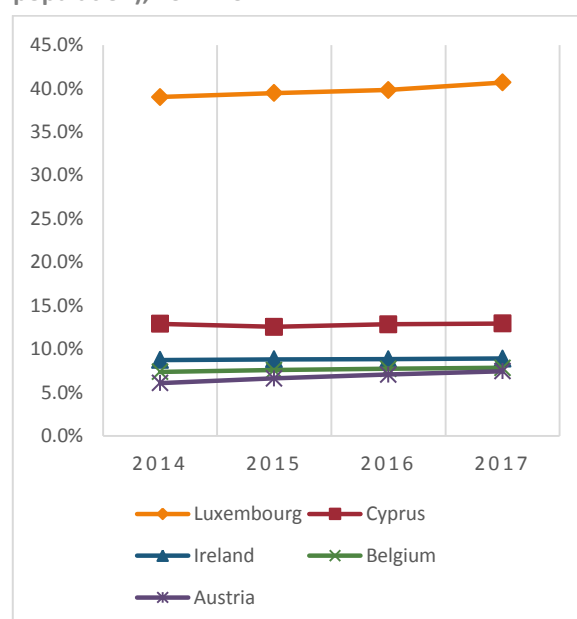


Figure 11: Top five host countries of intra-EU migrants (citizenship, relative to total population), 2014-2017



### b. Analysis by country of birth of residents

(Corresponding tables in Appendix A: A.2.1.b, A.2.1.b.i, A.2.2.b)

Considering the country of birth metric, the data shows that, in absolute terms, the main host countries of residents born in another EU28 country are Germany, the UK, France, Spain, and Italy; essentially, the same countries as was the case when using the citizenship metric. Figure 12 illustrates this dominance of the large countries in Western Europe as destination countries of intra-EU migrants. While using the citizenship metric, Spain was host to the third and France to the fourth largest stock of intra-EU migrants; the order changes slightly, however, when using the country of birth definition. These five countries are also those that host the largest stocks of migrants born in third countries. In this case, Germany hosts the largest stock, followed by France, the UK, Italy, and Spain.

Figure 12: Breakdown of total stocks of residents born in another EU28 country by hosting country (country of birth), 2017

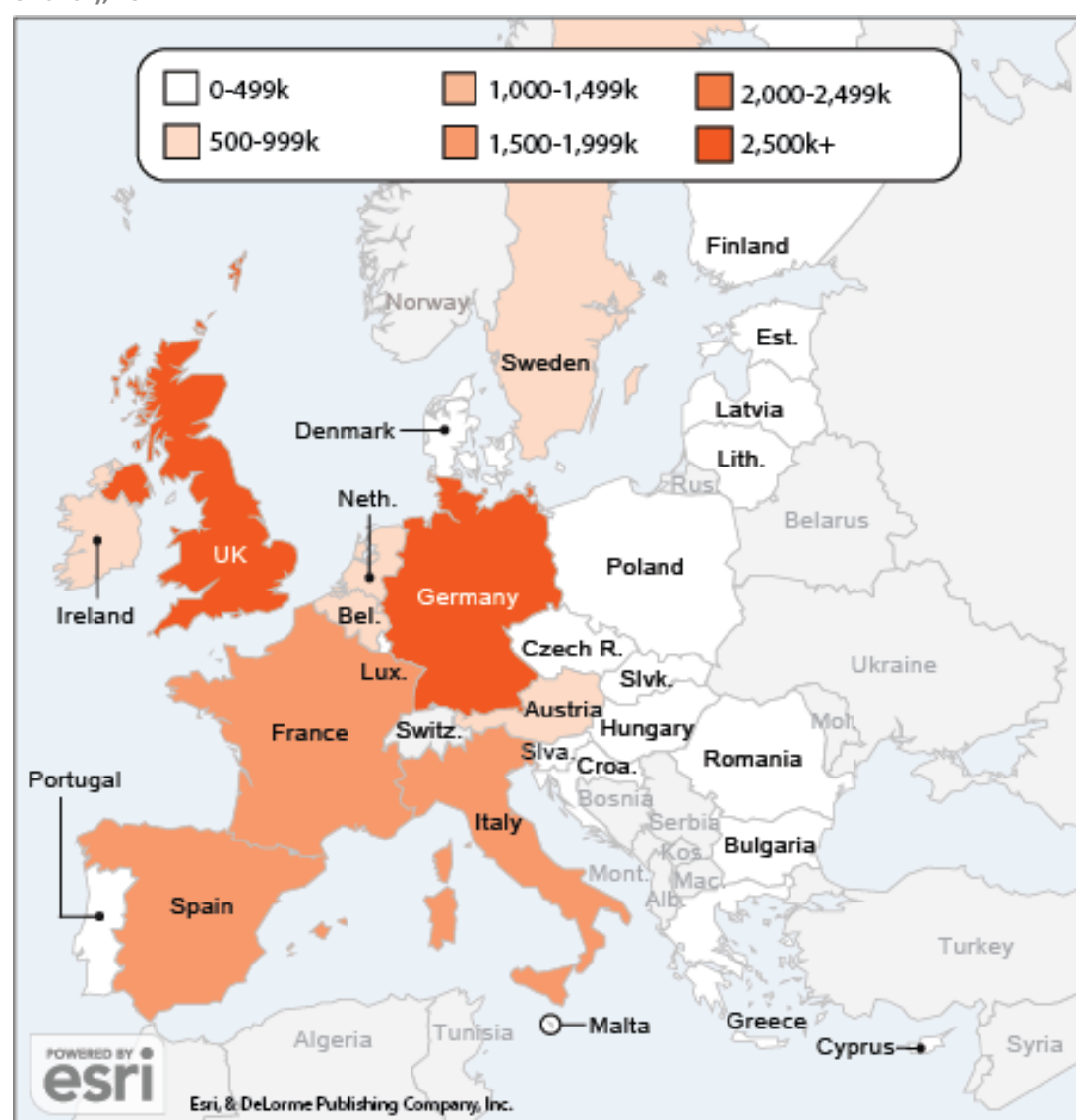


Table 5 reiterates that the top five hosts in relative terms are different from those of the absolute measure, also using the country of birth definition. However, as is the case in absolute terms, the five top hosting countries (Luxembourg, Cyprus, Ireland, Austria, and Belgium) in relative terms are the same using both metrics. In this case, Austria and Belgium switch places as the country hosting the fourth and fifth largest relative shares of EU28-born immigrants among the total population. When considering the relative share of migrants born outside the EU among the total population, Estonia (13.1%), Sweden (12.4%), Latvia (11.5%), Croatia (11.3%), and Luxembourg (11.0%) are the main receiving countries.

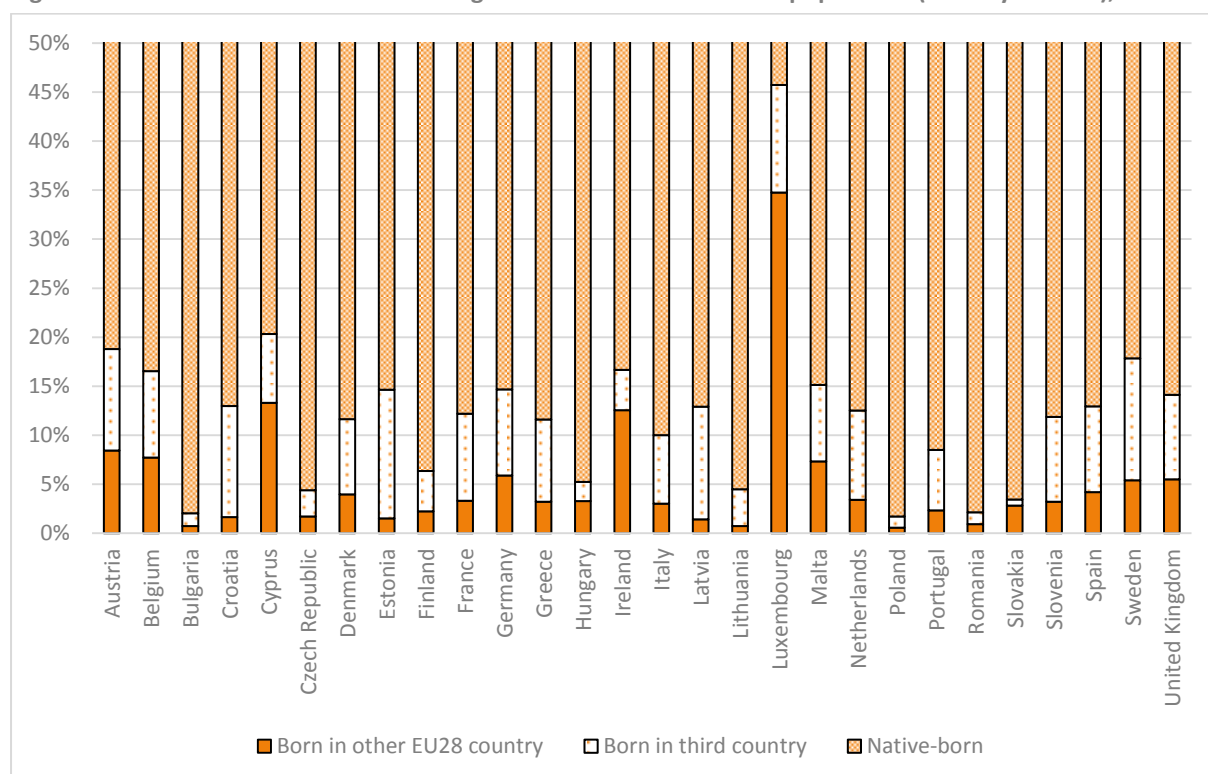
Table 5: Top 5 hosts of intra-EU migrant stocks (country of birth, absolute and relative values), 2017

Rank	Absolute stock		Relative to population	
1	Germany	4,849,902	Luxembourg	34.7%
2	United Kingdom	3,612,899	Cyprus	13.3%
3	France	2,220,667	Ireland	12.6%
4	Spain	1,943,453	Austria	8.4%
5	Italy	1,837,630	Belgium	7.7%

Figure 13 provides an overview of the composition of the total population of the EU28 countries in terms of where they were born, distinguishing between those born in the country itself (also including unclear cases), those born in another EU28 country, and those born in a third country. As is the case using the citizenship metric, the relative significance of immigrants among the population of Luxembourg is clearly visible. Like above, close to 50% of the population are immigrants, with the majority having been born in another EU28 country (34.7%) and an additional 11.0% born outside the EU28.

Also, similarly to the citizenship metric, using the country of birth metric shows that there are some countries in which a much larger relative share of migrants comes from a third country versus another EU28 country. This is particularly the case in the Baltic States Estonia, Latvia, and—though it overall has a smaller share of migrants among the population—Lithuania. Interestingly, using the citizenship metric showed that a significantly larger share of immigrants in Belgium were EU28 citizens than TCNs. Using the country of birth reveals an overall higher share of migrants among the total population and a much more equal distribution between those born within and outside of the EU. In the cases of Cyprus and Ireland, on the other hand, the situation is similar for both metrics and the larger share of immigrants in both cases was born within the EU28.

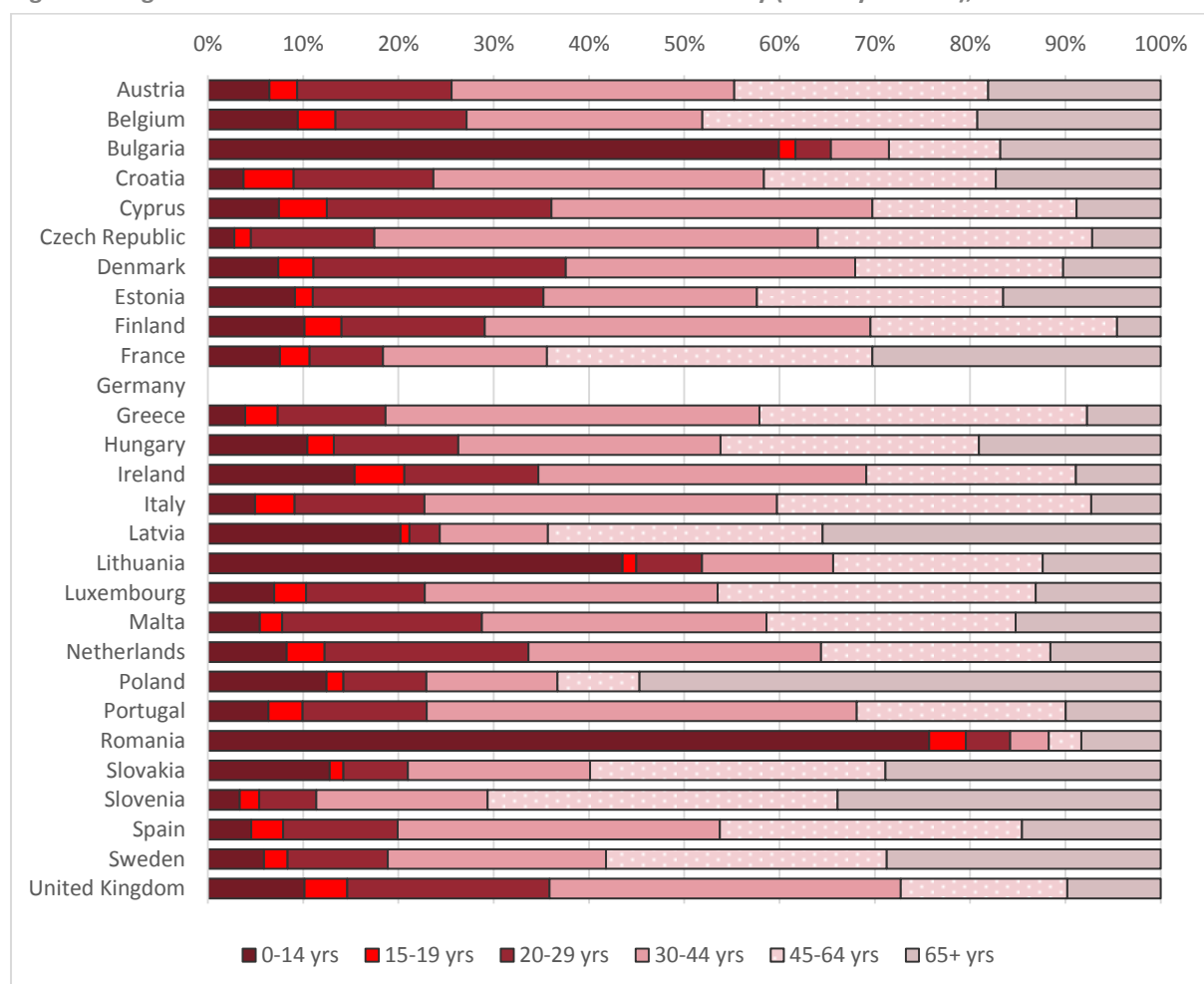
Figure 13: Size of EU- and non-EU born migrant stocks relative to total population (country of birth), 2017



**Note:** The presented data shows the composition of 50% of each countries' resident population respectively; the remaining 50% are individuals born in the country in all countries.

In contrast to that of resident EU28 nationals, the age breakdown for residents born in another EU28 country offers further complexity, besides the lack of standardization of age cohorts described above, to what the available data tells about intra-EU migrants. As seen in Figure 14, this data is not available for Germany, meaning that there is a significant knowledge gap concerning what is, in absolute terms, the largest cohort of intra-EU migrants. In general, the working age cohort (20 to 64 years) is also, in relative terms, the largest in most EU28 countries when using the country of birth metric. However, Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Romania stand out as having significantly higher reported respective shares of the 0-14 age cohort. Conversely, France, Latvia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Sweden all have significant respective shares of the 65+ age cohort, around 30% each. Poland stands alone at nearly 55% for the 65+ age cohort among those born in another EU28 country.

Figure 14: Age breakdown of residents born in another EU28 country (country of birth), 2017



Examining the sex breakdown of intra-EU migrants as defined by country of birth paints a more balanced picture. As seen in Figure 15, only Greece and Italy have female shares greater than 60%. The Czech Republic is the only reporting country with a share of females below 40%. In the case of the other countries, the composition of the migrant stocks born in another EU28 country is around 50% for both females and males, with slight differences between them.

Figure 15: Sex breakdown of residents born in another EU28 country (country of birth), 2017

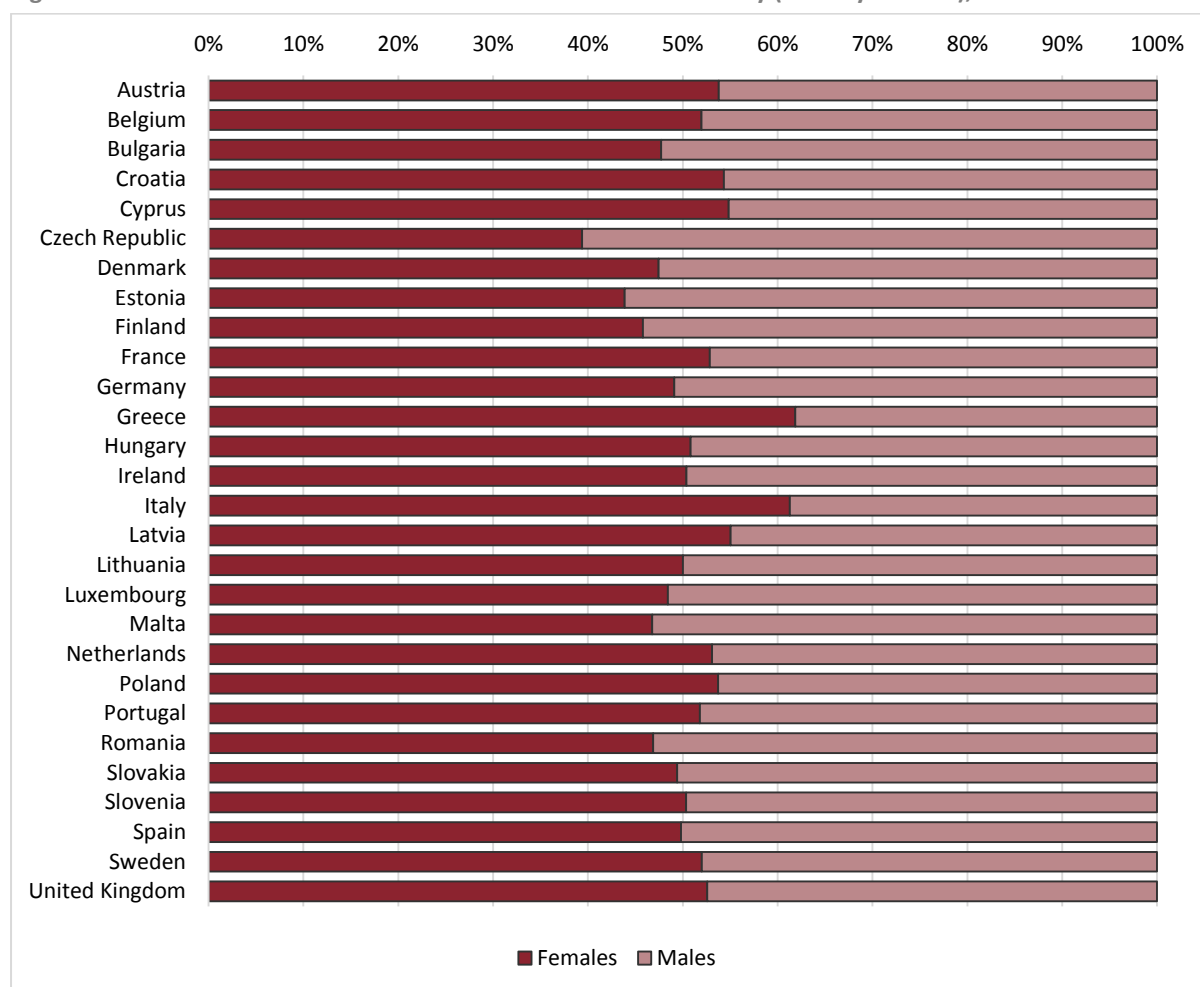


Figure 16 shows the development of the migrant stock in the top five hosting countries in absolute terms for the country of birth measure for 2014 through 2017. The illustrated trends are similar to when discussing the same using the citizenship metric. As was the case above, figures for Germany and the United Kingdom rose considerably during this period, the former increasing by more than one million in these four years and nearly reaching five million in 2017. The stocks in other countries in the top five, on the other hand, changed very little. Looking at the relative numbers, Figure 17 also shows similar results to those seen when using the citizenship metric. Again, Luxembourg stands out as the country with the highest share of intra-EU migrants and is one of the few countries where significant growth during the period can be noticed. In addition, the relative shares grew by more than two percentage points in Ireland, while the other countries show relatively steady share levels

Figure 16: Top 5 host countries of intra-EU migrants (country of birth, absolute values), 2014-2017

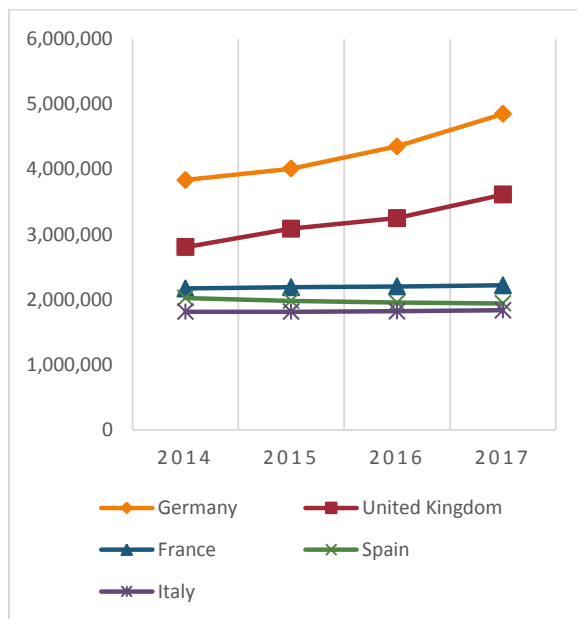
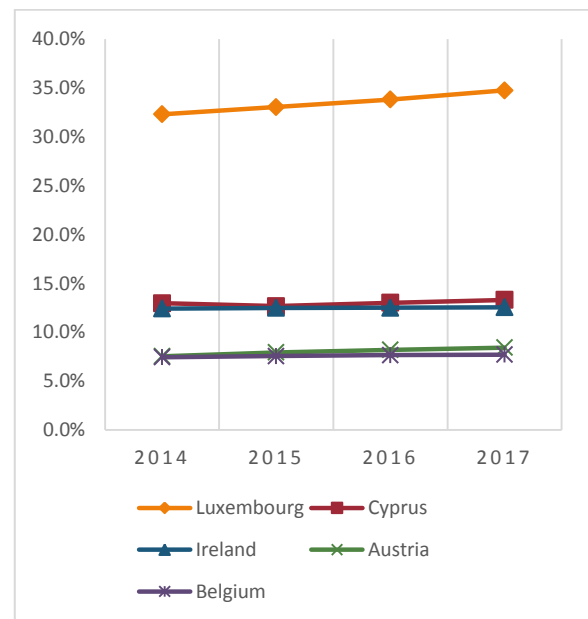


Figure 17: Top 5 host countries of intra-EU migrants (country of birth, relative to total population), 2014-2017



### A.3. Intra-EU emigrant stocks for individual EU28 countries: top origin countries, demographic characteristics, trends

While the previous two sections focused on immigration, this section now turns to look at intra-EU emigrant stocks. As discussed in the methodological notes, the data used in this section has been calculated by mirroring and summarizing the bilateral migration stock data used in the previous section. As in the previous sections, the stocks will be presented using the citizenship and country of birth metrics in turn.

#### a. Analysis by citizenship of intra-EU migrants

(Corresponding tables in Appendix A: A.3.1.a, A.3.2.a)

Considering the citizenship metric, Figure 18 reveals the countries with the largest stocks of nationals residing in another EU28 country. While Germany and the United Kingdom were the top host countries of intra-EU migrants, Romania and Poland take the top two spots for origin countries in the EU28. More than three million Romanian citizens and close to 2.5 million Polish nationals were intra-EU migrants according to the citizenship as of January 1, 2017. Further major countries of origin are Italy, Portugal, and Germany.

Figure 18: Stock of nationals residing in another EU28 country (citizenship), 2017

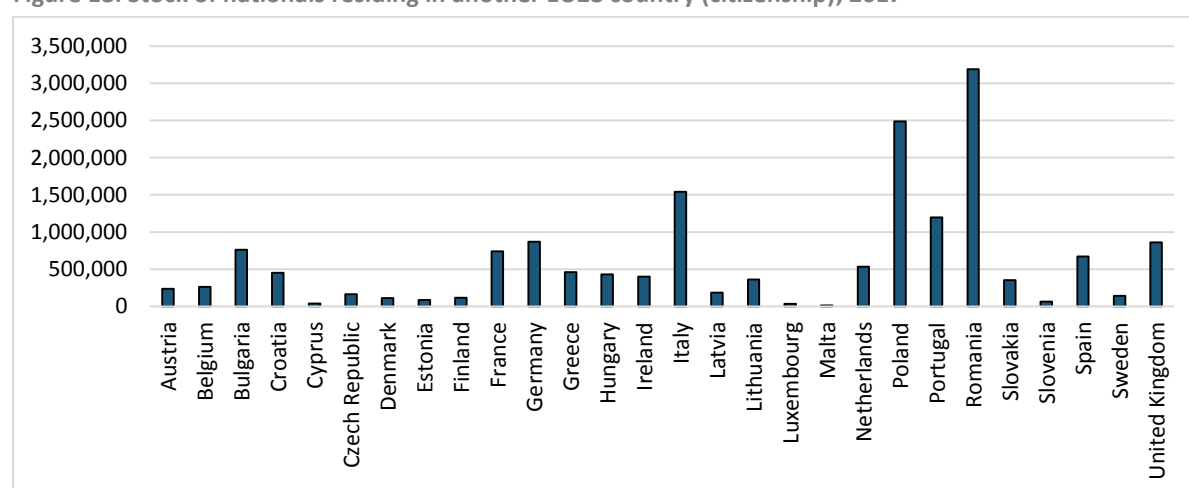
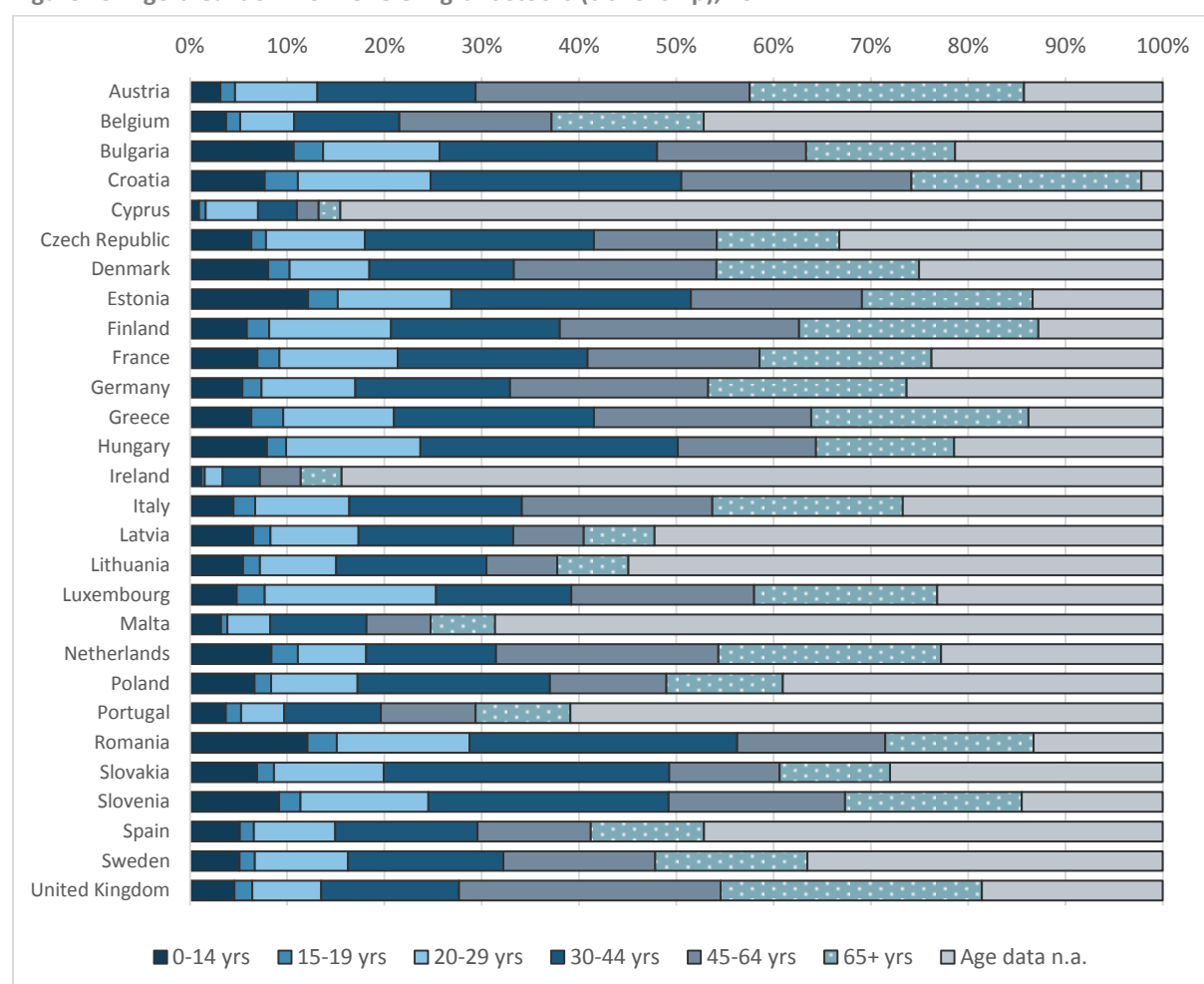


Figure 19 illustrates the age breakdown of intra-EU emigrants for the EU28 countries at the start of 2017. What is most striking here is the lack of data. Collecting and sharing statistics on age with Eurostat is not mandatory, which significantly impacts the quality of the available data. The gaps in the data for many countries severely hampers comparability between the EU28. The data is especially limited in the case of Cyprus, Ireland, and Malta. Looking at what data is available, however, does confirm what was observed in Section A.2.a regarding the importance of the working age population among intra-EU migrants. For all countries, those aged between 20 and 64 years make up the majority of individuals who migrated to another EU28 country, when considering the citizenship metric.



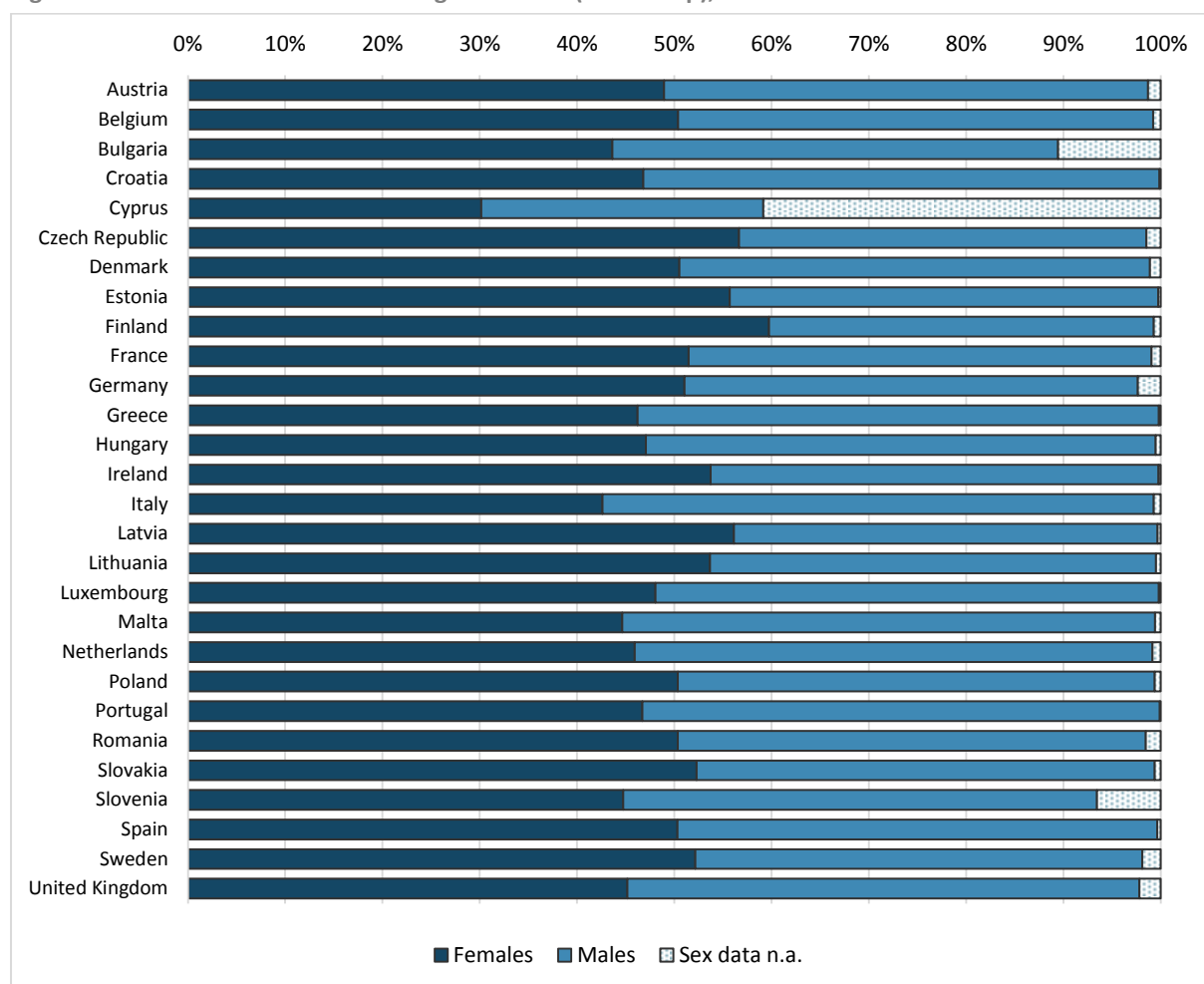


Figure 19: Age breakdown of EU28 emigrant stocks (citizenship), 2017



Turning to the composition in terms of sex of intra-EU emigrant stocks, Figure 20 shows that there is some missing data, but that the issue is not quite as significant as in the case of age. This is despite the fact that data on sex of migrants is also collected and shared on a voluntary basis. Yet, the gap in the data is a significant issue only in the case of Cyprus and, to a lesser extent, Slovenia and Bulgaria. In the other countries, the data largely mirrors what was observed in terms of immigrants. For most countries the stock of intra-EU emigrants is split relatively equally between females and males.

Figure 20: Sex breakdown of EU28 emigrant stocks (citizenship), 2017



Recalling that total immigration in the EU28 was gradually rising between 2014 and 2017, it is also important to look at trends in emigration for the same period. As described above, most of the increase in intra-EU migration was absorbed by Germany and the United Kingdom. On the other end, Figure 21 shows that the countries that drove this overall rise in numbers are more varied. Based on the citizenship metric, the data shows that there are several countries from which emigration increased quite significantly over the four-year period. While it may be expected that Romania and Poland were the main drivers, countries like Italy, Portugal, and Germany also experienced significant increases in numbers of intra-EU emigrants during this time. It is also interesting to consider the stock of intra-EU emigrants relative to the total population of the country of origin. Figure 22 highlights a significant increase in the relative number of citizens living abroad in the five countries where the share has been the highest over the past four years. In the case of Romania, this share increased from around 13% in 2014 to 16.2% in 2017. While the shares are lower in Lithuania, Portugal, Croatia, and Bulgaria, they have also increased, by between 2.2% and 3.9%.

Figure 21: Top 5 origin countries of intra-EU migrants (citizenship, absolute values), 2014-2017

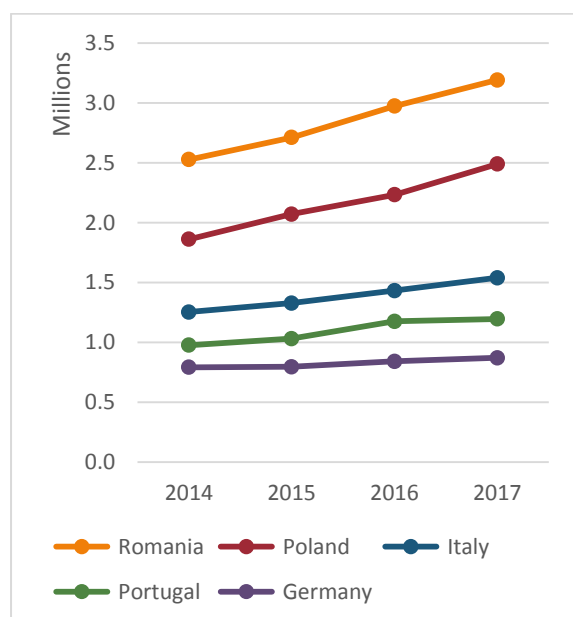
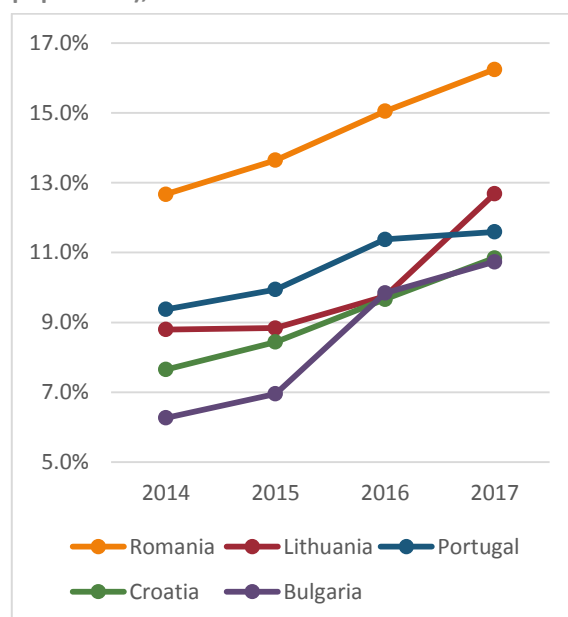


Figure 22: Top 5 origin countries of intra-EU migrants (citizenship, relative to total population), 2014-2017



#### b. Analysis by country of birth of intra-EU migrants

(Corresponding tables in Appendix A: A.3.1.b, A.3.2.b)

Regarding the main countries of origin of intra-EU migrants using the country of birth metric, Figure 23 shows the countries with the largest stocks of people born in that country and currently living in another EU28 country. As was the case using the citizenship metric, Romania and Poland are the two main countries of origin. However, the numbers are comparatively smaller, indicating that significant shares of the stocks by citizenship were in fact born abroad. While the information in Section A.3.a showed that there were more than 3 million Romanian and close to 2.5 million citizens living in another EU28 country, the numbers are 2.5 million and 1.7 million respectively when using the country of birth metric. The same is true for Italy and Portugal, which are again among the top five. In the case of Germany, on the other hand, the emigrant stock is larger when using the country of birth metric (1.5 million) compared to the citizenship one (0.9 million).



Figure 23: Stock of natives residing in another EU28 country (country of birth), 2017

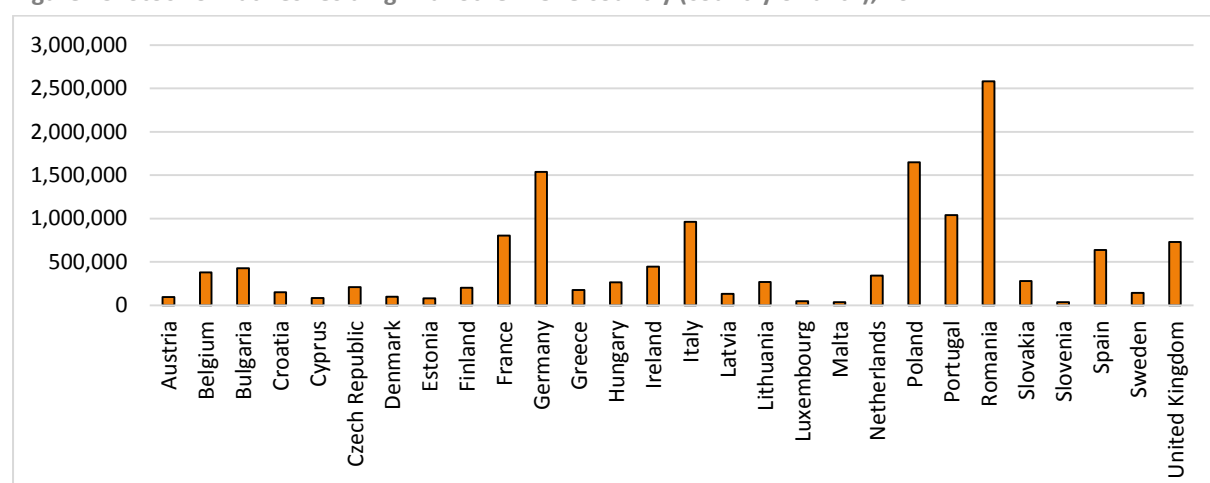
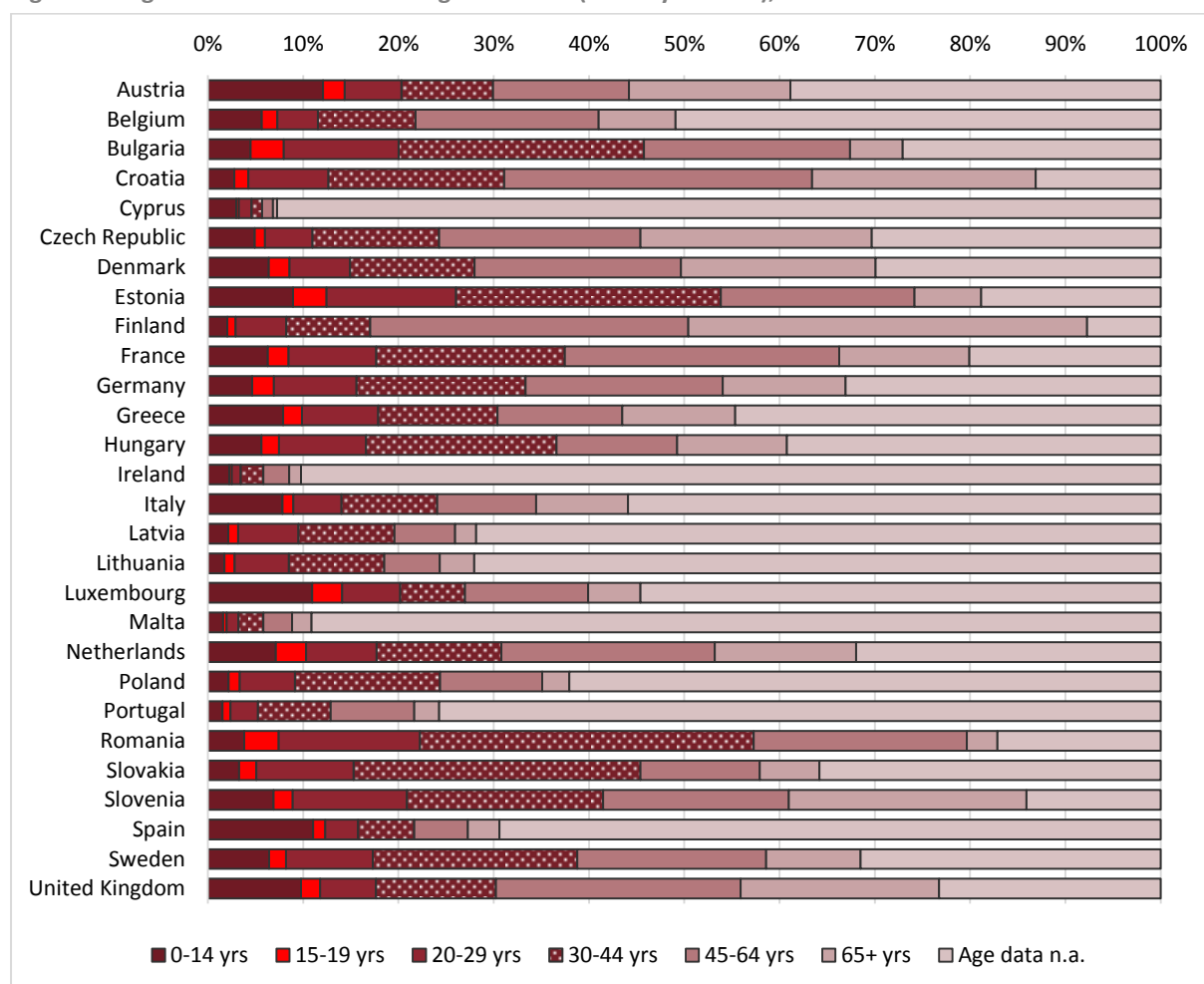


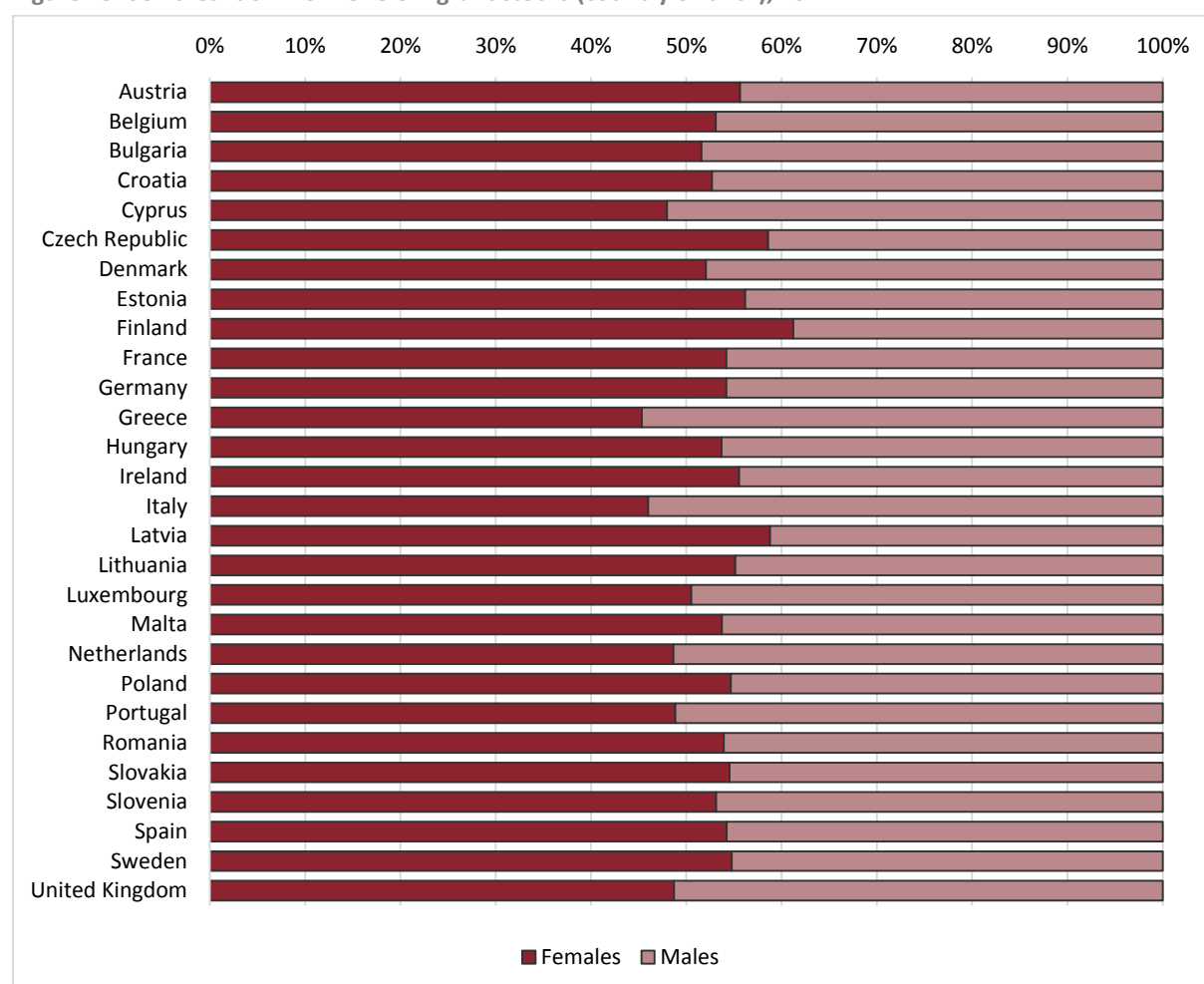
Figure 24 shows the age breakdown of intra-EU emigrants for the EU28 countries, using the country of birth metric. As was the case for the citizenship metric, missing data is a significant issue for this specific statistic. In fact, there are a number of countries, such as Latvia, Spain, or Belgium, for which the age data is even more limited when using the country of birth definition for intra-EU migrants. When considering the data that is available, the trend seems consistent with what was described above in terms of the working age (20 to 64 years) population being the main group of intra-EU migrants.

Figure 24: Age breakdown of EU28 emigrant stocks (country of birth), 2017



Interestingly, the data regarding the composition of intra-EU emigrant stocks in terms of sex is less problematic when using the country of birth metric than when considering the citizenship one. The data is complete for the emigrant stock of each of the EU28 countries, as can be seen in Figure 25. The data largely mirrors what was observed in terms of the sex composition of intra-EU immigrant stocks. For most countries, the stock of intra-EU emigrants is split relatively equal between females and males, varying around 5 percentage points on either side of the 50% mark.

Figure 25: Sex breakdown of EU28 emigrant stocks (country of birth), 2017



Besides the characteristics of the intra-EU emigrant stocks, it is also interesting to look at their development in terms of volume over time. Figure 26 does so for the period 2014 through 2017, applying the country of birth definition for intra-EU migrants. As was the case using the citizenship metric, the data shows that emigration countries are a lot more diverse than immigration countries during this period. In this case, Romania and Poland are still showing steady increases of emigrant stocks, but there are other countries for which these increases were similarly or even more significant throughout the four-year period. Also notable is the fact that, while Germany was one of the countries absorbing a majority of intra-EU migrant stocks, there was also a significant increase in intra-EU emigrant stocks of people born in Germany. Figure 27 presents the number of intra-EU emigrants, by country of birth, relative to the total population.

Figure 26: Top 5 origin countries of intra-EU migrants (country of birth, absolute values), 2014-2017

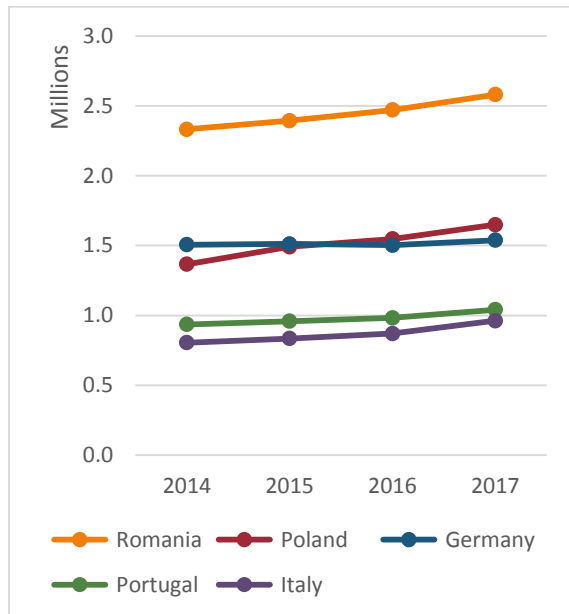
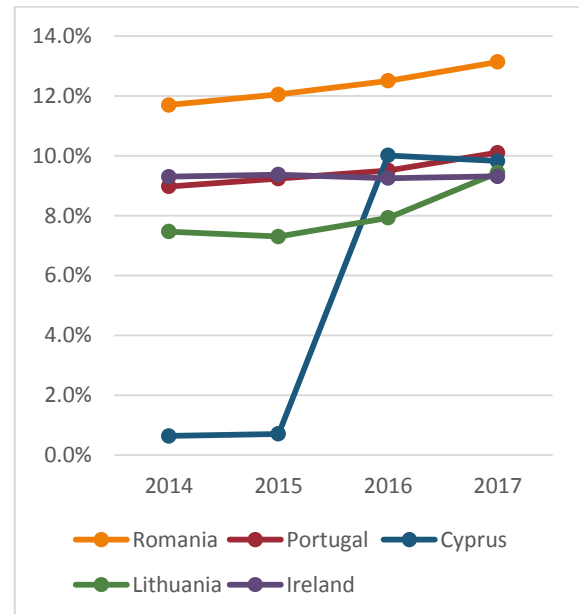


Figure 27: Top 5 origin countries of intra-EU migrants (country of birth, relative to total population), 2014-2017



#### *A.4. Bilateral stocks of intra-EU migrants: top bilateral stocks, demographic characteristics, trends*

This final section on intra-EU migrant stocks looks at some of the bilateral stocks that were identified throughout the research process as most significant. The following paragraphs will discuss these in turn and highlight why they are specifically interesting. The data contained in Appendix A.4 includes the full tables of bilateral stocks and, as such, contains a variety of other interesting trends. The trends discussed here serve to highlight the complexities of intra-EU migration, and leave room for further investigation of other bilateral stocks.

##### *a. Analysis by citizenship of intra-EU migrants*

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix A: A.4.1.a, A.4.1.a.i, A.4.2.a)*

As was shown in the previous section A.3, the largest stock of migrants from one country in other EU28 countries is from Romania, using both citizenship and country of birth metrics. When further investigating intra-EU migration by Romanians, the data on the stock corridors reveals a high number of Romanian nationals in four particular countries. Italy, Spain, Germany, and the UK account for nearly 85% of Romania's EU28 emigrant stock using the citizenship metric. In the case of Poland, the second most prevalent origin country of intra-EU migrants, the bilateral stocks by citizenship also reveal an interesting trend. In this case, the UK and Germany alone host close to 70 % of the country's EU28 emigrant stock.

Figure 28 provides a visual representation of the top 20 bilateral EU28 migrant stocks, defined by citizenship. The stacked columns represent the main groups of immigrants in the host countries of the largest single origin country populations in another EU28 country; the different sizes of boxes represent the relative size of these groups. The colors of the blocks match the color of the main countries of citizenship. The figure shows that Germany and the UK are not only the top hosts of foreign resident EU28 nationals, but also account for 13 of the top 20 stock corridors. Also notable is that most of the corridors originate in Mediterranean or Eastern European countries. Furthermore, the data shows that there is more heterogeneity in the countries of citizenship than in the host countries amongst the top 20 nationality corridor stocks; in other words, intra-EU migrants in these corridors come from many countries but only go to a few.

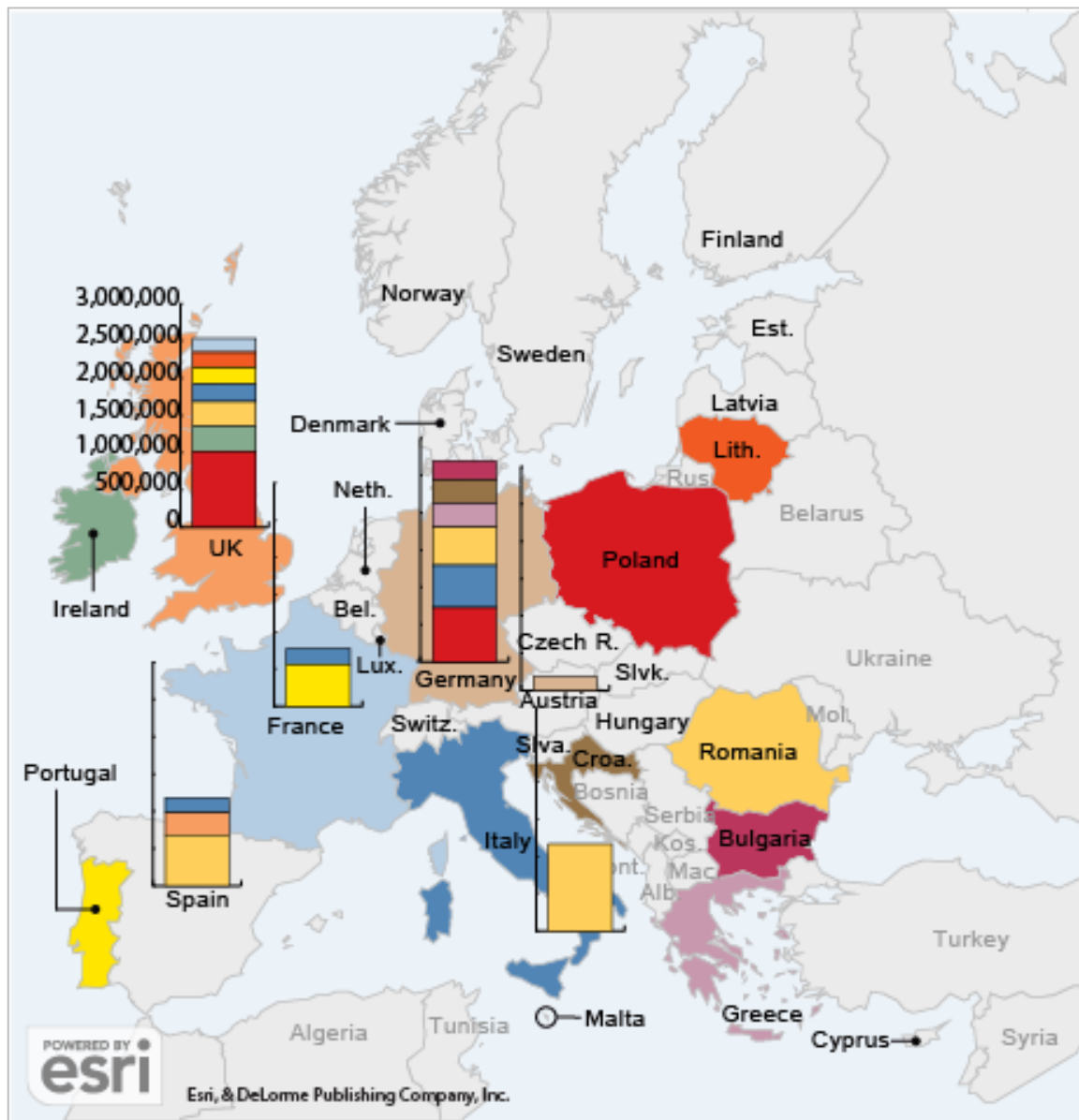
In terms of the composition of the top 20 bilateral intra-EU stock corridors, the data reveals some interesting differences. In terms of sex, for example, the stocks of Romanian citizens in main destination countries show different characteristics. The majority of Romanian nationals living in Italy are female (57.4%), while the opposite is the case in Germany, where 56.1% of resident Romanian nationals are male. In the case of the stocks in the UK and Spain, the sex composition is more balanced at around 50%. In the case of Italian nationals, on the other hand, males dominate the migrant stocks in Germany (57.9%), the UK (55.3%),





and Spain (56.9%), all of which are among the top 20 stock corridors identified using the citizenship metric.

Figure 28: Top 20 stock corridors (citizenship), 2017



While the data on the age composition of the top 20 bilateral EU28 migrant stocks is unfortunately not as complete as that on sex, the available data still shows some interesting trends. Perhaps most significant is the age composition of the migrant stock of UK nationals in Spain, of which about 40% are 65 or older. In the other corridors for which data is available, the dominance of the working group age, which was also described in previous sections, is visible again. However, there is still some variance in this. For example, 82.2% of Polish citizens but only 71.1% of Greek citizens residing in Germany are between 20 and 64. On the other hand, there are relatively few older Polish citizens (3.0%) in contrast to Greek

ones (15.8%). Looking lastly at children among the migrant stocks, the case of the main stocks in Spain is an interesting example. The share of children among foreign EU28 citizens varies between 7.4% in the case of those from the UK and 11.9% among those from Italy, to 19.9% in the case of Romanian citizens.

Looking at the data for the period between 2014 and 2016, the data shows that the top corridors have remained stable during this time. The corridor of Romanian citizens in Italy has been the largest throughout this time, and steadily increased throughout the three years. The same is true for the second-largest corridor, Polish nationals in the UK. On the other hand, Romanians in Spain and Polish in Germany varied between third and fourth largest between 2015 and 2016. While the number of Romanians in Spain decreased over the three years, the stock of Polish nationals in Germany increased, growing to be the third largest stock of intra-EU migrants in 2016.

*b. Analysis by country of birth of intra-EU migrants*

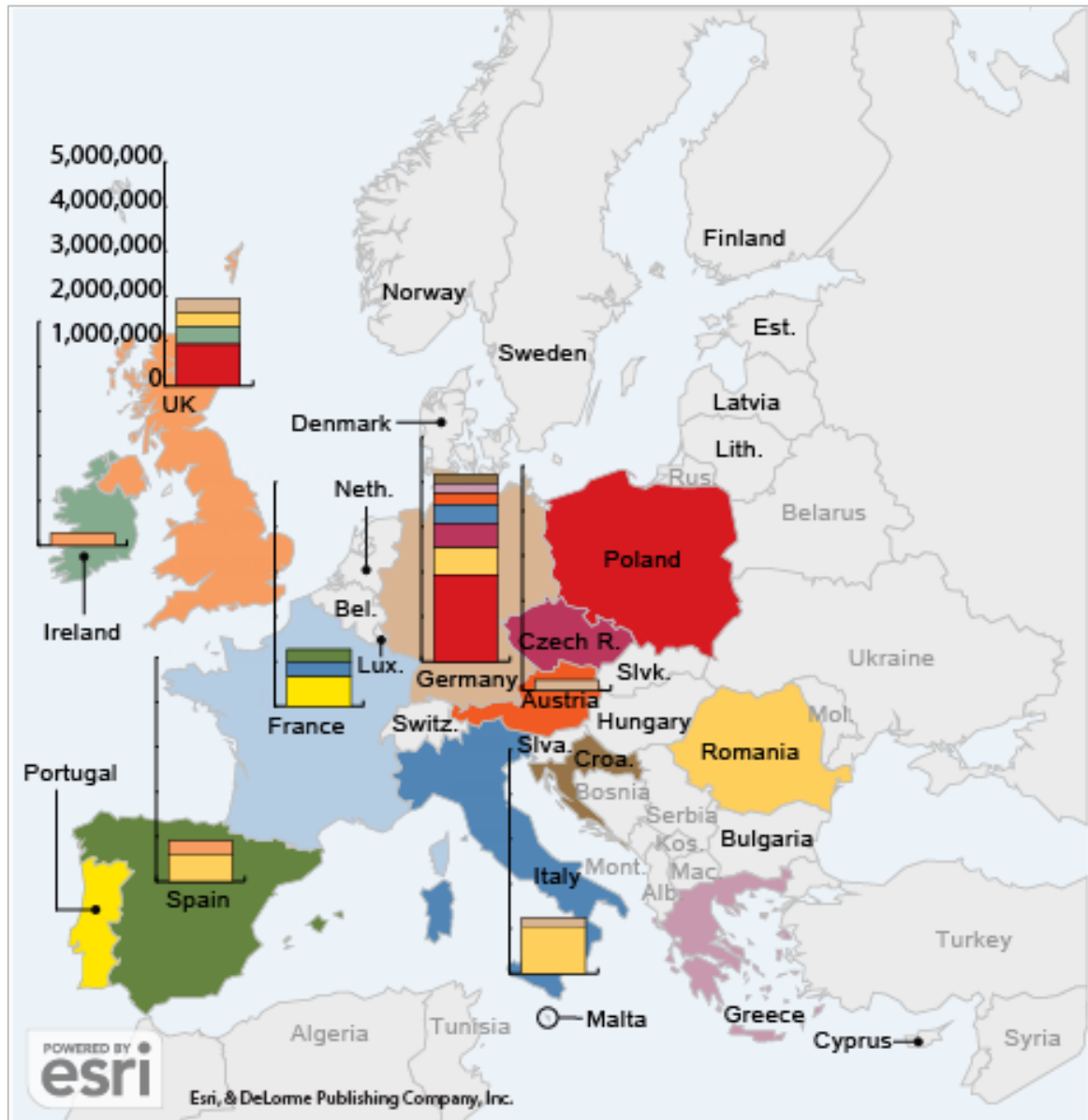
*(Corresponding tables in Appendix A: A.4.1.b, A.4.1.b.i, A.4.2.b)*

Before looking at the bilateral intra-EU migrant stocks using the country of birth definition, this is a timely point in this paper to once again highlight the differences between using the country of citizenship or birth definitions to analyse intra-EU migration. The challenges involved in using both metrics become especially obvious in cases where data is missing for specific countries and/or corridors. As was already seen in section A.3, the data on the sex of resident foreign EU28 nationals is more complete than that of resident foreign EU28 natives. Furthermore, stock data on the age of intra-EU migrants is even less complete, especially for residents born in other EU28 countries. Germany's not reporting country of birth data for residents also provides some additional challenges when analysing the corridors due to its importance as a host country of migrants born in other EU28 countries. In the case of the top 20 corridors, it was possible to compliment the Eurostat data with UNDESA bilateral migrant stock data; however, information on age and sex of the important stock corridors between Germany and Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic, Italy, Austria, Greece, and Croatia is still not available.

Overall, analysing the bilateral stock corridors using the country of birth definition paints a similar story to that of the citizenship metric. Germany or the UK is the host country in 11 of the top 20 corridors, and individuals born in Poland or Romania represent a high percentage of migrants in the top 20 stock corridors. Using this metric, however, other countries also appear as origins in some of these important corridors. For example, people born in the Czech Republic and living in Germany comprise the seventh, and Irish-born individuals in the UK the ninth, biggest bilateral intra-EU migrant stocks. Both corridors did not appear among the top 20 when the citizenship metric was used.



Figure 29: Top 20 stock corridor (country of birth), 2017



Regarding the composition of the stock corridors in terms of sex, the data shows similar trends as those discussed in the previous section. Using the country of birth definition, intra-EU migrants from Romania in Italy are also more often female (59.7%) than male. In contrast, there is no corridor, when considering country of birth, that is dominated by males. Only in the case of Portuguese in France (50.6%) and Romanians in the UK (52.1%) are there more males than females in the respective stock corridors.

The gaps in the data on age composition severely limit the opportunities to analyse this data. Like Germany, France, Ireland, and the UK do not report this data. However, the data that is available shows similar trends to that in the previous section, confirming that the

oldest age group is represented by the UK-born residents in Spain, and that working age individuals dominate the most important intra-EU migrant stock corridors.

Finally, considering the main corridors between 2014 and 2016, the data shows that Romanians in Italy has been the main corridor across time also using the country of birth metric. The same is the case for the Poland to the UK migrant stock corridor. Differences between the metrics appear in the further top corridors. For example, the number of individuals born in Portugal and residing in France increased to be the third single-largest stock from 2015 and 2016, while Portuguese citizens in France only made up the sixth largest stock when using the citizenship metric.



## B. Flows of intra-EU movers

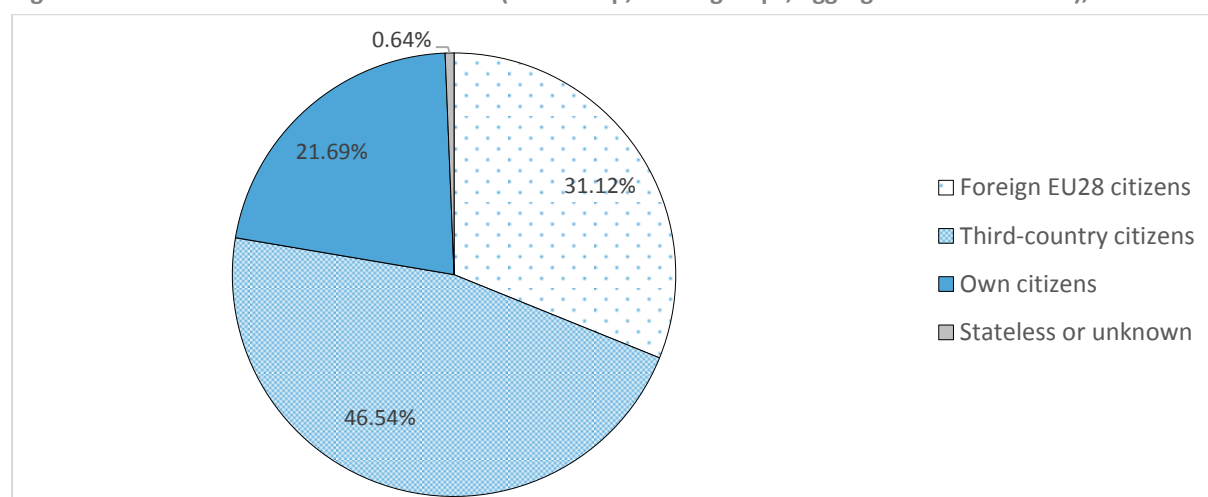
### B.1. Total flows of intra-EU migrants: aggregated values across EU28

#### a. Analysis by citizenship of migrants

(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.1.1.a, B.1.2.a)

Figure 30 shows inflows of migrants at the aggregate EU28 level. Using the citizenship definition of migration, the figure distinguishes citizens of the respective country itself, of other EU28 countries, and of third countries. As can be seen, close to half (46.5%) of the flows to the EU28 countries are made up of TCNs. The majority, however, are movements of EU28 citizens, where 21.7% are citizens of the country they are moving to and 31.1% are the citizen of another country in the EU28.

Figure 30: Total inflows into EU28 countries (citizenship, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2016

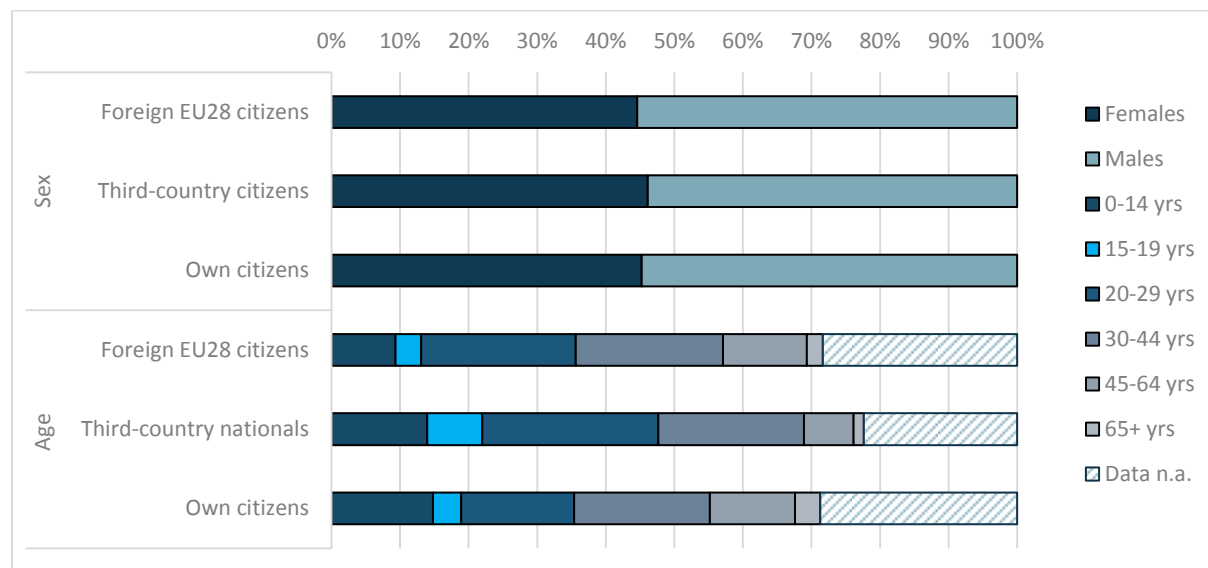


Looking at the composition of the aggregated migration inflows, Figure 31 shows that, in general, migration inflows in the EU28 are slightly dominated by males. Overall, males made up 54.6% of the total immigration flows in the EU28 in 2016. The share is slightly lower than this average for TCNs (53.9%) and higher for own citizens (54.8%) and foreign EU28 citizens (55.4%). In terms of age,<sup>7</sup> the same figure shows that the smallest share of those moving between EU28 countries are those aged 65 or older. Overall, this applies to 2.2% of the migrants, with the share being the relatively highest among citizens moving back to their country (3.7%). Children, on the other hand, made up 18.7% of the immigration inflows in 2016, with a share of 22.0% among TCNs and 13.1% among foreign EU28 citizens. As

<sup>7</sup> As indicated in Figure 31, several countries do not report data on the age of immigrants.

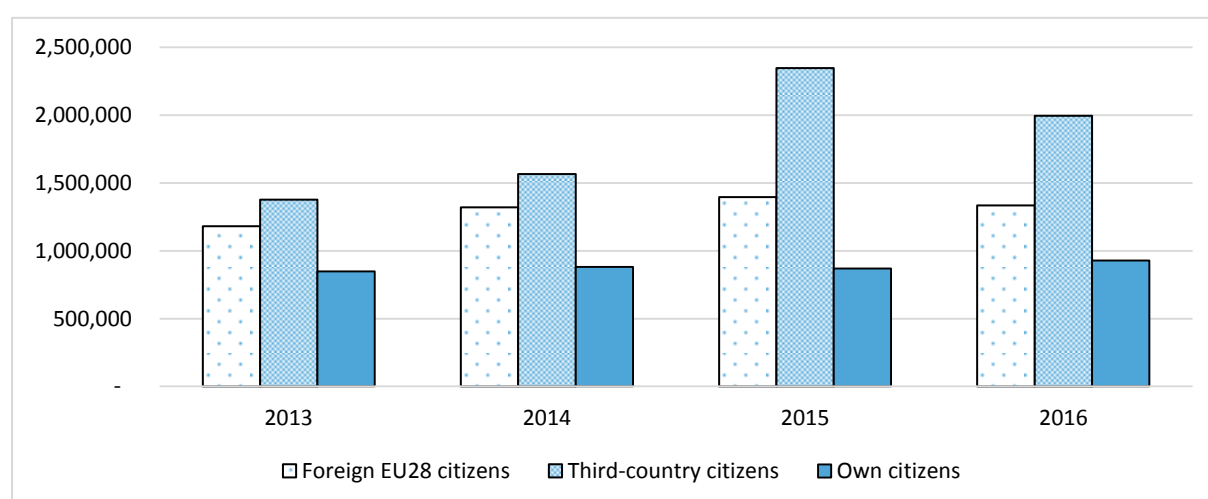
expected, the majority of those mobile within the EU are of working age, 53.6% overall. The share is highest among foreign EU28 citizens (56.3%) and lowest among own citizens (48.7%).

**Figure 31: Sex and age breakdown of inflows into EU28 countries (citizenship, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2016**



Looking at immigration to the EU28 over time, the data shows that the annual numbers increased between 2013 and 2015, from 3.4 million to 4.7 million, but then decreased to 4.3 million in 2016. The immigration of countries' own citizens as the only one that showed a rise in numbers between 2015 and 2016. Migration of foreign EU28 citizens and TCNs, on the other hand, reflects overall trends, and immigration of TCNs in particular decreased significantly in 2016, though not quite to the level of 2014. The changes in the annual immigration numbers were much smaller for EU citizens than they were for TCNs.

**Figure 32: Total inflows into EU28 countries (citizenship, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2013-2016**

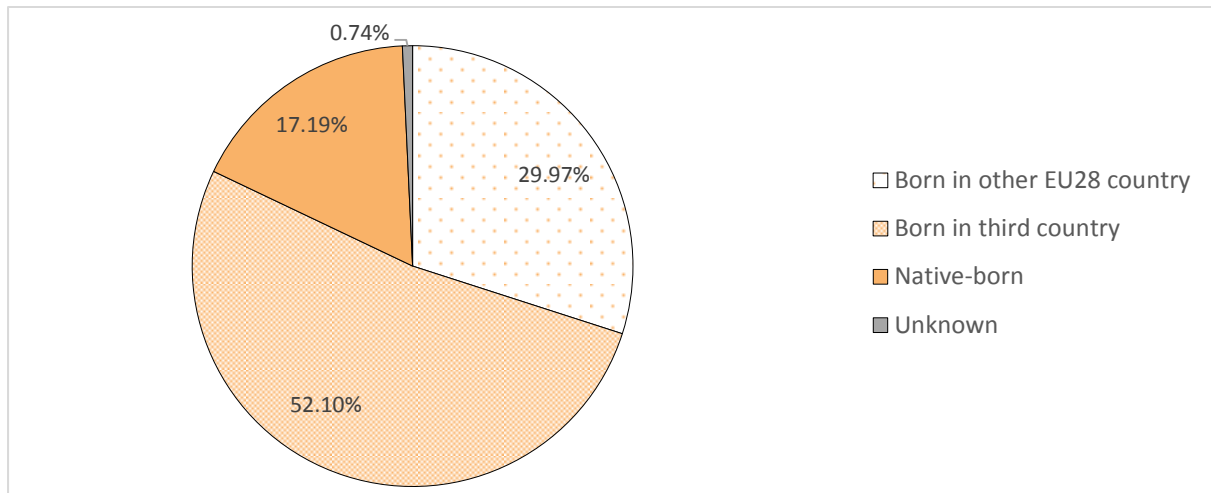


*b. Analysis by country of birth of migrants*

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.1.1.b, B.1.2.b)*

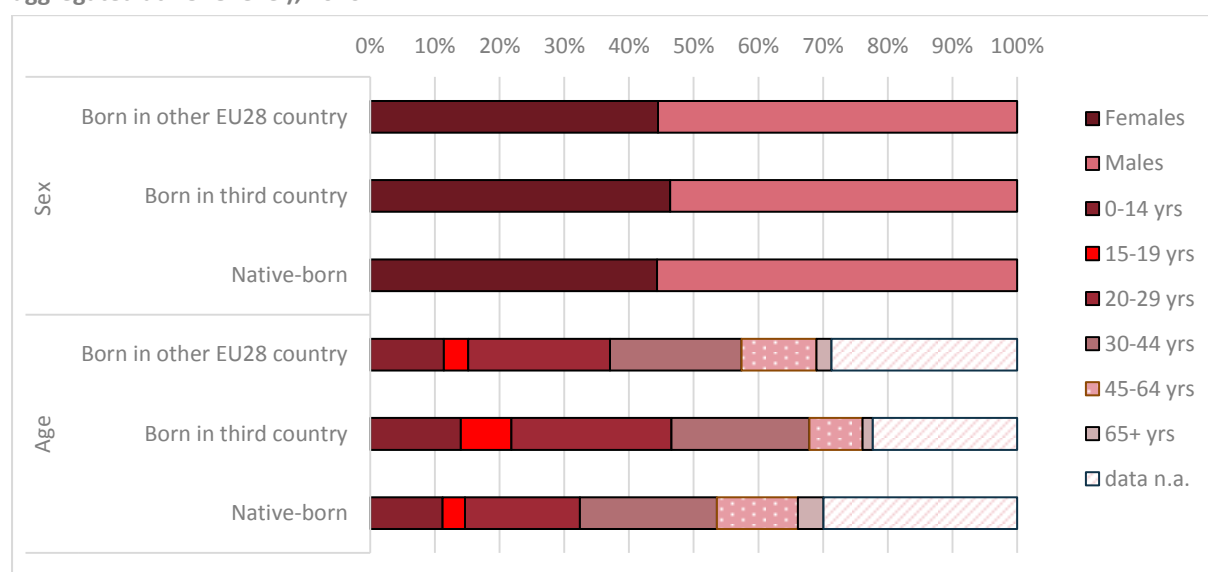
As was the case for the stock figures, using the country of birth migrant definition reveals a slightly different picture than that presented in the previous section. Figure 33 shows that, when using the alternative definition, more than half of total immigrants in 2016 were born in a third country (52.1%). Only 17.2% were native to the country to which they moved, and the remaining 30.0% were born in another EU28 country.

**Figure 33: Total inflows into EU28 countries (country of birth, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2016**



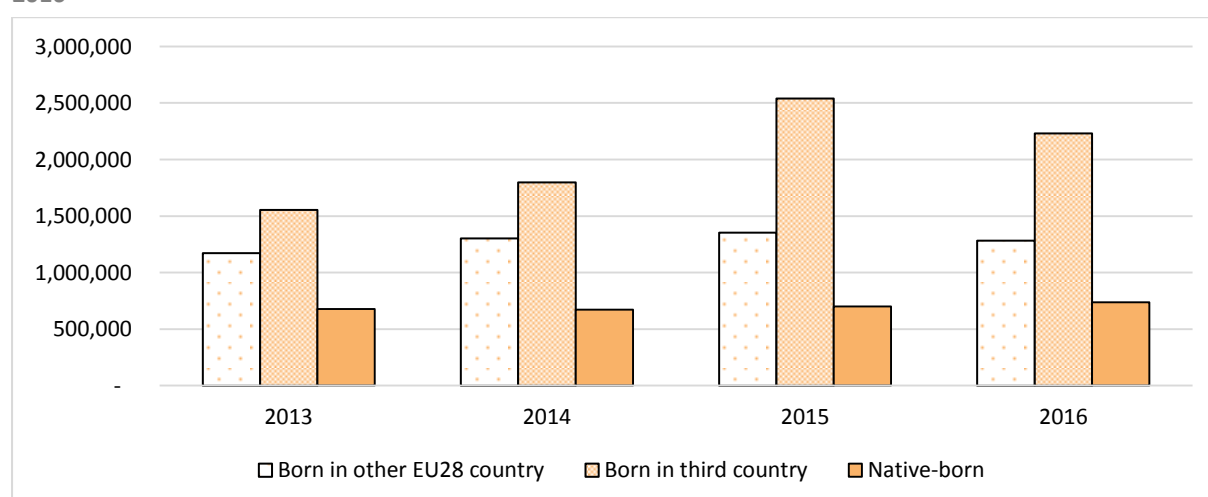
In terms of the composition of the immigration flows, there is no significant difference in the relative shares of males and females when using the country of birth definition versus using the citizenship one. There are slightly more males (54.6%) than females (45.4%) in the total flows to EU28 countries. The age composition also does not vary significantly when using the two different migrant definitions (again not all countries report data on age). Individuals 65 or older still make up the smallest share of those moving between EU28 countries at 2.2%, but the share is the highest among citizens moving back to their country of birth (4.0%). Children, on the other hand, made up 18.7% of the immigration inflows in 2016, with a share of 21.8% among those born in third countries and 15.2% among foreign EU28 citizens. As expected, the majority of those mobile within the EU are of working age, overall 53.6%. The share is highest among those born in third countries (54.3%) and lowest among natives (51.4%).

**Figure 34: Sex and age breakdown of total inflows into EU28 countries (country of birth, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2016**



The trends of inflows over time for people born in other EU28 countries or outside of the EU are similar to those seen when using the citizenship metric. The annual number of inflows increased for both groups between 2013 and 2015, but then decreased in 2016. At the same time, the number of people moving within the EU28 who were born in third countries was much higher than those born within the EU. The number of people born in the respective country and moving back is overall the lowest, and shows only slight variation during the 2013 to 2016 period, decreasingly slightly between 2013 and 2014 and then increasing in subsequent years.

**Figure 35: Total inflows into EU28 countries (country of birth, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2013-2016**



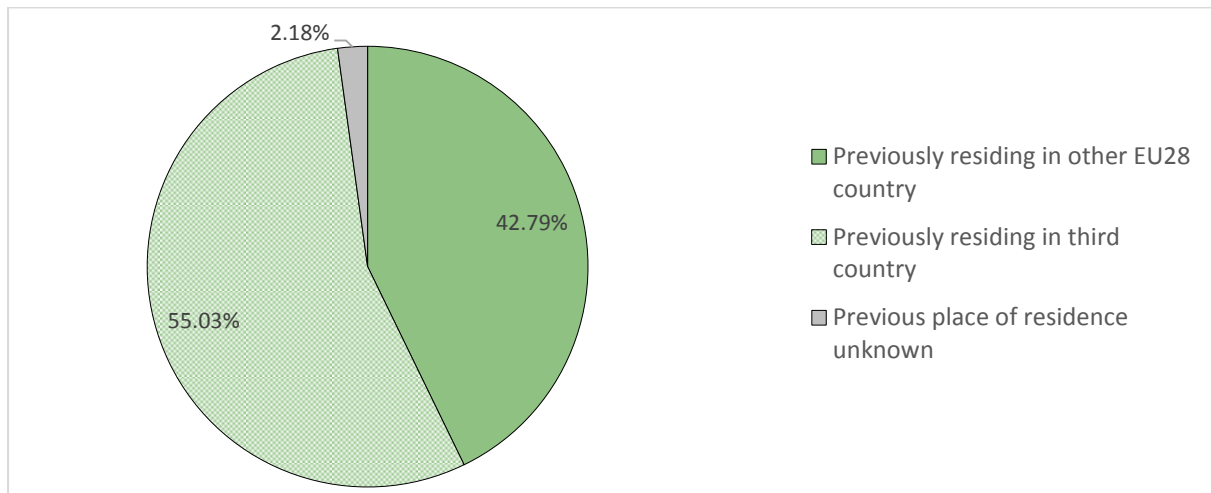


*c. Analysis by country of previous residence of migrants*

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.1.1.c, B.1.2.c)*

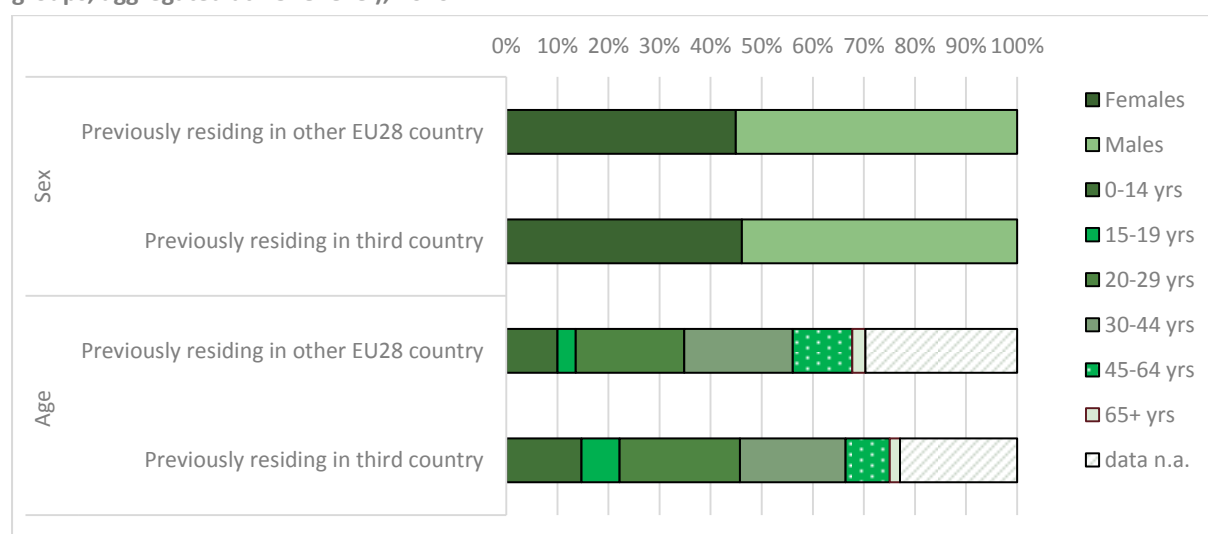
Finally, with respect to the country of previous residence, a distinction can be made between those who moved to an EU28 country either from another country within the EU28 or from a third country. Figure 36 shows that 43.7% of total immigration was intra-EU migration, while 56.3% was external movements into the EU28.

**Figure 36: Total inflows into EU28 countries (country of previous residence, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2016**



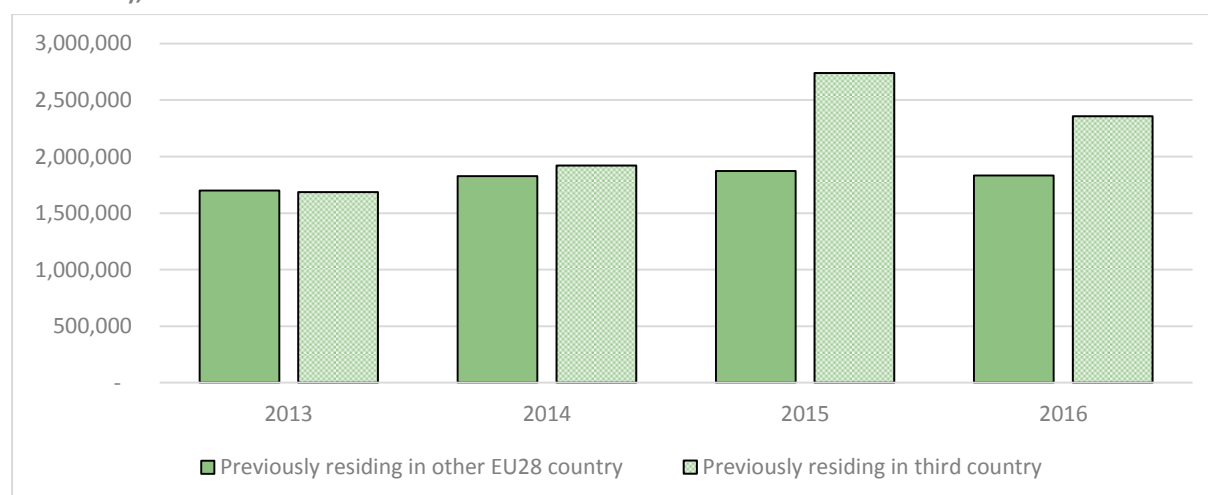
The data further shows that, in terms of sex, both intra-EU migrants and those coming from third countries are slightly more often male than female. Among those who migrated from other EU28 countries, 55.1% were males in 2016, compared to 53.9% among those that came from third countries. Looking further at the age composition of the two groups, the data shows that the internal movers were on average older than the external ones (in the countries that report this data). Among the latter, 22.2% were below the age of 18, while this was the case for only 13.6% of intra-EU migrants. The working age population makes up 54.2% of intra-EU movers and 52.9% of those coming into the EU from third countries.

**Figure 37: Sex and age breakdown of total inflows into EU28 countries (country of previous residence, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2016**



Between 2013 and 2016, the number of inflows from outside the EU28 per year varied much more than that of intra-EU inflows. Inflows of both groups increased between 2013 and 2015, and then decreased in 2016. However, the increase for external flows was much more significant than that for internal ones. While intra-EU movements increased by 45,088 people that year, inflows into the EU28 from third countries grew by 820,161. It is also notable that in 2013 there were, in fact, slightly more (90,780) intra-EU flows than inflows into the EU, a trend that is not observed in the following years.

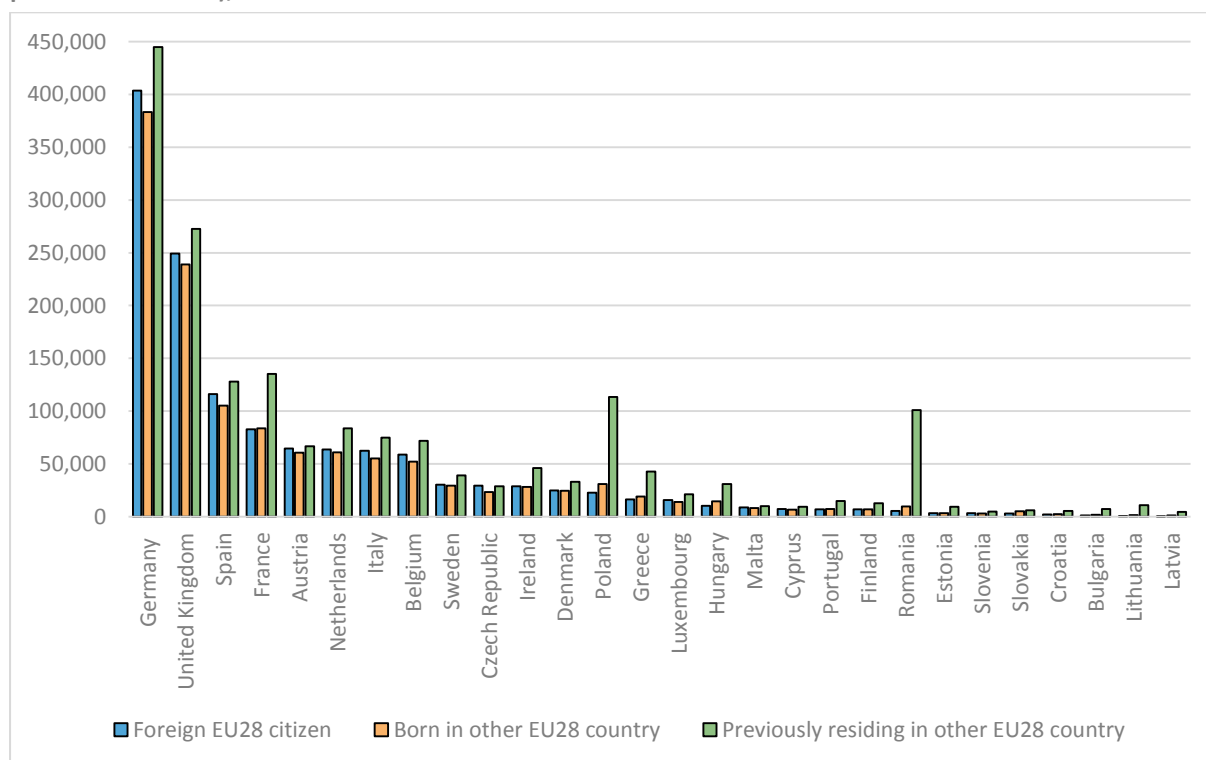
**Figure 38: Total inflows into EU28 countries (country of previous residence, broad groups, aggregated at EU28 level), 2013-2016**



## B.2. Intra-EU inflows for individual EU28 countries: top hosts, demographic characteristics, trends

This section looks at immigration at the national level across the EU28 countries, again using the different metrics. Figure 39 shows the inflows into each of the countries using the three possible intra-EU migrant definitions. As can be seen, the number of inflows is generally highest when considering the previous residence definition, likely due to the fact that in these flows return migration is also most likely to be captured in contrast to the other two measures, in which citizens and natives are excluded respectively in this figure. Germany received by far the largest number of immigrants in 2016, using all three metrics, followed by the UK. As was seen in Section A, these two countries are also those hosting the largest stocks of migrants. In the case of Poland and Romania, much more than in other countries, the data shows that immigration is significantly higher when the previous residence definition is used. This indicates that both countries receive large numbers of returning migrants compared to intra-EU migrants from other countries.

**Figure 39: Inflows by different definitions: EU28 country values (citizenship, country of birth, country of previous residence), 2016**



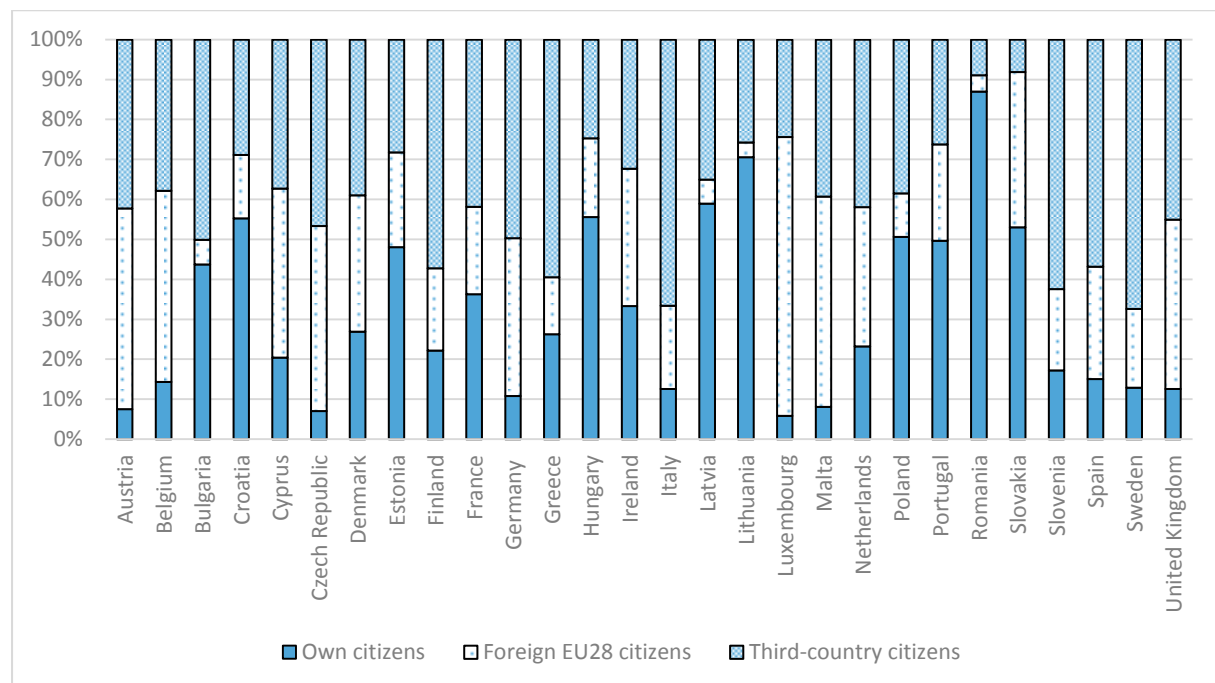
*Note:* The data for EU28 citizens and EU28 countries of birth are excluding the reporting country citizens or natives respectively.

### a. Analysis by citizenship of migrants

(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.2.1.a, B.2.1.a.i, B.2.2.a)

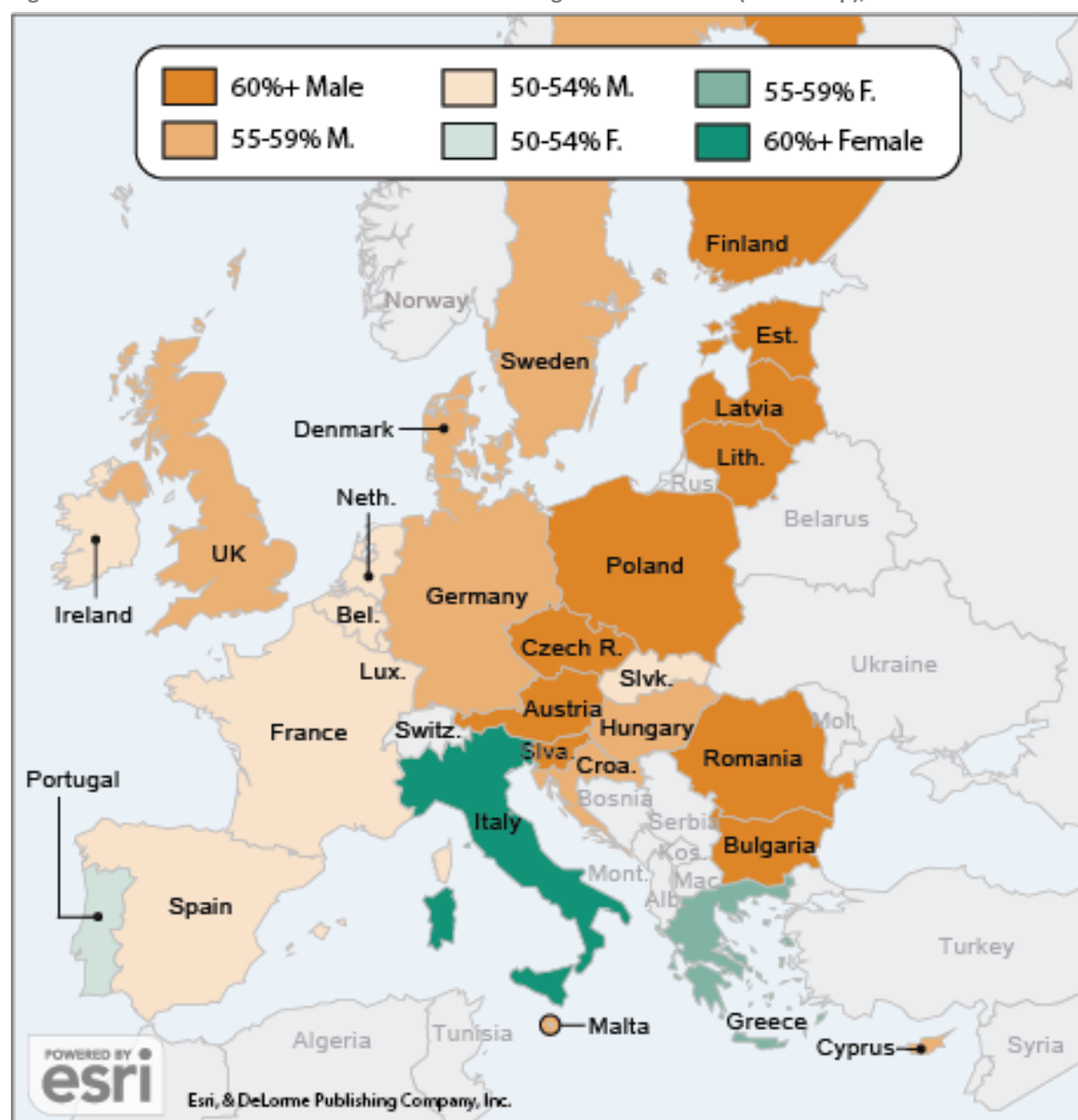
Looking at inflows using the citizenship metric, Figure 40 shows that there indeed significant differences in the composition of the migrant inflows across different EU28 countries. As indicated above, migration to Romania and Poland, but also to countries such as Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, and Slovakia, is mostly return migration by these countries' own citizens. In the case of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the UK, on the other hand, most migrants are TCNs. Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Luxembourg, and Malta are the countries where the majority of immigrants are citizens of other EU28 countries. In the case of Ireland, immigration is split almost equally between the three different groups.

Figure 40: Composition of inflows to EU28 countries (citizenship), 2016



In terms of the sex composition of migration inflows in the EU28, the data at the aggregate level shows a slight majority of males. Looking at this on the country level shows that there are some differences across the individual countries. As Figure 41 shows, there are a few countries where immigration of women is in fact more common. These are Italy, Portugal, and Greece. In the countries in dark orange, on the other hand, males make up at least 60% of the immigration flows. In Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia it is more than 70%.

Figure 41: Sex breakdown of inflows for resident foreign EU28 nationals (citizenship), 2016



In terms of the age composition, there are also some differences across those countries that report this data. There are a few countries where immigration of children between 0 and 19 is relatively more common than on average. These are Belgium, France, and Germany. Immigration of individuals aged 65 or older, on the other hand, is relatively more common in Bulgaria, Croatia, Poland, and Portugal. The majority of immigrants are, however, of working age in all of the EU28 countries for which the data is available. The share of working age population is highest among immigrants in Lithuania (90.4%) and lowest in the case of Croatia (70.5%).

Figure 42: Age breakdown of inflows of resident foreign EU28 nationals (citizenship), 2016

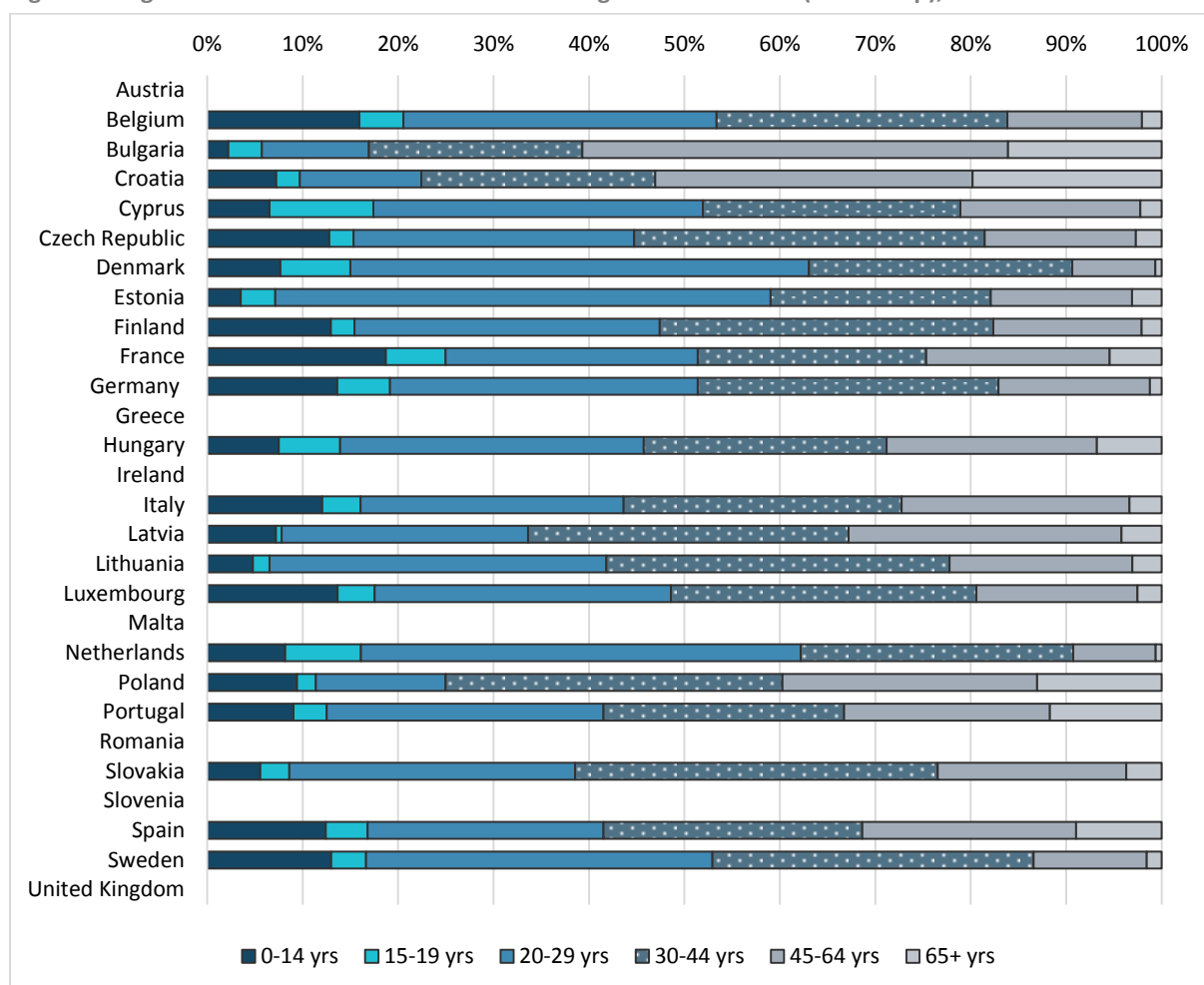
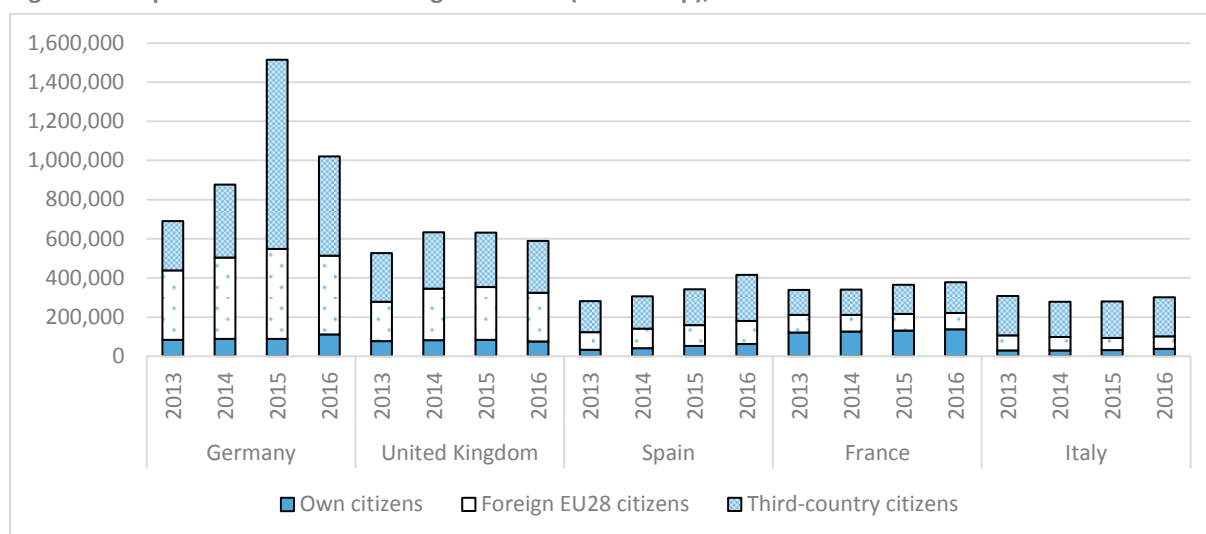


Figure 43 shows the trends in immigration flows to the top five destination countries between 2013 and 2016. The trends in Germany and the UK accord with those at the EU28 aggregated level, as immigration increased between 2013 and 2015, but then decreased in 2016. In Spain and France, on the other hand, immigration increased over the whole period, albeit at lower levels. In Italy, immigration decreased between 2013 and 2014 and then slowly increased until 2016. The data also shows that the increase of migration in Germany was mainly of TCNs and only slightly of intra-EU migrants.

**Figure 43: Top 5 countries with the largest inflows (citizenship), 2013-2016**

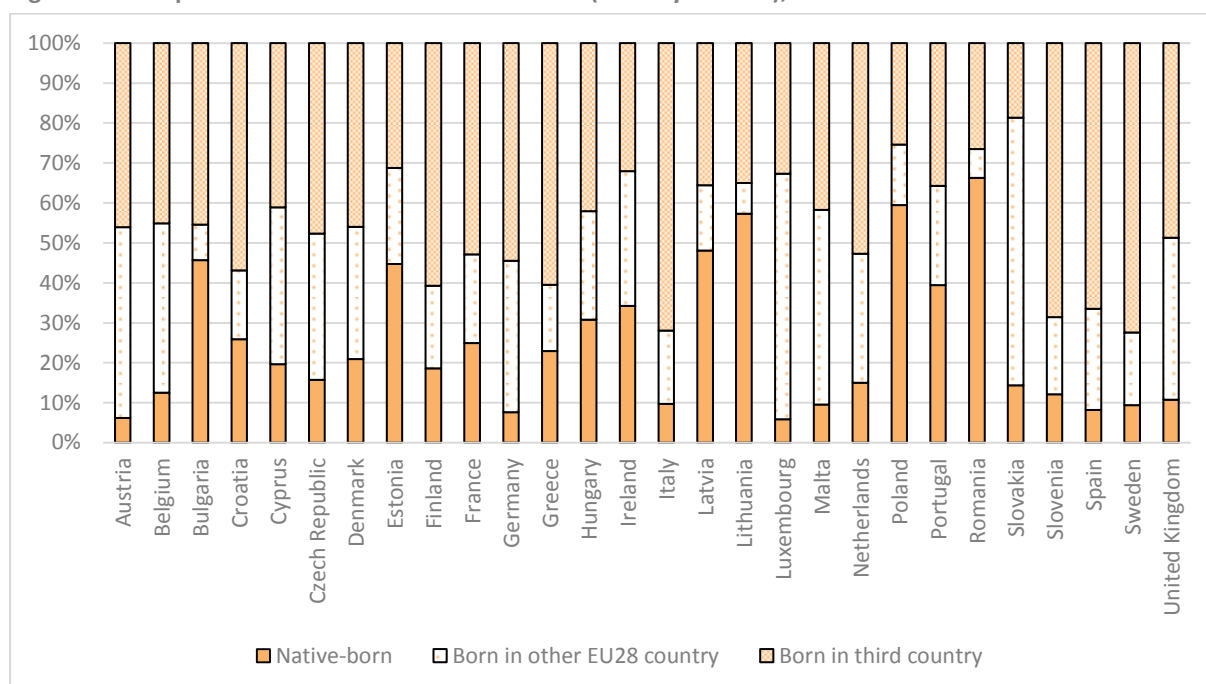


*b. Analysis by country of birth of migrants*

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.2.1.b, B.2.1.b.i, B.2.2.b)*

Using the country of birth metric, Figure 44 shows the composition of immigration flows to the EU28 countries dividing between those that were born in the respective country, in another EU28 country, or outside of the EU28. Luxembourg (61.1%) and Slovakia (67.0%) are the only two countries in which an absolute majority of immigrants in 2016 was born in another EU28 country. In Lithuania (57.3%), Poland (58.3%), and Romania (65.5%), the majority of immigrants were born in the respective country; in other words, there were significant numbers of returning migrants. For the majority of countries (including Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden), the absolute majority of immigrants in 2016 came from outside of the EU28.

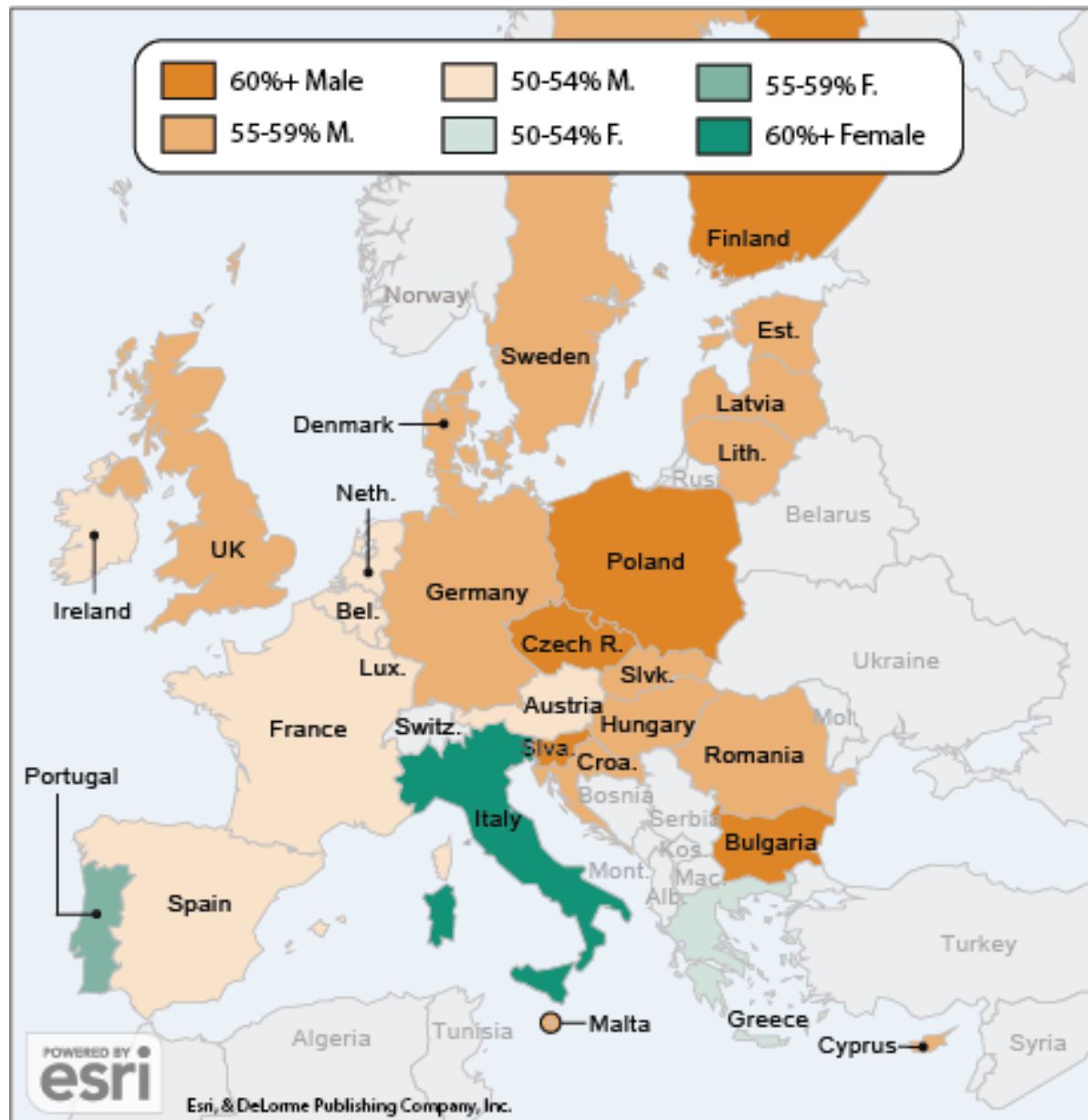
Figure 44: Composition of inflows to EU28 countries (country of birth), 2016



In terms of composition of the immigration flows, the data confirms the overall dominance of males in these movements. Only in the case of Italy (61.6%), Portugal (55.8%), and Greece (53.2%) are there more females than males among those that came to the countries in 2016. The share of males was especially high in Slovakia (64.9%), Poland (64.7%), Bulgaria (64.6%), Finland (61.0%), and the Czech Republic (60.7%). In other countries, the flows were more evenly split between women and men.

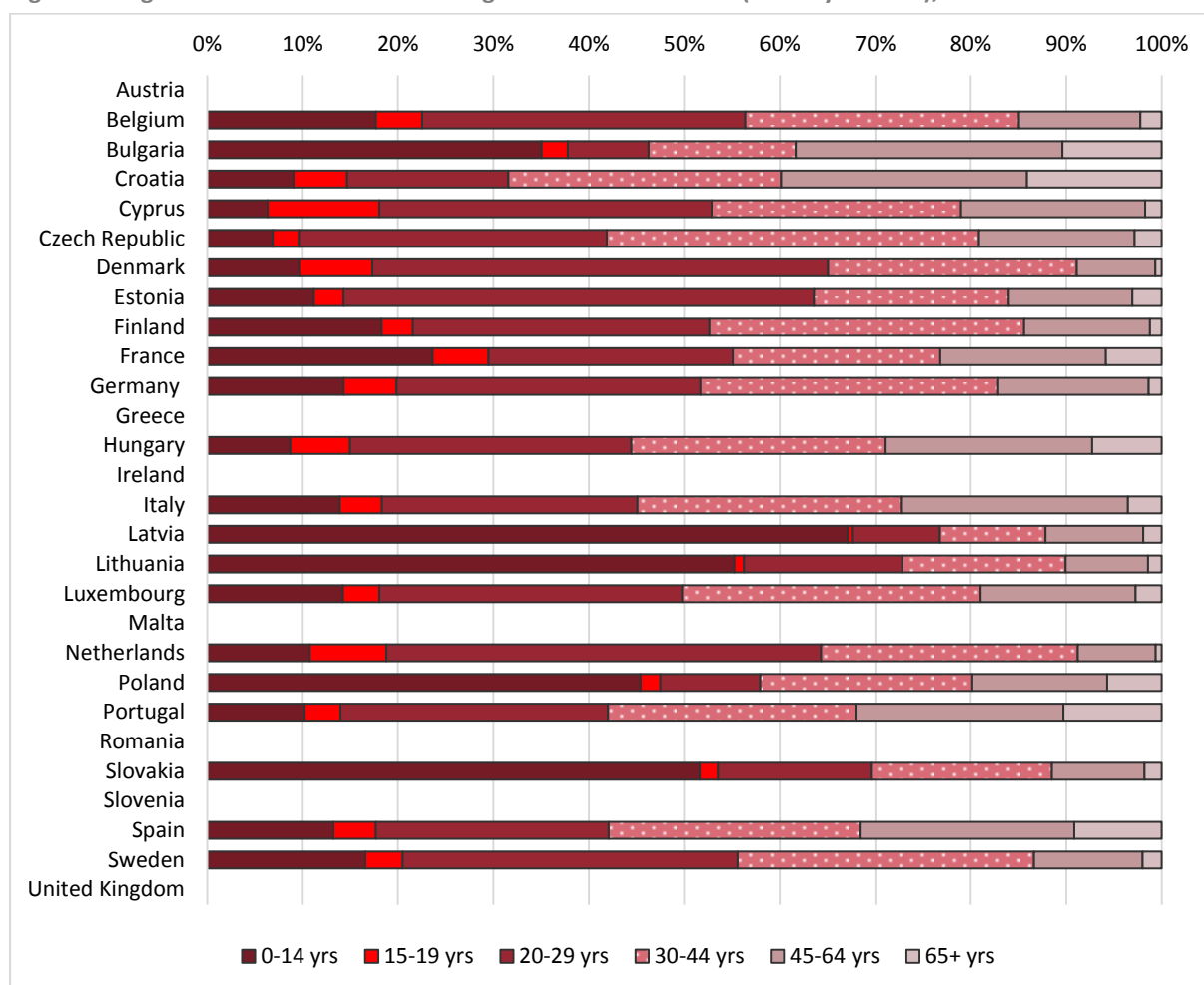


Figure 45: Sex breakdown of resident foreign EU28 native inflows (country of birth), 2016



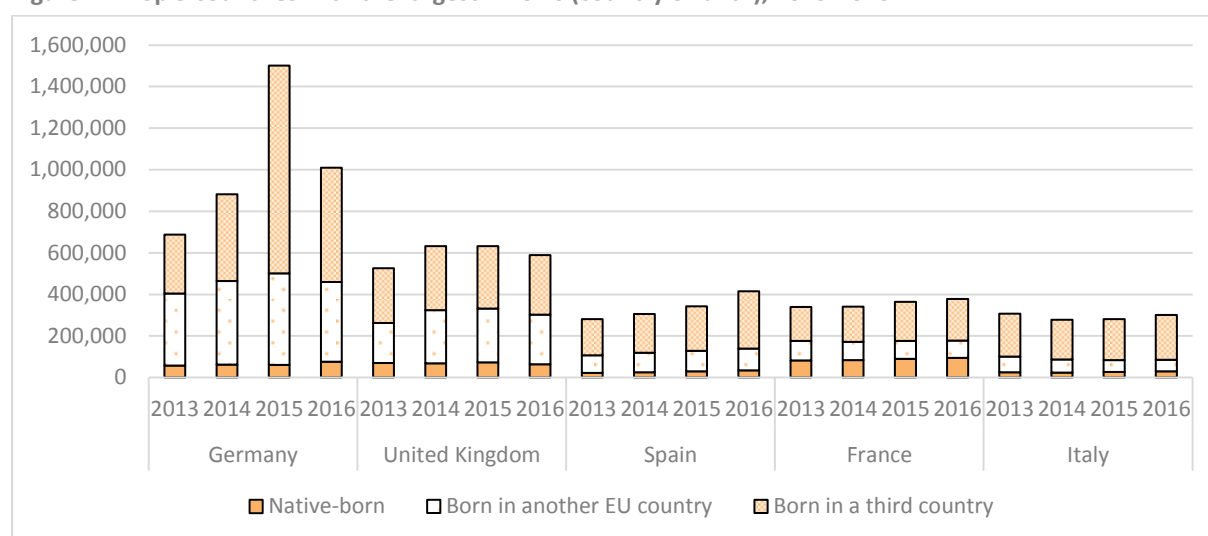
The data also shows some interesting trends regarding the age composition of migration flows. Among those countries that report data, there are three countries—Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovakia—where the majority of immigrants in 2016 was between 0 and 19 years old. Bulgaria and Poland also have relatively high shares of children and youth among migrants to their countries. On the other hand, Bulgaria, Croatia, and Portugal have the relatively highest shares of immigrants 65 and older. In each of these countries the oldest age cohort makes up more than 10% of all immigrants. In the majority of EU28 countries, however, immigrants in 2016 were of working age.

Figure 46: Age breakdown of resident foreign EU28 native inflows (country of birth), 2016



Considering the trends for the period 2013 through 2016, Figure 47 shows the immigration flows to the top five destination countries. Again, the trends in Germany and the UK are accord with those at the EU28 aggregated level. Immigration to these countries increased between 2013 and 2015, but then decreased in 2016. In Spain and France immigration increased over the whole period, though overall levels of immigration are much lower. In Italy, immigration decreased between 2013 and 2014 and then slowly increased until 2016. The data also shows that the increase in migration to Germany was mainly by people born in third countries, and only slightly by intra-EU migrants.

**Figure 47: Top 5 countries with the largest inflows (country of birth), 2013-2016**



*c. Analysis by country of previous residence of migrants*

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.2.1.c, B.2.1.c.i, B.2.2.c)*

Taking into consideration that migration to EU28 countries can take place from either other EU28 countries or from third countries, this section will also analyse immigration flows using the country of previous residence metric. The data shows that, in half the countries, intra-EU migration is more common, while in the other the majority of movement was from countries outside the EU (see Figure 48). The countries that stand out as destinations for intra-EU migrants are Luxembourg, Slovakia, and Romania: 93.1%, 80.0%, and 73.6% of the immigrants arriving in these countries respectively came from other EU28 countries. In other countries, migration from third countries is more common; examples of this are Italy (75.0%), Sweden (73.6%), and Spain (69.1%).



Figure 48: Composition of inflows to EU28 countries (country of previous residence), 2016

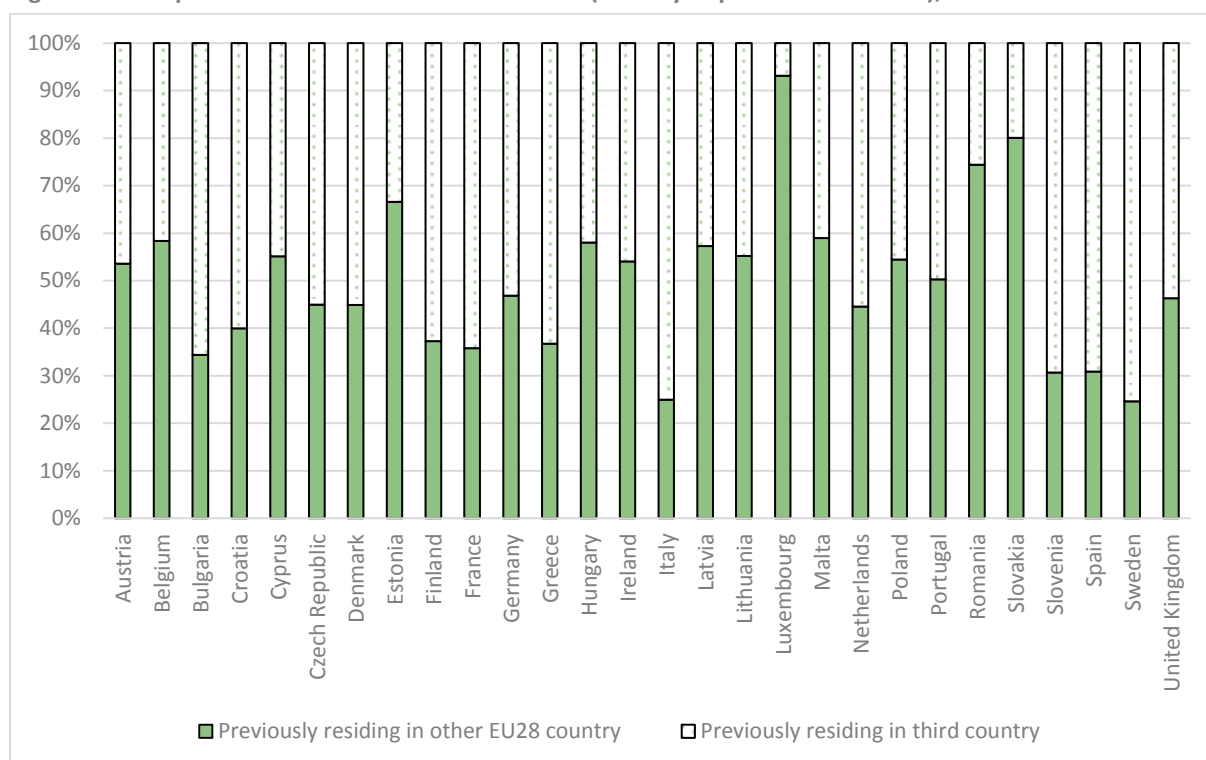
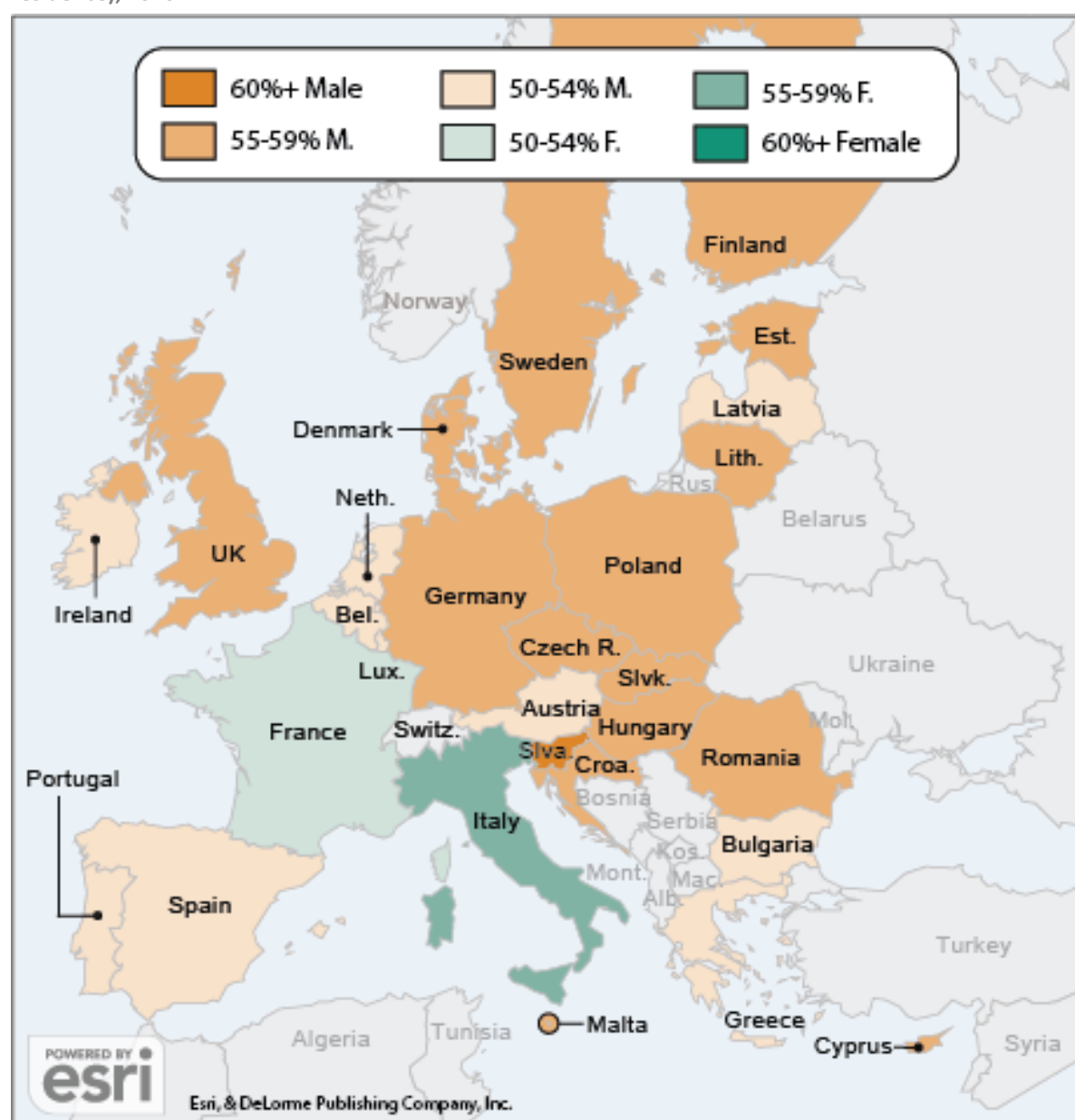


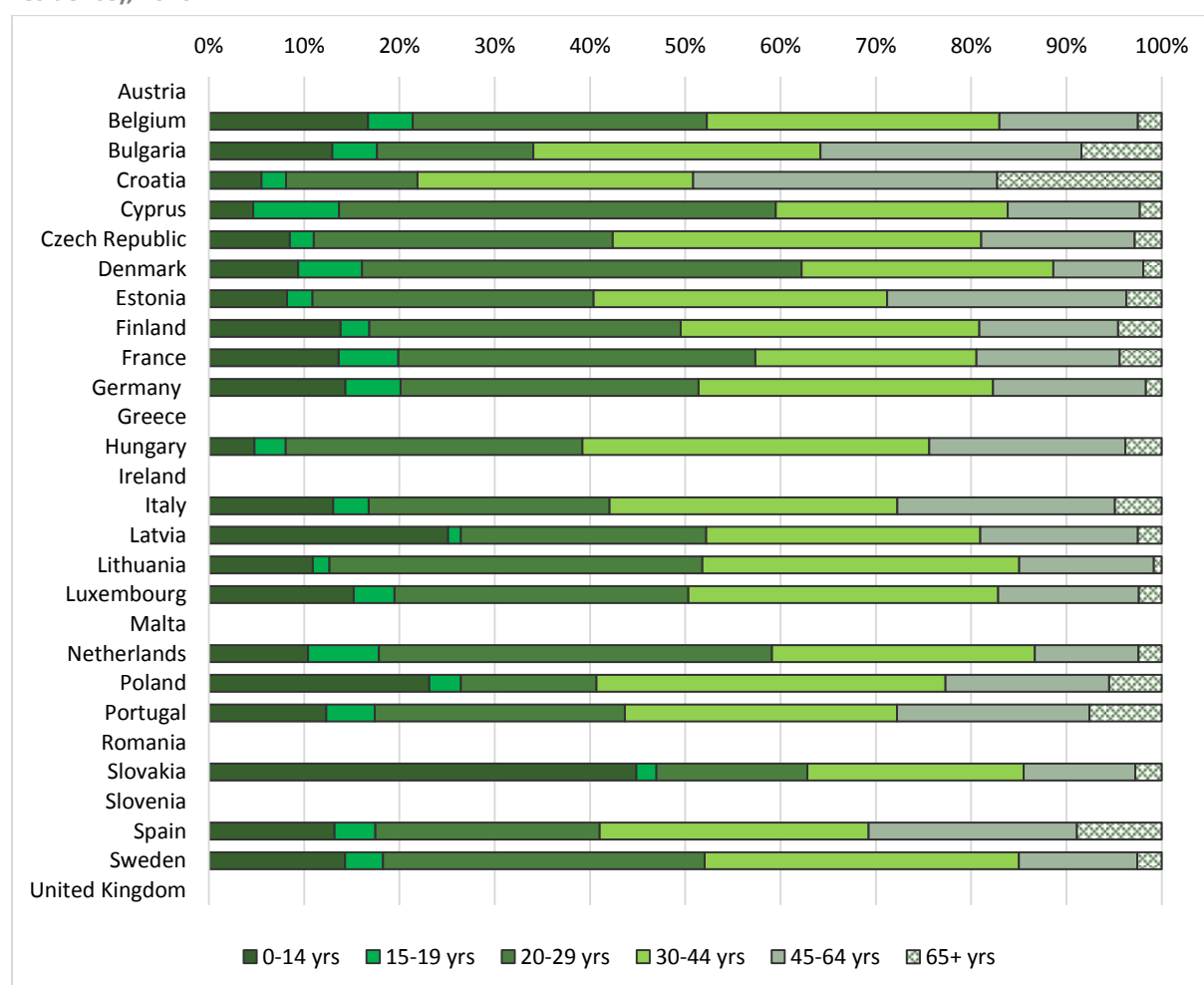
Figure 49 shows the sex breakdown of intra-EU migrants in each of the EU28 countries. As can be seen, there are only two instances where females make up the majority of migrants: Italy (57.7%) and France (51.8%). In all other countries males make up more than half of those moving within the EU28. The share of males is especially high in Slovenia (63.8%), indicated by the dark orange colour. In the remaining countries males represented either between 50 and 54% of all intra-EU migrants arriving in 2016 (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain) or between 55 and 59% (Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, and the UK).

Figure 49: Sex breakdown for inflows of people previously living in an EU28 country (country of previous residence), 2016



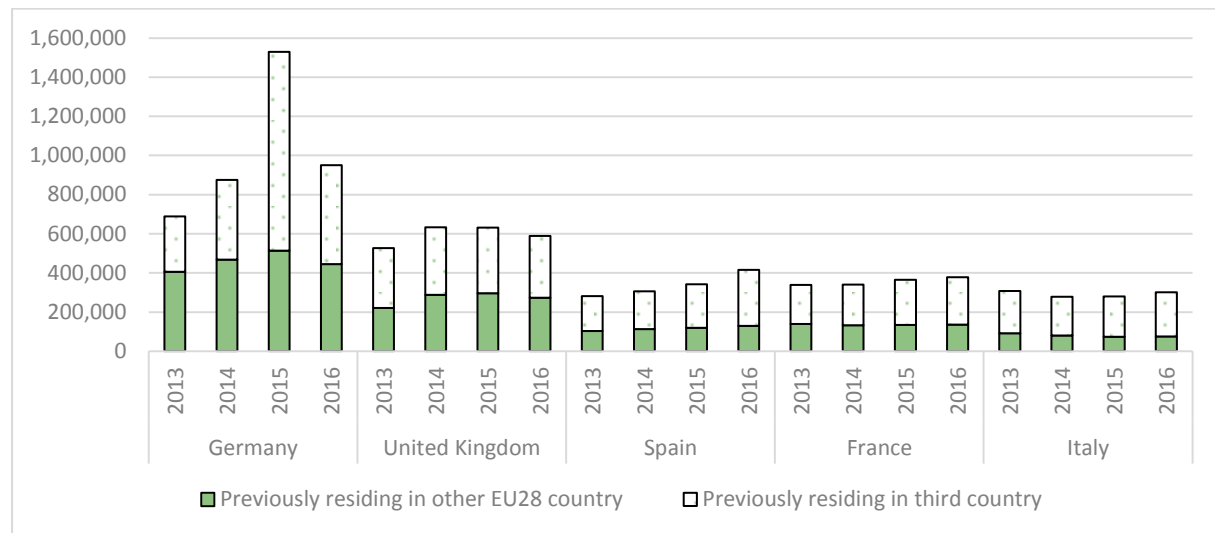
In terms of age composition, Figure 50 shows that there are also some interesting differences across the countries that reported this information for the immigrants that came to their country in 2016 respectively. What stands out is the comparatively high share of children and youth (0-19 years old) that migrated from other countries in the EU28 to Slovakia; 47.0% of all immigrants that year belonged to this group. Croatia, on the other hand, received the largest relative share of intra-EU migrants that were 65 or older (17.3%). Nonetheless, in all countries that reported this data, at least 50% of the immigrants were of working age. The share of working age individuals was the highest in Hungary (88.1%).

Figure 50: Age breakdown for inflows of people previously living in an EU28 country (country of previous residence), 2016



Looking at immigration flows by country of previous residence from 2013 to 2016, Figure 51 shows changes in the top five countries of destination. Overall, the trends are in line with those observed using the other two measures. What is notable is that movements from other countries and from third countries often increase and decrease in the same time period. In the case of Germany, for example, both kinds of movements increased in 2013 and then decreased in 2016. The changes in movements from third countries are just larger. In the case of Spain, the steady increase applies to both kind of flows for all four years. It is also interesting to see that, in the case of Germany, in 2013 and 2014 intra-EU movements were in fact more common than those from other countries. This was not the case in any of the other major countries of destination.

**Figure 51: Top 5 countries with the largest inflows (country of previous residence), 2013-2016**

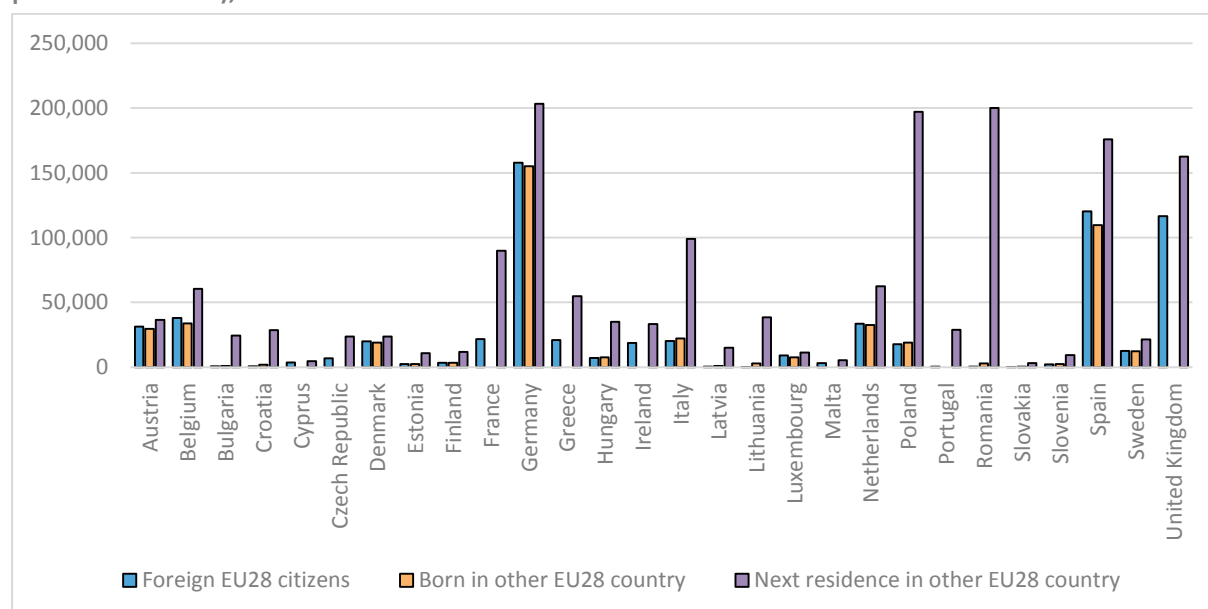


### B.3. Intra-EU outflows for individual EU28 countries: top origin countries, demographic characteristics, trends

Data on outflows from countries in the EU28 is, unfortunately, not as readily available as some of the other statistics. In particular, data regarding the country of birth of emigrants is not available for several countries. In addition, characteristics of emigrants such as sex and age is only available when looking at the country of next residence, but not for flows by citizenship or country of birth. The data that is available for each of the three metrics is presented in Figure 52.

As can be seen, there is occasional variance in the total outflows from member states when using the three different metrics (citizenship, country of birth, and country of next residence). Just as when measuring inflows, the citizenship and country of birth metrics fall short of the third metric, in this case, the country of next residence. Again, this is because the latter metric fails to distinguish own citizens from foreign ones, and natives from non-natives. This suggests that outflows of intra-EU migrants are either dominated by natives/own citizens or foreign natives/citizens. Nonetheless, Germany stands out as the country with the highest number of emigrants having left the country in 2016; independent of the chosen metric. In the case of Poland and Romania, the differences between the next residence and the other two metrics is especially big, indicating that most of the migration from these countries is indeed of own citizens/natives; a fact that will be further investigated in the following sections.

**Figure 52: Outflows by different definitions: EU28 country values (citizenship, country of birth, country of previous residence), 2016**





a. Analysis by citizenship of migrants

(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.3.1.a, B.3.2.a)

Focusing on the breakdown of outflows through the lens of citizenship, Figure 53 illustrates that for most cases, a country's outflows are dominated by the departure of its own citizens. This is the case in twenty of the countries, while the opposite is less often true. Still, even amongst the countries where own citizens are the main group that left the relevant country in 2016, there are significant differences between the relative shares that such groups made up of total flows. In the case of Romania, for example, only own citizens were recorded to have left the country that year. As such, their share among all emigrants was 99.6%. It was only slightly lower in the case of Portugal and Slovakia with 97.2% and 96.7% respectively and in Croatia (95.6%). On the lower end, own citizens made up 39.4% of the migrants that left the UK in 2016 and 42.2% of those migrating from Germany. There are also a few countries from which the largest relative group of emigrants in 2016 were citizens of other EU28 countries. This was the case in Austria (48.7%), Belgium (41.2%), Denmark (37.8%), Luxembourg (67.0%), and Spain (36.7%). Finally, TCNs were the main group leaving Cyprus (61.6%), the Czech Republic (65.8%), and Malta (49.6%) in 2016.

Figure 53: Composition of outflows from EU28 countries (citizenship), 2016

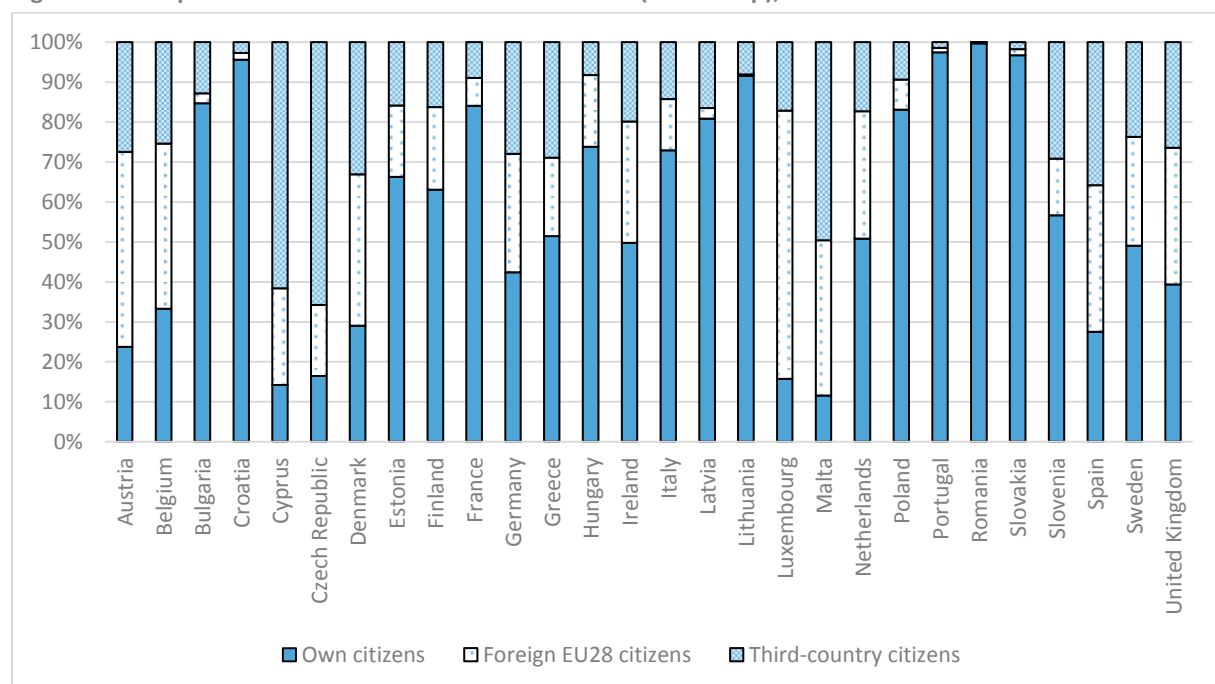
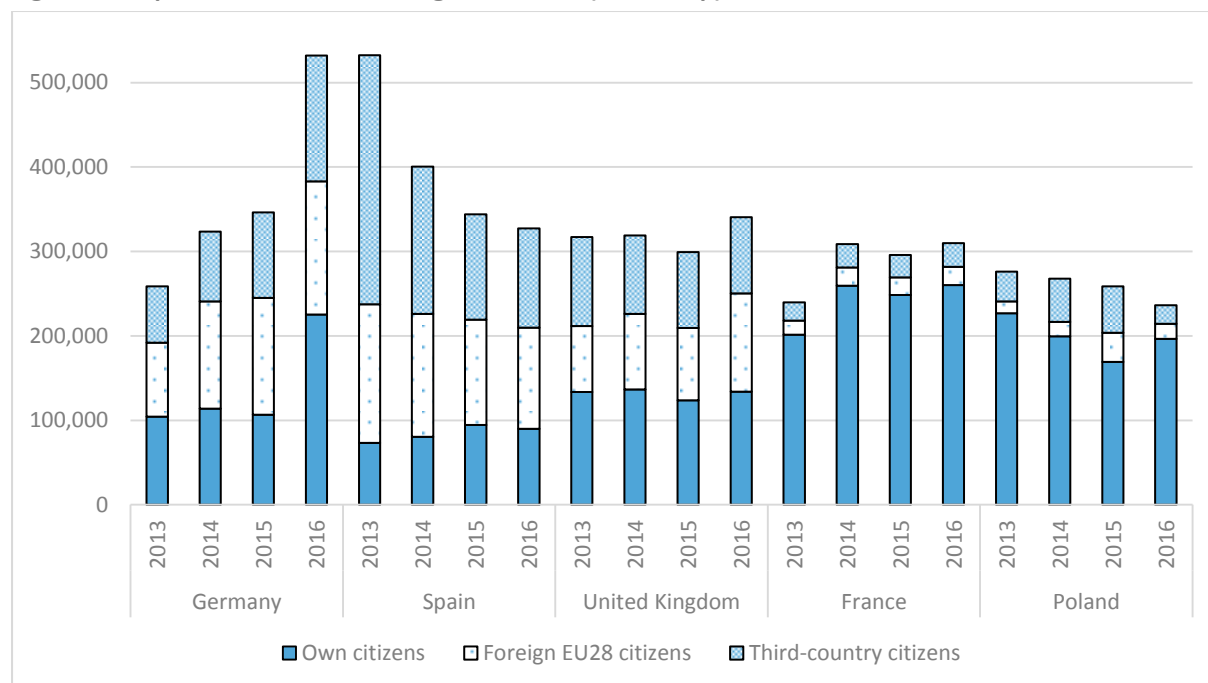


Figure 54 presents the data on outflows from the main countries of origin for the period 2013 through 2016, using the citizenship metric. The five countries with the largest volume of outflows are Germany, Spain, the UK, France, and Poland. In the case of Germany, Figure 54 shows that the number of emigrants increased annually over the four years, with a significant rise between 2015 and 2016. Interestingly, this increase was primarily due to a larger number of German citizens leaving the country than was the case in the previous



three years. In Spain, on the other hand, the volume of outflows decreased each year over the investigated time period. In this case, the trend is largely driven by changes in the number of TCNs leaving the country. In comparison to these two countries, emigration from the UK, France, and Poland remained relatively stable over the period of 2013 to 2016, with small fluctuations each year.

Figure 54: Top 5 countries with the largest outflows (citizenship), 2013-2016

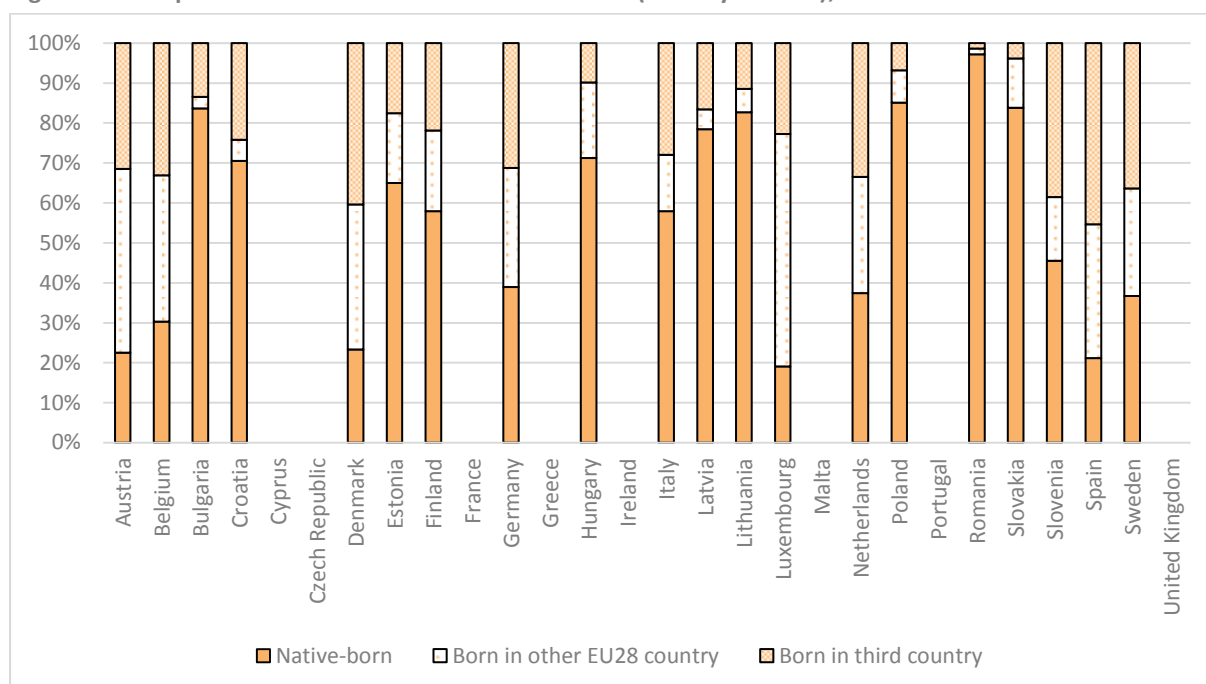


#### b. Analysis by country of birth of migrants

(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.3.1.b, B.3.2.b)

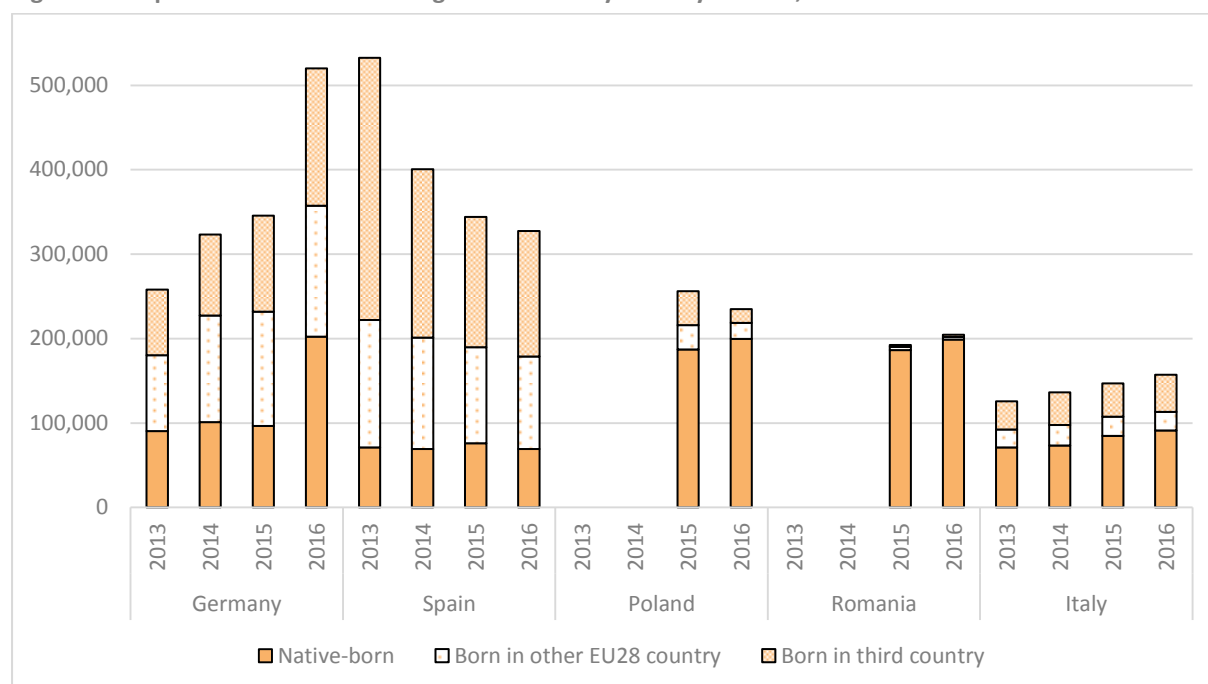
Breaking down outflows using the country of birth metric, a similar story plays out as before. More often than not, a country's outflows are dominated by the departure of its own natives. This is especially true for Bulgaria (83.7%), Croatia (70.5%), Latvia (78.4%), Lithuania (82.7%), Poland (84.5%), Romania (95.8%), and Slovakia (83.8%). In three countries out of the twenty for which this data is available, those born in other EU28 countries made up the highest share of emigrants in 2016: Austria (45.9%), Belgium (36.5%), and Luxembourg (57.6%). In Denmark and Spain, on the other hand, migrants born outside of the EU28 were the main emigrant group, accounting for 40.4% and 45.4% of all emigrants from the respective country that year.

Figure 55: Composition of outflows from EU28 countries (country of birth), 2016



Considering the country of birth metric, Figure 56 again shows the trends between 2013 and 2016 in the main countries of origin, in this case Germany, Spain, Poland, Romania, and Italy. The trends for Germany and Spain that can be seen in Figure 56 are similar to those observed above. Furthermore, the data shows that in the case of Poland and Romania emigration is almost exclusively of people born in the respective country, and that this number increased slightly from 2015 to 2016 (unfortunately, data for 2013 and 2014 is not available). Emigration from Italy also grew slightly each year from 2013 to 2016, with the number of people born in the country making up the majority of this increase.

Figure 56: Top 5 countries with the largest outflows by country of birth, 2013-2016

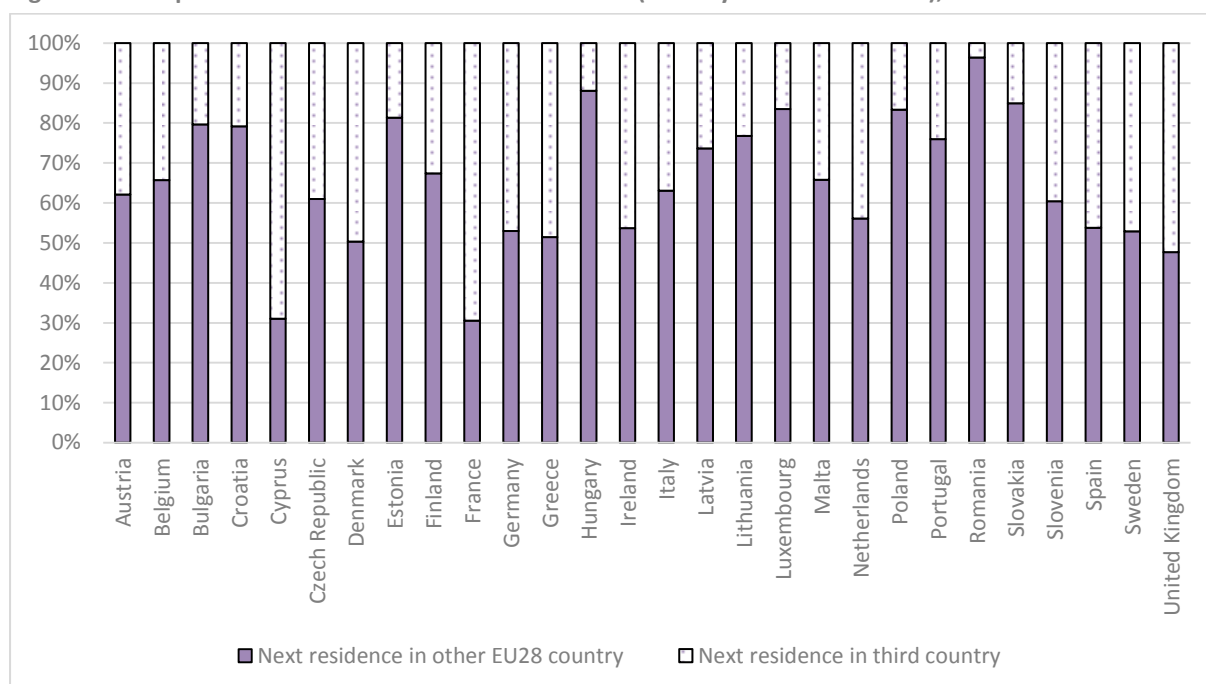


c. Analysis by country of next residence of migrants

(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.3.1.c, B.3.1.c.i, B.3.2.c)

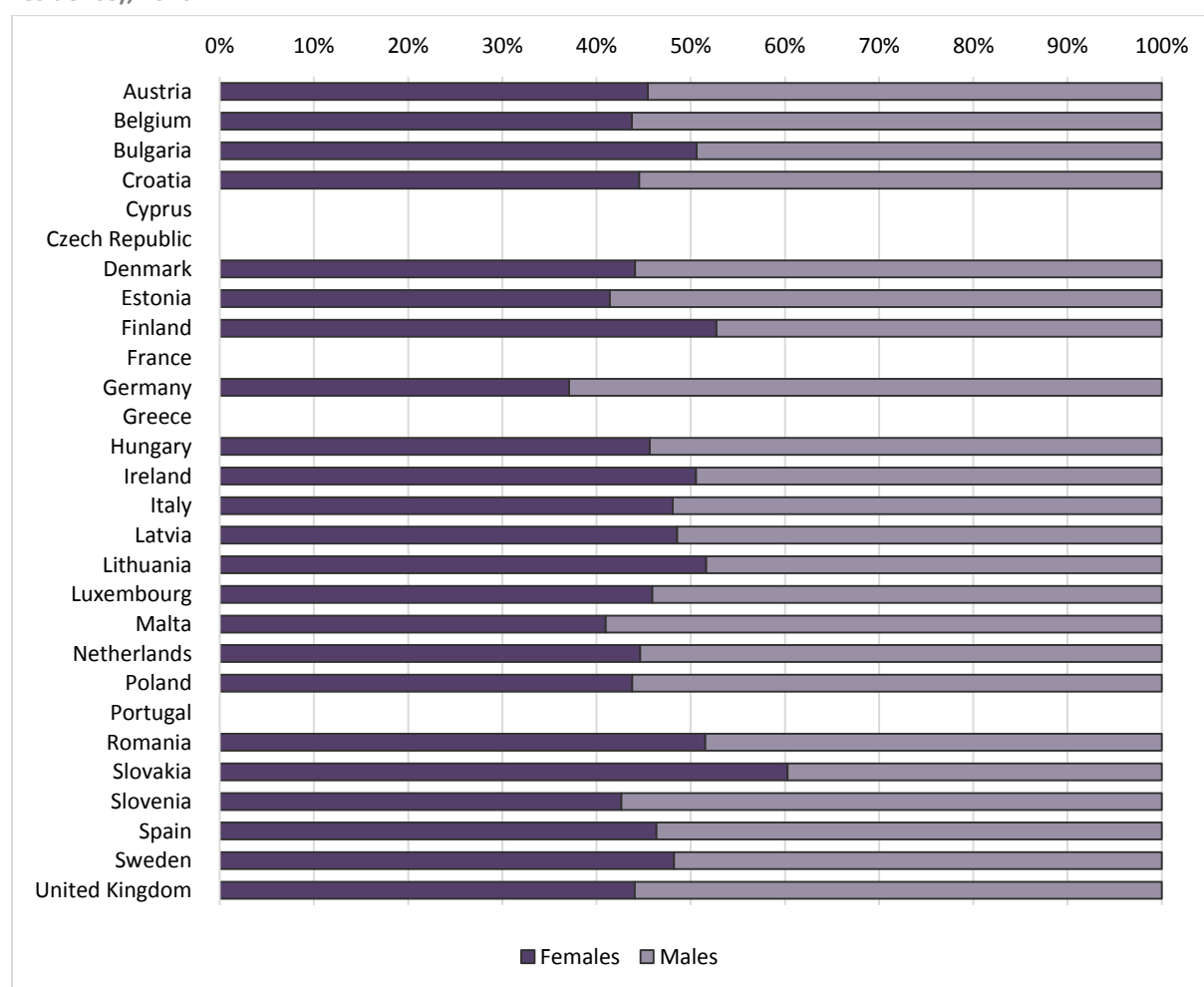
Finally, Figure 57 shows outflows in terms of country of next residence. As the data shows, these flows were usually toward other EU28 countries. Shares for the intra-EU flows among total outflows from individual EU28 countries varied from 51.4% in the case of Greece to 96.4% in the case of Romania. Conversely, only flows from Cyprus (69.0%), France (66.0%), and the UK (52.3%) went to non-EU28 countries more often.

Figure 57: Composition of outflows from EU28 countries (country of next residence), 2016



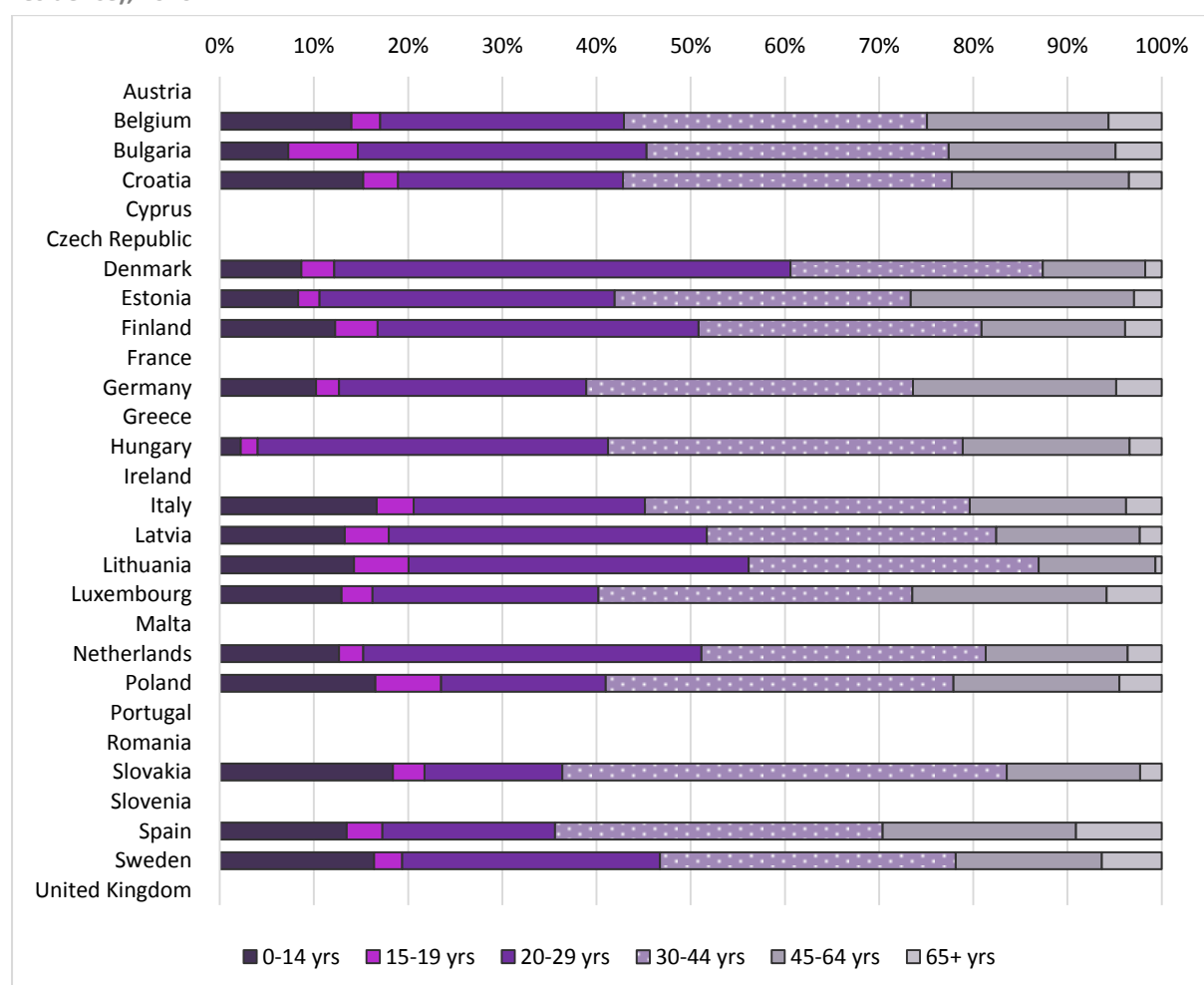
As indicated above, the country of next residence metric is the only one for which data on the characteristics of outflows in terms of sex and age could be obtained; although, as the following two figures indicate, data is not available for all countries. Where it is available, however, the data on flows to other EU28 countries shows some interesting trends. Reflecting the overall immigration flows in EU 28 countries, outflows from EU28 countries are dominated by males. The share of females is, however, slightly higher in the cases of Bulgaria (50.6%), Ireland (50.6%), Lithuania (51.6%), and Romania (51.5%), and is significantly higher among migrants leaving Slovakia, at 60.3%. On the other hand, migration from Germany to other EU28 countries was male in 62.9% of cases in 2016.

Figure 58: Sex breakdown of outflows to other EU28 countries: EU28 country values (country of next residence), 2016



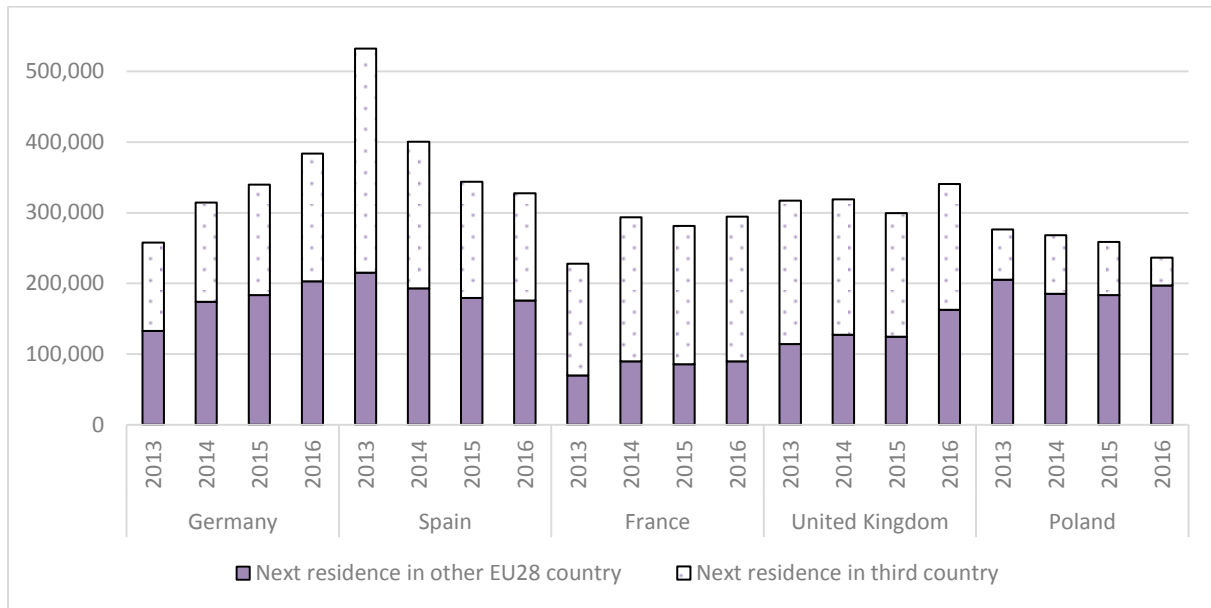
Data on the age of intra-EU emigrants also shows some interesting trends (see Figure 59). As has been discussed, intra-EU migrants are largely of working age (20-64). The data does, however, show that this applied to emigrants from some countries more than from others in 2016. The share of working age individuals was particularly high in the cases of Denmark (86.1%), Estonia (86.5%), and Hungary (92.6%). On the other end of the spectrum, those of working age accounted for 72.0% in the case of Poland, 73.6% in the case of Spain, and 74.3% in the case of Sweden. Spain is also the country with the highest relative share of elderly among emigration flows to other EU28 countries; 9.1% of all emigrants were 65 or older. Countries with the highest proportion of emigrants aged between 0 and 19 years were Italy (20.6%), Poland (23.5%), and Slovakia (21.7%).

Figure 59: Age breakdown of outflows to other EU28 countries: EU28 country level (country of next residence), 2016



Finally, Figure 60 presents the trends in outflows over time using the country of next residence metric. The top five countries in this case are again Germany, Spain, France, the UK, and Poland. As can be seen, emigration from Germany to other EU28 countries increased steadily over the four years, while it decreased from Spain. In both countries, the trends in emigration of people to non-EU countries follow the same direction. In the case of France, there is also a general increase in both overall migration and intra-EU migration, with a minor decrease from 2014 to 2015. The same is true for the UK. Poland, on the other hand, observed the overall largest share of intra-EU migration from the country in all four years.

Figure 60: Top 5 countries with the largest outflows (country of next residence), 2013-2016





#### *B.4. Intra-EU migration corridors (bilateral flows): top corridors, demographic characteristics, trends*

This final section on intra-EU migration flows discusses some of the bilateral flows that were identified throughout the research process as some of the most significant. The following paragraphs will discuss these in turn and highlight why they are of interest. The data contained in Appendix B.4 contains the full tables on bilateral flows and, as such, details a variety of other interesting trends. As in section A.4 above, the trends presented here serve to highlight the complexities of intra-EU migration and leave room for further investigation of other bilateral flows.

##### *a. Analysis by citizenship of migrants*

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.4.1.a, B.4.1.a.i, B.4.2.a)*

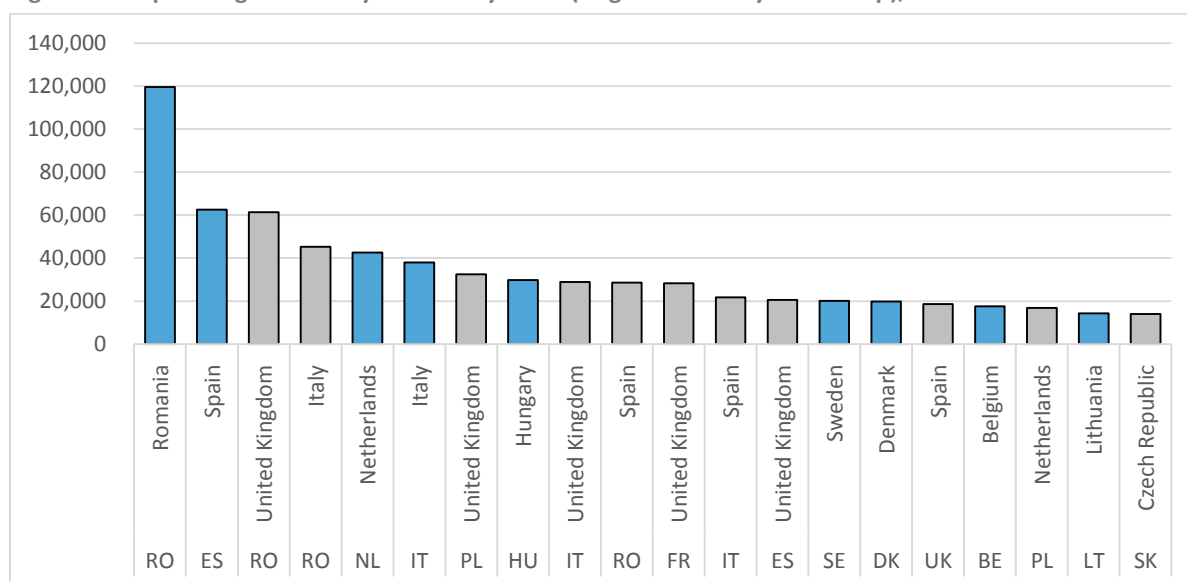
Firstly, the most important bilateral migration corridors within the EU28 are analysed in this section using the citizenship metric. It is important to mention that several countries do not report data on the citizenship of immigrants in a way that would allow investigation of bilateral flows. This includes Germany, which represents a major gap in existing data on intra-EU migration flows, considering its importance as a destination country (see Table B.4.1.a for further gaps in the data).

Figure 61 presents the top twenty flows for which data is available graphically. The destination country is listed below the respective column and the citizenship of the respective migrant group is indicated at the bottom. One of the most interesting findings when analysing these bilateral intra-EU migration flows is the fact that many of the more popular corridors are in fact return migration movements. In the figure such movements are highlighted in blue. Migration of Romanian citizens to Romania was by far the most frequented corridor of intra-EU migration in 2016. Close to 120,000 individuals made this move that year alone. The second most frequented route was Spanish citizens moving to Spain—again, return migration in terms of the citizenship metric. Other return migration flows among the top 20 corridors are Dutch, Italians, Hungarian, Swedish, Danish, Belgian, and Lithuanian citizens all moving to their respective country of citizenship.

Other migration flows within the EU28 that were among the most populous in 2016 are largely limited to a few countries of citizenship and of destination. Romania is the country of citizenship in three of the top twenty bilateral flows (besides that to Romania itself); countries of destination in these flows were the UK, Italy, and Spain. Polish citizens moving to the UK and the Netherlands, as well as Italian citizens moving to the UK and Spain, are other major corridors of intra-EU migration. On the receiving end, the UK is the country of destination in the largest number of bilateral flows. Romanian, Polish, Italian, French, and Spanish citizens moving to the UK was also among the top twenty corridors of intra-EU migration in 2016 captured in the data. Maybe the least expected corridor among the top twenty is the final one, citizens of Slovakia moving to the Czech Republic.



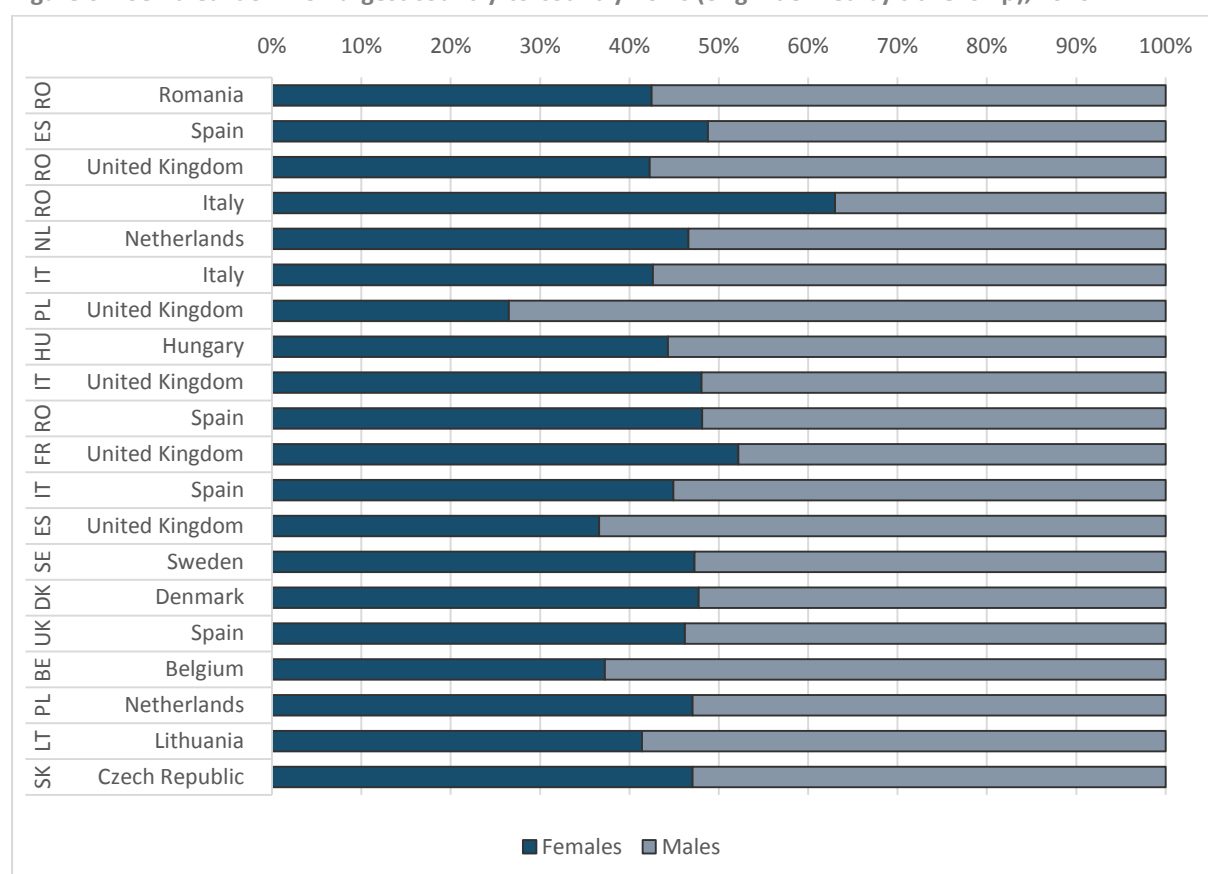
Figure 61: Top 20 largest country-to-country flows (origin defined by citizenship), 2016



**Note:** The abbreviations at the bottom indicate the country of citizenship while the full names indicate the respective receiving country; the instances where columns are blue indicate return migration flows.

In terms of the composition of these main bilateral migration corridors, Figure 62 shows the distribution of females and males in each of the top twenty corridors. In line with overall migration flow trends in the EU28, the majority of migrants in each of the corridors were male. This dominance was especially pronounced in the flows of Polish citizens to the UK (73.5% male), Spanish citizens to the UK (63.4%), and Belgian citizens moving to Belgium (62.8%). The opposite is the case for Romanian citizens moving to Italy, 63.0% of whom were females. In the remaining corridors the sex composition is generally more balanced, with a small majority of males. The exception in this regard is the corridor of French citizens moving to the UK; among those that made this move in 2016, 52.2% were female.

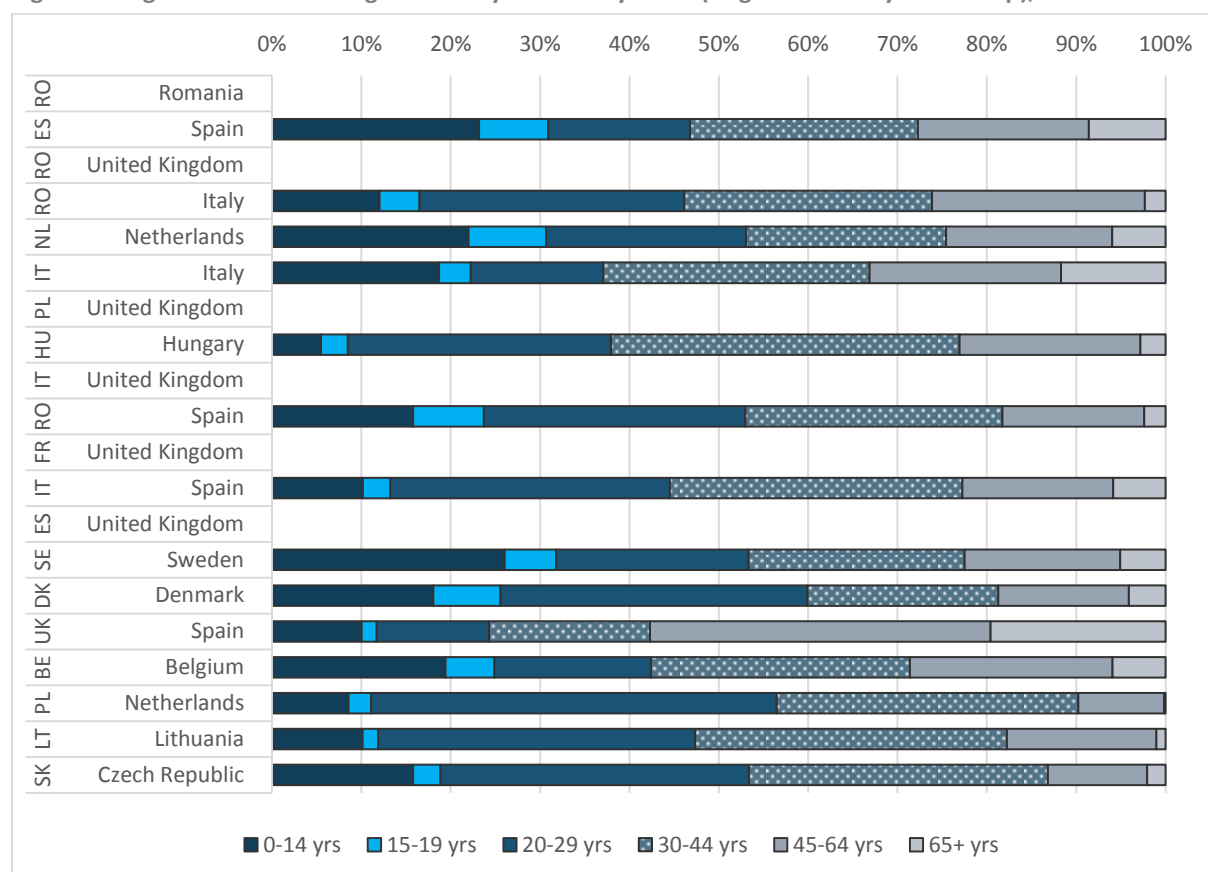
Figure 62: Sex breakdown of largest country-to-country flows (origin defined by citizenship), 2016



**Note:** The abbreviations at the left indicate the country of citizenship while the full names indicate the respective receiving country.

The age composition of those in the top twenty corridors by citizenship is unfortunately not available for all corridors. Where data is available, however, some interesting differences can be observed. Looking at the two youngest age groups, 0-14 and 15-19, the data shows that there are more children and youth in some corridors than in others. The share was lowest (11.1%) among Polish citizens moving to the Netherlands in 2016 and highest among Swedish citizens moving to Sweden (31.8%). This variation is also observed when looking at the oldest age group, those 65 and older. Again, the lowest share of this group is observed among Polish citizens migrating to the Netherlands. Only 0.2% of these migrants were 65 or older. In this case, the highest share is observed among British citizens moving to Spain, of whom 19.6% belonged in the oldest age cohort. Based on the observation that these groups have different levels of representation among the different channels, it is clear that the share of the working age population also differs across corridors. The lowest share in this case is observed among Spanish citizens moving to Spain (60.5%) and the highest among Hungarians moving to Hungary and Polish citizens moving to the Netherlands (88.7% in both cases). In the other corridors, shares of the working age population among the total flows fall between these two extremes.

Figure 63: Age breakdown of largest country-to-country flows (origin defined by citizenship), 2016



**Note:** The abbreviations at the left indicate the country of citizenship while the full names indicate the respective receiving country.

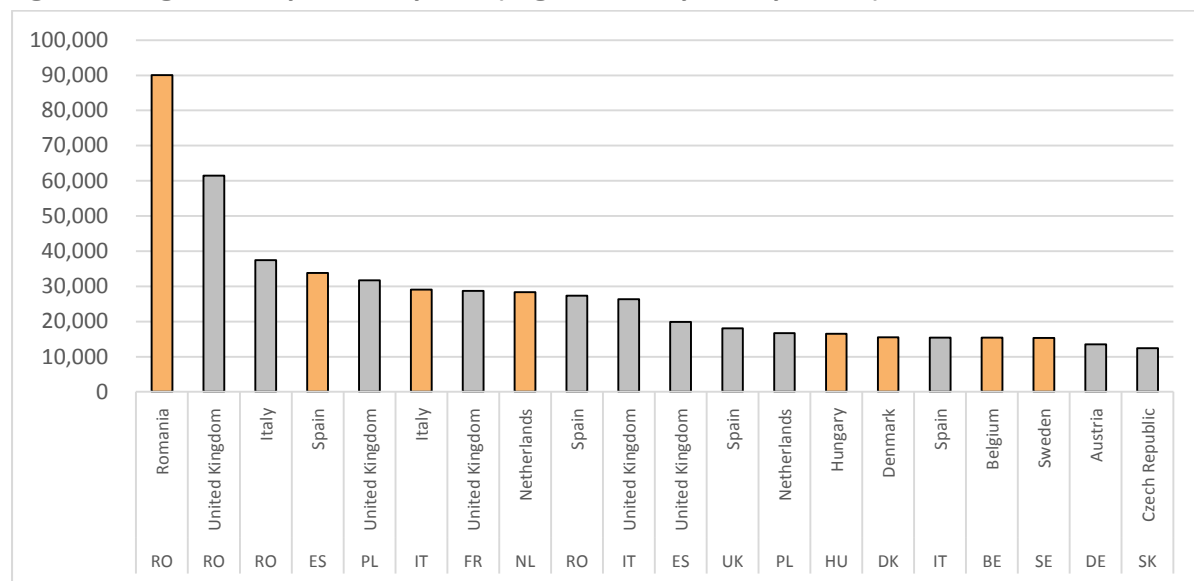
*b. Analysis by country of birth of migrants*

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.4.1.b, B.4.1.b.i, B.4.2.b)*

The top twenty corridors (for which data is available) look slightly different when considering the country of birth metric instead of the citizenship metric. In this case, individuals that were born in Romania and moving back to Romania was also the largest flow, but the second largest was that of Romanian natives moving to the UK. Interestingly, the third flow is also of Romanian-born migrants, in this case to Italy, and the flow of Romanian natives to Spain is also among the top twenty. This highlights the importance of Romania as a source country of intra-EU migration, and shows the diversity of Romanians' main destination countries. Among destination countries, the UK stands out as receiving high numbers of people in 2016 who were born in Romania, Poland, France, Italy, and Spain.

Figure 64 also highlights that, when applying the country of birth metric, there are again several return migration movements among the top twenty intra-EU migration corridors. As already mentioned, the largest one is that of individuals born in Romania returning there. The top corridors also include movements of people born in Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, and Sweden back to their respective countries of origin.

**Figure 64: Largest country-to-country flows (origin defined by country of birth), 2016**

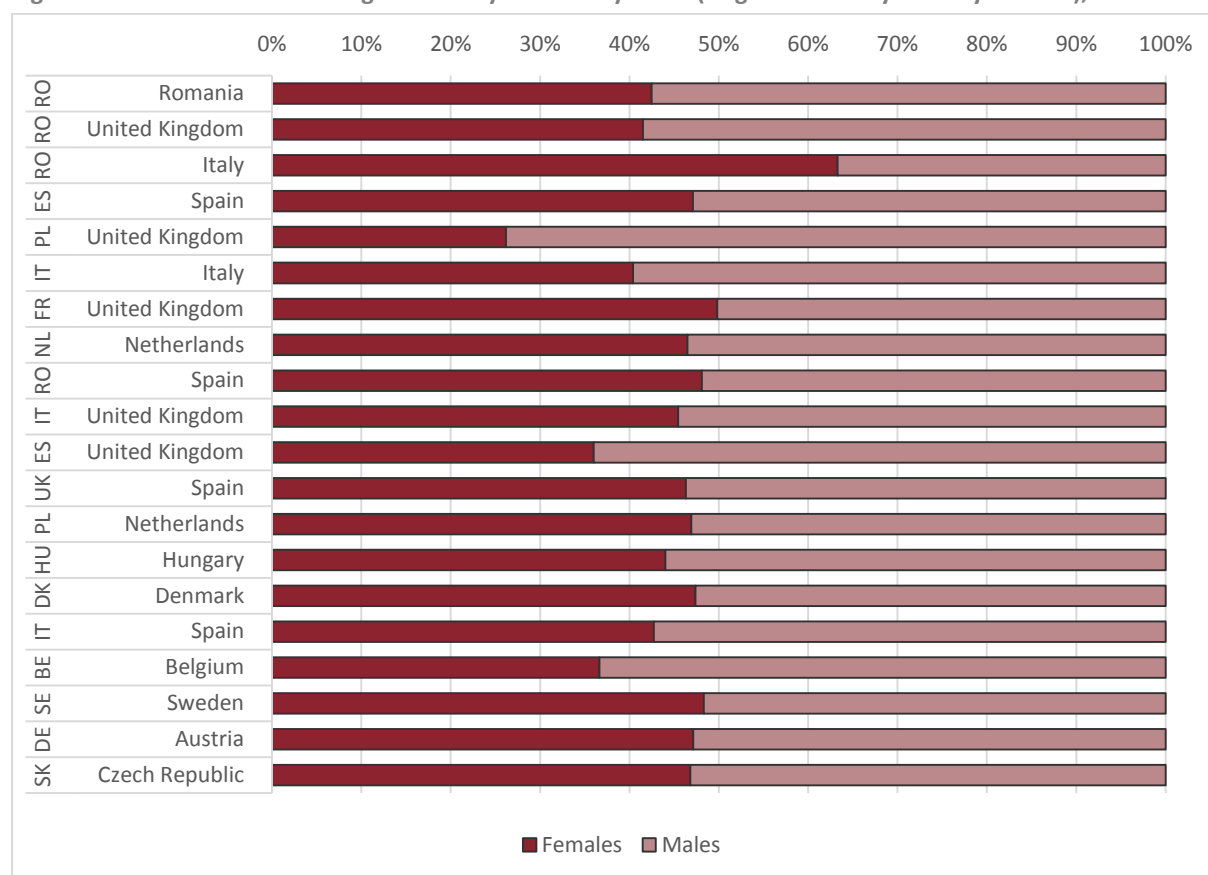


**Note:** The abbreviations at the bottom indicate the country of birth while the full names indicate the respective receiving country; the instances where columns are orange indicate return migration flows.

In terms of the sex breakdown of the different migration corridors, the trend is generally the same as what has been consistently observed for intra-EU migration: males dominate most of the top bilateral flows. There is only one corridor in which females made up the majority of the migrants in 2016. Among those born in Romania who migrated to Italy, 63.3% were women. In all the other corridors, males made up more than 50% of the flows that year. In the case of return migration of individuals born in Belgium to the same country, males

accounted for 63.4% of the total flow; in the case of Spanish natives moving to the UK the rate was 64.0%; and among those born in Poland moving to UK it was 73.8%.

Figure 65: Sex breakdown of largest country-to-country flows (origin defined by country of birth), 2016

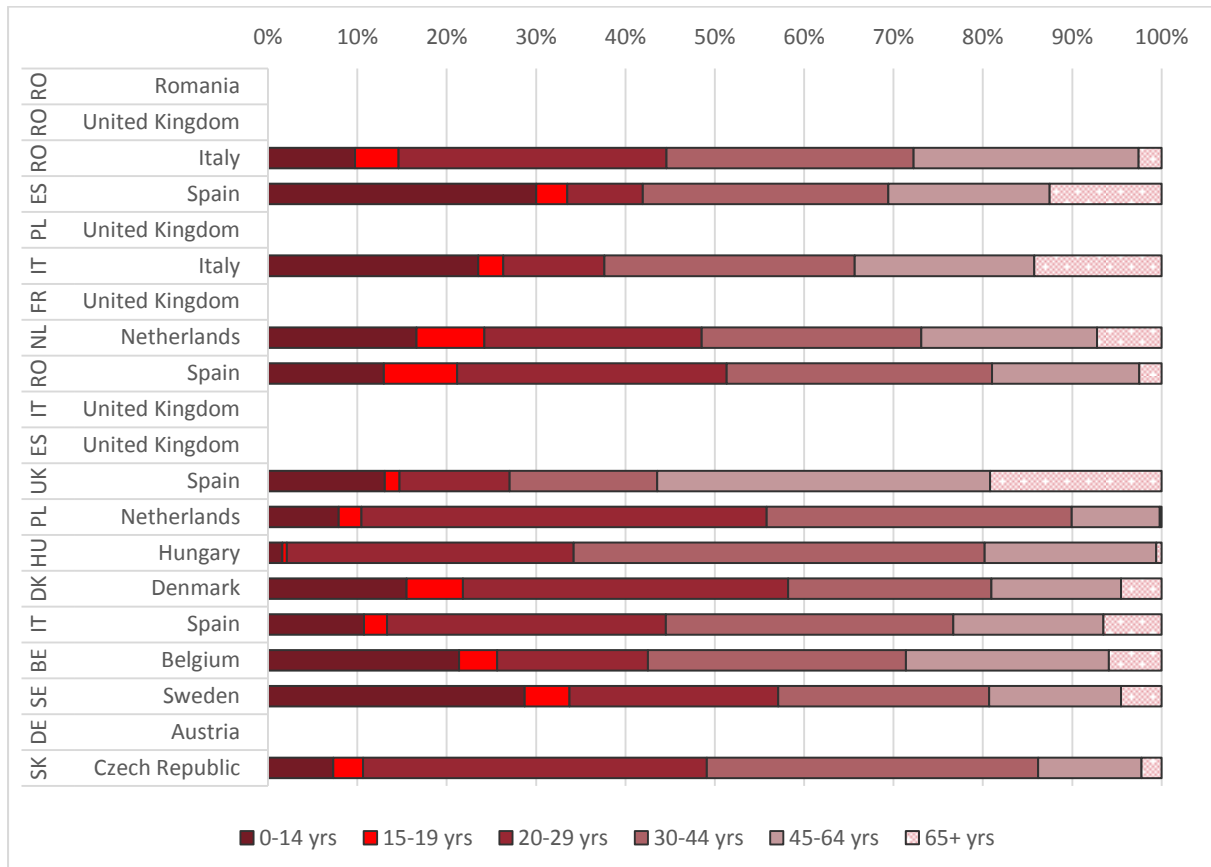


**Note:** The abbreviations at the left indicate the country of birth while the full names indicate the respective receiving country.

In terms of the age composition, the trends in these flows are also generally similar to those observed in previous sections. The working age population between 20 and 64 made up at least 51.3% in each of the corridors for which data is available. This is the lowest value for any one corridor, specifically the one capturing return migration to Spain. The share is highest, on the other hand, in the return migration corridor of those born in Hungary. In this case, 96.8% of all individuals moving back to Hungary in 2016 were of working age. This is also the corridor with the lowest share of children and youth among the migrants. Only 2.1% were between 0 and 19 years old. Return migration to Sweden, on the other hand, had the highest share of the younger part of the population at 33.7%, closely followed by return migrants to Spain at 33.5%. Migrants born in the UK and moving to Spain in 2016 were the most likely to be 65 or older (19.2%). Migrants born in Poland and moving to the Netherlands, on the other hand, were least often (0.2%) among the oldest age group.



Figure 66: Age breakdown of largest country-to-country flows (origin defined by country of birth), 2016



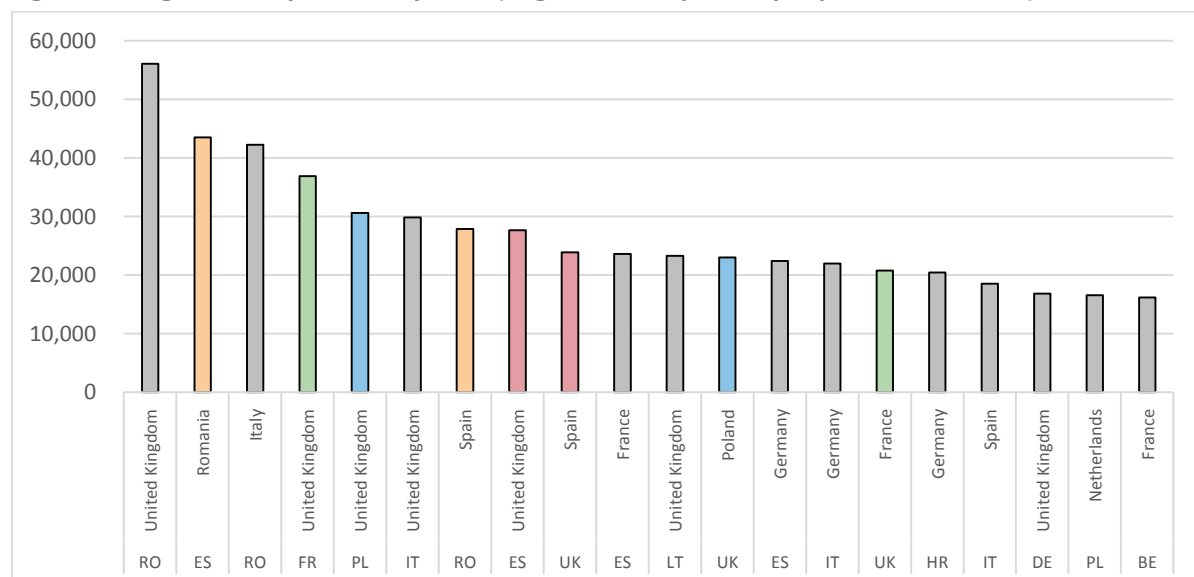
**Note:** The abbreviations at the left indicate the country of birth while the full names indicate the respective receiving country.

c. Analysis by country of previous residence of migrants

(Corresponding tables in Appendix B: B.4.1.c, B.4.1.c.i, B.4.2.c)

Finally, this section presents the top twenty intra-EU migration corridors using the country of previous residence definition. This definition allows for investigation of flows that may be going in both directions between countries. As Figure 67 shows, there are four such bilateral flows among the top twenty corridors overall. The first of these corridors is the one between Romania and Spain, where in 2016 movements towards Romania were larger in volume than those to Spain. Secondly, there were bilateral movements between France and the UK. Here the number of individuals moving from France to the UK was higher than those migrating the other way. The same is the case in the third corridor, between Poland and the UK: movements from Poland to the UK were larger in volume than those from the UK to Poland. In the case of the fifth bilateral flow, between the UK and Spain, movements to the UK from Spain were more frequent in 2016 than those from Spain to the UK.

Figure 67: Largest country-to-country flows (origin defined by country of previous residence), 2016



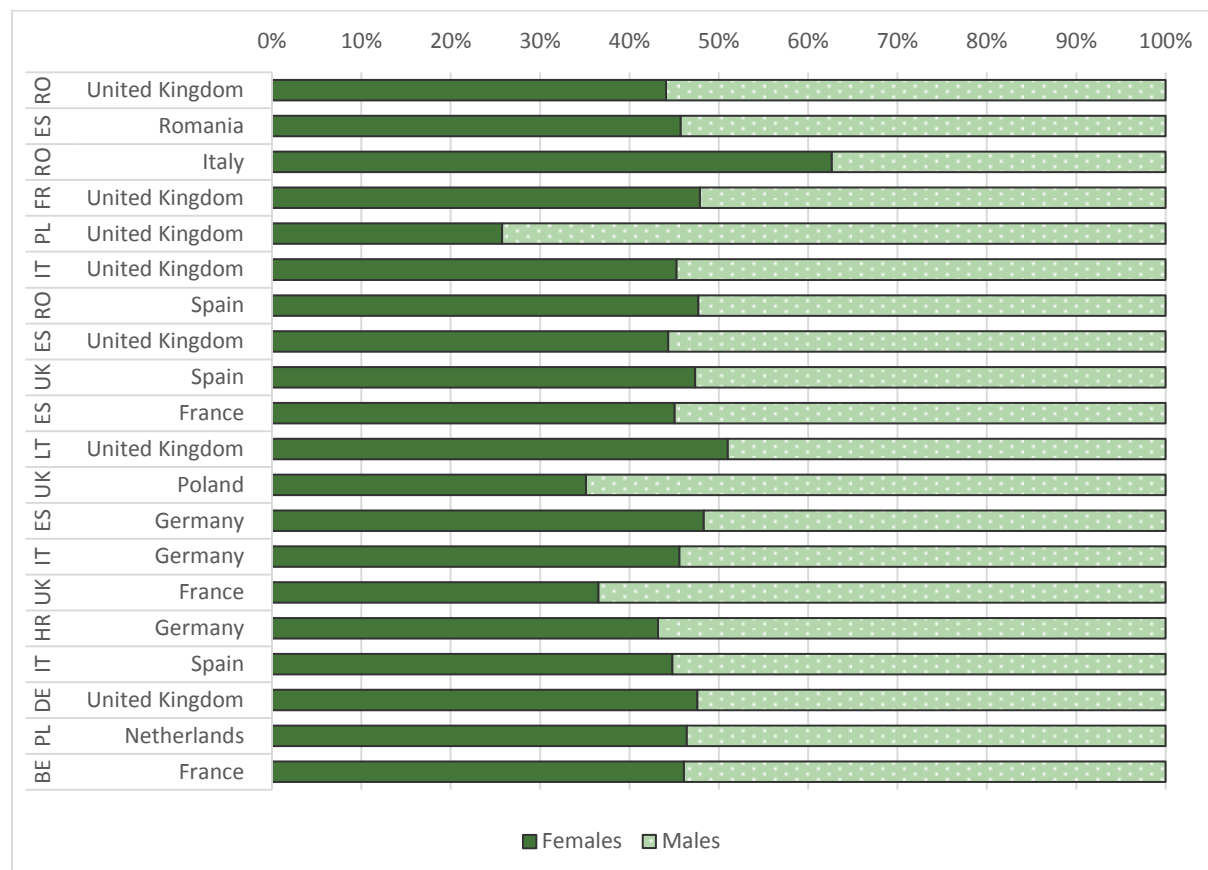
**Note:** The abbreviations at the bottom indicate the country of previous residence while the full names indicate the respective receiving country; the color pairs highlight bilateral flows.

In terms of sex breakdown, the country of previous residence metric shows similar trends to the other metrics. Males dominate most of the top twenty identified corridors. There are two exceptions: migrants that moved from Romania to Italy in 2016 were female in 62.6% of cases, and those that moved from Lithuania to the UK in 51.0% of cases. In the other corridors, males made up between 51.7% (people moving from Spain to Germany) and 74.2% (people moving from Poland to the UK). What is notable is the comparison in terms of sex composition between those flows that are captured in both directions in Figure 68. So, while the share of men among people migrating from Poland to the UK was the highest among all the corridors, the share of men among those moving in the opposite direction was 64.9% in the same year—almost 10% lower. The flows between the UK and France also



show a slightly different composition, depending on the direction. Those moving from the UK were male in 63.5% of cases, while 52.1% of those moving to the UK were also men. In the other bilateral corridors these differences are not as pronounced.

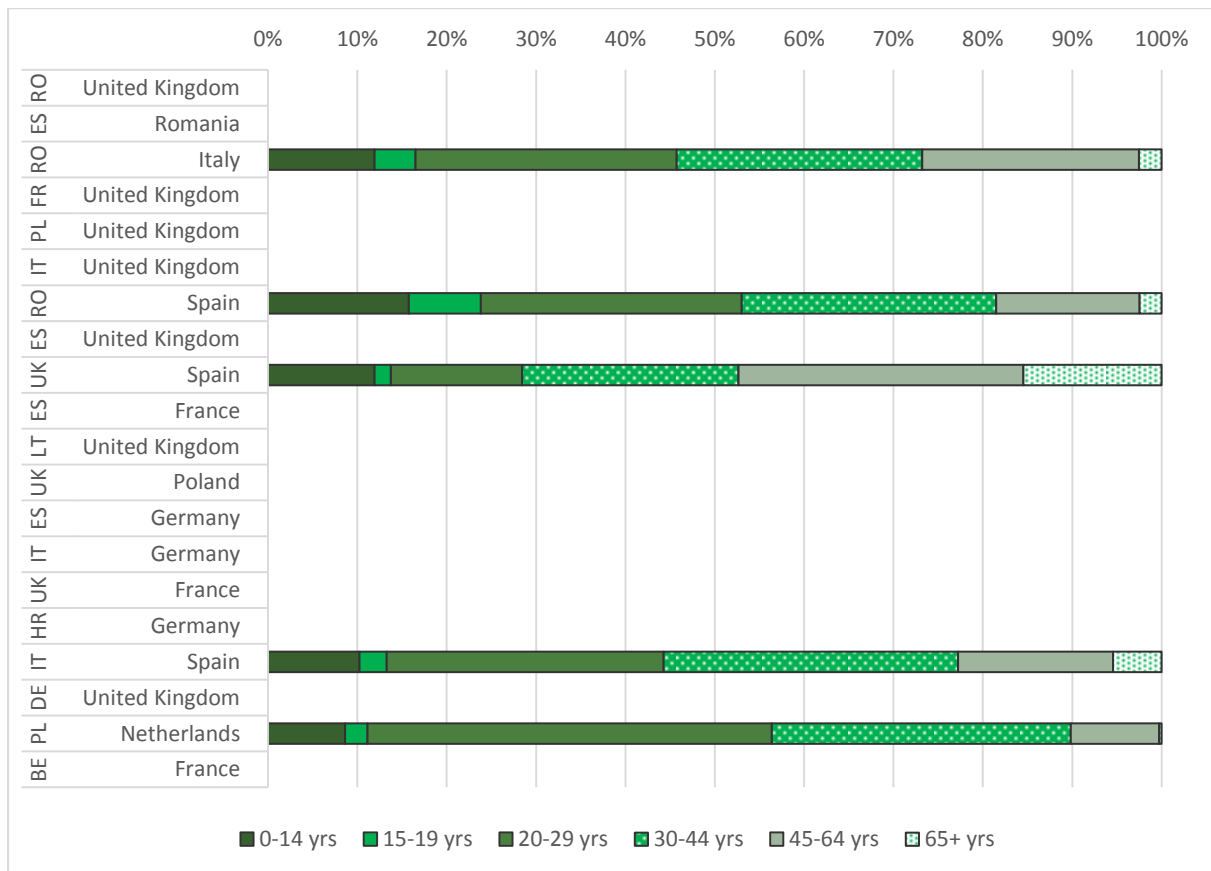
**Figure 68: Sex breakdown of largest country-to-country flows (origin defined by country of previous residence), 2016**



**Note:** The abbreviations at the left indicate the country of previous residence while the full names indicate the respective receiving country.

Data on the age composition of migration flows in these corridors is, unfortunately, only available in a few cases, as can be seen in Figure 69. Among those flows for which the data is available, those that migrated were largely of working age. The share was the highest among those moving from Italy to Spain (81.3%) and lowest among those moving from the UK to Spain (70.8%). The latter is also the corridor with the highest share of migrants that were 65 or older at the time of moving in 2016. They made up 15.5% of the total flow that year. The share of children and youth, on the other hand, was the highest (23.7%) among those from Romania to Spain.

**Figure 69: Age breakdown of largest country-to-country flows (origin defined by country of previous residence), 2016**



**Note:** The abbreviations at the left indicate the country of previous residence while the full names indicate the respective receiving country.

## II. Country case studies: Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the UK

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This section aims to investigate further the migration dynamics of some of the main actor countries in intra-EU mobility. Detailed information is presented for Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. As described in *Determinants of migration flows within the EU* (REMINDER Deliverable 3.1), these five countries have consistently been among the top host countries of EU-origin immigrants. As seen in the previous section of this paper, Germany, the UK, Spain, and Italy are currently among the top five host countries of EU28 migrants, independent of what metric is used. Sweden is among the top ten countries hosting EU immigrant stocks.

The five countries attract diverse populations of intra-EU migrants, in terms of both origin and socio-demographic characteristics. This might be explained by, among others, geographical and cultural (e.g. linguistic) factors, as well as by structural labour market differences, such as the flexibility of the British labour market compared to the German and Swedish ones, or large informal sectors in Italy and Spain. At the same time, it should be noted that migration from these countries, with the exception of Sweden, is also significant. Therefore, all five countries are examined as immigration and emigration countries in this section of the paper.

It is also important to mention that all five countries are hosts of significant and diverse migrant groups from third countries. Germany, for instance, has recently become a major destination for Syrian refugees, while Sweden has always been a key receiver of refugees, including Iranians and Iraqis. The UK has been a major destination for migration movements from the Commonwealth, and Spain is a key destination for Latin American and Moroccan immigrants. Finally, Italy has been one of the countries most affected by the Mediterranean Sea arrivals.

The data presented in this section comes from Eurostat, national statistical offices, and household surveys – their sources are summarised in Table F in Appendix F. Immigration and emigration stocks and flows are first described at the aggregate and then at the country-to-country ('corridor') level for the first 10 EU origin and third country nationals, for each country of interest, with the latest available data.<sup>8</sup> Where possible, statistics are disaggregated by gender and age, and by alternative definitions of migration – by citizenship, country or birth, or country of previous residence. While comparisons might sometimes be difficult, information was gathered from different sources in an attempt to give a complete picture of intra-EU migration, and to reflect on methodological differences – and gaps – in collecting information on migration in Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the UK.

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<sup>8</sup> Latest available data that are the most complete at the time of writing this report.



### ***C. Stocks of intra-EU migrants<sup>9</sup>***

Aggregated data on immigration and emigration stocks for Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the UK come from Eurostat. As was the case in section A.3, data on emigration stocks presented here was generated by mirroring immigration data of the selected emigration countries. The data is presented by citizenship and birth country for the year 2017 and over time, from 2014 to 2017.

#### *C.1 Immigrant stocks*

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix C: C.1.1, C.1.2)*

Among the five focus countries, Germany hosted the greatest number of immigrants with citizenship of another EU28 country in 2017 (3,985,165), followed by the UK, Spain, Italy, and Sweden. However, the UK hosted the greatest relative share of immigrants with EU28 citizenship in 2017 of the five countries discussed in this section. 5.5% of its resident population were citizens of another EU28 country, above the average of 3.3% at the EU28 level and the highest compared to Germany (4.8%), Spain (4.2%), Sweden (3.1%), and Italy (2.5%).

Looking at stocks of immigrants with third country nationality, Germany again hosted the greatest number in absolute terms (5,223,701), followed by Italy, Spain, the UK, and Sweden. In this case, Germany also hosted the greatest share of TCNs in relative terms. They represented 6.3% of the total population, above the average of 4.2% at the EU28 level, and higher than the respective shares for Italy (5.8%), Spain (5.3%), Sweden (5.1%), and the UK (3.7%).

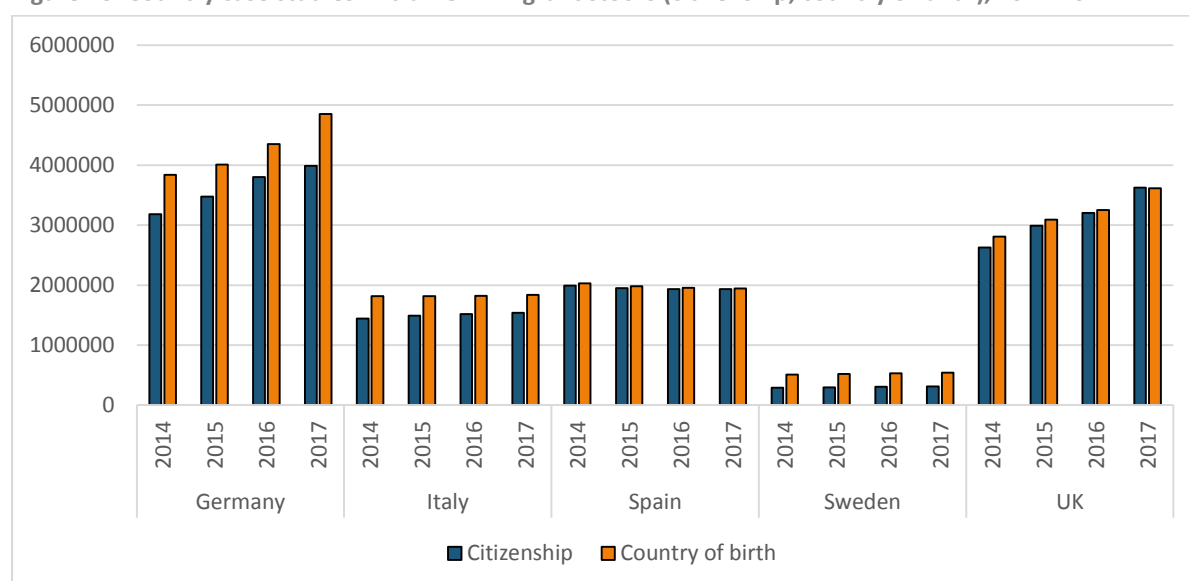
The data on immigrant stocks by country of birth also suggests that Germany hosted the greatest number (4,849,902) of individuals born in another EU28 country. In this case, the country also hosted the highest relative share of intra-EU migrants with 5.9% of its total population. This number is both above the EU28 level average (4.0%) and above the shares in the UK (5.5%), Sweden (5.4%), Spain (4.2%), and Italy (3.0%). Germany also hosted the largest stock of TCNs (7,255,534) in absolute terms, followed by the UK, Italy, Spain, and Sweden. Sweden, on the other hand, hosted the greatest relative share of residents born outside the EU28, with TCNs representing 12.4% of its total population; a share significantly above the EU28 level average (7.2%) and also much higher than those of Germany (8.8%), Spain (8.8%), the UK (8.6%), and Italy (7.0%).

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<sup>9</sup> While some of the information presented in this section is also presented in Section A of the report, it was decided to include it here in order to present the full picture to those readers only interested in the country case studies.



Figure 70: Country case studies: Intra-EU immigrant stocks (citizenship, country of birth), 2014-2017



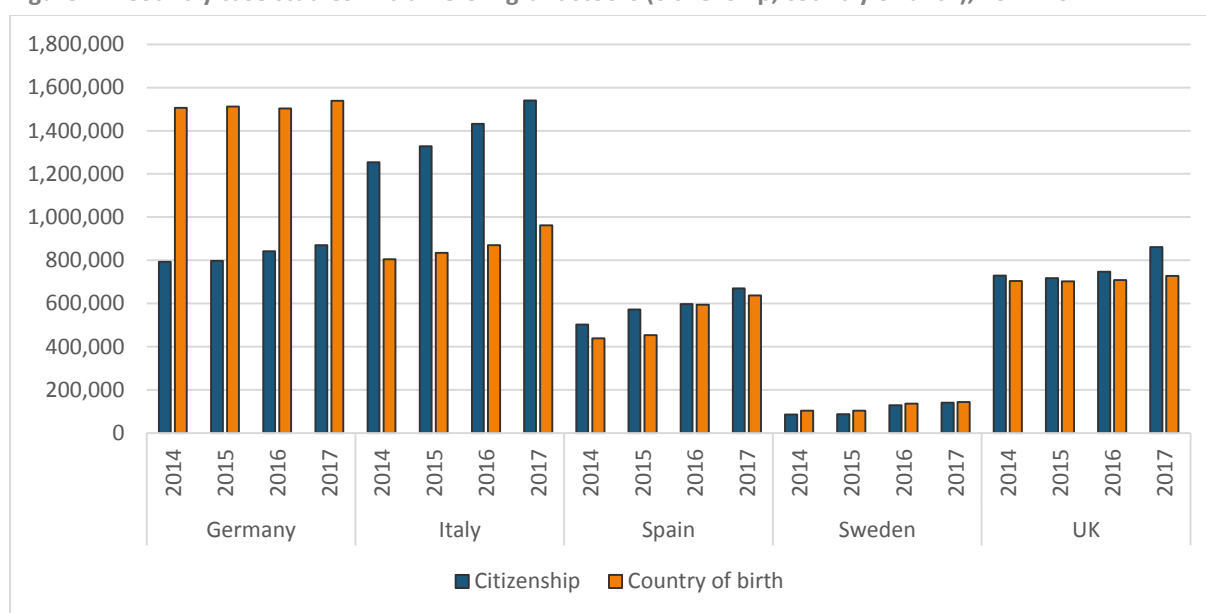
Looking at the stocks over time, Figure 70 shows that, between 2014 and 2017, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and the UK experienced an increase in the number of immigrants who were citizens of, or born in, other EU28 countries. These trends are consistent with the EU28 level average trends presented in Section A.1. Only Spain experienced a decrease in EU28 origin immigration stocks with respect to both metrics, likely due to the effects of the economic crisis in that country.

## C.2 Emigrant stocks

(Corresponding tables in Appendix C: C.2.1, C.2.2)

Looking at the five focus countries as origin countries, the data suggests that Italy had the greatest number of citizens who were residing in another EU28 country (1,539,873) in 2017; followed by Germany, the UK, Spain, and Sweden, respectively. When considering the country of birth metric, on the other hand, the data reveals that, at the same point in time, Germany had the largest stock of individuals born in the country but currently living in another EU28 country (1,538,297), followed by Italy, the UK, Spain and Sweden.

Figure 71: Country case studies: Intra-EU emigrant stocks (citizenship, country of birth), 2014-2017



The data on the trend of emigrant stocks between 2014 and 2017 shows that all five countries – Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the UK – experienced an increase in the number of residents who were citizens of, or born in, the respective country; a development that is consistent with EU28-level average trends (see Figure 71).

## ***D. Flows of intra-EU migrants<sup>10</sup>***

Aggregated data on inflows and outflows for Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the UK come from Eurostat. They are presented by citizenship, country of birth, and country of previous and next residence respectively. Trends over time are presented for the period from 2013 to 2016.

### *D.1 Inflows of intra-EU migrants*

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix D: D.1.1, D.1.2, D.1.3, D.1.4)*

The migration flow data shows that, of the five focus countries, Germany was the destination of the greatest number of EU28 citizens in 2016. This includes both German nationals (110,537) and foreign EU28 nationals (403,555). Furthermore, Germany also received the largest number of TCNs (507,034) in the same year. The UK received the second largest number of migrants in each of these categories, followed by Spain, Italy, and Sweden. For all five countries, the share of inflows represented by the country's own nationals was the lowest, while the share of inflows represented by TCNs was the highest.

Considering the country of birth metric, the general trend is the same insofar as Germany likewise received the greatest number of immigrants born in the EU28 –76,563 in Germany and 383,155 in other EU28 countries – and outside of the EU28 (549,831) in 2016. Equally, the UK received the second largest number, followed by Italy, Spain, and Sweden. Again, the share of flows represented by immigrants born in the corresponding reporting country was the lowest and the share of flows represented by immigrants born outside the EU28 was the highest for all five countries.

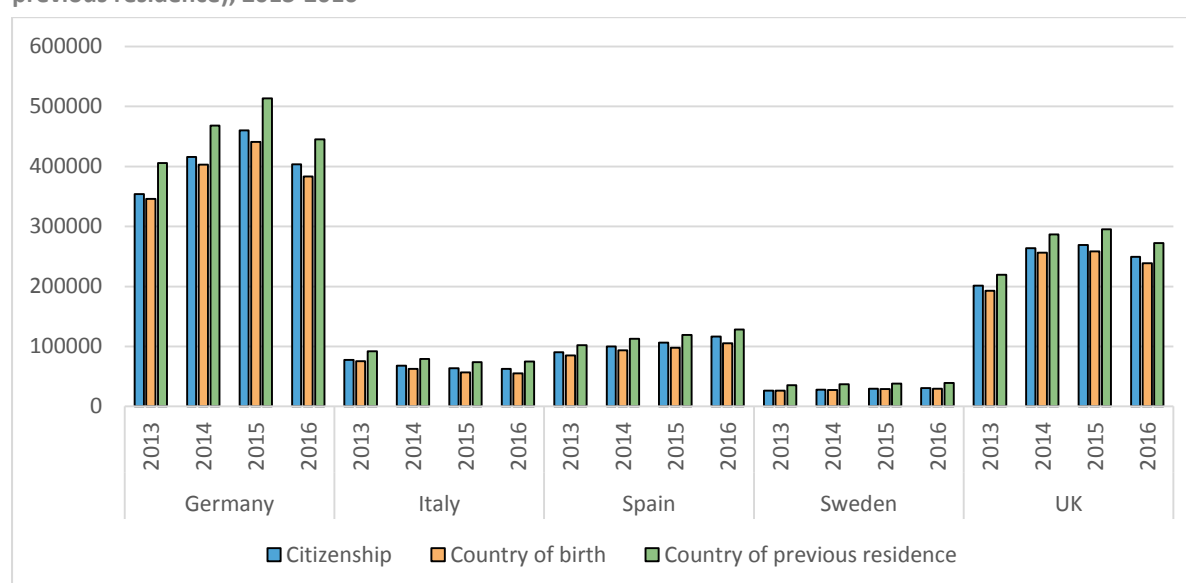
In order to determine which movements really took place within the EU, it is important to consider further the country of previous residence of those migrating to the five focus countries. In 2016, Germany received the greatest number of immigrants previously residing in another EU28 country (444,877) and outside the EU28 (505,015), followed by the UK, Spain, Italy, and Sweden. Inflows from other EU28 countries represented a smaller share of the respective reporting countries' immigrant population for that year than inflows originating from outside the EU28, though the shares differed between the five countries. Arrivals of intra-EU migrants were relatively more common in Germany (43.2%) and the UK (46.3%) than they were in the other three countries, where the shares were between 24.1% in the case of Sweden and 30.9% in the case of Spain.

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<sup>10</sup> While some of the information presented in this section is also presented in Section B of the report, it was decided to include it here in order to present the full picture to those readers only interested in the country case studies.



**Figure 72: Country case studies: Inflows of intra-EU migrants (citizenship, country of birth, country of previous residence), 2013-2016**



Regarding the development of migration inflows into the five case countries, Figure 72 shows that Germany and the UK experienced an annual increase in EU28-origin inflows in absolute values between 2013 and 2015, but a decrease from 2015 to 2016. The average trends at the EU28 level look similar, likely driven by the trends of these two main destination countries. Spain and Sweden, on the other hand, experienced a continuous increase in inflows originating in other EU28 countries between 2013 and 2016. These trends are consistent when migrants are defined by either citizenship or country of birth. In the case of Italy, however, the chosen migration definition does make a difference. When looking at the country of previous residence, the data shows that the inflows increased between 2015 and 2016 but were decreasing in prior years. When the other two definitions are used, a continuous decrease of intra-EU inflows can be observed for all four years.



## *D.2 Outflows of intra-EU migrants*

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix D: D.2.1, D.2.2, D.2.3, D.2.4)*

Germany was also the origin country of the greatest number of intra-EU migrants with EU28 citizenship in 2016: 225,337 German nationals, and 157,769 citizens of another EU28 country. In addition, 148,886 TCNs moved from Germany to another EU28 country. Among the five countries of focus, the UK is the country sending the second highest number of nationals, followed by Italy, Spain, and Sweden. However, Spain is the country sending the second highest number of migrants with citizenship of another EU28 country and TCNs, before the UK, Italy, and Sweden. For Germany, Italy, Sweden, and the UK, the share of outflows represented by their own nationals was the highest, and the share of outflows represented by TCNs the lowest. In Spain, on the other hand, the share of outflows of EU28 citizens, excluding Spanish nationals, was the highest.

Looking at outflows by country of birth,<sup>11</sup> Germany sent the greatest number of migrants born in the EU28 – in Germany itself (202,280) or in another EU28 country (155,083) – and born outside of the EU28 (162,429) in 2016. Italy is the country sending the second highest number of reporting country-born migrants as well as migrants born outside the EU28, followed by Spain and Sweden. Yet, Spain is the country sending the second biggest number of migrants born in another EU28 country, before Italy and Sweden. The share of flows represented by emigrants born in the corresponding reporting country was the highest for Germany and Sweden. The share of flows represented by emigrants born in other EU28 countries was the highest for Spain. The share of flows represented by emigrants born outside the EU28 was the highest for Italy.

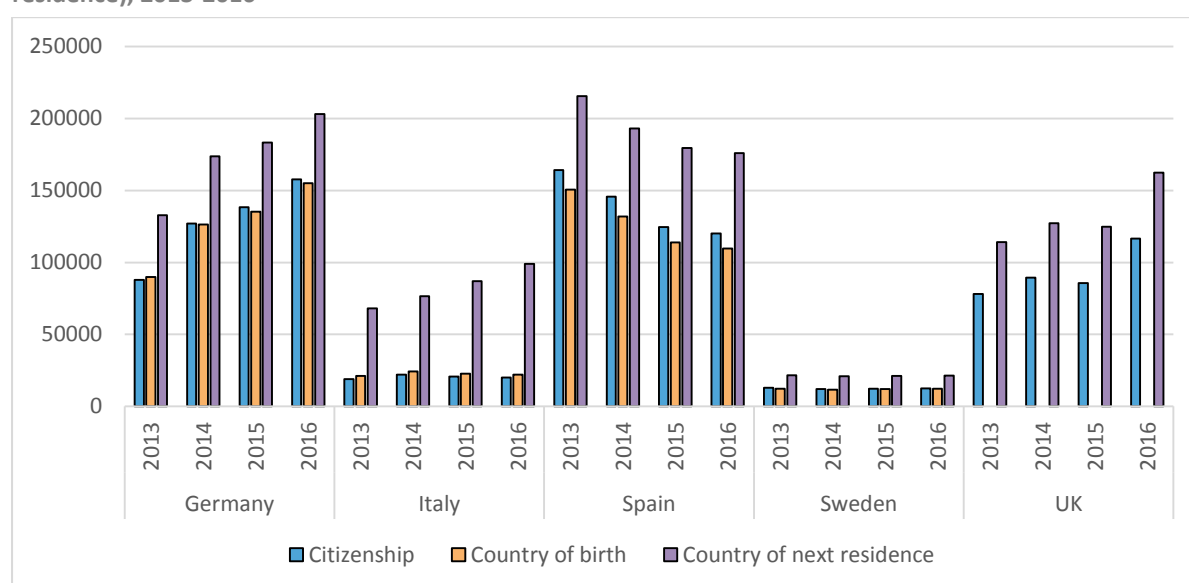
The country of next residence is considered to be the indicator that is best able to capture those movements that are truly intra-EU, independent of the citizenship or country of birth of those moving. In contrast to that are those movements of individuals to countries that are not part of the EU28. In 2016, Germany sent the greatest number of migrants to another EU28 country (203,137) as well as to third countries (180,633), followed by the UK, Spain, Italy, and Sweden. Interestingly, outflows towards other EU28 countries represented a bigger share of reporting countries' emigrant populations than outflows towards non-EU28 countries - with the exception of the UK, where the number of outflows towards the EU28 was lower than that of individuals moving to third countries.

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<sup>11</sup> Eurostat data on outflows for the UK were not available for the period of interest.



**Figure 73: Country case studies: Outflows of intra-EU migrants (citizenship, country of birth, country of next residence), 2013-2016**



The trends of the migration outflows over time (2013 to 2016) reveal differences between the five focus countries in terms of intra-EU migration (see Figure 73). For instance, Germany experienced an increase in outflows towards the EU28, as well as in the number of emigrants who were EU28 citizens or born in another EU28 country. The trends in the UK looked similar with the exception of a slight decrease in the number of outflows in 2015, only to increase again in 2016, using both the citizenship and country of next residence measure (country of birth is not available in this case). Italy saw an increase in outflows towards the EU28 from 2013 to 2016, as well as an increase in flows of emigrants of EU28 citizenship or born in another EU28 country from 2013 to 2014, but a decrease in these flows from 2014 to 2016. In comparison, Spain experienced a decrease in all types of outflows over this period. Lastly, Sweden faced a decrease in outflows towards the EU28 from 2013 to 2014, followed by an increase from 2014 to 2016 – a pattern consistent for the two other types of outflows.

## ***E. Corridors of intra-EU migration***

### *E.1 Germany*

In order to further investigate migration to and from Germany, this section examines data from the Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt, Destatis). Data on immigration stocks by citizenship country and previous residence country for 2017 are available at this source. This information is combined with estimates from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), implemented by the German Institute for Economic Research, DIW Berlin. This data allows for further insights into selected socio-economic characteristics of immigrants and emigrants.<sup>12</sup> Findings are presented for the year 2015 by birth country and country of next residence, respectively.

#### *E.1.1 Immigration*

##### Stocks

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.1.1-E.1.14)*

The largest group of immigrants with EU28 citizenship residing in Germany in 2017 were Polish citizens (866,855) (see Figure 74), representing 8.2% of the total number of foreign citizens residing in Germany. Citizens of Italy (6.1%), Romania (6.0%), Croatia (3.5%), Greece (3.4%), Bulgaria (2.9%), Hungary (2.0%), Austria (1.8%), Spain (1.7%), and the Netherlands were the other nine largest groups of intra-EU migrants in Germany in 2017. Assessed by country of previous residence, the greatest number of intra-EU immigrants - with migration experience of their own<sup>13</sup> - again came from Poland (1,664,000). People that came from Poland represented 12.6% of the total number of foreigners residing in Germany in 2017 who had previously resided in another EU28 country. The second largest group in this case were immigrants coming from Romania (5.4%), followed by Italy (3.8%), Greece (2.1%), Croatia (2.0%), Bulgaria (1.8%), Austria (1.5%), Hungary (1.5%), Spain (1.1%), and the Czech Republic (1.0%).

By comparison, Figure 75 shows that the greatest number of immigrants of non-EU28 citizenship residing in Germany in 2017 were Turkish citizens (1,483,515). They represented

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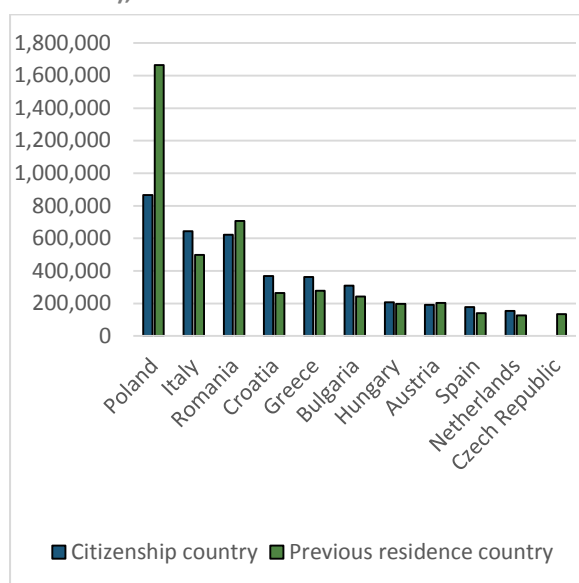
<sup>12</sup> The SOEP estimates were computed using samples M1 and M2. Sample weights were applied to obtain nationally representative statistics. Sample M1 – *2013 IAB-SOEP Migration Sample M1* – is made up of households, interviewed for the first time in Germany in 2013, with at least one household member who immigrated to Germany between 1995 and 2010. Sample M2 – *2015 IAB-SOEP Migration Sample M2* – is made up of households interviewed for the first time in Germany in 2015, with at least one household member who immigrated to Germany between 2010 and 2013. As a result, estimates represent immigration to Germany between 1995 and 2013.

<sup>13</sup> That is, first generation immigrants.

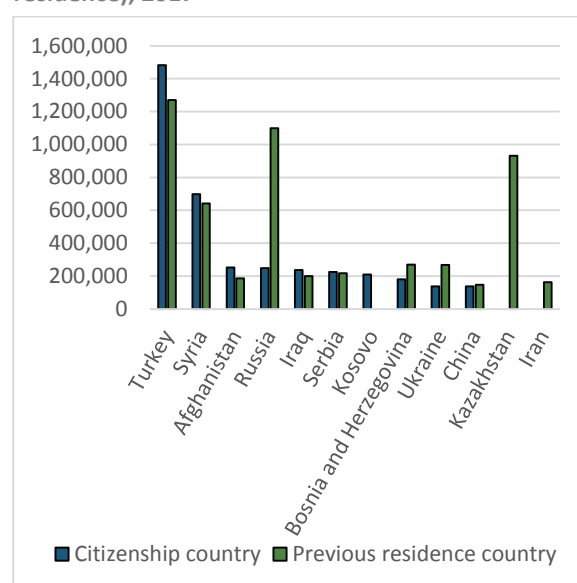


14.0% of the total of foreign citizens residing in the country, followed by citizens of Syria (6.6%), Afghanistan (2.4%), the Russian Federation (2.4%), Iraq (2.2%), Serbia (2.1%), Kosovo (2.0%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1.7%), Ukraine (1.3%), and China (1.3%). Likewise, the greatest number of immigrants who previously resided outside the EU28 came from Turkey (1,270,000); they represented 9.6% of the total number of foreigners residing in Germany in 2017. Other relatively big groups came from the Russian Federation (8.4%), Kazakhstan (7.1%), Syria (4.9%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2.1%), Ukraine (2.0%), Serbia (1.7%), Iraq (1.5%), Afghanistan (1.4%), and Iran (1.2%).

**Figure 74: Germany: Top 10 EU28 immigrant stocks (citizenship, country of previous residence), 2017**



**Figure 75: Germany: Top 10 third country immigrant stocks (citizenship, country of previous residence), 2017**



In terms of characteristics, the data shows that immigrants residing in Germany are more likely to be male (54.0%) than female (46.0%). Among the groups from the top ten EU28 countries of origin, this is also consistently the case, with small differences between countries. The share of males is the highest among Italian (58.5%) and Hungarian (58.8%) citizens residing in Germany and lowest among Austrians (51.8%) and Spanish (51.9%) nationals. Residents that do not hold a EU28 citizenship are, on average, also more likely to be male than female, with the exception of residents who are citizens of the Russian Federation (37.5% are men and 62.5% are women), Ukraine (36.2% versus 63.8%), and China (47.1% versus 52.9%).

Looking at the age of immigrants in Germany, the data shows that they are most likely to be of working age, especially between 20 and 45 years old: 16.4% of foreign citizens are under 20, 50.5% are 20 to 45, 24.0% are 45 to 65, and 9.1% are above 65. Among the foreign EU28 citizens, it is noteworthy that only residents of Austrian and Dutch citizenship tend to be more represented in the 45 to 65 age category. Also interesting is the fact that, while the majority of Romanian citizens residing in Germany are between 20 and 45 years old, their

second greatest age category are those under 20 years old. This is different from the other main EU28 origin country immigrant groups. TCNs are also largely of working age, mainly between 20 and 45 years. In the case of citizens of Afghanistan, Iraq, Kosovo, and Syria, the second biggest age category is that under 20 years.

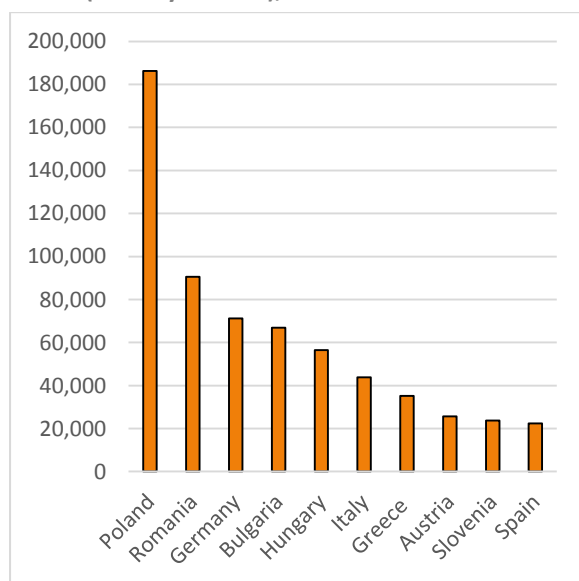
Figure 76 and Figure 77 show the SOEP estimations of immigrant stocks by country of birth in 2015. According to this data, the greatest number of immigrants born in the EU28 and residing in Germany, having migrated there between 1995 and 2013,<sup>14</sup> were born in Poland (186,301). They represented 12.1% of the total number of immigrants residing in Germany. Next, came immigrants born in Romania (6.2%), Germany itself (4.9%), Bulgaria (4.6%), Hungary (3.9%), Italy (3.0%), Greece (2.4%), Austria (1.8%), Slovenia (1.6%), and Spain (1.5%). In comparison, the greatest number of immigrants born outside the EU28 were born in India (50,246). They represented 3.4% of the total of immigrants residing in Germany in 2015, followed by immigrants born in Syria (3.3%), Turkey (3.2%), Kosovo (2.6%), Russia (2.5%), Kazakhstan (2.3%), Ukraine (2.2%), Iraq (2.1%), Afghanistan (1.9%), and Serbia (1.5%).

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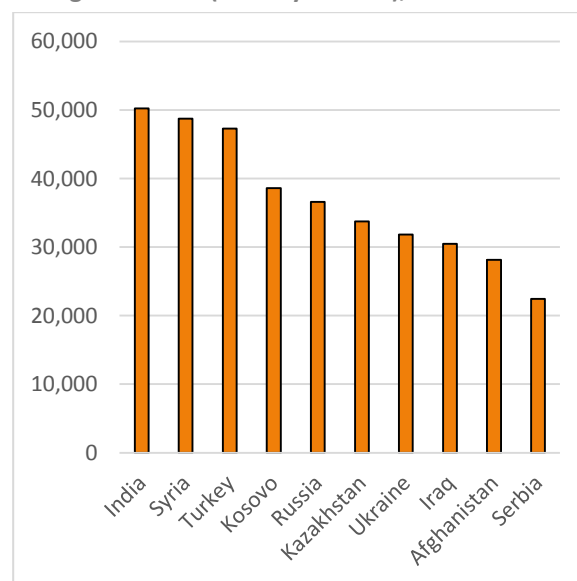
<sup>14</sup> Applies for all GSOEP estimates, that is for 2015 immigration and emigration stocks. See previous and next footnotes for more details.



**Figure 76: Germany: Top 10 EU28 immigrant stocks (country of birth), 2017**



**Figure 77: Germany: Top 10 third country immigrant stocks (country of birth), 2017**



In line with the Destatis data, the SOEP estimates that, when using the country of birth metric, migrants in Germany are more commonly male (54.8%) than female (45.2%). There are, however, some exceptions to this. Among the most common groups of intra-EU migrants, residents born in Greece and Spain are more often female: males constitute 42.2% and 49.9% of immigrants born in these countries respectively. Considering migrants born outside of the EU, the same applies to residents born in Russia (48.8% are men), Kazakhstan (46.8% are men), and Kosovo (39.2% are men).

In terms of age groups, the SOEP estimates report only on those 16 or older. Overall, the majority of the immigrants represented are between 30 and 44 years (49.5%) or 20 to 29 years old (34.1%). EU28-born immigrants are most often between 30 and 44 years old, though a large share is also between 20 and 29. In the case of residents from Hungary, the 20- to 29-year-old share is the largest. Among those born in third countries, those born in India, Syria, Russia, and Serbia are more likely to be between 30 to 44 years old, but immigrants born in Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Kosovo tend to be, in the main, between 20 and 29 years old.

The SOEP data also provides insights into the educational background of immigrants in Germany. Overall, the largest share of immigrants reported not having completed high school education (39.5%), followed by an education higher than high school level (33.9%), and high school level education (23.53%). For 3.1%, an estimate on their education level is not available. Immigrants born in Spain (74.4%), Germany (65.0%), and Austria (59.9%) are most likely to have received education beyond high school level; immigrants born in Hungary (49.0%) and Poland (41.0%) to have high school education; and immigrants from the other main EU28 countries of origin to have less than high school education. In the case of immigrants from third countries, on the other hand, those born in India (78.6%), Russia



(54.3%), Ukraine (49.3%), and Serbia (39.0%) tend to have more than high school education; those born in Kazakhstan tend to have high school education (55.6%); and those born in Turkey, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and Kosovo tend to have less than high school education.

The SOEP data provides information on the current employment status of immigrants in Germany. Overall, the data shows that 69.7% of immigrants are working and 30.3% are not working (which includes those currently in education, inactive, unemployed, etc.). Among intra-EU migrants, the share of those working is the lowest among those from Greece (37.6%) and Bulgaria (62.7%), and the highest among those from Slovenia (93.1%) and Hungary (89.7%). The rates of those working are generally lower for those that were born in third countries. It is highest among Turkish (65.3%) and Kazakh (63.1%) immigrants. Immigrants from Syria (27.9%), Iraq (35.8%), and Afghanistan (42.1%) are, on the other hand, more often not working. This is likely due to the fact that a large share of migrants from these countries are asylum seekers and refugees, which to some extent limits their access to the labour market.

The majority of migrants indicated that they came to Germany for family reasons (37.5%), followed by economic reasons (36.4%), specifically reasons related to their children (27.6%). Political (11.3%) and other reasons (9.8%) are also fairly common. Data on the reason for migration was not available in 5.0% of cases. Political factors are, however, not a dominant factor in intra-EU migration to Germany. Only a few migrants from Poland (1.7%), Hungary (1.6%), and Romania (1.1%) indicated such a reason. Unsurprisingly, they are much more common for migrants from Iraq (83.2%), Syria (81.0%), and Afghanistan (68.2%), as well as, to a slightly lesser extent, Kosovo (51.8%). Migration from Kazakhstan (87.7%) was in the absolute majority of cases for family reasons, as it was in the cases of Turkey (71.4%) and Russia (63.5%). Economic reasons were the absolute majority for migration from outside of the EU28 only in the case of Ukraine (54.3%). This looks different in the case of intra-EU movements to Germany, where migrants born in Slovenia (85.0%), Hungary (72.6%), Romania (66.8%), Bulgaria (61.7%), Poland (59.5%), Greece (58.9%), Spain (53.6%), Austria (53.1%), and Italy (49.5%) all indicated that they moved primarily for economic reasons. Family reasons are, however, also still important. In the case of Austrian-born immigrants, for example, 46.9% indicated that they migrated to join a partner.



### E.1.2 Emigration

#### Stocks

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.1.15-E.1.24)*

The SOEP aims to collect data on migration over the lifetime and, as such, also includes information on migration from Germany to other countries of people currently residing in Germany. It is therefore possible to present GSOEP estimates of emigration stocks by country of next residence.<sup>15</sup> The greatest number of respondents who migrated to another EU28 country moved to Poland (171,985) (see Figure 78). They represented 11.7% of the total of reported migrants leaving Germany in 2015.<sup>16</sup> The second most popular destination country was Romania (5.6%), followed by Bulgaria (4.1%), Hungary (4.0%), Italy (3.3%), Spain (3.3%), Greece (3.0%), the UK (2.7%), Austria (2.6%), and the Netherlands (2.5%).

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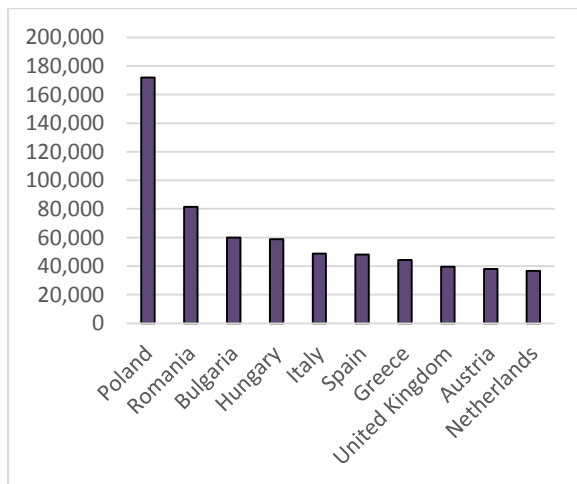
<sup>15</sup> GSOEP-based estimates of emigration stocks by country of next residence include GSOEP M1 and M2 sample respondents interviewed in 2015 who immigrated to Germany between 1995 and 2013, disregarding of their citizenship or birth country. See previous footnotes and notes in the corresponding Excel file for further information on the estimation samples used to compute these statistics.

<sup>16</sup> As explained in the previous footnote, estimates are based on GSOEP respondents who immigrated to Germany between 1995 and 2013. In this section, emigrants are respondents who immigrated to Germany over this period, but who left Germany either before 1995 or over the period of 1995 to 2013 – they are included in the analysis as long as they immigrated to Germany over this period. In this sense, estimates of this section should be read with caution as they might not be representative at the national level.

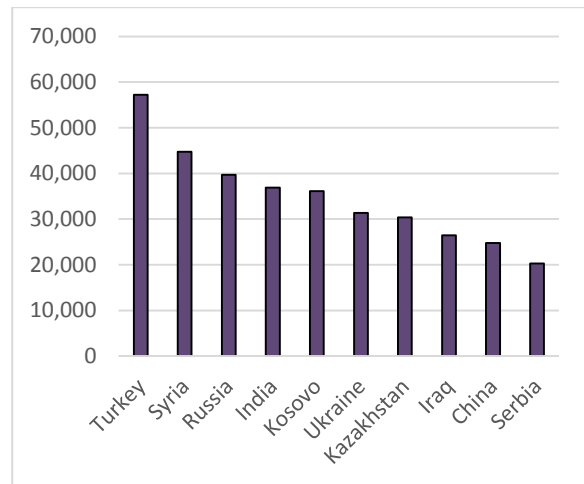




**Figure 78: Germany: Top 10 EU28 countries of next residence (country of next residence)**



**Figure 79: Germany: Top 10 third countries of next residence (country of next residence)**



The greatest number of respondents who migrated to a non-EU28 country, on the other hand, moved to Turkey (57,218) as seen in Figure 79. They represented 3.9% of the total of reported migrants leaving Germany, followed by residents who moved to Syria (3.1%), Russia (2.7%), India (2.5%), Kosovo (2.5%), Ukraine (2.1%), Kazakhstan (2.1%), Iraq (1.8%), China (1.7%), and Serbia (1.4%).

In terms of demographic characteristics, the data shows that, like migrants to Germany, migrants leaving Germany are also more often male (54.8%) than female (45.2%). Among those moving within the EU28, migrants with the destination of Greece are an exception, as they were female in 56.3% of the cases. Though showing slightly smaller shares, migrants to the UK (52.5%), Spain (51.5%), and Romania (50.2%) are also more often female. The migration from Germany to the Netherlands, on the other hand, is dominated by males much more than the average, at 71.4%. In the case of migration to third countries, males are the most prominent among migrants to Turkey (76.0%) and China (72.1%). Those moving to Kosovo (64.6% are female), Russia (53.4%), Kazakhstan (51.5%), and India (51.1%) are more often female than male.

In terms of age, the data shows that the majority of captured emigrants (97.1%) from Germany are of working age, as are the immigrants. Only 0.9% of the migrants are 65 or older and 2.0% are between 16 and 19 years old. There is a larger share of this younger age group among those moving within the EU28 to Bulgaria (5.9%) and Greece (5.7%). Within migration to third countries, migrants to Serbia (6.0%) and Iraq (5.7%) show similar shares, while migrants to Ukraine seem to be much younger on average, as 21.6% of them are 16 to 19 years old. On the other end of the spectrum Russia stands out, with 11.6% of those migrating there from Germany being 65 or older. Within the working age range, intra-EU migrants are most often 30 to 44 years old; only among residents who migrated to Hungary was the majority between 20 and 29 years old. Looking at migration to third countries, migrants to China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Syria, and Turkey are more likely to be between 30 and 44 years old, while residents who migrated to India, Iraq, Kosovo, Serbia, and Ukraine are more often between 20 and 29 years old.

On average, intra-EU migrants to Spain, Austria, and the UK are more likely to have more than high school education (68.7%, 54.1%, and 87.7%, respectively). Among those moving to non-EU countries, on the other hand, the same applies to those migrants migrating to Russia, India, China and Ukraine (59.1%, 69.9%, 71.4% and 48.5%, respectively). Among those moving within the EU28 from Germany to Poland (40.0%) and Hungary (47.3%), the majority have high school education, as do those moving out of the EU to Kazakhstan (54.5%). Migrants to Greece, Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, and the Netherlands tend to have less than high school education (53.4%, 67.1%, 47.6%, 66.3%, and 42.5%, respectively). Those moving externally to Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Kosovo, and Serbia also most often have less than a high school education (60.4%, 65.0%, 70.1%, 46.1%, and 34.3%, respectively).

In terms of employment status, the data shows that among those migrating to another EU28 country, the majority was working, at the time of the survey, independent of which



specific country they moved to. While this is also the case among most people that moved to a non-EU28 country; Iraq and Syria are two exceptions in this case.

Lastly, the data shows that respondents migrating to another EU28 country immigrated to Germany between 1995 and 2013 for economic reasons related to children, except for respondents who moved to Austria and the UK. They were relatively more often driven by family reasons related to partnership. Respondents who migrated to Turkey, Russia, India, and Kazakhstan immigrated to Germany out of family reasons related (but not limited) to partnership; those who moved to Syria, Iraq, and Kosovo, moved for political reasons; those who moved to Ukraine, for personal economic reasons; and respondents who moved to China were driven by other types of reasons.



## E.2 Italy

Statistics on immigration to and emigration from Italy come from the Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Istat). Data on immigration stocks for 2017 as well as on inflows and outflows for 2016, by citizenship country and previous or last residence country, will be presented in the following sections.

### E.2.1 Immigration

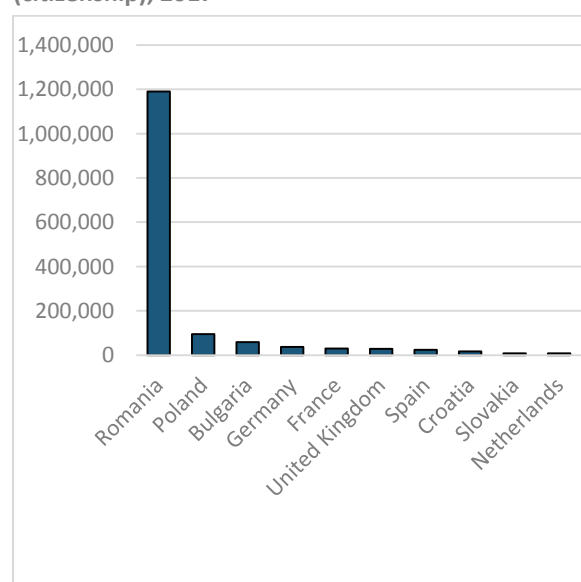
#### Stocks

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.2.1-E.2.4)*

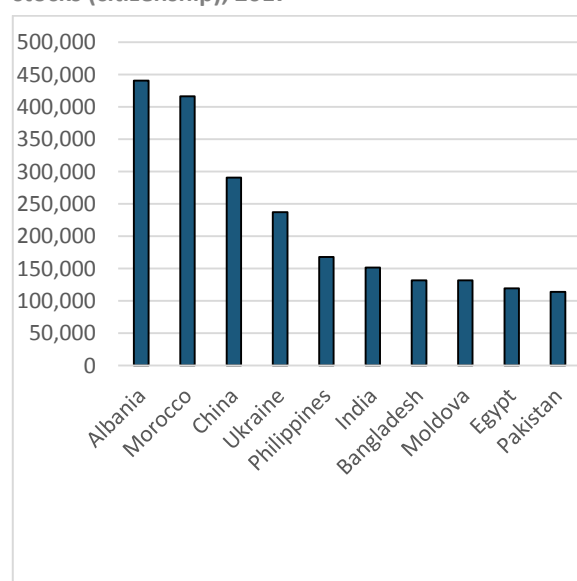
According to the Istat data, there were a total of 5,144,440 migrants in Italy in 2017 when using the citizenship metric. By far the greatest number of immigrants of EU28 citizenship residing in Italy in 2017 were Romanian citizens (1,190,091) (see Figure 80). They represented 23.1% of the total number of foreign citizens residing in Italy in 2017, followed by residents of Polish (1.9%), Bulgarian (1.2%), German (0.7%), French (0.6%), British (0.5%), Spanish (0.5%), Croatian (0.3%), Slovakian (0.2%), and Dutch citizenship (0.2%).

By comparison, Figure 81 shows that, leaving aside Romanians, stocks of TCNs in Italy are on average much larger than stocks of foreign EU28 citizens. The greatest number of immigrants of non-EU28 citizenship residing in Italy are Albanian nationals (440,465). They represented 8.6% of the total of foreign citizens residing in Italy in 2017. Other major groups are Moroccan (8.1%), Chinese (5.7%), Ukrainian (4.6%), Philippine (3.3%), Indian (3.0%), Bangladeshi (2.6%), Moldovan (2.6%), Egyptian (2.3%), and Pakistani (2.2%) citizens.

**Figure 80: Italy: Top 10 EU28 immigrant stocks (citizenship), 2017**



**Figure 81: Italy: Top 10 third country immigrant stocks (citizenship), 2017**



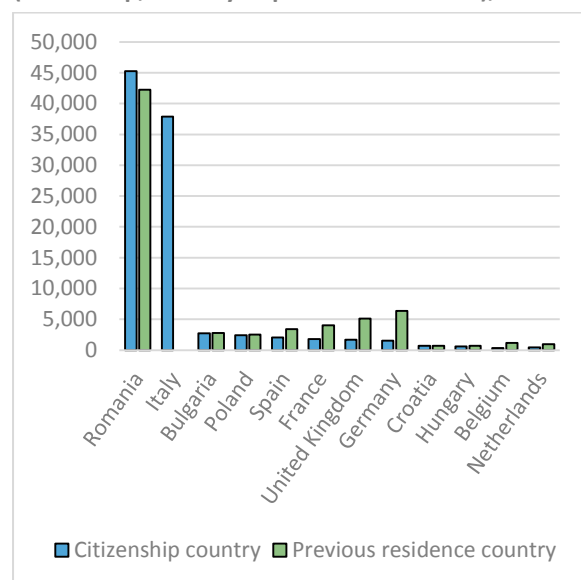
Data on the sex of immigrant stocks in Italy shows that, on average, non-Italian residents with one of the top ten EU28 citizenships are more likely to be female than male. The share of females among the immigrant stock is especially high among citizens of Poland (73.6%) and Slovakia (73.5%). Among the top ten third-country nationals, only citizens from Ukraine (78.0% are female), Moldova (66.4%), and the Philippines (56.8%) are more likely to be female than male; the other immigrant stocks are constituted by relatively more males than females.

## Flows

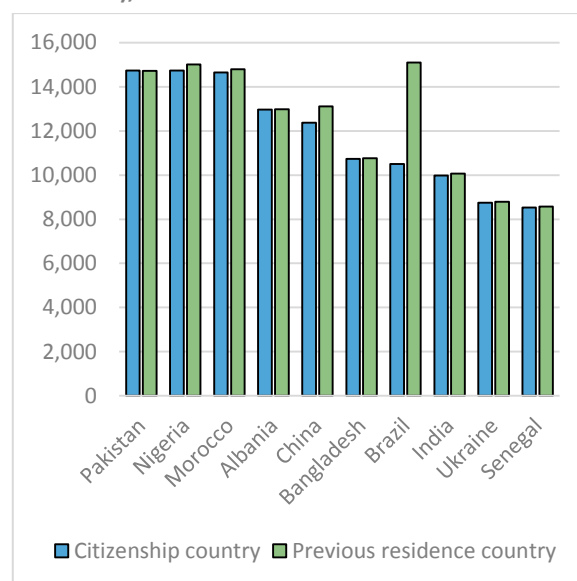
*(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.2.5-E.2.10)*

Data on inflows in 2016 is available both by citizenship country and by previous country of residence. The greatest number of EU28 citizens who immigrated to Italy in 2016 were Romanian (45,238). Migrants that previously lived in Romania also made up the greatest share of migrants in terms of country of previous residence. The number is, however, lower (42,248) than that of the migrants with Romanian citizenship; indicating that not all Romanians moved directly from Romania to Italy, but that some previously lived in other countries. It is interesting to note that there are other countries where the number of migrants is much larger with respect to the country of previous residence than the country of citizenship. Examples of this are Germany (citizens: 1,528; previous residence: 6,348), the United Kingdom (citizens: 1,712; previous residence: 5,127), and France (citizens: 1,777; previous residence: 4,016). It is, however, not clear how many of the migrants that came from these countries, were (return) migrants with Italian citizenship. In total, there were 37,894 migrants that moved to Italy in 2016.

**Figure 82: Italy: Inflows from top 10 EU countries (citizenship, country of previous residence), 2016**



**Figure 83: Italy: Inflows from top 10 third countries (citizenship, country of previous residence), 2016**



Looking at migrants from third countries, Figure 83 shows that the main country of origin is actually different when considering the two metrics. The greatest number of TCNs who immigrated to Italy in 2016 were Pakistani (14,735). The greatest number of immigrants who previously resided outside of the EU28, on the other hand, came from Brazil (15,103).

Inflows from the top ten EU28 countries of citizenship were predominantly female. Only immigrants of Italian, British, and Croatian citizenship are more likely to be male than female. In contrast, when looking at inflows by last country of residence, only immigrants from Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Spain, and Hungary are more likely to be female; inflows from France, the UK, Germany, Croatia, Belgium, and the Netherlands are male-dominated. Among the top ten TCNs, inflows are also predominantly female for those migrants with Moroccan, Albanian, Chinese, Brazilian, and Ukrainian citizenship; but majorly male for Pakistani, Nigerian, Bangladeshi, Indian, and Senegalese citizens. Looking at inflows by last non-EU country of residence, only immigrants from Morocco, Albania, China, and Ukraine are more likely to be female; flows from Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, India, and Senegal, on the other hand, were male-dominated.

In terms of age composition, the foreign EU28 citizens were more likely to be between 18 and 39 years old, except British nationals, who were more often between 40 and 64 years old. When considering the intra-EU immigration flows by last country of residence, the immigrants were also most likely to be between 18 and 39 years old. The same applies for the migrants from third countries, independent of the metric that is used to define migrants.



## E.2.2 Emigration

### Flows

(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.2.11-E.2.16)

Data on outflows from Italy is available both by country of citizenship and by country of next residence. The greatest number of EU28 citizens who migrated from Italy in 2016 were Italians themselves (114,512). They represented 72.9% of the total of outflows from Italy in 2016. Besides own citizens, the other main emigrant groups were Romanian (8.0%), Polish (1.0%), German (0.7%), Bulgarian (0.5%), French (0.5%), British (0.4%), Spanish (0.4%), Croatian (0.2%), Slovakian (0.2%), and Dutch (0.2%) citizens. In comparison, the greatest number of third country nationals who migrated from Italy in 2016 were Moroccan citizens (2,225), representing 1.4% of the total of outflows from Italy in 2016. Next came emigrants of Chinese (1.4%), Albanian (1.1%), Ukrainian (1.0%), Indian (0.9%), Pakistani (0.6%), Moldovan (0.6%), Bangladeshi (0.4%), Macedonian (0.4%), and Tunisian (0.4%) citizenship.

In terms of destination countries, the data shows that the most frequent country of next residence within the EU28 was the UK (26,812). Migrants with this destination represented 17.1% of the total emigrants moving from Italy to another EU28 country. Other relatively important EU28 countries of next residence were Germany (14.0%), France (8.1%), Romania (7.4%), Spain (4.0%), Belgium (1.9%), Austria (1.4%), the Netherlands (1.2%), Ireland (1.2%), and Poland (1.2%). The greatest number of emigrants who left Italy for a country outside of the EU28 moved to Switzerland (12,060); they represented 7.7% of the total number of emigrants leaving Italy in 2016. Other popular destination countries were the United States (US) (4.0%), Brazil (3.3%), China (1.8%), Australia (1.6%), Morocco (1.3%), Albania (1.0%), Ukraine (1.0%), Moldova (0.9%), and Canada (0.9%).

**Figure 84: Italy: Outflows to top 10 EU countries**  
(citizenship, country of next residence), 2016

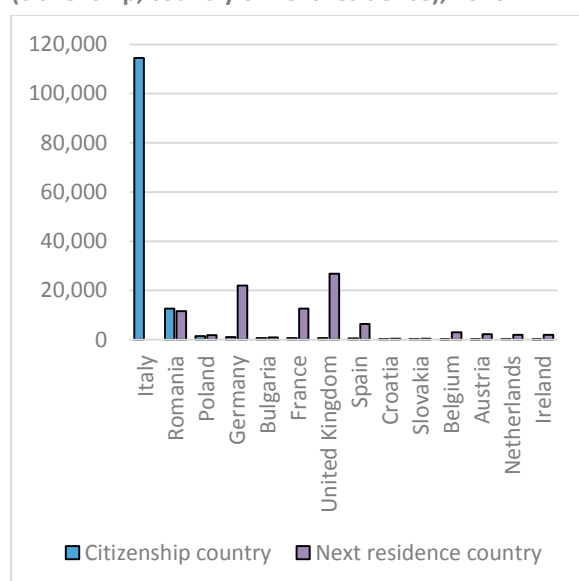
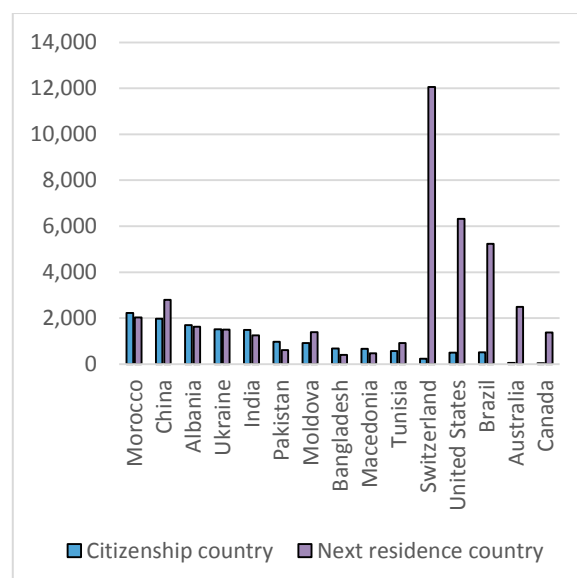


Figure 85: Italy: Outflows to top 10 EU countries (citizenship, country of next residence), 2016



Among the movements of the top ten EU28 countries of citizenship, the outflows in 2016 were dominated by women. Only emigrants of Italian and French citizenship were relatively more often male than female. The migrants with the top ten third country nationalities were predominantly female for those holding Moroccan, Ukrainian, Moldovan, Bangladeshi, and Macedonian citizenship, but male for Chinese, Albanian, Indian, Pakistani, and Tunisian citizens.

Looking at outflows by next EU28 residence country, the data suggests that only emigrants heading to Romania and Poland were more likely to be female-dominated; outflows towards Germany, France, the UK, Spain, Belgium, Austria, the Netherlands and Ireland were male-dominated. Looking at outflows by third country of next residence, only emigrants heading to Ukraine and Moldova were more often female; outflows from Morocco, China, Albania, Switzerland, the US, Brazil, Australia and Canada were, on average, more commonly male.

In terms of age composition, the citizens of the top ten EU28 countries were, on average, most often between 40 and 64 years old, except Italian, Romanian, Spanish, and Slovakian nationals, who were more likely to be between 18 and 39 years old. The TCNs were, on average, more likely to be between 18 and 39 years old, except for Indian and Bangladeshi citizens who were more often between 40 and 64 years old.

Emigrants with a country of next residence within the EU28 were also, on average, more likely to be between 18 and 39 years old, except for migrants moving to Romania and Poland, where the major age group was that of 40- to 64-year-olds. Migrants with a third country destination were equally most often between 18 and 39 years old, with the exception of emigrants moving to Ukraine and Moldova, who were also more likely to be between 40 and 64 years old.





### E.3 Spain

Statistics on immigration to and emigration from Spain come from Spain's National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Ine). Data on immigration stocks in 2017 as well as on inflows and outflows for 2016 are available by citizenship, country of birth, and country of previous or next residence respectively.

#### E.3.1 Immigration

##### Stocks

(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.3.1-E.3.6)

Figure 86 presents the top ten stocks of immigrants from other EU28 countries in 2017, both by citizenship and by country of birth. The greatest number of immigrants with an EU28 citizenship residing in Spain that year were Romanian citizens (679,682), representing 15.2% of the total number of foreign citizens residing in Spain in 2017. The other main intra-EU migrant groups were British (6.5%), Italian (4.7%), German (3.1%), Bulgarian (2.8%), French (2.3%), Portuguese (2.2%), Polish (1.5%), Dutch (1.1%), and Belgian (0.8%) citizens.

The stocks of immigrants by birth country indicate that the biggest number of foreigners born in the EU28 who were residing in Spain in 2017 were also those born in Romania (604,875). They represented 9.9% of the total of foreign-born residents that year. The other main countries of origin were the UK (4.8%), France (3.4%), Germany (3.2%), Italy (2.1%), Bulgaria (1.9%), Portugal (1.7%), Poland (1.0%), the Netherlands (0.8%), and Belgium (0.8%).

Figure 86: Spain: Top 10 EU28 country immigrant stocks (citizenship, country of birth), 2017

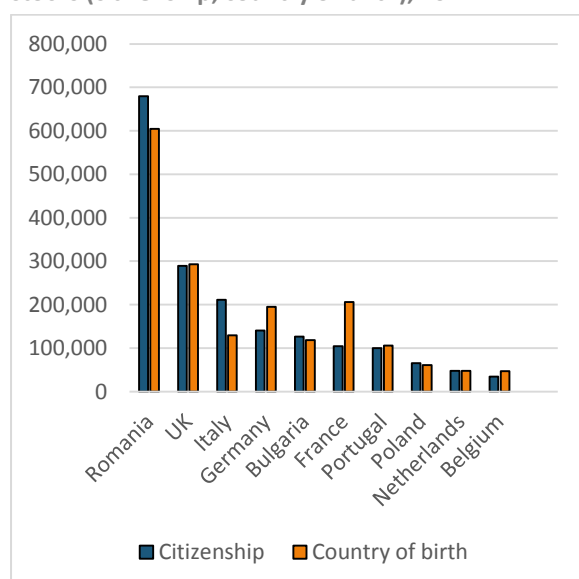
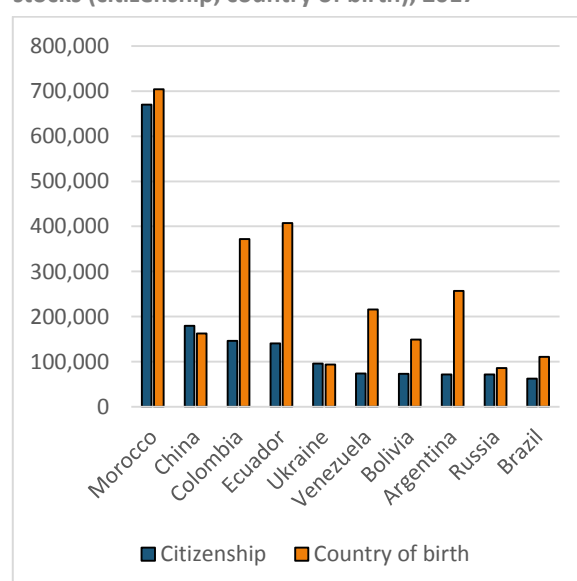


Figure 87 Spain: Top 10 third country immigrant stocks (citizenship, country of birth), 2017



In comparison, the greatest number of immigrants of non-EU28 citizenship (see Figure 87) in Spain were Moroccan nationals (669,629). They represented 15.0% of the total stock of foreign citizens residing in the country in 2017. Other significant groups of TCNs were the Chinese (4.0%), Colombians (3.3%), Ecuadorians (3.2%), Ukrainians (2.2%), Venezuelans (1.7%), Bolivians (1.6%), Argentinians (1.6%), Russians (1.6%), and Brazilians (1.4%). What stands out here in comparison to the other focus countries is the relatively large number of immigrants from South America.

This importance of migrants from this part of the world is further highlighted when considering the country of birth metric. While the largest share (11.6%) of people born outside the EU28 residing in Spain in 2017 were born in Morocco (704,089), the other main countries of birth outside of the EU28 were Ecuador (6.7%), Colombia (6.1%), Argentina (4.2%), Venezuela (3.5%), Peru (3.2%), the Dominican Republic (2.7%), China (2.7%), Bolivia (2.5%), and Cuba (2.3%). As such, the share of migrants from South America is even higher when using this metric.

In terms of sex composition of the migrant stocks in Spain in 2017, the data shows that overall migrants were slightly more often female (50.3%) than male (49.7%) when applying the citizenship definition of migration. Among the top ten EU28 origin countries, however, migrants were more likely to be male than female. The exception here were residents with Romanian (50.3% were female), German (50.7%), and Polish (54.0%) citizenship. TCNs were, on average, more often female than male, with the exception of the migrants from Morocco (53.8% were male), Ecuador (53.0%) and China. In the latter case the shares of men and women were in fact both 50.0%. Among migrants born in the other EU28 countries, there were several countries in which more women than men were among the stock in 2017. These were Romania, (50.7% were female), the UK (50.1%), Germany (51.0%), France (51.4%), and Poland (55.0%). Among immigrants born outside the EU28, immigrants tended to be female rather than male, except for immigrants born in Morocco (55.1% were male) and Argentina (50.7%).

In terms of age, migrants in Spain were most likely to be between 25 and 44 years old. Among the top ten groups of EU28 citizens residing in the country this was largely the case with a few exceptions. Citizens from the UK and Germany were more often 65 or older and citizens from the Netherlands more often between 45 and 59 years old. TCNs were indeed largely between 25 and 44 years old. The same is true for those born in third countries. Among those born in other EU28 countries, there is more variation. Residents born in Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium were more likely to be between 45 and 50 years old and those born in the UK, more likely to be 65 years old or above.



*(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.3.7-E.3.14)*

Figure 88 and Figure 89 show inflows to Spain in 2016 by citizenship, country of birth, and country of previous residence from other EU28 and third countries respectively. The greatest number of EU28 citizens who migrated to Spain in 2016 were Spanish citizens (62,572). They represented 15.1% of the total of inflows to Spain in 2016. Other main EU28 groups were those with Romanian (6.9%), Italian (5.2%), British (4.5%), French (2.3%), German (1.7%), Portuguese (1.4%), Bulgarian (1.2%), Dutch (0.9%), and Belgian (0.7%) citizenship.

Flows of immigrants in 2016 by birth country indicate that the biggest number of EU28 immigrants were born in Spain (33,820). They represented 8.2% of the total of immigrants to Spain that year. Other EU28 migrants were born in Romania (6.6%), the UK (4.4%), Italy (3.7%), France (2.2%), Germany (1.7%), Bulgaria (1.2%), Portugal (1.0%), the Netherlands (0.8%), and Belgium (0.7%).

The greatest number of immigrants who previously resided in another EU28 country came from Romania (27,860); they represented 6.7% of the total number of migrants moving to Spain in 2016. Other migrants previously resided in the UK (5.8%), Italy (4.5%), France (3.2%), Germany (2.5%), Bulgaria (1.3%), Portugal (1.3%), Belgium (1.1%), the Netherlands (1.1%), and Poland (0.6%).

The highest number of TCNs who immigrated to Spain in 2016 were Moroccan citizens (29,712). They represented 7.2% of the total of inflows that year. In addition, Colombian (5.4%), Venezuelan (4.5%), Honduran (2.6%), Chinese (2.5%), Brazilian (2.3%), Dominican (1.9%), Peruvian (1.9%), Paraguayan (1.7%), and Ukrainian (1.7%) citizens were the main groups of TCNs that migrated to Spain in 2016.



Figure 88: Spain: Inflows from top 10 EU countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of previous residence), 2016

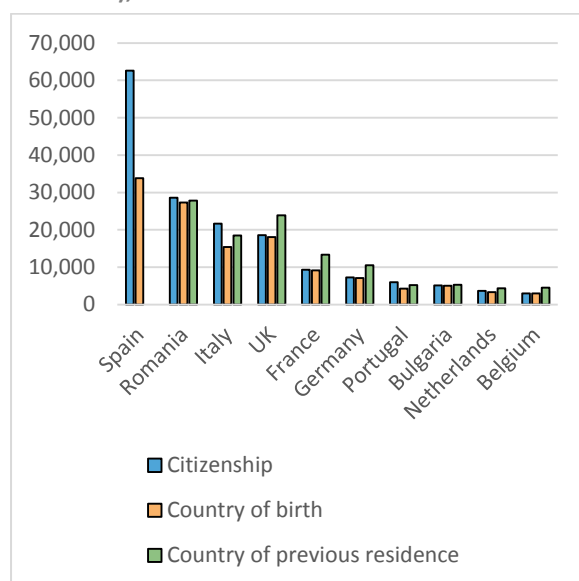
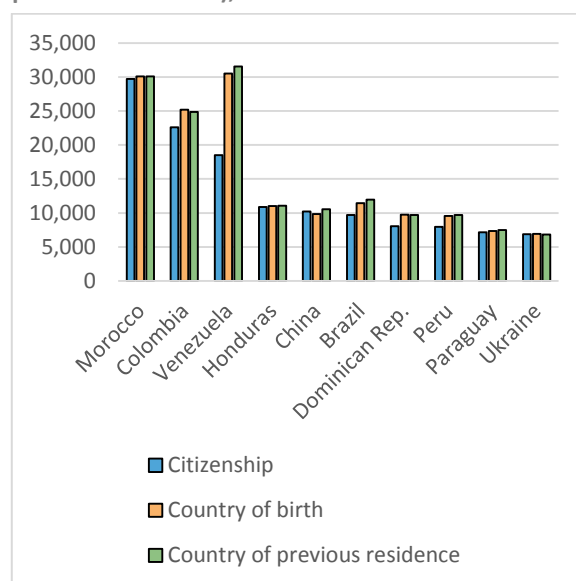


Figure 89: Spain: Inflows from top 10 third countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of previous residence), 2016



Flows of immigrants by birth country indicate that the biggest number of immigrants born outside the EU28 were born in Venezuela (30,517). They represented 7.4% of the total of immigrants to Spain in 2016. Other main immigrant groups that year were born in Morocco (7.2%), Colombia (6.1%), Brazil (2.8%), Ecuador (2.7%), Honduras (2.7%), Argentina (2.6%), China (2.4%), the Dominican Republic (2.3%), and Peru (2.3%).

The greatest number of immigrants who previously resided outside the EU28 also moved to Spain from Venezuela (31,553); they represented 7.6% of the total of immigrants that came to Spain in 2016. Other immigrants from third countries previously resided in Morocco (7.3%), Colombia (6.0%), Ecuador (3.0%), Brazil (2.9%), Honduras (2.7%), Argentina (2.6%), China (2.5%), the US (2.4%), and Peru (2.3%).

Immigration flows to Spain in 2016 were overall slightly dominated by females (50.8%), but differences for different definitions and origins can be observed. Among the top EU28 citizen groups, for example, most inflows were in fact composed of slightly more males than females. The exception here were Bulgarian citizens, of which 50.7% were female. Immigrants that were born in Bulgarian are also the exception when using the country of birth metric of migration. 50.8% of those immigrants born there and who migrated to Spain in 2016 were female. When considering the country of previous residence, however, all of the top ten intra-EU corridors to Spain in 2016 were dominated by males. The trends are different among the top ten third countries of origin. Here inflows by citizenship country are predominantly female. Only immigrants of Moroccan and Ecuadorian citizenship are more likely to be male (56.5% and 50.9% respectively) than female. Inflows by birth country also tend to be dominated by women – except for immigrants born in Morocco, who were more likely to be men (56.7%). The same applies when considering the previous country of

residence. Moroccan immigrants to Spain in 2016 were male in 55.7% of the cases, while those coming from the other third countries were generally predominantly female.

Immigrants to Spain in 2016 were, on average, most often between 25 and 44 years old. Exceptions here are British and Belgian citizens, which were more likely to be between 45 and 59 years old. The same exceptions apply when considering the country of birth. Migrants from third countries also largely fell into the 25-to-44-year-category, independent of the applied definition.



### E.3.2 Emigration

#### Flows

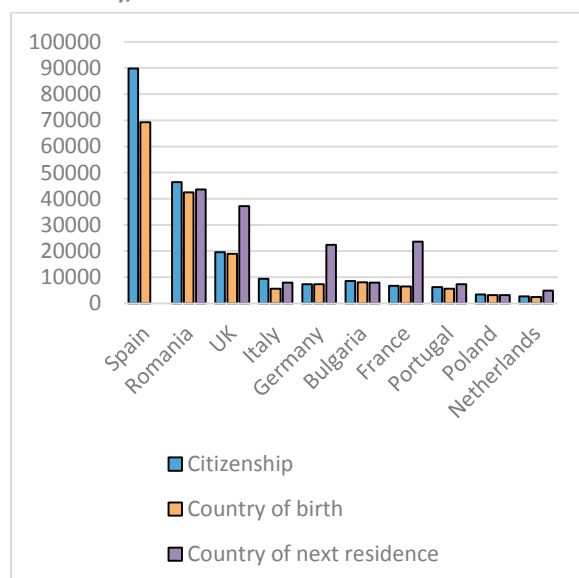
(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.3.15-E.3.22)

Figure 90 and Figure 91 show the outflows from Spain in 2016 by citizenship, country of birth, and country of next residence for EU28 and third countries respectively. The greatest number of EU28 citizens who migrated from Spain in 2016 were Spanish citizens (89,825). They represented 27.4% of the total outflows from Spain in 2016. Other EU28 citizens leaving the country in relatively large numbers were Romanians (14.2%), British (6.0%), Italian (2.9%), German (2.2%), Bulgarian (2.6%), French (2.0%), Portuguese (1.9%), Polish (1.0%), and Dutch (0.8%) citizens.

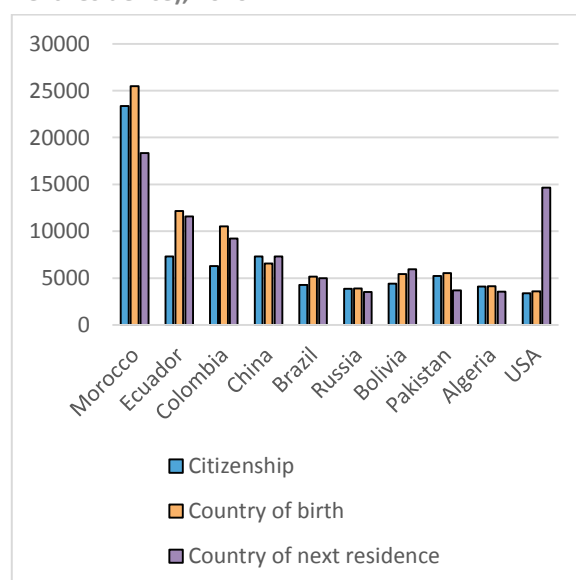
Considering outflows by country of birth, the data indicates that the largest number of emigrants born in the EU28 were also born in Spain (69,212); they represented 21.1% of the total emigrant population from Spain in 2016. Other major EU28 native groups were emigrants born in Romania (13.0%), the UK (5.8%), Bulgaria (2.5%), Germany (2.2%), France (2.0%), Portugal (1.7%), Italy (1.7%), Poland (1.0%), and the Netherlands (0.8%).

The greatest number of emigrants who left Spain and migrated to another EU28 country moved to Romania (43,510); they represented 13.3% of the total of emigrants leaving the country in 2016. Other intra-EU migrants moved to the UK (11.3%), France (7.2%), Germany (6.8%), Bulgaria (2.4%), Italy (2.4%), Portugal (2.3%), Belgium (1.8%), the Netherlands (1.5%), and Poland (1.0%).

**Figure 90: Spain: Outflows to top 10 EU countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of next residence), 2016**



**Figure 91: Spain: Outflows to top 10 third countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of next residence), 2016**



The highest number of non-EU28 citizens that migrated from Spain in 2016 were Moroccan citizens (23,364). They represented 7.1% of the total of outflows from that year. Other TCNs that left the country in relatively large numbers were Ecuadorians (2.2%), Chinese (2.2%), Colombians (1.9%), Pakistanis (1.6%), Bolivians (1.3%), Brazilians (1.3%), Algerians (1.2%), Russian (1.2%), and Americans (1.0%).

Outflows by birth country indicate that the biggest number of migrants from Spain born outside the EU28 were also born in Morocco (25,482); they represented 7.8% of the total of migrants from Spain in 2016. These emigrants were born in Ecuador (3.7%), Colombia (3.2%), Argentina (2.0%), China (2.0%), Pakistan (1.7%), Bolivia (1.7%), Brazil (1.6%), the Dominican Republic (1.5%), and Russia (1.2%).

The greatest number of emigrants, who headed to a country outside the EU28, left Spain for Morocco (18,341); the migrants in this corridor represented 5.6% of the total of emigrants leaving Spain in 2016. Other significant flows were those moving from Spain to the US (4.5%), Ecuador (3.5%), Colombia (2.8%), China (2.2%), Switzerland (2.0%), Argentina (1.9%), Bolivia (1.8%), Brazil (1.5%), and Mexico (1.4%).

In contrast to the inflows into Spain, outflows from the country are overall composed of more males (54.9%) than females (45.1%). Among the top 10 emigrant groups of EU28 origin, outflows are also all composed of more men than women, independent of the applied definition. Among the top ten third countries of origin, emigrants with Russian (56.2%), Bolivian (50.4%), and US (56.0%) citizenship were more likely to be female than male. When considering the country of birth, migrants born in Colombia (51.6%), Russia (56.8%), Brazil (57.3%), and Bolivia (53.1%) also were relatively more often female than male. Looking at the countries of next destination shows that females were only the slight majority among those heading to Brazil (50.5%) or the US (52.0%).

Like immigrants, emigrants from Spain in 2016 were most often between 25 and 44 years old. Among the top ten EU28 citizen groups, the exception were British and Belgian nationals, who were more likely to be between 45 and 59 years old. The same was the case when considering the country of birth. In addition, those that were born in the Netherlands were also more often between 45 and 59 years old in this case. When looking at the country of next destination, however, all groups of intra-EU migrants were most likely to be between 25 and 44 years old. Among migrants from third countries, all groups were equally dominated by this age group; an observation that holds for all three metrics.



## E.4 Sweden

Statistics on immigration to and emigration from Sweden come from Statistics Sweden (SCB). Data on immigration stocks, inflows, and outflows for 2017, by citizenship, country of birth, as well as country of previous or next residence, respectively, are presented in this section.

### C.4.1 Immigration

#### Stocks

(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.4.1-E.4.6)

Data on the immigrant stocks in Sweden is available both by citizenship and by country of birth. Overall, the data indicates that there were 897,336 migrants residing in the country in 2017. Among these were 23,655 stateless persons and a further 11,446 with unknown citizenship. Figure 92 and Figure 93 present the stocks for the top ten countries or origin within and outside of the EU28 respectively.

The greatest number of immigrants of EU28 citizenship residing in Sweden in 2017 were Polish citizens (53,991). They represented 6.0% of the total of foreign citizens in the country at that time. Other major groups of EU28 citizens were those of Finnish (6.0%), Danish (3.7%), German (3.2%), British (2.2%), Romanian (1.9%), Lithuanian (1.5%), Dutch (1.2%), Spanish (1.2%), and Greek citizenship (1.1%). It is worth noting that the residents without citizenship (stateless) and residents of unknown citizenship represent 2.6% and 1.28% of total foreigners in Sweden in 2017, respectively.

**Figure 92: Sweden: Top ten EU country immigrant stocks (citizenship, country of birth), 2017**

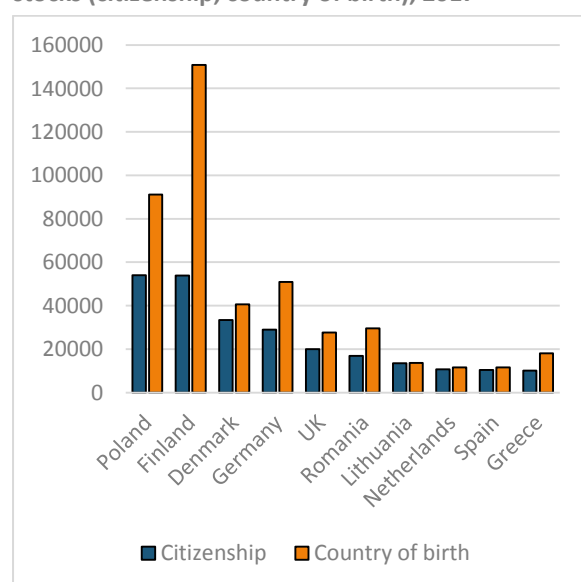
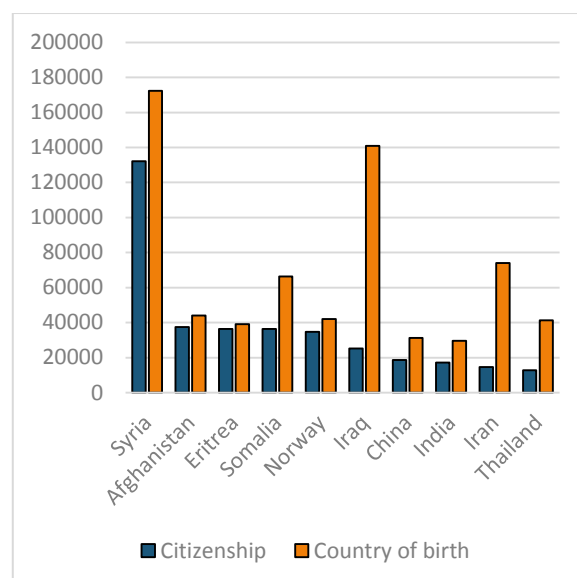




Figure 93: Sweden: Top ten third country immigrant stocks (citizenship, country of birth), 2017



Stocks of immigrants by birth country indicate that the biggest number of foreigners born in the EU28 residing in Sweden in 2017 were born in Finland (150,877). They represented 8.0% of the total number of foreign-born residents. Other major groups of intra-EU migrants were those born in Poland (4.9%), Germany (2.7%), Denmark (2.2%), Romania (1.6%), the UK (1.5%), Greece (1.0%), Hungary (0.9%), Lithuania (0.7%), and Italy (0.7%).

In comparison, the greatest number of immigrants of non-EU28 citizenship residing in Sweden in 2017 were Syrian nationals (132,067). They represented 14.7% of the total of foreign citizens. In this case other important countries of origin of TCNs in Sweden are Afghanistan (4.2%), Eritrea (4.1%), Somalia (4.1%), Norway (3.9%), Iraq (2.8%), China (2.1%), India (1.9%), Iran (1.6%), and Thailand (1.4%).

Stocks of immigrants by birth country indicate that the biggest number of foreigners born outside the EU28 residing in Sweden in 2017 were also born in Syria (172,258) They represented 9.2% of the total of foreign-born residents. Next came those born in Iraq (7.1%), Iran (3.9%), Somalia (3.5%), Yugoslavia (3.5%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (3.1%), Turkey (2.6%), Afghanistan (2.3%), Norway (2.2%), and Thailand (2.2%).

Looking at the gender composition of the immigrant stock in Sweden, the data shows that overall 54.4% of the migrants were male and 45.6% were female. When considering the country of birth metric, non-Swedish residents holding one of the top ten EU28 citizenships are more likely to be male than female, with the exception of residents with Finnish citizenship (58.2% were female). In contrast, the data shows that among the top ten groups of TCNs, immigrants were more likely to be male than female, except residents with Somali (50.3% are female), Norwegian (51.4%), Chinese (53.8%), and Thai (78.2%) citizenship. Using the country of birth metric, there are several groups of intra-EU migrants in which a larger share is female than male. These are those that were born in Finland (60.6%), Germany (52.6%), and Hungary (50.8%). In the case of Romanian-born immigrants, the stock is split

pretty much equally between males and females. Among immigrants born outside the EU28, those born in Somalia (50.5%), Norway (55.0%), China (59.8%), Thailand (78.3%), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (50.4%) are the exceptions from the overall male-dominated migrant stocks.

In terms of age, migrants in Sweden in 2017 were, on average, more likely to be between 25 and 44 years old. Again, citizens from Finland are an exception here, as they were more often above 65. Interestingly, residents of unknown citizenship were the most likely to be between 0 and 14 years old. Among TCNs, Afghan citizens are the exception with the majority being between 15 and 24 years old. Considering the country of birth metric, the data shows that those residents born in Finland, Germany, or Denmark were more likely to be 65 years old or older. Furthermore, migrants born in Afghanistan were more likely to be between 15 and 24 years old and those born in Norway more likely to be 65 or older.

## Flows

*(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.4.7-E.4.10)*

Figure 94 and Figure 95 present inflows to Sweden by citizenship, country of birth, and country of previous residence in 2017. The greatest number of EU28 citizens who immigrated to Sweden in 2017 were Swedish citizens (19,513). They represented 13.5% of the total of inflows to Sweden in 2017. Other main groups of intra-EU migrants that year were immigrants of Polish (3.0%), Finish (2.0%), German (1.7%), Romanian (1.5%), British (1.4%), Danish (1.3%), Lithuanian (1.2%), Croatian (1.1%), and Greek (1.0%) citizenship.

Flows of immigrants by birth country indicate that the biggest number of immigrants born in the EU28 were also born in Sweden (14,428). They represented 10.0% of the total of migrants to Sweden in 2017. Immigrants born in Poland (3.0%), Finland (1.9%), Germany (1.8%), Romania (1.5%), the UK (1.5%), Denmark (1.2%), Lithuania (1.1%), Greece (1.0%), and Italy (0.9%) were the other major groups of EU-28 migrants to Sweden in 2017.

Looking more specifically at intra-EU movement into Sweden by country of previous residence, the greatest number of immigrants who previously resided in the EU28 came from the UK (4,467); they represented 3.1% of the total of immigrants moving to Sweden in 2017. Other EU28 countries that were significant countries of previous residence were Poland (3.0%), Germany (2.5%), Greece (2.4%), Finland (2.3%), Denmark (2.3%), Italy (1.9%), Spain (1.6%), Romania (1.4%), and France (1.1%).



Figure 94: Sweden: Inflows from top 10 EU countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of previous residence), 2017

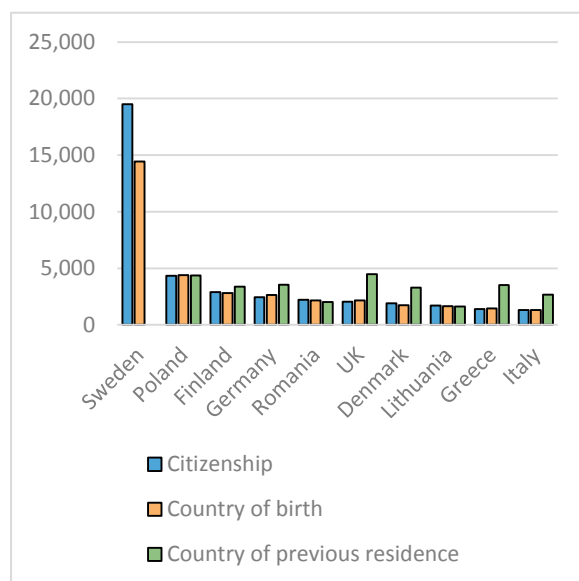
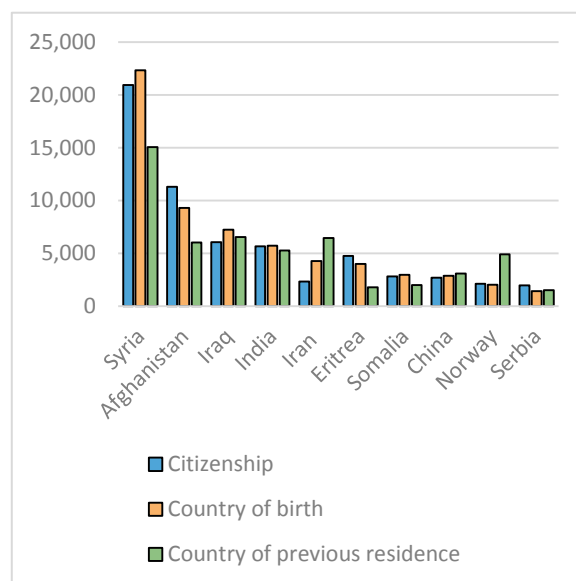


Figure 95: Sweden: Inflows from top 10 third countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of previous residence), 2017



The highest number of third country nationals who immigrated to Sweden in 2017 were Syrian citizens (20,947). They represented 14.5% of the total of inflows to Sweden in 2017. Other important groups of TCNs were Afghan (7.8%), Iraqi (4.1%), Indian (3.9%), Eritrean (3.3%), Somali (2.0%), Chinese (1.9%), Iranian (1.6%), Norwegian (1.5%), and Serbian (1.4%) citizens.

Considering inflows by country of birth indicates that the largest number of immigrants born outside the EU28 was also born in Syria (22,327). They represented 15.5% of the total of migrants to Sweden in 2017. Immigrants born in Afghanistan (6.4%), Iraq (5.0%), India (4.0%), Iran (3.0%), Eritrea (2.8%), Somalia (2.1%), China (2.0%), the USA (1.5%), and Norway (1.4%) completed the top ten countries of birth outside of the EU28.

The main country of origin of migrants who came to Sweden in 2017 was Syria. The 15,066 that migrated from Syria to the country represented 10.3% of the total of immigrants that year. Other people that were previously residing outside of the EU28 came from Iraq (4.5%), Iran (4.5%), Afghanistan (4.2%), Turkey (4.0%), India (3.7%), Norway (3.4%), the USA (2.5%), China (2.2%), and Somalia (1.4%).

In terms of sex, the inflows to Sweden in 2017, like the immigrant stocks, were predominantly constituted by men. Among those with EU28 citizenship, only immigrants with Finnish (59.4% were female), German (50.8%), Italian (57.2%), or French (54.2%) citizenship were more likely to be female than male. This list is reduced to just Finland (58.7%) and Germany (50.5%) when considering the EU28 country of birth, and further to only Finland (56.0%) when considering the country of previous residence within the EU28. Among TCNs, only immigrants with Somali (54.4%), Chinese (52.2%), and Norwegian (50.9%) citizenship were more likely to be female than male.



citizenship are more likely to be female than male. In the case of Syrian citizens, females and males each made up 50% of the inflow in 2017. The same is the case when considering the country of birth. Using this measure, only the inflows of Chinese (52.4%) and Somali (53.6%) natives are slightly dominated by females. Finally, considering the country of previous residence, migrants coming from Somalia (54.9%), China (50.3%), and the USA (50.1%) were more often female than male.



## C.4.2 Emigration

### Flows

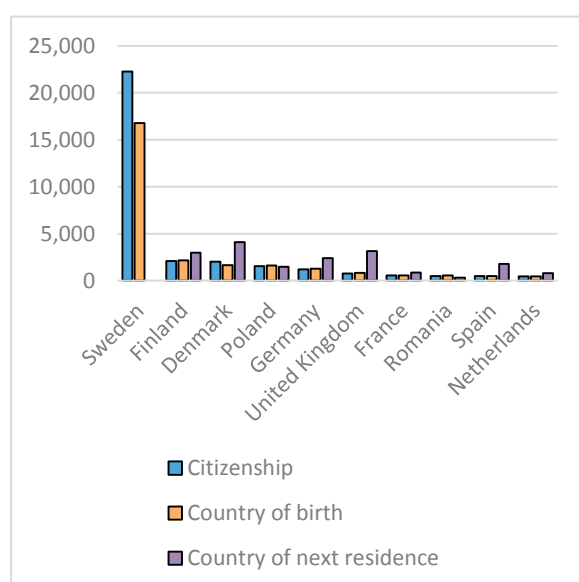
(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.4.11-E.4.14)

Figure 96 and Figure 97 present the outflows from Sweden to EU28 countries and third countries in 2017 respectively by citizenship, country of birth, and country of next residence. The greatest number of EU28 citizens who migrated from Sweden in 2017 were Swedish citizens themselves (45,620). They represented 48.8% of the total outflows from Sweden in 2017. Other significant EU28 citizen groups that left Sweden that year were Finnish (4.6%), Danish (4.4%), Polish (3.4%), German (2.6%), British (1.7%), French (1.2%), Spanish (1.1%), Romanian (1.0%), and Dutch (1.0%).

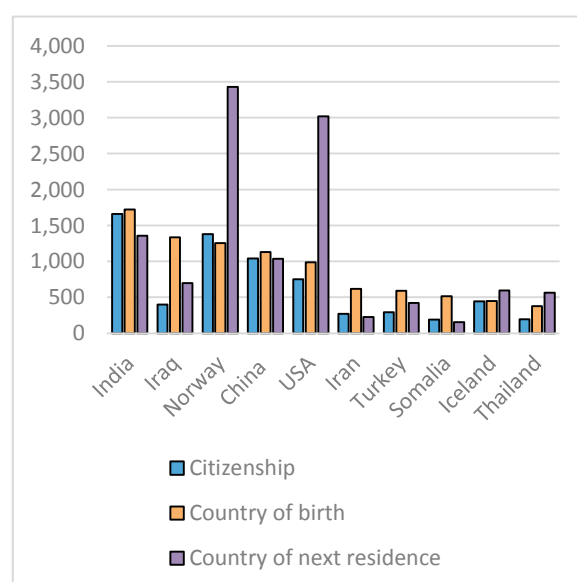
Outflows by birth country indicate that the biggest number of residents who left Sweden for another EU28 country were also born in Sweden (16,760); they represented 36.7% of the total of emigrants from Sweden in 2017. Other significant emigrant groups were those born in Finland (4.8%), Denmark (3.6%), Poland (3.5%), Germany (2.8%), the UK (1.8%), France (1.2%), Romania (1.2%), Spain (1.1%), and the Netherlands (1.0%).

The greatest number of emigrants who headed to another EU28 country left Sweden for Denmark (4,113); they represented 9.0% of the total of emigrants leaving Sweden in 2017. Other main destination countries were the UK (6.9%), Finland (6.5%), Germany (5.3%), Spain (3.9%), Poland (3.2%), France (1.9%), the Netherlands (1.7%), Portugal (1.7%), and Italy (1.0%).

**Figure 96: Sweden: Outflows top 10 EU countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of next residence), 2017**



**Figure 97: Sweden: Outflows top 10 third countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of next residence), 2017**



The highest number of non-EU28 citizens who migrated from Sweden in 2017 were Indian citizens (1,724). They represented 3.6% of all the emigrants that year. Next came emigrants holding Norwegian (3.0%), Chinese (2.3%), US (1.7%), Icelandic (1.0%), Iraqi (0.9%), Turkish (0.6%), Iranian (0.6%), Brazilian (0.6%), and Pakistani (0.5%) citizenship.

Outflows by birth country indicate that the biggest number of emigrants born outside the EU28 were also born in India (1,724). In this case they represented 3.8% of the total of emigrants from Sweden in 2017. Other third countries in which main migrant groups were born are Iraq (2.9%), Norway (2.8%), China (2.5%), the USA (2.2%), Iran (1.4%), Turkey (1.3%), Somalia (1.1%), Iceland (1.0%), and Thailand (0.8%).

However, the greatest number of emigrants who headed to a country outside the EU28 left Sweden for Norway (3,430); they represented 7.5% of the total number of emigrants leaving Sweden in 2017. Other main countries of destination outside of the EU28 were the USA (6.6%), India (3.0%), China (2.3%), Australia (1.8%), Iraq (1.5%), Switzerland (1.4%), Iceland (1.3%), Thailand (1.2%), and Canada (1.1%).

Like immigration to Sweden, emigration from the country is dominated by males. Among the top ten EU28 countries of citizenship, only Finnish (54.8%) and German (51.4%) nationals leaving the country were more likely to be women. The same is true when considering the country of birth of intra-EU migrants (54.5% females for Finland and 50.9% for Germany). When considering the country of next residence within the EU28, however, the data shows that there were relatively more women among those moving to the UK (54.6%), France (51.2%), and the Netherlands (51.9%). Among TCNs, females accounted for a higher proportion of Norwegian (51.7%), Iranian (50.9%), Icelandic (53.5%), Thai (69.7%), Brazilian (51.9%), and Canadian (55.8%) emigrants. Outflows by birth country also tend to be dominated by men, except for emigrants born in Norway (51.3%), Thailand (74.1%), Iceland (53.8%), and Brazil (53.6%). Lastly, outflows to third countries are only relatively more female than male in the cases of Australia (54.3%) and Iceland (51.6%).



## E.5 United Kingdom

Statistics on migration to and from the UK come from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), from the UK's Office for National Statistics (ONS). Data on inflows and outflows for 2015 - by citizenship country, birth country and previous or last country of residence – will be discussed in the following sections.

### E.5.1 Immigration

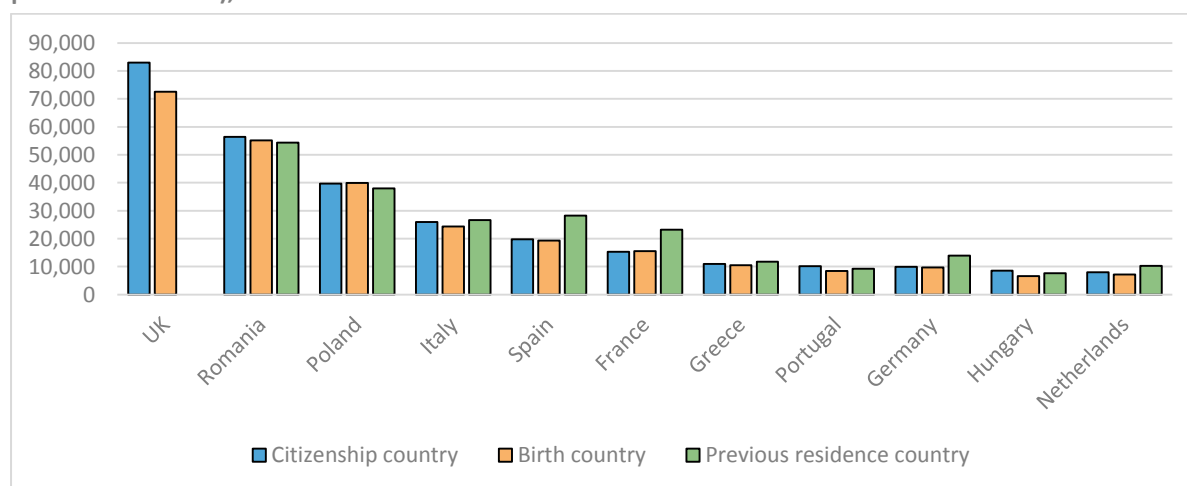
#### Flows

(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.5.1-E.5.8)

Figure 98 present inflows to the UK by citizenship country, country of birth, and country of previous residence in 2015. The greatest number of EU28 citizens who immigrated to the UK in 2015 were British citizens (83,000). They represented 14.7% of the total inflows that year, followed by immigrants of Romanian (10.0%), Polish (7.0%), Italian (4.6%), Spanish (3.5%), French (2.7%), Greek (1.9%), Portuguese (1.8%), German (1.7%), and Hungarian (1.5%) citizenship.

Considering the country of birth, the data shows that the flows of immigrants were dominated by individuals born in the UK (72,500). They represented 12.8% of the total of migrants to the UK in 2015. Considering the other main EU28 countries, immigrants born in Romania (9.7%), Poland (7.1%), Italy (4.3%), Spain (3.4%), France (2.7%), Greece (1.9%), Portugal (1.5%), Germany (1.7%), and the Netherlands (1.3%) were the main countries of birth of migrants to the UK that year.

**Figure 98: United Kingdom: Inflows from top 10 EU countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of previous residence), 2015**

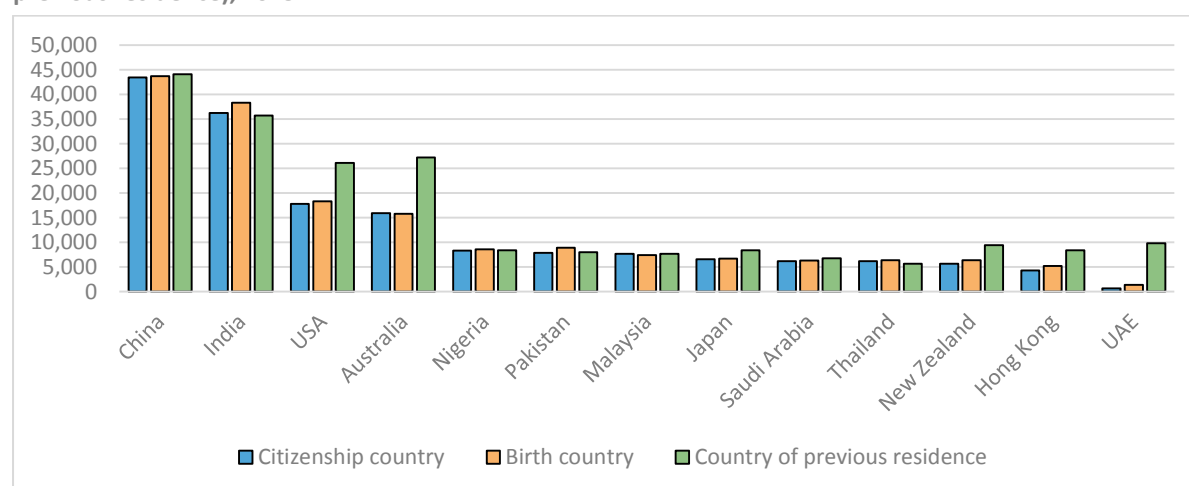


Finally, looking at the countries of previous residence, the greatest number of immigrants who previously resided in the EU28 came from Romania (54,400); they represented 9.6% of

the total of immigrants moving to the UK in 2015. The other main countries of previous residence within the EU28 were Poland (6.7%), Spain (5.0%), Italy (4.7%), France (4.1%), Germany (2.5%), Greece (2.1%), the Netherlands (1.8%), Portugal (1.6%), and Hungary (1.3%). The fact that there are larger numbers of people moving from several countries (especially Spain and France) than nationals or natives of the same country indicates that there are people who are originally from other countries, including the UK itself, migrating within the EU28.

Looking at third country immigration, Figure 99 shows that the highest number of third country nationals who immigrated to the UK in 2015 were Chinese citizens (43,400). They represented 7.7% of the total of inflows to the UK in 2015. Flows of immigrants by birth country indicate that the biggest number of immigrants born outside the EU28 were also born in China (43,700). In this case, Chinese immigrants represented 7.7% of the total of migrants to UK in 2015. The greatest number of immigrants who previously resided outside the EU28 also came from China (44,100); they represented 7.8% of the total of immigrants moving to the UK in 2015. Other major third countries of origin of migration flows into the UK in 2015 include India, Australia, and the USA across all three definitions. As was the case for intra-EU movements, there are also several third countries for which migration to the UK is composed of other groups than just citizens or natives. This especially applies to the United States, Australia, and the UAE. It is likely that there is a large number of return migrants among those moving from these countries.

**Figure 99: United Kingdom: Inflows from top 10 third countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of previous residence), 2015**



In terms of sex of the immigrants that came to the UK 2015, the data shows that among the top ten EU28 origin countries, inflows by citizenship country are predominantly constituted by males. Only immigrants of Portuguese, German, and Dutch citizenship are more likely to be female than male. The inflows by citizenship from third countries, on the other hand, are predominantly constituted by women. Only Indians, Japanese, Saudis, Thais, and New Zealanders are more likely to be male than female. When considering the country of birth, intra-EU immigration was dominated by men, except for immigrants born in France,



Portugal, Germany, Hungary, and the Netherlands. Inflows of migrants born in third countries were more often females, except for immigrants born in Japan, India, Saudi Arabia, and New Zealand. Inflows by last country of residence within the EU28, are dominated by men, except when originating from Italy, France, Portugal, Germany, and the Netherlands. Inflows by last country of residence outside of the EU28, on the other hand, are dominated by women, except for immigrants coming from Australia, India, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and New Zealand.

In terms of the age composition, the data shows that, overall, migrants to the UK in 2015 were most likely to be between 25 and 44 years old. This is the case among the migrants from the top ten EU28 countries of citizenship as well as countries of birth. In the latter case, those born in Greece were the exception, and most often between 15 and 24 years old. TCNs are also most likely to be between 25 and 44 years old, except those of Chinese, Malaysian, Nigerian, Thai, UAE, and Hong Kong citizenship. The same applies when using the country of birth definition, except that in this case immigrants from Nigeria were equally likely to be either between 15 and 24 or between 25 and 44 years old. Looking at the country of previous residence, most intra-EU migrants were between 25 and 44 years old, except those who immigrated from Greece or Portugal; they were more likely to be between 15 and 24 years old. Immigrants from third countries of previous residence were also most often between 25 and 44 years old, except those coming from China, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand, or Hong Kong.



## E.5.2 Emigration

### Flows

(Corresponding tables in Appendix E: E.5.9-E.5.16)

Figure 100 presents outflows from the UK in 2015 by citizenship country, birth country, and country of next residence. The greatest number of EU28 citizens who migrated from the UK in 2015 were British citizens (114,100). They represented 40.9% of the total outflows from the UK in 2015. The other top groups of citizens, that left the UK, were Polish (4.6%), Spanish (3.3%), French (2.6%), German (2.4%), Romanian (1.9%), Irish (1.8%), Italian (1.7%), Swedish (1.6%), and Portuguese (1.4%).

Looking at outflows of emigrants by birth country, indicates that the biggest number of emigrants born in the EU28 were also born in the UK (278,700); they represented 38.7% of the total of emigrants from the UK in 2015. Next came emigrants born in Poland (4.6%), Spain (9.5%), France (2.6%), Germany (2.3%), Ireland (1.8%), Italy (1.6%), Romania (1.5%), Portugal (3.6%), and Slovakia (3.3%).

Lastly, the greatest number of emigrants, who headed to another EU28 country, left the UK for Spain (20,200). This flow represented 7.2% of the total of emigrants leaving the UK in 2015. Other popular destinations within the EU28 were France (5.3%), Germany (4.2%), Poland (3.9%), Ireland (3.6%), Italy (2.7%), Romania (2.0%), Portugal (1.4%), the Netherlands (1.4%), and Sweden (1.2%). The fact that the number of people moving to Spain from the UK is much higher than the number of Spanish citizens or natives leaving the country, highlights the importance of Spain as a destination country of UK citizens and natives within the EU28. France, Ireland, Germany, and some other countries show similar trends, though at a smaller scale.

**Figure 100: United Kingdom: Outflows top 10 EU countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of next residence), 2015**

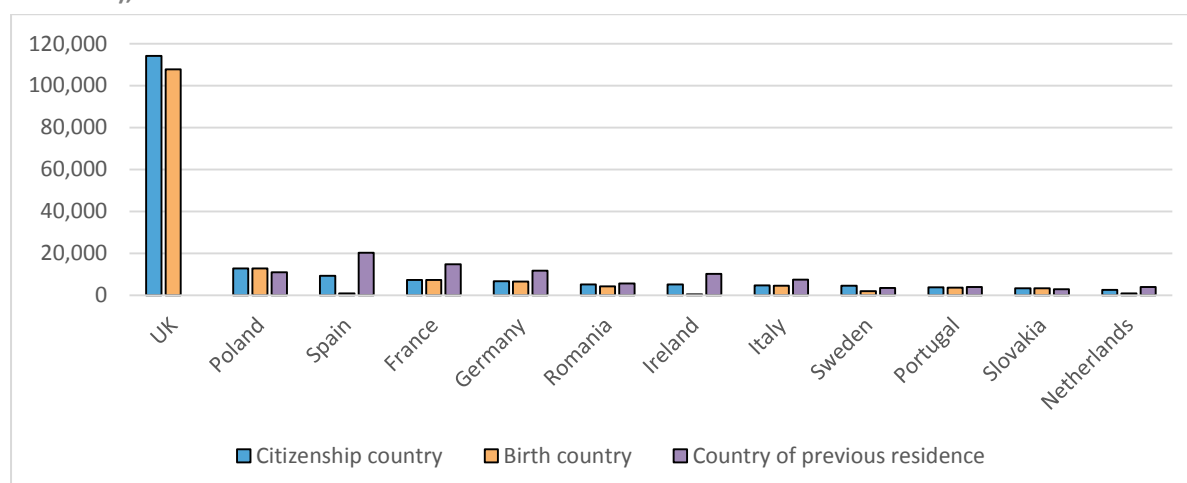
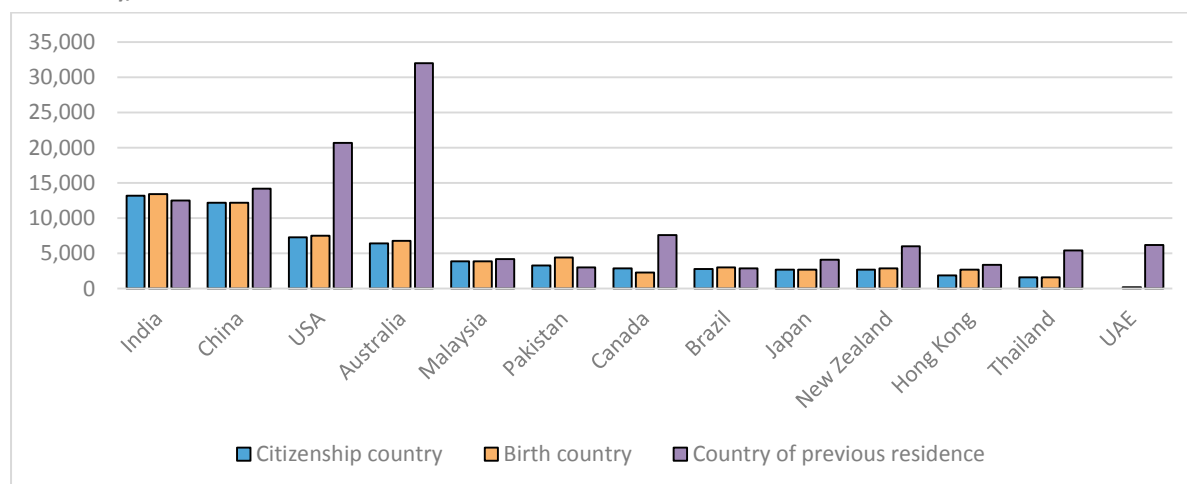


Figure 101 shows the main destination countries outside of the EU28, also using the three different metrics. The highest number of non-EU28 citizens who left the UK in 2015 were Indian citizens (13,200). They represented 4.7% of the total of outflows from the UK in 2015. Considering the country of birth of residents who left the UK in 2015, the data shows that the biggest number born outside the EU28 were also born in India (13,400); they represented 4.8% of the total of emigrants from the UK in 2015. For both metrics, the other main migrants were citizens and/or natives of China, the USA, Australia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Canada, Brazil, Japan, and New Zealand.

Looking at the country of next residence, on the other hand, shows that the greatest number of emigrants who headed to a country outside the EU28 left the UK for Australia (32,000); they represented 11.5% of the total of emigrants leaving the UK in 2015. As such, Australia was the main destination country of total flows from the UK in 2015. The other main countries of destination outside of the EU28, of both UK and other migrants from the UK, were the USA (7.4%), China (5.1%), India (4.5%), Canada (2.7%), the UAE (2.2%), New Zealand (2.2%), Thailand (1.9%), Malaysia (1.5%), and Hong Kong (1.2%). Looking at the comparison of this measure with the citizenship and country of birth comparison, Figure 101 shows that migration flows to Australia, the USA, the UAE, and some other countries consist of many more migrants than those native to or citizens of those countries, implying that these are some of the main destination countries of UK citizens and natives.

**Figure 101: United Kingdom: Outflows top 10 third countries (citizenship, country of birth, country of next residence), 2015**



In terms of sex, there were more men among those moving from the UK in 2015 when considering the EU28 top ten country metrics. Outflows by citizenship country were mainly constituted by men, except for emigrants with German, Irish, Slovakian, and Portuguese citizenship. The same holds when applying the country of birth metric, though in this case emigrants born in Sweden were also more often female. In terms of next country of residence of EU28, it is again only in the cases of Germany, Ireland, Portugal, and Slovakia, that females dominated the migration flows from the UK. Overall, these flows were mainly male. Migration to third countries, on the other hand, was more often female than male,

using all three definitions. However, citizens of India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Japan, and Thailand, who left the UK, were more often male than female. The same was the case for migrants born in India, Japan, or Thailand. Finally, more males than females were among the flows from the UK to India, China, Pakistan, Japan, the UAE, and Thailand.

The age profile of emigration flows to EU28 countries from the UK in 2015 shows that most migrants were between 25 and 44 years old. This is the case using all three definitions, with a few exceptions. In the case of the citizenship definition, German and Portuguese nationals were more often between 15 and 24 years old, and Dutch nationals were more likely to be under the age of 14. Considering the country of birth, those born in Portugal were most likely to be between 15 and 24 years old. The same is true when looking at the country of next residence. In terms of age profile, third country migrants from the UK are similar to intra-EU migrants, in so far that the majority was also between 25 and 44 years old. Here, Chinese, Brazilian, and Hong Kongese citizens were the exception, as were those emigrants born in China, Brazil, Hong Kong, the UAE, or Thailand. They were more likely to be between 15 and 24 years old. The latter is also applicable to migrants moving from the UK to China, Brazil, and Hong Kong in 2015.



## Concluding remarks

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This paper has provided an overview of the patterns and dynamics of intra-EU migration of those native to the EU, either by citizenship or country of birth, as well as those coming from third countries. Migration stocks and flows were analysed based on existing data sources, primarily Eurostat population and migration data. This was first done at the aggregate EU28 level before moving to the country and bilateral level. Both absolute and relative trends were considered. In addition, information on the demographic characteristics of intra-EU migrants was included, where available. These comprehensive overviews were complimented with case studies on five focus countries: Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the UK. These five countries have consistently been among the top host countries of EU-origin immigrants and represent a diversity of different migration corridors as countries of destination, but also countries of origin. For each of the case study countries, national sources, in some cases including surveys, were analysed to provide further insights into migration for each country of interest.

One of the main conclusions of this paper relates to the fact that the analysis in different sections has shown that metrics matter. As also discussed in REMINDER Deliverable 2.1, 'Monitoring Migration Within the EU with Existing Data',<sup>17</sup> the three metrics, which can be used to measure intra-EU migration, often tell different stories. For example, the total number of intra-EU migrants is consistently higher when using the country of birth metric than when using the citizenship metric. This is, for example, highlighted by the fact that, at the aggregate level, residents born in another EU28 country account for 7% of the total Member States resident population. In comparison, the share of intra-EU migrants is 4% among the total EU28 population when considering the citizenship metric.

Furthermore, focusing solely on immigrant stocks paints an incomplete and simplistic picture of the patterns and, especially, the dynamics of migration within the European Union. The aggregate stock of intra-EU migrants has grown steadily between 2014 and 2017, independent of which metric is applied (citizenship or country of birth). The analysis of emigrant stocks and bilateral stock corridors shows that this growth is predominately driven by increased numbers of Romanian and Polish citizens/ natives taking up residence in other Member States. However, it is important to understand that stock figures are static snapshots. As the analysis of intra-EU migration flows has shown, there are a lot of dynamics in intra-EU migration and many more people move between Member States each year, then the stock figures would have one think. The analysis of country-to-country flow corridors particularly reveals a high frequency of return and circular migration, especially of Romanian citizens/natives.

Moreover, the level chosen for analysis is also an important component in the process of understanding intra-EU migration. Looking at the aggregate immigrant stocks of all EU28 countries, the gradual annual increase during the 2014-2017 period seems to indicate that increasing numbers of people are moving across and within the EU than ever before. When looking at the country level, however, the data shows that the vast majority of the increase in immigrant stocks was absorbed almost entirely by Germany and the UK. In the case of

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<sup>17</sup> Available at <https://www.reminder-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/D2.1-with-cover.pdf>

migration flows, also overall increasing over time, there is a considerable amount of return migration evident in the top twenty flow corridors.

It is important to understand that the patterns and dynamics discussed in this paper are only preliminary indications of the nuanced patterns and networks that make up intra-EU migration. For instance, focusing solely on the stocks of Romanians in host countries gives the impression that this is a one-way and one-time movement that is only becoming more frequent. As discussed, significant return migration movements to Romania also take place. The data used in this report does not allow investigation of how far this also implies regular, circular movements between Romania and popular destination countries, such as the UK, Italy, and Spain. It is often talked about that open borders allow for movement from one country. Maybe the main takeaway in this regard is that the right to free movement, perhaps more critically, also allows people to go back.

Overall, the patterns and dynamics presented and discussed in this paper highlight the complexity of intra-European migration, while also leaving key questions unanswered. For example, the present data does not address in any depth the question of why people move within the EU. This is a topic that is taken up by Work Package 3 of the REMINDER Project ('Determinants of Migration'). The two work packages are important compliments, as generating evidence on the determinants of the movements of different types of intra-EU migrants is imperative to further advancing the understanding on migration between EU28 countries. Only when the nuances of European migration are fully understood and the topic dealt with accordingly, a responsibility shared by policy-makers and researchers, can targeted and well-designed policies be developed.

In order to get this nuanced understanding, however, it is imperative that Member States adopt a set of standard operating procedures when it comes to data collection and reporting. As apparent throughout this paper, and detailed in Deliverable 2.1, certain countries fail to collect and/or report certain indicators altogether, making full-scale analysis impossible and comparisons challenging. While the quality of data is already relatively high, there is room for improvements when it comes to the harmonization of European migration data collection and reporting. With strong analysis, more complete data will further contribute to a more informed discourse and to evidence-based policy making.

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## Appendix

### A. Intra-EU migrant stocks

#### A.1. Total stocks of intra-EU migrants: aggregated values across EU28

##### A.1.1. Latest year (2017)

##### A.1.1.a. Total stocks of migrants across EU28 by broad group of citizenship, 2017 (incl. age and sex breakdown)

Resident population (Jan. 1, 2017) by broad group of citizenship: Total EU28										
Residents	Total		Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
			Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Foreign EU28 citizens	16,944,884	3.3%	8,424,524	8,520,360	2,211,869	658,626	2,850,415	5,450,660	4,144,604	1,628,710
Third-country citizens	21,583,107	4.2%	10,611,868	10,971,239	3,457,342	1,163,161	3,992,846	6,998,058	4,488,959	1,482,741
Own citizens	472,796,224	92.4%	242,330,308	230,465,916	73,963,868	25,272,694	54,047,348	91,028,587	132,168,957	96,314,770
Stateless	71,494	0.0%	29,346	42,148						
Unknown	126,962	0.0%	54,877	72,085						
Total population	511,522,671	100.0%	261,450,923	250,071,748	79,692,580	27,106,174	60,923,192	103,522,776	140,836,633	99,441,316

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz

##### A.1.1.b. Total stocks of migrants across EU28 by broad group of country of birth, 2017 (incl. age and sex breakdown)

Resident population (Jan. 1, 2017) by broad group of country of birth: Total EU28											
Residents	Total		Sex breakdown		Age breakdown						Age data
			Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.	n.a.
Born in other EU28 country	20,404,566	4.0%	10,616,887	9,787,679	1,374,118	575,263	2,263,494	4,760,106	4,124,989	2,456,694	4,849,902
Born in third country	36,869,366	7.2%	18,788,326	18,081,040	1,709,295	1,262,538	4,342,850	9,614,531	9,026,791	3,657,827	7,255,534
Native-born	453,562,744	88.7%	231,681,047	221,881,697	65,549,424	21,091,556	44,360,648	74,029,763	102,921,085	75,806,690	69,803,578
Unknown	685,995	0.1%									
Total population	511,522,671	100.0%	261,450,923	250,071,748	68,644,012	22,933,305	50,982,405	88,421,677	116,088,008	81,931,611	82,521,653

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb

Note: Germany does not report data on the country of birth.



### A.1.2. Recent years (2014-2017)

#### A.1.2.a. Total stocks of migrants across EU28 by broad group of citizenship, 2014-2017

Resident population (Jan. 1, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017) by broad group of citizenship: Total EU28								
Residents	Year							
	2014		2015		2016		2017	
Foreign EU28 citizens	14,423,789	2.8%	15,305,335	3.0%	16,090,172	3.2%	16,944,884	3.3%
Third-country citizens	19,468,483	3.8%	19,762,664	3.9%	20,746,568	4.1%	21,583,107	4.2%
Total foreign (incl. stateless)	33,936,161	6.7%	35,121,248	6.9%	36,900,974	7.2%	38,599,485	7.5%
Own citizens	472,928,184	93.3%	473,276,258	93.1%	473,221,498	92.7%	472,796,224	92.4%
Total population	507,011,330	100.0%	508,540,103	100.0%	510,277,177	100%	511,522,671	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz

Note: The citizenship of 146,985 individuals in 2014, 142,597 individuals in 2015, 154,705 individuals in 2016 and 126,962 individuals in 2017 is unknown.

#### A.1.2.b. Total stocks of migrants across EU28 by broad group of country of birth, 2014-2017

Resident population (Jan. 1, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017) by broad group of country of birth: Total EU28								
Residents	Year							
	2014		2015		2016		2017	
Foreign EU28 citizens	18,042,175	3.6%	18,664,241	3.7%	19,353,610	3.8%	20,404,566	4.0%
Third-country citizens	33,464,726	6.6%	34,140,958	6.7%	35,074,628	6.9%	36,869,366	7.2%
Total foreign (incl. stateless)	51,506,901	10.2%	52,805,199	10.4%	54,428,238	10.7%	57,273,932	11.2%
Own citizens	454,728,371	89.7%	454,983,299	89.5%	455,094,959	89.2%	453,562,744	88.7%
Total population	507,011,330	100.0%	508,540,103	100.0%	510,277,177	100.0%	511,522,671	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb

Note: Germany does not report data on the country of birth.

## A.2. Total stocks of EU-origin migrants for each EU28 country

### A.2.1. Latest year (2017)

#### A.2.1.a. Immigrant stocks in individual EU28 countries by broad group of citizenship, 2017

Resident population (Jan. 1, 2017) by broad group of citizenship: EU28 countries							
	Foreign EU28 citizens		Third-country citizens		Total population		Share of foreign EU28 citizens within total foreign & stateless population
Host country							
Austria	655,524	7.5%	673,207	7.7%	8,772,865	100.0%	49.2%
Belgium	890,388	7.8%	455,108	4.0%	11,351,727	100.0%	66.1%
Bulgaria	13,465	0.2%	64,074	0.9%	7,101,859	100.0%	17.0%
Croatia	15,091	0.4%	30,086	0.7%	4,154,213	100.0%	32.8%
Cyprus	110,646	12.9%	29,738	3.5%	854,802	100.0%	78.8%
Czech Republic	208,262	2.0%	302,579	2.9%	10,578,820	100.0%	40.8%
Denmark	202,386	3.5%	274,990	4.8%	5,748,769	100.0%	41.7%
Estonia	16,456	1.3%	179,888	13.7%	1,315,635	100.0%	8.4%
Finland	97,211	1.8%	143,757	2.6%	5,503,297	100.0%	40.2%
France	1,587,672	2.4%	3,050,884	4.6%	66,989,083	100.0%	34.2%
Germany	3,985,165	4.8%	5,223,701	6.3%	82,521,653	100.0%	43.2%
Greece	205,221	1.9%	604,813	5.6%	10,768,193	100.0%	25.3%
Hungary	79,325	0.8%	71,414	0.7%	9,797,561	100.0%	52.6%
Ireland	426,468	8.9%	138,315	2.9%	4,784,383	100.0%	75.5%
Italy	1,537,224	2.5%	3,509,089	5.8%	60,589,445	100.0%	30.5%
Latvia	5,937	0.3%	273,333	14.0%	1,950,116	100.0%	2.1%
Lithuania	5,523	0.2%	13,313	0.5%	2,847,904	100.0%	27.5%
Luxembourg	240,290	40.7%	40,795	6.9%	590,667	100.0%	85.4%
Malta	30,248	6.6%	24,073	5.2%	460,297	100.0%	55.7%
Netherlands	489,119	2.9%	413,401	2.4%	17,081,507	100.0%	53.5%
Poland	29,447	0.1%	180,334	0.5%	37,972,964	100.0%	14.0%
Portugal	118,169	1.1%	279,562	2.7%	10,309,573	100.0%	29.7%
Romania	53,543	0.3%	60,600	0.3%	19,644,350	100.0%	46.8%
Slovakia	53,511	1.0%	14,687	0.3%	5,435,343	100.0%	76.8%
Slovenia	18,720	0.9%	95,718	4.6%	2,065,895	100.0%	16.4%
Spain	1,932,817	4.2%	2,485,761	5.3%	46,528,024	100.0%	43.7%
Sweden	310,518	3.1%	505,332	5.1%	9,995,153	100.0%	36.9%
United Kingdom	3,626,538	5.5%	2,444,555	3.7%	65,808,573	100.0%	59.7%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz

## A.2.1.a.i. Age and sex breakdown of foreign EU28 citizen stock in individual EU28 countries, 2017

Resident foreign EU28 citizens (Jan. 1, 2017): EU28 countries									
Host country	Total	Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
		Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Austria	655,524	329,981	325,543	97,395	25,269	123,639	211,410	157,718	40,093
Belgium	890,388	434,889	455,499	134,202	35,817	124,178	235,024	250,292	110,875
Bulgaria	13,465	5,255	8,210	537	255	959	2,849	5,545	3,320
Croatia	15,091	7,767	7,324	1,180	251	1,088	3,472	4,319	4,781
Cyprus	110,646	57,673	52,973	11,955	6,057	26,206	34,798	21,785	9,845
Czech Republic	208,262	81,670	126,592	13,365	3,766	26,200	91,388	58,211	15,332
Denmark	202,386	92,264	110,122	22,576	6,584	57,955	66,822	38,169	10,280
Estonia	16,456	6,230	10,226	1,254	430	4,968	4,436	3,889	1,479
Finland	97,211	42,606	54,605	14,071	3,206	14,249	34,851	25,488	5,346
France	1,587,672	782,195	805,477	217,523	60,462	154,533	338,101	492,665	324,388
Germany	3,985,165	1,846,714	2,138,451	412,369	146,695	743,401	1,234,859	1,069,038	378,803
Greece	205,221	132,990	72,231	24,589	9,126	26,121	61,039	66,903	17,443
Hungary	79,325	33,112	46,213	4,721	2,182	18,876	22,232	19,956	11,358
Ireland	426,468	214,499	211,969	51,008	19,034	66,571	176,924	87,629	25,302
Italy	1,537,224	912,292	624,932	238,579	58,912	214,004	552,993	420,350	52,386
Latvia	5,937	2,276	3,661	459	153	611	1,736	2,061	917
Lithuania	5,523	1,968	3,555	405	105	1,131	1,876	1,368	638
Luxembourg	240,290	115,383	124,907	40,468	12,032	29,486	68,566	68,054	21,684
Malta	30,248	13,669	16,579	2,740	621	6,780	9,070	6,756	4,281
Netherlands	489,119	245,677	243,442	57,608	17,781	116,587	164,348	104,240	28,555
Poland	29,447	9,324	20,123	1,687	494	2,856	9,451	9,605	5,354
Portugal	118,169	55,982	62,187	9,089	3,769	19,033	32,142	32,771	21,365
Romania	53,543	12,743	40,800	2,137	1,052	11,016	16,171	17,424	5,743
Slovakia	53,511	18,931	34,580	2,738	941	6,501	19,196	17,115	7,020
Slovenia	18,720	6,838	11,882	942	331	2,161	6,213	6,707	2,366
Spain	1,932,817	947,057	985,760	203,753	66,938	238,964	630,112	523,985	269,065
Sweden	310,518	143,749	166,769	39,606	9,186	50,210	97,492	73,265	40,759
United Kingdom	3,626,538	1,870,790	1,755,748	604,913	167,177	762,131	1,323,089	559,296	209,932

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz

## A.2.1.b. Immigrant stocks in individual EU28 countries by broad group of country of birth

Resident population (Jan. 1, 2017) by broad group of country of birth: EU28 countries							
Host country	Born in other EU28 country		Born in third country		Total population		Residents born in other EU28 country as share of the total foreign-born population
Austria	739,599	8.4%	909,409	10.4%	8,772,865	100.0%	44.9%
Belgium	876,497	7.7%	1,000,229	8.8%	11,351,727	100.0%	46.7%
Bulgaria	52,227	0.7%	93,163	1.3%	7,101,859	100.0%	35.9%
Croatia	68,365	1.6%	471,223	11.3%	4,154,213	100.0%	12.7%
Cyprus	113,773	13.3%	60,018	7.0%	854,802	100.0%	65.5%
Czech Republic	181,419	1.7%	283,637	2.7%	10,578,820	100.0%	39.0%
Denmark	228,400	4.0%	439,690	7.6%	5,748,769	100.0%	34.2%
Estonia	20,147	1.5%	172,388	13.1%	1,315,635	100.0%	10.5%
Finland	122,205	2.2%	226,781	4.1%	5,503,297	100.0%	35.0%
France	2,220,667	3.3%	5,935,003	8.9%	66,989,083	100.0%	27.2%
Germany	4,849,902	5.9%	7,255,534	8.8%	82,521,653	100.0%	40.1%
Greece	345,619	3.2%	905,244	8.4%	10,768,193	100.0%	27.6%
Hungary	321,907	3.3%	191,742	2.0%	9,797,561	100.0%	62.7%
Ireland	600,552	12.6%	195,858	4.1%	4,784,383	100.0%	75.4%
Italy	1,837,630	3.0%	4,216,330	7.0%	60,589,445	100.0%	30.4%
Latvia	27,636	1.4%	223,829	11.5%	1,950,116	100.0%	11.0%
Lithuania	20,536	0.7%	106,815	3.8%	2,847,904	100.0%	16.1%
Luxembourg	205,247	34.7%	64,763	11.0%	590,667	100.0%	76.0%
Malta	33,665	7.3%	35,911	7.8%	460,297	100.0%	48.4%
Netherlands	580,599	3.4%	1,556,635	9.1%	17,081,507	100.0%	27.2%
Poland	220,874	0.6%	430,971	1.1%	37,972,964	100.0%	33.9%
Portugal	240,196	2.3%	636,104	6.2%	10,309,573	100.0%	27.4%
Romania	180,099	0.9%	241,702	1.2%	19,644,350	100.0%	42.7%
Slovakia	153,663	2.8%	32,554	0.6%	5,435,343	100.0%	82.5%
Slovenia	66,387	3.2%	178,982	8.7%	2,065,895	100.0%	27.1%
Spain	1,943,453	4.2%	4,081,245	8.8%	46,528,024	100.0%	32.3%
Sweden	540,403	5.4%	1,242,776	12.4%	9,995,153	100.0%	30.3%
United Kingdom	3,612,899	5.5%	5,680,830	8.6%	65,808,573	100.0%	38.9%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb

## A.2.1.a.i. Age and sex breakdown of EU28-born migrant stock in individual EU28 countries, 2017

Residents born in other EU28 country (Jan. 1, 2017): EU28 countries									
	Total	Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
Host country		Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Austria	739,599	397,949	341,650	47,696	21,542	119,837	219,446	197,291	133,787
Belgium	876,497	455,622	420,875	82,688	34,549	120,699	216,962	252,950	168,649
Bulgaria	52,227	24,915	27,312	31,297	914	1,945	3,170	6,103	8,798
Croatia	68,365	37,153	31,212	2,568	3,581	10,040	23,698	16,657	11,821
Cyprus	113,773	62,392	51,381	8,506	5,683	26,854	38,303	24,380	10,047
Czech Republic	181,419	71,457	109,962	5,026	3,170	23,515	84,404	52,246	13,058
Denmark	228,400	108,336	120,064	16,881	8,397	60,554	69,364	49,861	23,343
Estonia	20,147	8,836	11,311	1,839	377	4,881	4,512	5,207	3,331
Finland	122,205	55,956	66,249	12,388	4,753	18,371	49,475	31,618	5,600
France	2,220,667	1,173,361	1,047,306	168,105	68,930	170,799	382,216	758,384	672,233
Germany	4,849,902	2,381,526	2,468,376						
Greece	345,619	213,762	131,857	13,586	11,742	39,168	135,621	118,794	26,708
Hungary	321,907	163,619	158,288	33,608	8,993	42,037	88,587	87,287	61,395
Ireland	600,552	302,550	298,002	92,542	31,285	84,524	206,622	132,154	53,425
Italy	1,837,630	1,125,977	711,653	90,961	76,089	250,573	680,089	606,219	133,699
Latvia	27,636	15,206	12,430	5,587	259	883	3,135	7,965	9,807
Lithuania	20,536	10,271	10,265	8,936	295	1,417	2,831	4,514	2,543
Luxembourg	205,247	99,366	105,881	14,265	6,863	25,584	63,073	68,555	26,907
Malta	33,665	15,742	17,923	1,831	792	7,056	10,061	8,799	5,126
Netherlands	580,599	308,152	272,447	48,036	23,038	124,192	178,303	139,822	67,208
Poland	220,874	118,657	102,217	27,538	3,863	19,260	30,353	19,043	120,817
Portugal	240,196	124,397	115,799	15,283	8,579	31,299	108,382	52,700	23,953
Romania	180,099	84,428	95,671	136,335	6,934	8,383	7,317	6,159	14,971
Slovakia	153,663	75,912	77,751	19,675	2,192	10,382	29,407	47,634	44,373
Slovenia	66,387	33,430	32,957	2,226	1,352	3,968	11,942	24,391	22,508
Spain	1,943,453	967,776	975,677	88,553	65,217	233,333	657,093	616,585	282,672
Sweden	540,403	280,975	259,428	31,746	13,497	56,743	123,814	159,191	155,412
United Kingdom	3,612,899	1,899,164	1,713,735	366,416	162,377	767,197	1,331,926	630,480	354,503

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb

## A.2.2. Recent years (2014-2017)

### A.2.2.a. Total EU28-citizen migrant stock in individual EU28 countries, 2014-2017

Resident foreign EU28 citizens (Jan. 1, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017): EU28 countries												
Host country	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Value	% total pop.	% foreign pop.	Value	% total pop.	% foreign pop.	Value	% total pop.	% foreign pop.	Value	% total pop.	% foreign pop.
Austria	518,670	6.1%	48.9%	570,298	6.6%	50.0%	616,401	7.1%	48.9%	655,524	7.5%	49.2%
Belgium	826,938	7.4%	66.8%	852,284	7.6%	67.0%	875,878	7.7%	66.0%	890,388	7.8%	66.1%
Bulgaria	12,139	0.2%	22.3%	12,501	0.2%	19.1%	13,112	0.2%	17.8%	13,465	0.2%	17.0%
Croatia	9,816	0.2%	31.0%	11,690	0.3%	31.9%	13,474	0.3%	32.9%	15,091	0.4%	32.8%
Cyprus	110,871	12.9%	69.6%	106,357	12.6%	73.6%	109,127	12.9%	78.2%	110,646	12.9%	78.8%
Czech Republic	173,279	1.6%	39.9%	184,330	1.7%	40.3%	195,438	1.9%	41.0%	208,262	2.0%	40.8%
Denmark	160,014	2.8%	40.3%	173,195	3.1%	41.0%	189,375	3.3%	40.9%	202,386	3.5%	41.7%
Estonia	7,830	0.6%	4.0%	14,335	1.1%	7.3%	15,372	1.2%	7.8%	16,456	1.3%	8.4%
Finland	83,990	1.5%	40.6%	90,178	1.6%	41.2%	94,202	1.7%	41.3%	97,211	1.8%	40.2%
France	1,461,973	2.2%	34.7%	1,486,390	2.2%	34.1%	1,528,207	2.3%	34.7%	1,587,672	2.4%	34.2%
Germany	3,179,670	3.9%	45.3%	3,475,492	4.3%	46.1%	3,801,044	4.6%	43.9%	3,985,165	4.8%	43.2%
Greece	192,642	1.8%	22.5%	198,723	1.8%	24.2%	206,664	1.9%	25.9%	205,221	1.9%	25.3%
Hungary	80,817	0.8%	57.6%	80,758	0.8%	55.4%	85,143	0.9%	54.5%	79,325	0.8%	52.6%
Ireland	406,062	8.8%	76.8%	412,612	8.8%	77.5%	417,984	8.8%	76.5%	426,468	8.9%	75.5%
Italy	1,441,706	2.4%	29.3%	1,491,865	2.5%	29.8%	1,517,023	2.5%	30.2%	1,537,224	2.5%	30.5%
Latvia	6,035	0.3%	2.0%	6,805	0.3%	2.3%	5,974	0.3%	2.1%	5,937	0.3%	2.1%
Lithuania	3,711	0.1%	17.2%	4,269	0.1%	19.0%	4,949	0.2%	26.5%	5,523	0.2%	27.5%
Luxembourg	214,390	39.0%	86.1%	222,192	39.5%	85.9%	229,506	39.8%	85.3%	240,290	40.7%	85.4%
Malta	15,210	3.5%	52.4%	18,929	4.3%	50.0%	23,758	5.3%	50.6%	30,248	6.6%	55.7%
Netherlands	403,028	2.4%	54.8%	430,934	2.5%	55.7%	458,705	2.7%	54.9%	489,119	2.9%	53.5%
Poland	27,710	0.1%	27.4%	29,962	0.1%	27.7%	25,091	0.1%	16.8%	29,447	0.1%	14.0%
Portugal	100,595	1.0%	25.1%	100,406	1.0%	25.4%	105,231	1.0%	27.1%	118,169	1.1%	29.7%
Romania	20,618	0.1%	28.1%	33,803	0.2%	38.1%	48,030	0.2%	44.8%	53,543	0.3%	46.8%
Slovakia	45,174	0.8%	76.4%	47,202	0.9%	76.4%	50,440	0.9%	76.6%	53,511	1.0%	76.8%
Slovenia	16,318	0.8%	16.9%	17,165	0.8%	16.9%	17,597	0.9%	16.3%	18,720	0.9%	16.4%
Spain	1,991,093	4.3%	42.6%	1,948,413	4.2%	43.7%	1,933,831	4.2%	43.8%	1,932,817	4.2%	43.7%
Sweden	289,225	3.0%	42.1%	295,968	3.0%	40.5%	303,988	3.1%	39.3%	310,518	3.1%	36.9%
United Kingdom	2,624,265	4.1%	52.0%	2,988,279	4.6%	55.1%	3,204,628	4.9%	56.8%	3,626,538	5.5%	59.7%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz

## A.2.2.b. Total EU28-born migrant stock in individual EU28 countries, 2014-2017

Residents born in other EU28 country (Jan. 1, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017): EU28 countries												
Host country	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Value	% total pop.	% foreign-born pop.	Value	% total pop.	% foreign-born pop.	Value	% total pop.	% foreign-born pop.	Value	% total pop.	% foreign-born pop.
Austria	642,820	7.6%	45.5%	681,558	7.9%	46.0%	714,049	8.2%	45.0%	739,599	8.4%	44.9%
Belgium	832,945	7.4%	47.6%	849,572	7.6%	47.6%	866,821	7.7%	47.0%	876,497	7.7%	46.7%
Bulgaria	40,494	0.6%	37.1%	43,919	0.6%	35.5%	48,533	0.7%	35.6%	52,227	0.7%	35.9%
Croatia	70,465	1.7%	12.4%	70,485	1.7%	12.6%	68,571	1.6%	12.5%	68,365	1.6%	12.7%
Cyprus	111,332	13.0%	58.1%	107,372	12.7%	60.8%	110,433	13.0%	63.9%	113,773	13.3%	65.5%
Czech Republic	155,068	1.5%	39.1%	163,473	1.6%	39.3%	171,819	1.6%	39.7%	181,419	1.7%	39.0%
Denmark	191,638	3.4%	33.6%	202,849	3.6%	34.0%	216,892	3.8%	34.1%	228,400	4.0%	34.2%
Estonia	13,131	1.0%	6.7%	18,144	1.4%	9.3%	19,178	1.5%	9.9%	20,147	1.5%	10.5%
Finland	108,957	2.0%	36.6%	114,822	2.1%	36.5%	118,826	2.2%	36.1%	122,205	2.2%	35.0%
France	2,171,248	3.3%	28.1%	2,189,994	3.3%	27.8%	2,202,797	3.3%	27.9%	2,220,667	3.3%	27.2%
Germany	3,836,085	4.7%	39.1%	4,010,360	4.9%	39.2%	4,351,815	5.3%	39.9%	4,849,902	5.9%	40.1%
Greece	339,222	3.1%	26.8%	345,656	3.2%	27.8%	350,129	3.2%	28.7%	345,619	3.2%	27.6%
Hungary	300,082	3.0%	67.1%	309,596	3.1%	65.1%	320,521	3.3%	63.6%	321,907	3.3%	62.7%
Ireland	576,634	12.4%	76.4%	584,745	12.5%	77.0%	591,488	12.5%	76.5%	600,552	12.6%	75.4%
Italy	1,815,366	3.0%	31.6%	1,815,545	3.0%	31.3%	1,823,833	3.0%	30.9%	1,837,630	3.0%	30.4%
Latvia	27,911	1.4%	10.3%	28,302	1.4%	10.7%	27,606	1.4%	10.7%	27,636	1.4%	11.0%
Lithuania	17,642	0.6%	12.8%	19,236	0.7%	14.1%	20,839	0.7%	16.1%	20,536	0.7%	16.1%
Luxembourg	177,592	32.3%	74.7%	185,965	33.0%	74.7%	194,791	33.8%	74.8%	205,247	34.7%	76.0%
Malta	20,663	4.8%	46.8%	24,018	5.5%	45.6%	28,467	6.3%	46.2%	33,665	7.3%	48.4%
Netherlands	508,448	3.0%	26.0%	532,282	3.1%	26.7%	554,910	3.3%	27.0%	580,599	3.4%	27.2%
Poland	222,020	0.6%	35.8%	218,995	0.6%	35.8%	216,340	0.6%	34.5%	220,874	0.6%	33.9%
Portugal	221,556	2.1%	25.8%	227,716	2.2%	26.3%	232,042	2.2%	26.6%	240,196	2.3%	27.4%
Romania	81,527	0.4%	38.6%	112,350	0.6%	40.0%	148,445	0.8%	42.3%	180,099	0.9%	42.7%
Slovakia	146,274	2.7%	83.6%	147,923	2.7%	83.3%	150,523	2.8%	82.9%	153,663	2.8%	82.5%
Slovenia	68,787	3.3%	29.2%	68,091	3.3%	28.7%	67,002	3.2%	27.8%	66,387	3.2%	27.1%
Spain	2,027,532	4.4%	34.0%	1,981,216	4.3%	33.6%	1,956,465	4.2%	33.1%	1,943,453	4.2%	32.3%
Sweden	509,601	5.3%	33.3%	519,215	5.3%	32.4%	529,841	5.4%	31.6%	540,403	5.4%	30.3%
United Kingdom	2,807,135	4.4%	34.9%	3,090,842	4.8%	36.7%	3,250,634	5.0%	37.4%	3,612,899	5.5%	38.9%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb

### A.3. Total EU28-resident emigrant stocks for each EU28 country of origin

#### A.3.1. Latest year (2017)

##### A.3.1.a. Total EU28-resident emigrant stocks for each EU28 country of origin by citizenship, 2017

EU28 citizens residing in another EU28 country (Jan. 1, 2017)										
Origin country	Total	Sex breakdown			Age breakdown					
		Females	Males	Sex data n.a.	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs. Age data n.a.
Austria	238,040	116,539	118,440	3,061	8,181	4,021	22,165	42,657	73,924	49,666 37,426
Belgium	263,095	132,570	128,519	2,006	10,583	4,010	15,711	30,671	44,328	24,207 133,585
Bulgaria	762,523	332,823	349,207	80,493	94,222	26,651	105,634	197,562	135,206	14,746 188,502
Croatia	450,643	211,017	239,089	537	39,297	17,427	69,471	131,654	120,678	61,000 11,116
Cyprus	36,492	11,001	10,581	14,910	348	258	1,992	1,485	828	214 31,367
Czech Republic	162,895	92,290	68,192	2,413	11,313	2,713	18,279	42,279	22,622	5,990 59,699
Denmark	111,998	56,583	54,177	1,238	9,736	2,689	9,910	17,987	25,222	16,113 30,341
Estonia	85,979	47,896	37,865	218	12,344	3,072	11,863	24,988	17,813	2,326 13,573
Finland	116,737	69,736	46,170	831	6,775	2,668	14,561	20,125	28,539	29,261 14,808
France	739,489	380,577	351,991	6,921	56,517	18,473	98,936	158,862	143,977	69,146 193,578
Germany	870,786	444,377	406,051	20,358	51,460	18,915	91,801	151,772	194,497	111,158 251,183
Greece	462,023	213,528	247,682	813	32,948	17,012	59,434	107,108	116,391	57,126 72,004
Hungary	427,871	201,424	224,279	2,168	38,767	9,564	67,403	129,321	69,398	8,669 104,749
Ireland	398,083	213,909	183,311	863	4,855	1,349	7,573	15,686	17,219	5,791 345,610
Italy	1,539,873	656,360	872,752	10,761	76,867	38,831	166,869	305,985	337,335	153,211 460,775
Latvia	184,409	103,490	80,334	585	12,796	3,504	17,819	31,272	14,268	1,994 102,756
Lithuania	361,151	193,768	165,594	1,789	21,151	6,599	30,340	59,613	28,226	3,052 212,170
Luxembourg	32,521	15,631	16,830	60	1,752	1,054	6,428	5,070	6,867	2,895 8,455
Malta	10,583	4,726	5,797	60	351	72	484	1,094	727	291 7,564
Netherlands	532,784	244,753	283,524	4,507	49,842	16,111	41,620	79,405	135,838	74,547 135,421
Poland	2,489,128	1,253,131	1,220,969	15,028	185,068	46,989	247,497	550,761	332,883	39,198 1,086,732
Portugal	1,195,407	558,458	636,068	881	47,344	20,286	57,145	128,125	125,403	33,131 783,973
Romania	3,190,803	1,607,113	1,534,377	49,313	449,574	112,600	506,911	1,022,971	567,128	38,391 493,228
Slovakia	351,089	183,648	165,317	2,124	26,938	6,789	43,939	114,303	44,222	5,676 109,222
Slovenia	62,594	28,015	30,487	4,092	6,171	1,499	8,855	16,651	12,232	7,410 9,776
Spain	670,344	337,368	330,655	2,321	37,120	10,307	60,573	105,645	84,216	31,596 340,887
Sweden	140,789	73,431	64,681	2,677	7,522	2,323	14,111	23,537	23,021	16,424 53,851
United Kingdom	861,415	389,116	453,568	18,731	42,135	17,250	65,366	131,021	248,359	185,666 171,618

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz

Note: These figures were calculated by mirroring and summarizing bilateral immigration stock data (Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz); data was not available for 195,340 of the recorded EU28 citizens living in another EU28 country than that of citizenship.



## A.3.1.b. Total EU28-resident emigrant stocks for each EU28 country (of origin) by country of birth, 2017

EU28 natives residing in another EU28 country (Jan. 1, 2017)										
Origin country	Total	Sex breakdown		Age breakdown						
		Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.	Age data n.a.
Austria	95,157	52,950	42,207	11,515	2,158	5,657	9,166	13,561	16,106	36,994
Belgium	380,789	202,257	178,532	21,600	6,235	16,108	39,080	73,197	30,638	193,931
Bulgaria	426,212	219,851	206,361	19,142	14,772	51,417	109,763	92,132	23,512	115,474
Croatia	151,717	79,933	71,784	4,193	2,264	12,753	27,985	49,038	35,601	19,883
Cyprus	83,964	40,294	43,670	2,513	211	1,125	934	936	382	77,863
Czech Republic	211,631	123,970	87,661	10,404	2,257	10,564	28,151	44,733	51,366	64,156
Denmark	98,643	51,351	47,292	6,293	2,151	6,279	12,902	21,359	20,146	29,513
Estonia	81,733	45,916	35,817	7,302	2,887	11,111	22,695	16,633	5,703	15,402
Finland	203,927	124,901	79,026	4,136	1,805	10,830	18,009	68,036	85,351	15,760
France	802,815	435,294	367,521	50,636	17,367	73,981	158,743	231,211	109,672	161,205
Germany	1,538,297	834,050	704,247	71,639	35,177	133,109	273,099	318,222	198,237	508,814
Greece	174,919	79,312	95,607	13,823	3,466	14,009	21,886	22,906	20,707	78,122
Hungary	265,521	142,606	122,915	14,956	4,880	24,216	53,107	33,652	30,560	104,150
Ireland	445,378	247,341	198,037	9,971	1,172	4,147	10,628	12,096	5,454	401,910
Italy	962,132	442,605	519,527	75,486	10,824	48,706	96,454	99,913	92,773	537,976
Latvia	131,676	77,414	54,262	2,837	1,357	8,320	13,274	8,358	2,926	94,604
Lithuania	268,617	148,122	120,495	4,655	2,913	15,293	26,826	15,655	9,718	193,557
Luxembourg	49,362	24,937	24,425	5,400	1,563	3,004	3,347	6,384	2,710	26,954
Malta	34,675	18,637	16,038	558	123	430	913	1,039	704	30,908
Netherlands	342,665	166,695	175,970	24,467	10,812	25,384	44,874	76,741	50,875	109,512
Poland	1,649,810	901,812	747,998	35,610	19,607	95,376	251,520	176,732	47,229	1,023,736
Portugal	1,041,612	508,872	532,740	16,029	8,806	29,875	79,582	91,281	27,423	788,616
Romania	2,580,208	1,391,830	1,188,378	98,266	93,121	383,048	903,601	577,127	83,202	441,843
Slovakia	280,485	152,943	127,542	9,206	5,055	28,694	84,359	35,154	17,518	100,499
Slovenia	37,315	19,829	17,486	2,567	752	4,473	7,691	7,266	9,313	5,253
Spain	637,601	345,816	291,785	70,393	8,134	22,050	37,481	35,825	21,223	442,495
Sweden	143,184	78,418	64,766	9,217	2,541	13,028	30,743	28,373	14,191	45,091
United Kingdom	728,372	354,753	373,619	71,227	14,521	42,684	91,709	187,175	151,711	169,345

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb

Note: These figures were calculated by mirroring and summarizing bilateral immigration stock data (Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb); data was not available for 6.6 million of the recorded EU28-born individuals living in another EU28 country. Additionally, for most countries age-related data is missing for over 30% of observations.

### A.3.2. Recent years (2014-2017)

#### A.3.2.a. Total EU28-resident emigrant stocks for each EU28 country (of origin) defined by citizenship, 2014-2017

EU28 citizens residing in another EU28 country (Jan. 1, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)				
Origin country	Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Austria	198,804	199,682	219,665	238,040
Belgium	195,113	200,417	247,390	263,095
Bulgaria	454,190	500,922	704,141	762,523
Croatia	325,043	356,700	404,917	450,643
Cyprus	4,030	4,369	36,067	36,492
Czech Republic	88,433	93,253	148,006	162,895
Denmark	86,657	85,698	119,758	111,998
Estonia	61,787	66,005	77,601	85,979
Finland	104,070	103,483	114,570	116,737
France	608,123	623,902	690,800	739,489
Germany	792,644	796,830	841,592	870,786
Greece	356,927	369,660	445,139	462,023
Hungary	306,164	351,399	385,803	427,871
Ireland	392,112	393,744	396,250	398,083
Italy	1,253,412	1,328,620	1,431,919	1,539,873
Latvia	142,020	165,725	158,922	184,409
Lithuania	258,929	258,234	281,568	361,151
Luxembourg	25,728	26,320	29,059	32,521
Malta	2,492	2,538	8,458	10,583
Netherlands	475,458	495,454	510,216	532,784
Poland	1,861,589	2,071,231	2,233,548	2,489,128
Portugal	977,394	1,031,615	1,176,378	1,195,407
Romania	2,527,306	2,711,175	2,973,846	3,190,803
Slovakia	193,586	289,133	320,494	351,089
Slovenia	42,480	46,754	56,587	62,594
Spain	503,067	572,339	597,722	670,344
Sweden	85,881	87,042	128,722	140,789
United Kingdom	729,282	716,788	747,595	861,415

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz

Note: These figures were calculated by mirroring and summarizing bilateral immigration stock data (Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz); data was not available for between 1.2% (2017) and 9.5% (2014) of the recorded EU28 citizens living in another EU28 country than that of citizenship.

A.3.2.b. Total EU28-resident emigrant stocks for each EU28 country (of origin) defined by country of birth, 2014-2017

EU28 natives residing in another EU28 country (Jan. 1, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)				
Origin country	Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Austria	63,509	64,583	85,722	95,157
Belgium	306,139	310,848	346,661	380,789
Bulgaria	316,897	323,528	401,569	426,212
Croatia	133,810	135,585	145,256	151,717
Cyprus	5,498	6,004	84,926	83,964
Czech Republic	155,667	156,008	205,372	211,631
Denmark	73,819	73,265	102,843	98,643
Estonia	60,142	63,616	74,658	81,733
Finland	194,181	193,647	201,729	203,927
France	737,772	735,409	749,426	802,815
Germany	1,506,648	1,511,786	1,502,651	1,538,297
Greece	95,850	99,161	160,589	174,919
Hungary	147,781	155,772	246,106	265,521
Ireland	431,371	438,369	437,238	445,378
Italy	805,619	835,110	870,719	962,132
Latvia	34,960	36,770	133,941	131,676
Lithuania	219,778	213,283	228,911	268,617
Luxembourg	36,224	37,542	42,122	49,362
Malta	3,769	3,812	31,989	34,675
Netherlands	262,326	263,716	337,779	342,665
Poland	1,366,523	1,491,618	1,547,766	1,649,810
Portugal	935,731	958,548	983,316	1,041,612
Romania	2,332,448	2,394,461	2,470,253	2,580,208
Slovakia	160,401	168,473	262,792	280,485
Slovenia	29,848	31,459	33,657	37,315
Spain	438,853	453,932	594,215	637,601
Sweden	103,363	104,033	136,616	143,184
United Kingdom	704,518	702,607	708,755	728,372

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb

Note: These figures were calculated by mirroring and summarizing bilateral immigration stock data (Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb); data was not available for between 32.1% (2017) and 35.9% (2015) of the recorded EU28-born individuals living in another EU28 country.

## A.4. Bilateral EU migrant stocks

### A.4.1. Latest year (2017)

#### A.4.1.a. Bilateral EU migrant stocks, origin defined by citizenship, 2017

Foreign EU28 stocks (Jan. 1, 2017) by country of citizenship: EU28 countries (1/2)														
Host country	AT	BE	BG	HR	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	EL	HU	IE
Austria		2,325	24,923	73,334	203	12,629	1,207	518	1,573	8,095	181,618	5,885	70,584	1,469
Belgium	2,784		32,891	1,999	493	3,445	2,761	1,041	2,819	163,703	39,292	16,950	6,469	4,124
Bulgaria	292	201		62	146	424	103	57	68	488	1,352	2,203	142	118
Croatia	790	166	238		4	433	48	41	51	397	3,171	90	627	63
Cyprus														
Czech Republic	3,565	714	12,279	2,855	115		378	190	365	3,730	21,279	1,351	4,109	768
Denmark	1,418	1,238	9,035	1,738	126	1,603		1,435	2,804	6,528	24,435	2,692	4,730	1,878
Estonia	94	144	315	45	13	188	174		4,041	613	1,414	104	161	83
Finland	517	442	2,015	419	67	567	734	51,499		2,146	4,149	1,147	1,973	606
France	4,739	104,519	22,440	3,786	338	4,823	5,069	1,399	2,862		83,894	7,944	6,563	10,277
Germany	167,093	24,949	256,990	314,823	2,245	52,817	19,516	6,344	13,119	118,331		319,494	180,168	12,674
Greece	1,305	1,231	78,147	250	14,872	879	725	110	533	4,362	11,099		770	496
Hungary	4,021	1,026	715	1,064	178	490	250	124	519	2,523	18,627	591		550
Ireland	971	1,378	2,655	5,276	102	5,142	925	2,294	1,078	12,659	13,200	1,013	9,431	
Italy	6,186	5,624	58,620	17,698	198	5,717	2,024	1,215	1,614	29,281	36,660	7,274	8,181	2,839
Latvia	27	23	109	8	3	23	134	704	87	117	387	25	28	39
Lithuania	28	65	99	36	6	39	140	137	73	235	556	50	48	52
Luxembourg	905	20,029	1,487	915	151	1,024	1,965	605	1,252	44,284	13,092	2,896	1,650	1,762
Malta														
Netherlands	4,277	31,887	24,106	2,414	519	3,672	3,149	1,159	3,098	22,588	73,277	15,257	13,123	5,722
Poland	966	609	2,108	287	34	1,101	465	67	247	2,162	6,088	723	771	304
Portugal	757	2,853	7,019	222	29	308	658	157	998	11,293	10,030	327	520	1,031
Romania	1,895	811	2,324	318	184	376	383	77	265	6,297	5,596	3,091	4,521	267
Slovakia	2,004	460	1,940	850	45	13,023	234	50	150	1,573	3,938	449	9,799	236
Slovenia	411	58	2,853	9,230	6	174	25	21	32	248	925	46	506	52
Spain		33,640	127,389				11,687		12,220	103,233	141,089			15,724
Sweden	3,369	1,643	6,257	6,221	296	1,535	35,210	4,779	55,754	7,946	28,687	9,174	6,979	2,479
United Kingdom	29,626	27,060	85,569	6,793	16,119	52,463	24,034	11,956	11,115	186,657	146,931	63,247	96,018	334,470

**Foreign EU28 stocks (Jan. 1, 2017) by country of citizenship: EU28 countries (2/2)**

Host country	IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	UK
Austria	27,290	1,428	1,443	932	79	8,789	60,079	3,419	92,095	38,094	17,312	6,884	2,949	10,368
Belgium	156,291	1,827	2,485	4,364	465	153,245	71,092	45,569	79,772	6,151	1,156	62,554	3,807	22,795
Bulgaria	907	104	90	7	16	337	1,028	58	604	241	42	249	106	4,020
Croatia	2,254	27	53	5	2	360	467	65	375	396	3,898	138	284	648
Cyprus														
Czech Republic	4,551	459	722	27	29	3,114	20,313	500	10,450	107,447	417	1,351	891	6,293
Denmark	9,036	5,164	12,363	56	68	7,811	37,639	2,896	25,295	2,688	426	6,519	15,083	17,556
Estonia	835	3,179	1,803	4	3	264	469	173	411	132	31	475	641	647
Finland	2,546	1,910	1,547	20	22	1,350	4,192	658	2,864	487	149	2,583	8,040	4,562
France	211,357	2,025	2,971	7,705	194	36,962	56,591	564,792	111,566	4,260	994	169,519	7,196	152,887
Germany	566,772	31,632	44,658	17,452	614	134,972	725,980	124,753	507,062	49,631	27,018	151,850	17,709	96,499
Greece	5,155	310	534	37	43	2,718	14,561	274	47,891	747	87	1,011	1,234	15,840
Hungary	3,353	137	216	40	63	2,814	2,061	469	24,040	9,519	289	1,586	977	3,081
Ireland	12,341	20,671	38,279	51	184	5,149	127,045	4,845	29,293	10,130	304	12,860	1,862	107,330
Italy		2,862	5,162	238	717	8,243	97,062	6,088	1,168,552	8,567	2,506	23,828	3,059	27,209
Latvia	187		3,068	0	2	97	242	26	71	15	6	85	154	270
Lithuania	321	948		2	4	106	1,381	84	453	56	7	261	103	233
Luxembourg	21,345	675	898		272	4,252	4,304	96,779	4,142	858	694	6,120	1,823	6,111
Malta														
Netherlands	32,255	4,021	5,836	586	248		121,422	20,166	16,077	5,127	1,154	28,285	4,406	45,286
Poland	3,352	248	1,202	18	15	1,429		542	1,047	981	107	1,172	1,159	2,243
Portugal	8,523	349	585	166	24	6,838	1,576		30,429	207	117	11,133	2,633	19,387
Romania	14,912	133	235	59	54	1,678	2,365	1,214		585	68	2,278	1,141	2,344
Slovakia	2,563	174	150	7	27	505	5,604	226	6,271		247	790	308	1,888
Slovenia	2,062	39	36	2	4	176	247	53	392	455		119	69	479
Spain	203,830		17,216			47,325	65,841	100,931	683,797				21,177	293,518
Sweden	9,178	5,941	12,189	53	124	10,298	52,454	2,527	15,505	1,477	875	9,647		19,921
United Kingdom	238,657	100,146	207,410	690	7,310	93,952	1,015,113	218,300	332,349	102,838	4,690	169,047	43,978	

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz

## A.4.1.a.i. Age &amp; sex breakdown of top 20 bilateral EU migrant stocks, origin defined by citizenship, 2017

Foreign EU28 stocks (Jan. 1, 2017) by country of citizenship: Top 20 single-citizenship migrant stocks											
Host country		Country of citizenship	Size of stock	Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
Rank				Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
1	Italy	Romania	1,168,552	670,975	497,577	207,663	48,770	181,576	427,579	286,195	16,769
2	UK	Poland	1,015,113	515,568	499,545						
3	Germany	Poland	725,980	345,914	380,066	85,019	22,422	140,480	264,955	191,444	21,660
4	Spain	Romania	683,797	342,964	340,833	105,247	30,886	108,807	280,832	148,666	9,359
5	Germany	Italy	566,772	238,596	328,176	37,090	25,449	96,988	146,676	184,900	75,669
6	France	Portugal	564,792	266,527	298,265						
7	Germany	Romania	507,062	222,619	284,443	80,752	19,755	133,117	185,746	81,192	6,500
8	UK	Ireland	334,470	185,426	149,044						
9	UK	Romania	332,349	158,012	174,337						
10	Germany	Greece	319,494	149,000	170,494	26,725	15,195	45,614	83,176	98,378	50,406
11	Germany	Croatia	314,823	149,125	165,698	24,251	11,168	48,456	95,258	83,260	52,430
12	Spain	UK	293,518	145,640	147,878	16,048	5,624	17,375	38,130	96,937	119,404
13	Germany	Bulgaria	256,990	121,171	135,819	50,485	13,049	54,210	87,365	47,810	4,071
14	UK	Italy	238,657	108,248	130,409						
15	UK	Portugal	218,300	106,540	111,760						
16	France	Italy	211,357	94,582	116,775						
17	UK	Lithuania	207,410	109,590	97,820						
18	Spain	Italy	203,830	87,844	115,986	17,831	6,399	29,344	79,414	51,583	19,259
19	UK	France	186,657	104,236	82,421						
20	Austria	Germany	181,618	90,772	90,846	20,856	5,905	32,491	51,921	49,907	20,538

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz

## A.4.1.b. Bilateral EU migrant stocks, origin defined by country of birth, 2017

Foreign EU28 stocks (Jan. 1, 2017) by country of birth: EU28 countries (1/2)														
Host country	AT	BE	BG	HR	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	EL	HU	IE
Austria		2,818	25,686	44,480	312	38,683	1,381	531	1,687	8,839	223,953	6,075	72,390	1,227
Belgium	3,290		32,924	391	524	707	2,471	948	2,562	184,520	80,631	16,886	8,056	3,367
Bulgaria	1,320	1,920		120	1,198	1,322	345	88	171	2,282	8,147	7,474	363	305
Croatia														
Cyprus														
Czech Republic	2,738	688	11,204	1,708	114		339	213	339	3,219	16,827	898	1,393	609
Denmark	1,928	2,244	8,788	1,715	250	1,740		1,518	3,898	7,470	35,660	3,131	5,306	1,785
Estonia	137	187	306	44	27	228	181		4,658	653	1,984	98	209	118
Finland	629	668	2,200	262	186	285	1,012	45,659		2,508	6,618	1,470	2,283	636
France	10,340	158,618	29,495	9,134	902	9,093	5,790	1,642	3,689		201,682	13,889	10,923	9,789
Germany														
Greece														
Hungary	10,339	2,247	1,402	2,100	301	1,504	516	156	871	4,422	32,410	1,310		1,587
Ireland														
Italy	15,490	45,465	60,134	23,567	439	10,166	3,082	1,470	2,716	128,072	210,375	16,510	13,019	3,618
Latvia	93	116	110	8	50	144	219	2,979	125	222	2,093	51	187	879
Lithuania	67	226	98	33	40	95	464	777	130	405	1,741	66	115	1,593
Luxembourg	977	20,518	1,444	694	123	950	1,594	543	1,068	39,034	16,508	2,487	1,589	1,252
Malta														
Netherlands	6,708	56,879	23,729	532	744	971	3,758	1,100	3,389	27,467	118,776	16,121	14,611	5,742
Poland														
Portugal														
Romania	1,934	2,650	10,646	165	833	372	771	42	186	12,589	15,121	6,494	8,184	1,876
Slovakia	4,014	940	2,453	1,079	150	87,966	290	62	178	2,996	5,387	557	16,585	1,184
Slovenia	2,702	299	1,157	45,612	11	367	54	24	38	1,131	7,361	109	405	59
Spain		46,340	119,352				11,441		12,531	205,753	195,702			14,964
Sweden	5,797	2,653	9,105	9,324	799	1,975	41,212	10,221	153,620	10,028	50,189	17,060	16,676	2,667
United Kingdom	26,654	35,313	85,979	10,749	76,961	55,063	23,723	13,760	12,071	161,205	307,132	64,233	93,227	392,121

**Foreign EU28 stocks (Jan. 1, 2017) by country of birth: EU28 countries (2/2)**

Host country	IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	UK
Austria	32,289	1,494	1,408	1,018	118	8,706	73,758	2,735	105,632	40,039	23,182	7,170	2,995	10,993
Belgium	119,722	1,669	2,157	13,758	441	129,788	76,288	36,074	77,258	1,476	195	47,242	3,226	21,998
Bulgaria	3,308	189	142	87	104	1,329	1,784	472	3,977	361	107	6,196	394	8,722
Croatia														
Cyprus														
Czech Republic	4,006	518	662	27	24	2,735	19,442	382	7,051	98,877	379	1,147	503	5,327
Denmark	8,881	4,935	11,377	567	115	7,519	39,400	2,541	24,422	2,589	425	7,113	22,854	19,536
Estonia	794	4,913	2,059	15	5	256	738	152	312	142	32	492	608	799
Finland	2,765	1,926	1,156	97	45	1,547	4,633	569	3,165	273	78	2,901	32,147	5,914
France	332,282	3,529	3,513	25,360	462	39,705	98,336	654,421	126,256	5,263	2,309	285,455	9,445	169,345
Germany														
Greece														
Hungary	5,585	193	232	218	105	3,766	3,336	530	206,309	21,104	428	2,250	1,685	11,157
Ireland														
Italy		3,505	5,950	4,644	1,883	12,794	114,357	6,461	1,036,049	10,802	4,598	33,120	6,041	63,303
Latvia	271		15,423	9	12	142	787	36	68	24	8	170	246	3,164
Lithuania	468	5,481		21	10	223	1,970	89	289	56	8	703	418	4,950
Luxembourg	17,030	588	774		239	3,878	4,463	72,477	4,202	759	539	4,895	1,451	5,070
Malta														
Netherlands	29,853	3,794	5,415	1,376	387		126,611	17,723	20,193	987	377	27,357	4,881	51,703
Poland														
Portugal														
Romania	56,515	68	82	125	48	890	654	1,377		281	62	42,165	623	15,346
Slovakia	3,379	181	173	69	37	678	7,030	233	9,128		346	1,101	307	7,160
Slovenia	4,027	49	45	37	7	334	385	59	460	549		182	320	604
Spain	123,662		15,698			47,421	61,734	107,311	611,876				19,394	296,839
Sweden	11,601	7,569	12,307	340	187	11,147	88,704	3,775	27,974	1,667	1,298	10,902		26,442
United Kingdom	205,694	91,075	190,044	1,594	30,446	69,807	925,400	134,195	315,587	95,236	2,944	157,040	35,646	

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb



## A.4.1.b.i. Age &amp; sex breakdown top 20 bilateral EU migrant stocks, origin defined by country of birth, 2017

Foreign EU28 stocks (Jan. 1, 2017) by country of birth: Top 20 single-origin migrant stocks											
Rank	Host country	Country of birth	Size of stock	Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
				Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
1*	Germany	Poland	1,936,653								
2	Italy	Romania	1,036,049	618,766	417,283	45,460	48,600	182,590	439,733	299,091	20,575
3	UK	Poland	925,400	479,448	445,952						
4	France	Portugal	654,421	323,086	331,335						
5	Spain	Romania	611,876	309,289	302,587	28,397	30,844	109,462	283,365	150,125	9,683
6*	Germany	Romania	592,182								
7*	Germany	Czech Republic	545,361								
8*	Germany	Italy	415,875								
9	UK	Ireland	392,121	221,827	170,294						
10	France	Italy	332,282	168,759	163,523						
11	UK	Romania	315,587	151,202	164,385						
12	UK	Germany	307,132	173,135	133,997						
13	Spain	UK	296,839	148,951	147,888	12,428	6,112	17,761	41,183	100,787	118,568
14	France	Spain	285,455	158,412	127,043						
15*	Ireland	UK	278,040								
16*	Germany	Austria	258,452								
17	Austria	Germany	223,953	118,743	105,210	12,607	7,115	36,524	58,522	62,123	47,062
18*	Germany	Greece	215,784								
19	Italy	Germany	210,375	119,116	91,259	9,116	9,345	23,675	81,828	67,182	19,229
20*	Germany	Croatia	210,184								

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb and UNDESA\_migr\_stocks

Note: Due to gaps in the Eurostat data, the data on the top 20 country-to-country migrant stocks was supplemented with migrant stock data from UN DESA. These cases are indicated by an \* following the rank in the first column.

#### A.4.2. Recent years (2014-2016)

##### A.4.2.a. Top 20 bilateral EU migrant stocks, origin defined by citizenship, 2014-2016

Foreign EU28 stocks (Jan. 1, 2014, 2015, 2016) by country of citizenship: Top 20 single-citizenship migrant stocks									
Rank	2014			2015			2016		
	Host country	Country of citizenship	Size of stock	Host country	Country of citizenship	Size of stock	Host country	Country of citizenship	Size of stock
1	Italy	Romania	1,081,400	Italy	Romania	1,131,839	Italy	Romania	1,151,395
2	UK	Poland	748,710	UK	Poland	869,061	UK	Poland	928,257
3	Spain	Romania	728,252	Spain	Romania	708,389	Germany	Poland	703,804
4	Germany	Poland	580,096	Germany	Poland	640,292	Spain	Romania	695,044
5	France	Portugal	530,667	France	Portugal	551,438	Germany	Italy	557,406
6	Germany	Italy	515,771	Germany	Italy	537,618	France	Portugal	553,600
7	UK	Ireland	337,013	Germany	Romania	345,753	Germany	Romania	444,241
8	Spain	UK	310,051	UK	Ireland	336,947	UK	Ireland	336,014
9	Germany	Greece	294,119	Germany	Greece	304,633	Germany	Greece	314,574
10	Germany	Romania	260,542	Spain	UK	301,811	Spain	UK	296,407
11	Germany	Croatia	222,502	Germany	Croatia	246,916	Germany	Croatia	283,343
12	France	Italy	181,398	Germany	Bulgaria	185,248	UK	Romania	236,292
13	Spain	Italy	180,822	France	Italy	184,202	Germany	Bulgaria	228,734
14	Austria	Germany	164,820	Spain	Italy	182,694	UK	Portugal	222,269
15	Germany	Austria	164,763	UK	Romania	178,292	UK	Italy	195,064
16	UK	Lithuania	163,314	UK	Portugal	177,816	France	Italy	192,688
17	UK	France	156,508	UK	Italy	172,859	Spain	Italy	191,618
18	Belgium	Italy	156,419	Austria	Germany	170,475	Austria	Germany	176,463
19	Belgium	France	155,889	Germany	Austria	165,113	UK	Lithuania	172,191
20	France	UK	152,304	UK	France	162,973	Germany	Hungary	171,154

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop1ctz

Note: Specific corridors might be omitted due to missing data.



#### A.4.2.b. Top 20 bilateral EU migrant stocks, origin defined by country of birth, 2014-2016

Foreign EU28 stocks (Jan. 1, 2014, 2015, 2016) by country of birth: Top 20 single-origin migrant stocks									
Rank	2014			2015			2016		
	Host country	Country of birth	Size of stock	Host country	Country of birth	Size of stock	Host country	Country of birth	Size of stock
1	Italy	Romania	1,004,571	Italy	Romania	1,016,008	Italy	Romania	1,024,132
2	UK	Poland	699,844	UK	Poland	804,877	UK	Poland	844,024
3	Spain	Romania	670,065	France	Portugal	649,528	France	Portugal	660,684
4	France	Portugal	641,828	Spain	Romania	646,181	Spain	Romania	627,812
5	UK	Ireland	384,524	UK	Ireland	389,921	UK	Ireland	387,821
6	France	Italy	324,925	France	Italy	324,282	France	Italy	321,547
7	Spain	UK	314,421	UK	Germany	306,123	Spain	UK	300,250
8	UK	Germany	302,371	Spain	UK	305,969	UK	Germany	290,545
9	France	Spain	284,471	France	Spain	286,484	France	Spain	287,072
10	Italy	Germany	216,343	Austria	Germany	214,998	UK	Romania	223,315
11	Austria	Germany	210,735	Italy	Germany	214,330	Austria	Germany	219,943
12	France	Germany	209,885	France	Germany	208,540	Italy	Germany	211,621
13	Spain	France	205,428	Spain	France	203,692	France	Germany	208,593
14	Spain	Germany	204,513	Hungary	Romania	203,407	Hungary	Romania	208,362
15	Hungary	Romania	198,437	Spain	Germany	200,641	Spain	France	204,435
16	Belgium	France	180,757	Belgium	France	182,214	Spain	Germany	197,250
17	France	UK	167,216	UK	Romania	173,039	Belgium	France	183,693
18	Sweden	Finland	161,129	France	UK	166,907	France	UK	165,533
19	UK	France	152,454	Sweden	Finland	158,488	UK	Italy	165,097
20	France	Belgium	151,231	France	Belgium	153,018	Sweden	Finland	156,045

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_pop3ctb

Note: Specific corridors might be omitted due to missing data.



## B. Intra-EU migration flows

### B.1. Total flows of intra-EU migrants: aggregated values across EU28

#### B.1.1. Latest year (2016)

##### B.1.1.a. Total flows of migrants across EU28 by broad group of citizenship, 2016 (incl. age and sex breakdown)

Reporting country (host): Total EU28											
Inflows	Total		Sex breakdown		Age breakdown						Age data
			Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.	n.a.
Foreign EU28 citizens	1,332,949	31.1%	594,020	738,929	124,480	49,783	300,433	286,316	163,101	31,235	377,601
Third-country citizens	1,993,304	46.5%	919,709	1,073,595	277,942	160,198	512,313	422,995	144,840	29,162	445,854
Own citizens	929,114	21.7%	420,365	508,749	137,439	38,161	153,114	183,934	115,360	34,568	266,538
Stateless	16,044	0.4%	7,067	8,977							
Unknown	11,483	0.3%	4,506	6,977							
Total immigration	4,282,894	100.0%	1,945,667	2,337,227	547,599	251,455	971,900	898,814	426,044	95,399	1,091,683

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz

##### B.1.1.b. Total flows of migrants across EU28 by broad group of country of birth, 2016 (incl. age and sex breakdown)

Inflows (2016) by broad group of country of birth: Total EU28											
Inflows	Total		Sex breakdown		Age breakdown						Age data
			Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.	n.a.
Born in other EU28 country	1,283,370	30.0%	571,233	712,137	146,329	48,273	281,231	260,746	148,671	29,611	368,509
Born in third country	2,231,539	52.1%	1,034,659	1,196,880	312,491	174,401	551,847	475,905	183,162	36,126	497,607
Native-born	736,298	17.2%	326,527	409,771	82,520	25,296	130,776	155,940	92,108	29,254	220,404
Unknown	31,687	0.7%	13,248	18,439							
Total immigration	4,282,894	100.0%	1,945,667	2,337,227	547,599	251,455	971,900	898,814	426,044	95,399	1,091,683

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

B.1.1.c. Total flows of migrants across EU28 by broad group of country of previous residence, 2016 (incl. age and sex breakdown)

Inflows (2016) by country of previous residence: Total EU28										
Inflows	Total		Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
			Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Other EU28 country	1,832,535	42.8%	823,627	1,008,908	183,064	65,533	389,498	389,312	213,651	46,849
Third country	2,356,983	55.0%	1,086,555	1,270,428	347,024	175,671	556,030	487,322	202,853	47,363
Unknown	93,376	2.2%	35,485	57,891						
Total immigration	4,282,894	100.0%	1,945,667	2,337,227	547,599	251,455	971,900	898,814	426,044	95,399

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv

B.1.2. Recent years (2013-2016)

B.1.2.a. Total flows of migrants across EU28 by broad group of citizenship, 2013-2016

Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by broad group of citizenship: Total EU28								
Inflows	Year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Foreign EU28 citizens	1,173,328	34.3%	1,303,815	34.4%	1,354,688	29.1%	1,283,370	30.0%
Third-country citizens	1,554,725	45.5%	1,799,637	47.5%	2,541,245	54.5%	2,231,539	52.1%
Own citizens	677,952	19.8%	673,293	17.8%	699,912	15.0%	736,298	17.2%
Total immigration	3,416,826	100.0%	3,787,809	100.0%	4,659,324	100.0%	4,282,894	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz

Note: The citizenship of 5,068 immigrants in 2013, 8,975 immigrants in 2014, 29,019 immigrants in 2015 and 11,483 immigrants in 2016 is unknown. In addition, there were 6,040 stateless immigrants in 2013, 12,288 in 2014, 19,097 in 2015 and 16,044 in 2016.

### B.1.2.b. Total flows of migrants across EU28 by broad group of country of birth, 2013-2016

Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by broad group of country of birth: Total EU28								
Inflows			Year					
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Born in other EU28 country	1,173,328	34.3%	1,303,815	34.4%	1,354,688	29.1%	1,283,370	30.0%
Born in third country	1,554,725	45.5%	1,799,637	47.5%	2,541,245	54.5%	2,231,539	52.1%
Native-born	677,952	19.8%	673,293	17.8%	699,912	15.0%	736,298	17.2%
Total immigration	3,416,826	100.0%	3,787,809	100.0%	4,659,324	100.0%	4,282,894	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

Note: The country of birth of 10,821 immigrants in 2013, 11,064 immigrants in 2014, 63,479 immigrants in 2015 and 31,687 immigrants in 2016 is unknown.

### B.1.2.c . Total flows of migrants across EU28 by broad group of country of previous residence, 2013-2016

Inflows (2016) by country of previous residence: Total EU28								
Inflows	2013		2014		Year		2016	
					2015			
Other EU28 country	1,173,328	34.3%	1,303,815	34.4%	1,354,688	29.1%	1,283,370	30.0%
Third country	1,554,725	45.5%	1,799,637	47.5%	2,541,245	54.5%	2,231,539	52.1%
Total immigration	677,952	19.8%	673,293	17.8%	699,912	15.0%	736,298	17.2%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv

Note: The country of previous residence of 18,794 immigrants in 2013, 27,842 immigrants in 2014, 37,854 immigrants in 2015 and 93,376 immigrants in 2016 is unknown.

## B.2. Total flows of EU-origin migrants for individual EU28 countries

### B.2.1. Latest year (2016)

#### B.2.1.a. Inflows to individual EU28 countries by broad group of citizenship, 2016

Inflows (2016) by broad group of citizenship: EU28 countries							
Host	Own citizens		Foreign EU28 citizens		Third-country citizens		Total
Austria	9,768	7.5%	64,699	50.0%	54,472	42.1%	129,509 100.0%
Belgium	17,615	14.2%	58,855	47.6%	46,502	37.6%	123,702 100.0%
Bulgaria	9,254	43.6%	1,310	6.2%	10,610	50.0%	21,241 100.0%
Croatia	7,733	55.3%	2,212	15.8%	4,035	28.9%	13,985 100.0%
Cyprus	3,557	20.5%	7,354	42.3%	6,480	37.3%	17,391 100.0%
Czech Republic	4,533	7.1%	29,647	46.3%	29,902	46.7%	64,083 100.0%
Denmark	19,742	26.5%	24,969	33.6%	28,559	38.4%	74,383 100.0%
Estonia	7,129	48.1%	3,511	23.7%	4,182	28.2%	14,822 100.0%
Finland	7,631	21.9%	7,072	20.3%	19,638	56.3%	34,905 100.0%
France	137,227	36.3%	82,732	21.9%	158,156	41.8%	378,115 100.0%
Germany	110,537	10.7%	403,555	39.2%	507,034	49.2%	1,029,852 100.0%
Greece	30,747	26.3%	16,623	14.2%	69,497	59.5%	116,867 100.0%
Hungary	29,815	55.6%	10,532	19.6%	13,261	24.7%	53,618 100.0%
Ireland	28,014	32.9%	28,892	33.9%	27,161	31.9%	85,185 100.0%
Italy	37,894	12.6%	62,693	20.8%	200,217	66.6%	300,823 100.0%
Latvia	4,897	58.7%	500	6.0%	2,910	34.9%	8,345 100.0%
Lithuania	14,207	70.5%	751	3.7%	5,175	25.7%	20,162 100.0%
Luxembourg	1,331	5.8%	15,962	69.7%	5,573	24.3%	22,888 100.0%
Malta	1,376	8.1%	8,975	52.6%	6,700	39.3%	17,051 100.0%
Netherlands	42,522	22.5%	63,878	33.8%	76,680	40.5%	189,232 100.0%
Poland	105,422	50.6%	22,786	10.9%	80,054	38.4%	208,302 100.0%
Portugal	14,862	49.7%	7,218	24.1%	7,845	26.2%	29,925 100.0%
Romania	119,560	87.0%	5,630	4.1%	12,263	8.9%	137,455 100.0%
Slovakia	4,076	53.0%	2,989	38.9%	621	8.1%	7,686 100.0%
Slovenia	2,863	17.2%	3,389	20.4%	10,371	62.4%	16,623 100.0%
Spain	62,573	15.1%	116,314	28.0%	235,632	56.8%	414,746 100.0%
Sweden	20,019	12.3%	30,508	18.7%	104,384	64.0%	163,005 100.0%
United Kingdom	74,210	12.6%	249,393	42.3%	265,390	45.1%	588,993 100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz

B.2.1.a.i. Age and sex breakdown of EU-origin inflows to individual EU28 countries, origin defined by citizenship, 2016

Inflows of foreign EU28 citizens (2016): EU28 countries									
Total		Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
Host		Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Austria	64,699	30,504	34,195						
Belgium	58,855	26,994	31,861	9,376	2,719	19,306	17,935	8,304	1,215
Bulgaria	1,310	354	956	29	46	147	293	584	211
Croatia	2,212	942	1,270	160	55	281	542	736	438
Cyprus	7,354	3,017	4,337	480	799	2,540	1,985	1,386	164
Czech Republic	29,647	11,584	18,063	3,788	758	8,715	10,887	4,703	796
Denmark	24,969	10,376	14,593	1,916	1,828	11,996	6,893	2,172	164
Estonia	3,511	1,339	2,172	123	127	1,823	810	519	109
Finland	7,072	2,678	4,394	916	176	2,260	2,472	1,099	149
France	82,732	41,119	41,613	15,487	5,172	21,861	19,797	15,906	4,509
Germany	403,555	165,330	238,225	55,035	22,194	130,191	127,140	64,036	4,959
Greece	16,623	9,226	7,397						
Hungary	10,532	4,305	6,227	790	675	3,353	2,678	2,322	714
Ireland	28,892	14,365	14,527						
Italy	62,693	38,770	23,923	7,555	2,518	17,271	18,272	14,963	2,114
Latvia	500	145	355	36	3	129	168	143	21
Lithuania	751	217	534	36	13	265	270	144	23
Luxembourg	15,962	7,254	8,708	2,181	617	4,957	5,111	2,692	404
Malta	8,975	3,837	5,138						
Netherlands	63,878	30,602	33,276	5,221	5,067	29,422	18,252	5,516	400
Poland	22,786	6,070	16,716	2,142	450	3,099	8,041	6,079	2,975
Portugal	7,218	3,951	3,267	652	252	2,092	1,821	1,557	844
Romania	5,630	1,933	3,697						
Slovakia	2,989	968	2,021	166	91	895	1,136	590	111
Slovenia	3,389	1,053	2,336						
Spain	116,314	55,420	60,894	14,427	5,114	28,759	31,539	26,041	10,434
Sweden	30,508	13,340	17,168	3,964	1,109	11,071	10,274	3,609	481
United Kingdom	249,393	108,327	141,066						

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz



### B.2.1.b. Inflows to individual EU28 countries by broad group of country of birth

Inflows (2016) by broad group of country of birth: EU28 countries							
Host	Native-born		Born in other EU-28 country		Born in third country		Total
Austria	7,825	6.0%	60,592	46.8%	58,497	45.2%	129,509 100.0%
Belgium	15,382	12.4%	52,093	42.1%	55,458	44.8%	123,702 100.0%
Bulgaria	9,697	45.7%	1,891	8.9%	9,650	45.4%	21,241 100.0%
Croatia	3,621	25.9%	2,402	17.2%	7,962	56.9%	13,985 100.0%
Cyprus	3,415	19.6%	6,823	39.2%	7,153	41.1%	17,391 100.0%
Czech Republic	10,042	15.7%	23,468	36.6%	30,573	47.7%	64,083 100.0%
Denmark	15,548	20.9%	24,612	33.1%	34,203	46.0%	74,383 100.0%
Estonia	6,624	44.7%	3,566	24.1%	4,629	31.2%	14,822 100.0%
Finland	6,301	18.1%	6,995	20.0%	20,566	58.9%	34,905 100.0%
France	94,373	25.0%	83,820	22.2%	199,922	52.9%	378,115 100.0%
Germany	76,563	7.4%	383,155	37.2%	549,831	53.4%	1,029,852 100.0%
Greece	26,819	22.9%	19,327	16.5%	70,721	60.5%	116,867 100.0%
Hungary	16,504	30.8%	14,566	27.2%	22,543	42.0%	53,618 100.0%
Ireland	28,740	33.7%	28,391	33.3%	26,936	31.6%	85,185 100.0%
Italy	29,115	9.7%	55,285	18.4%	216,423	71.9%	300,823 100.0%
Latvia	3,995	47.9%	1,356	16.2%	2,958	35.4%	8,345 100.0%
Lithuania	11,550	57.3%	1,557	7.7%	7,055	35.0%	20,162 100.0%
Luxembourg	1,336	5.8%	13,978	61.1%	7,435	32.5%	22,888 100.0%
Malta	1,629	9.6%	8,302	48.7%	7,120	41.8%	17,051 100.0%
Netherlands	28,316	15.0%	61,082	32.3%	99,834	52.8%	189,232 100.0%
Poland	121,484	58.3%	30,922	14.8%	51,916	24.9%	208,302 100.0%
Portugal	11,790	39.4%	7,426	24.8%	10,696	35.7%	29,925 100.0%
Romania	90,074	65.5%	9,858	7.2%	36,073	26.2%	137,455 100.0%
Slovakia	1,100	14.3%	5,150	67.0%	1,436	18.7%	7,686 100.0%
Slovenia	2,006	12.1%	3,209	19.3%	11,408	68.6%	16,623 100.0%
Spain	33,820	8.2%	105,131	25.3%	275,795	66.5%	414,746 100.0%
Sweden	15,318	9.4%	29,583	18.1%	117,894	72.3%	163,005 100.0%
United Kingdom	63,311	10.7%	238,830	40.5%	286,852	48.7%	588,993 100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

B.2.1.b.i. Age and sex breakdown of EU-origin inflows to individual EU28 countries, EU origin defined by country of birth, 2016

Inflows of migrants born in other EU28 countries (2016): EU28 countries									
Total		Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
Host		Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Austria	60,592	28,735	31,857						
Belgium	52,093	24,160	27,933	9,211	2,531	17,622	14,944	6,626	1,159
Bulgaria	1,891	669	1,222	663	52	160	291	528	197
Croatia	2,402	1,046	1,356	217	135	406	686	619	339
Cyprus	6,823	2,754	4,069	432	799	2,377	1,780	1,318	117
Czech Republic	23,468	9,213	14,255	1,607	649	7,576	9,140	3,834	662
Denmark	24,612	10,330	14,282	2,375	1,884	11,755	6,409	2,027	162
Estonia	3,566	1,431	2,135	399	111	1,757	728	461	110
Finland	6,995	2,731	4,264	1,278	229	2,175	2,304	924	85
France	83,820	41,532	42,288	19,807	4,908	21,461	18,196	14,538	4,910
Germany	383,155	157,596	225,559	54,779	21,316	122,035	119,382	60,455	5,188
Greece	19,327	10,285	9,042						
Hungary	14,566	6,360	8,206	1,269	912	4,293	3,863	3,166	1,063
Ireland	28,391	14,073	14,318						
Italy	55,285	34,029	21,256	7,685	2,432	14,812	15,257	13,141	1,958
Latvia	1,356	554	802	910	6	125	150	139	26
Lithuania	1,557	631	926	860	16	258	266	135	22
Luxembourg	13,978	6,336	7,642	1,990	533	4,434	4,368	2,270	383
Malta	8,302	3,602	4,700						
Netherlands	61,082	29,283	31,799	6,558	4,906	27,815	16,427	4,985	391
Poland	30,922	10,918	20,004	14,053	640	3,226	6,862	4,378	1,763
Portugal	7,426	4,144	3,282	758	278	2,084	1,924	1,616	766
Romania	9,858	3,959	5,899						
Slovakia	5,150	2,083	3,067	2,659	98	825	975	500	93
Slovenia	3,209	1,126	2,083						
Spain	105,131	49,849	55,282	13,913	4,678	25,657	27,618	23,642	9,623
Sweden	29,583	13,122	16,461	4,906	1,160	10,378	9,176	3,369	594
United Kingdom	238,830	100,682	138,148						

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

### B.2.1.c . Inflows to individual EU28 countries by broad group of country of previous residence

Inflows (2016) by country of previous residence: EU28 countries						
Host	Other EU28 country		Third country		Total	
Austria	66,771	51.6%	57,861	44.7%	129,509	100.0%
Belgium	71,929	58.1%	51,344	41.5%	123,702	100.0%
Bulgaria	7,296	34.3%	13,924	65.6%	21,241	100.0%
Croatia	5,555	39.7%	8,340	59.6%	13,985	100.0%
Cyprus	9,585	55.1%	7,806	44.9%	17,391	100.0%
Czech Republic	28,802	44.9%	35,281	55.1%	64,083	100.0%
Denmark	33,190	44.6%	40,728	54.8%	74,383	100.0%
Estonia	9,372	63.2%	4,712	31.8%	14,822	100.0%
Finland	12,913	37.0%	21,754	62.3%	34,905	100.0%
France	135,313	35.8%	242,802	64.2%	378,115	100.0%
Germany	444,877	43.2%	505,015	49.0%	1,029,852	100.0%
Greece	42,955	36.8%	73,912	63.2%	116,867	100.0%
Hungary	31,089	58.0%	22,482	41.9%	53,618	100.0%
Ireland	46,054	54.1%	39,131	45.9%	85,185	100.0%
Italy	75,105	25.0%	225,718	75.0%	300,823	100.0%
Latvia	4,780	57.3%	3,565	42.7%	8,345	100.0%
Lithuania	11,113	55.1%	9,034	44.8%	20,162	100.0%
Luxembourg	21,315	93.1%	1,573	6.9%	22,888	100.0%
Malta	10,052	59.0%	6,999	41.0%	17,051	100.0%
Netherlands	83,683	44.2%	104,310	55.1%	189,232	100.0%
Poland	113,435	54.5%	94,867	45.5%	208,302	100.0%
Portugal	15,049	50.3%	14,875	49.7%	29,925	100.0%
Romania	101,160	73.6%	34,837	25.3%	137,455	100.0%
Slovakia	6,152	80.0%	1,534	20.0%	7,686	100.0%
Slovenia	5,100	30.7%	11,523	69.3%	16,623	100.0%
Spain	128,141	30.9%	286,605	69.1%	414,746	100.0%
Sweden	39,213	24.1%	119,994	73.6%	163,005	100.0%
United Kingdom	272,536	46.3%	316,457	53.7%	588,993	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv

## B.2.1.c.i. Age and sex breakdown of EU-origin inflows to individual EU28 countries, EU origin defined by country of previous residence, 2016

Inflows from other EU28 countries (2016): EU28 countries									
Total		Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
Host		Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Austria	66,771	31,531	35,240						
Belgium	71,929	32,405	39,524	12,004	3,392	22,196	22,092	10,449	1,796
Bulgaria	7,296	3,564	3,732	945	342	1,198	2,199	1,998	614
Croatia	5,555	2,331	3,224	306	144	767	1,607	1,772	959
Cyprus	9,585	4,000	5,585	446	863	4,395	2,331	1,328	222
Czech Republic	28,802	11,570	17,232	2,450	723	9,033	11,143	4,634	819
Denmark	33,190	14,427	18,763	3,114	2,217	15,316	8,766	3,132	645
Estonia	9,372	3,826	5,546	767	253	2,764	2,888	2,353	347
Finland	12,913	5,664	7,249	1,784	392	4,219	4,047	1,878	593
France	135,313	70,026	65,287	18,438	8,477	50,694	31,406	20,354	5,944
Germany	444,877	184,498	260,379	63,744	25,838	139,126	137,405	71,436	7,328
Greece	42,955	21,189	21,766						
Hungary	31,089	13,559	17,530	1,485	1,028	9,672	11,321	6,402	1,181
Ireland	46,054	22,842	23,212						
Italy	75,105	43,372	31,733	9,818	2,775	19,002	22,677	17,153	3,680
Latvia	4,780	2,309	2,471	1,201	64	1,230	1,375	790	120
Lithuania	11,113	4,957	6,156	1,213	195	4,348	3,696	1,571	90
Luxembourg	21,315	9,866	11,449	3,238	912	6,577	6,926	3,152	510
Malta	10,052	4,334	5,718						
Netherlands	83,683	39,707	43,976	8,724	6,221	34,510	23,093	9,095	2,040
Poland	113,435	47,345	66,090	26,252	3,766	16,137	41,539	19,499	6,242
Portugal	15,049	7,464	7,585	1,853	769	3,946	4,298	3,041	1,142
Romania	101,160	42,663	58,497						
Slovakia	6,152	2,576	3,576	2,761	129	975	1,396	721	170
Slovenia	5,100	1,845	3,255						
Spain	128,141	60,803	67,338	16,918	5,468	30,161	36,167	28,033	11,394
Sweden	39,213	17,481	21,732	5,603	1,565	13,232	12,940	4,860	1,013
United Kingdom	272,536	117,473	155,063						

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv

## B.2.2. Recent years (2013-2016)

### B.2.2.a. Inflows to individual EU28 countries by broad group of citizenship, 2013-2016

Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by broad group of citizenship: EU28 countries (1/4: own citizens)								
Host	2013		Year		2015		2016	
			2014					
Austria	9,237	9.1%	9,203	7.9%	9,443	5.7%	9,768	7.5%
Belgium	14,549	12.1%	16,813	13.7%	17,864	12.2%	17,615	14.2%
Bulgaria	4,682	25.2%	9,502	35.7%	10,722	42.5%	9,254	43.6%
Croatia	5,085	49.0%	4,824	45.3%	6,483	55.4%	7,733	55.3%
Cyprus	1,534	11.7%	1,441	15.6%	3,157	20.8%	3,557	20.5%
Czech Republic	5,326	17.7%	5,759	19.3%	4,478	15.1%	4,533	7.1%
Denmark	18,970	31.5%	19,349	28.3%	19,797	25.2%	19,742	26.5%
Estonia	2,472	60.2%	2,557	65.5%	8,043	52.2%	7,129	48.1%
Finland	8,068	25.3%	7,860	24.9%	7,332	25.5%	7,631	21.9%
France	120,644	35.6%	126,345	37.1%	131,260	36.0%	137,227	36.3%
Germany	83,229	12.0%	88,360	10.0%	87,372	5.7%	110,537	10.7%
Greece	26,644	46.0%	29,503	50.0%	30,460	47.3%	30,747	26.3%
Hungary	17,718	45.5%	28,577	52.4%	32,557	55.8%	29,815	55.6%
Ireland	22,567	34.4%	25,621	34.8%	27,931	34.6%	28,014	32.9%
Italy	28,433	9.2%	29,271	10.5%	30,052	10.7%	37,894	12.6%
Latvia	4,774	57.5%	5,864	56.6%	4,974	52.5%	4,897	58.7%
Lithuania	18,975	86.2%	19,528	80.4%	18,383	83.1%	14,207	70.5%
Luxembourg	1,301	6.2%	1,308	5.9%	1,195	5.0%	1,331	5.8%
Malta	1,824	16.7%	1,832	12.7%	1,638	9.7%	1,376	8.1%
Netherlands	36,319	28.1%	37,448	25.8%	39,203	23.5%	42,522	22.5%
Poland	131,431	59.7%	127,780	57.5%	84,784	38.9%	105,422	50.6%
Portugal	12,156	69.2%	10,218	52.4%	14,949	50.0%	14,862	49.7%
Romania	138,923	90.4%	123,916	91.1%	115,485	87.0%	119,560	87.0%
Slovakia	2,674	51.9%	2,939	54.9%	3,223	46.1%	4,076	53.0%
Slovenia	2,250	16.2%	2,535	18.3%	2,755	17.9%	2,863	17.2%
Spain	32,422	11.5%	40,968	13.4%	52,109	15.2%	62,573	15.1%
Sweden	20,484	17.7%	20,866	16.4%	20,372	15.2%	20,019	12.3%
United Kingdom	76,136	14.5%	81,251	12.9%	83,624	13.2%	74,210	12.6%

**Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by broad group of citizenship: EU28 countries (2/4: foreign EU28 citizens)**

Host	Year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Austria	60,219	59.1%	67,002	57.6%	68,797	41.4%	64,699	50.0%
Belgium	63,930	53.2%	64,416	52.3%	61,840	42.2%	58,855	47.6%
Bulgaria	1,626	8.8%	1,442	5.4%	1,435	5.7%	1,310	6.2%
Croatia	1,843	17.8%	2,334	21.9%	2,192	18.7%	2,212	15.8%
Cyprus	6,665	50.7%	3,749	40.7%	6,104	40.2%	7,354	42.3%
Czech Republic	14,018	46.5%	14,752	49.3%	14,505	49.0%	29,647	46.3%
Denmark	21,301	35.3%	23,847	34.9%	24,926	31.8%	24,969	33.6%
Estonia	147	3.6%	158	4.0%	3,188	20.7%	3,511	23.7%
Finland	10,161	31.8%	9,493	30.1%	7,624	26.5%	7,072	20.3%
France	90,748	26.8%	83,644	24.6%	84,275	23.1%	82,732	21.9%
Germany	354,003	51.1%	415,909	47.0%	460,082	29.8%	403,555	39.2%
Greece	14,986	25.9%	15,971	27.1%	16,494	25.6%	16,623	14.2%
Hungary	10,448	26.8%	10,537	19.3%	10,549	18.1%	10,532	19.6%
Ireland	23,848	36.4%	26,817	36.5%	29,390	36.4%	28,892	33.9%
Italy	77,483	25.2%	68,070	24.5%	63,492	22.7%	62,693	20.8%
Latvia	909	11.0%	926	8.9%	661	7.0%	500	6.0%
Lithuania	671	3.0%	658	2.7%	813	3.7%	751	3.7%
Luxembourg	15,499	73.5%	16,546	74.1%	16,419	69.0%	15,962	69.7%
Malta	4,116	37.8%	5,967	41.3%	7,768	45.9%	8,975	52.6%
Netherlands	52,161	40.3%	58,439	40.2%	60,070	36.0%	63,878	33.8%
Poland	29,631	13.4%	27,237	12.3%	29,395	13.5%	22,786	10.9%
Portugal	1,661	9.5%	3,384	17.3%	6,352	21.2%	7,218	24.1%
Romania	1,024	0.7%	1,193	0.9%	8,245	6.2%	5,630	4.1%
Slovakia	1,968	38.2%	1,974	36.8%	3,109	44.4%	2,989	38.9%
Slovenia	3,279	23.6%	3,265	23.6%	2,762	17.9%	3,389	20.4%
Spain	90,421	32.2%	99,968	32.7%	106,174	31.0%	116,314	28.0%
Sweden	26,436	22.8%	28,066	22.1%	29,760	22.2%	30,508	18.7%
United Kingdom	201,446	38.3%	263,604	41.7%	269,241	42.6%	249,393	42.3%



**Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by broad group of citizenship: EU28 countries (3/4: third-country citizens)**

Host	Year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Austria	32,241	31.7%	39,425	33.9%	86,469	52.0%	54,472	42.1%
Belgium	41,443	34.5%	41,626	33.8%	65,808	44.9%	46,502	37.6%
Bulgaria	11,984	64.5%	15,268	57.4%	12,850	50.9%	10,610	50.0%
Croatia	3,440	33.1%	3,470	32.6%	3,024	25.8%	4,035	28.9%
Cyprus	4,842	36.8%	4,022	43.7%	5,922	39.0%	6,480	37.3%
Czech Republic	10,780	35.8%	9,386	31.4%	10,619	35.9%	29,902	46.7%
Denmark	19,624	32.5%	24,482	35.8%	32,256	41.1%	28,559	38.4%
Estonia	1,490	36.3%	1,155	29.6%	3,656	23.7%	4,182	28.2%
Finland	13,183	41.3%	13,568	43.1%	13,108	45.6%	19,638	56.3%
France	127,360	37.6%	130,394	38.3%	148,686	40.8%	158,156	41.8%
Germany	252,122	36.4%	372,408	42.1%	967,539	62.7%	507,034	49.2%
Greece	16,313	28.2%	13,539	22.9%	17,492	27.1%	69,497	59.5%
Hungary	10,802	27.7%	15,451	28.3%	15,221	26.1%	13,261	24.7%
Ireland	18,344	28.0%	20,263	27.6%	22,524	27.9%	27,161	31.9%
Italy	201,536	65.5%	180,271	64.9%	186,522	66.6%	200,217	66.6%
Latvia	2,604	31.4%	3,511	33.9%	3,795	40.0%	2,910	34.9%
Lithuania	2,357	10.7%	4,086	16.8%	2,919	13.2%	5,175	25.7%
Luxembourg	4,234	20.1%	4,447	19.9%	6,132	25.8%	5,573	24.3%
Malta	4,957	45.5%	6,655	46.0%	7,530	44.5%	6,700	39.3%
Netherlands	40,837	31.6%	47,785	32.9%	61,369	36.8%	76,680	40.5%
Poland	59,035	26.8%	67,005	30.1%	103,883	47.6%	80,054	38.4%
Portugal	3,737	21.3%	5,914	30.3%	8,595	28.7%	7,845	26.2%
Romania	13,656	8.9%	10,880	8.0%	8,994	6.8%	12,263	8.9%
Slovakia	507	9.8%	444	8.3%	665	9.5%	621	8.1%
Slovenia	8,342	60.1%	8,046	58.1%	9,903	64.2%	10,371	62.4%
Spain	157,823	56.2%	164,369	53.8%	183,675	53.7%	235,632	56.8%
Sweden	64,186	55.4%	70,734	55.7%	78,158	58.2%	104,384	64.0%
United Kingdom	248,464	47.2%	287,136	45.4%	278,587	44.1%	265,390	45.1%



**Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by broad group of citizenship: EU28 countries (4/4: total immigration)**

Host	Year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Austria	101,866	100.0%	116,262	100.0%	166,323	100.0%	129,509	100.0%
Belgium	120,078	100.0%	123,158	100.0%	146,626	100.0%	123,702	100.0%
Bulgaria	18,570	100.0%	26,615	100.0%	25,223	100.0%	21,241	100.0%
Croatia	10,378	100.0%	10,638	100.0%	11,706	100.0%	13,985	100.0%
Cyprus	13,149	100.0%	9,212	100.0%	15,183	100.0%	17,391	100.0%
Czech Republic	30,124	100.0%	29,897	100.0%	29,602	100.0%	64,083	100.0%
Denmark	60,312	100.0%	68,388	100.0%	78,492	100.0%	74,383	100.0%
Estonia	4,109	100.0%	3,904	100.0%	15,413	100.0%	14,822	100.0%
Finland	31,941	100.0%	31,507	100.0%	28,746	100.0%	34,905	100.0%
France	338,752	100.0%	340,383	100.0%	364,221	100.0%	378,115	100.0%
Germany	692,713	100.0%	884,893	100.0%	1,543,848	100.0%	1,029,852	100.0%
Greece	57,946	100.0%	59,013	100.0%	64,446	100.0%	116,867	100.0%
Hungary	38,968	100.0%	54,581	100.0%	58,344	100.0%	53,618	100.0%
Ireland	65,539	100.0%	73,519	100.0%	80,792	100.0%	85,185	100.0%
Italy	307,454	100.0%	277,631	100.0%	280,078	100.0%	300,823	100.0%
Latvia	8,299	100.0%	10,365	100.0%	9,479	100.0%	8,345	100.0%
Lithuania	22,011	100.0%	24,294	100.0%	22,130	100.0%	20,162	100.0%
Luxembourg	21,098	100.0%	22,332	100.0%	23,803	100.0%	22,888	100.0%
Malta	10,897	100.0%	14,454	100.0%	16,936	100.0%	17,051	100.0%
Netherlands	129,428	100.0%	145,323	100.0%	166,872	100.0%	189,232	100.0%
Poland	220,311	100.0%	222,275	100.0%	218,147	100.0%	208,302	100.0%
Portugal	17,554	100.0%	19,516	100.0%	29,896	100.0%	29,925	100.0%
Romania	153,646	100.0%	136,035	100.0%	132,795	100.0%	137,455	100.0%
Slovakia	5,149	100.0%	5,357	100.0%	6,997	100.0%	7,686	100.0%
Slovenia	13,871	100.0%	13,846	100.0%	15,420	100.0%	16,623	100.0%
Spain	280,772	100.0%	305,454	100.0%	342,114	100.0%	414,746	100.0%
Sweden	115,845	100.0%	126,966	100.0%	134,240	100.0%	163,005	100.0%
United Kingdom	526,046	100.0%	631,991	100.0%	631,452	100.0%	588,993	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz



### B.2.2.b. Inflows to individual EU28 countries by broad group of country of birth, 2013-2016

Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by broad group of country of birth: EU28 countries (1/4: native-born)								
Host	Year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Austria	8,460	8.3%	7,649	6.6%	7,693	4.6%	7,825	6.0%
Belgium	12,742	10.6%	14,580	11.8%	15,519	10.6%	15,382	12.4%
Bulgaria	4,771	25.7%	9,689	36.4%	10,988	43.6%	9,697	45.7%
Croatia	1,072	10.3%	1,335	12.5%	2,469	21.1%	3,621	25.9%
Cyprus	1,696	12.9%	1,569	17.0%	2,945	19.4%	3,415	19.6%
Czech Republic	7,222	24.0%	7,626	25.5%	6,232	21.1%	10,042	15.7%
Denmark	14,467	24.0%	15,064	22.0%	15,370	19.6%	15,548	20.9%
Estonia	1,748	42.5%	1,883	48.2%	7,542	48.9%	6,624	44.7%
Finland	6,450	20.2%	6,363	20.2%	5,923	20.6%	6,301	18.1%
France	81,489	24.1%	84,304	24.8%	89,526	24.6%	94,373	25.0%
Germany	57,665	8.3%	61,682	7.0%	59,798	3.9%	76,563	7.4%
Greece	23,470	40.5%	25,724	43.6%	26,557	41.2%	26,819	22.9%
Hungary	9,935	25.5%	11,939	21.9%	15,162	26.0%	16,504	30.8%
Ireland	23,077	35.2%	26,038	35.4%	28,562	35.4%	28,740	33.7%
Italy	24,337	7.9%	24,095	8.7%	25,945	9.3%	29,115	9.7%
Latvia	4,302	51.8%	5,144	49.6%	4,143	43.7%	3,995	47.9%
Lithuania	16,999	77.2%	17,395	71.6%	16,298	73.6%	11,550	57.3%
Luxembourg	1,480	7.0%	1,331	6.0%	1,152	4.8%	1,336	5.8%
Malta	1,917	17.6%	1,942	13.4%	1,788	10.6%	1,629	9.6%
Netherlands	24,224	18.7%	25,259	17.4%	26,589	15.9%	28,316	15.0%
Poland	111,300	50.5%	111,134	50.0%	109,184	50.1%	121,484	58.3%
Portugal	9,744	55.5%	7,865	40.3%	12,712	42.5%	11,790	39.4%
Romania	120,149	78.2%	92,324	67.9%	87,120	65.6%	90,074	65.5%
Slovakia	821	15.9%	793	14.8%	939	13.4%	1,100	14.3%
Slovenia	1,598	11.5%	1,783	12.9%	1,885	12.2%	2,006	12.1%
Spain	21,595	7.7%	25,700	8.4%	30,329	8.9%	33,820	8.2%
Sweden	15,332	13.2%	15,194	12.0%	14,580	10.9%	15,318	9.4%
United Kingdom	69,890	13.3%	67,889	10.7%	72,962	11.6%	63,311	10.7%

**Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by broad group of country of birth: EU28 countries (2/4: born in other EU28 country)**

Host	Year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Austria	56,485	55.5%	63,403	54.5%	64,878	39.0%	60,592	46.8%
Belgium	57,518	47.9%	57,501	46.7%	55,299	37.7%	52,093	42.1%
Bulgaria	1,801	9.7%	1,738	6.5%	1,915	7.6%	1,891	8.9%
Croatia	1,966	18.9%	2,395	22.5%	2,318	19.8%	2,402	17.2%
Cyprus	6,259	47.6%	3,517	38.2%	5,908	38.9%	6,823	39.2%
Czech Republic	11,870	39.4%	12,111	40.5%	11,622	39.3%	23,468	36.6%
Denmark	21,158	35.1%	23,295	34.1%	24,093	30.7%	24,612	33.1%
Estonia	385	9.4%	403	10.3%	3,337	21.7%	3,566	24.1%
Finland	9,761	30.6%	9,014	28.6%	7,301	25.4%	6,995	20.0%
France	94,599	27.9%	87,289	25.6%	86,398	23.7%	83,820	22.2%
Germany	345,692	49.9%	403,052	45.5%	440,940	28.6%	383,155	37.2%
Greece	17,118	29.5%	18,617	31.5%	19,111	29.7%	19,327	16.5%
Hungary	13,574	34.8%	16,182	29.6%	15,286	26.2%	14,566	27.2%
Ireland	23,396	35.7%	26,221	35.7%	28,659	35.5%	28,391	33.3%
Italy	75,710	24.6%	62,646	22.6%	56,852	20.3%	55,285	18.4%
Latvia	1,517	18.3%	1,695	16.4%	1,473	15.5%	1,356	16.2%
Lithuania	1,728	7.9%	1,818	7.5%	1,907	8.6%	1,557	7.7%
Luxembourg	13,479	63.9%	14,466	64.8%	14,256	59.9%	13,978	61.1%
Malta	3,902	35.8%	5,531	38.3%	7,209	42.6%	8,302	48.7%
Netherlands	50,537	39.0%	56,295	38.7%	57,520	34.5%	61,082	32.3%
Poland	45,567	20.7%	41,957	18.9%	34,789	15.9%	30,922	14.8%
Portugal	2,523	14.4%	5,030	25.8%	7,405	24.8%	7,426	24.8%
Romania	6,460	4.2%	5,869	4.3%	13,588	10.2%	9,858	7.2%
Slovakia	3,387	65.8%	3,557	66.4%	4,699	67.2%	5,150	67.0%
Slovenia	3,120	22.5%	2,980	21.5%	2,686	17.4%	3,209	19.3%
Spain	85,040	30.3%	93,527	30.6%	97,794	28.6%	105,131	25.3%
Sweden	26,176	22.6%	27,582	21.7%	29,015	21.6%	29,583	18.1%
United Kingdom	192,600	36.6%	256,124	40.5%	258,430	40.9%	238,830	40.5%

**Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by broad group of country of birth: EU28 countries (3/4: born in third country)**

Host	Year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Austria	36,886	36.2%	44,368	38.2%	90,248	54.3%	58,497	45.2%
Belgium	49,326	41.1%	50,411	40.9%	74,570	50.9%	55,458	44.8%
Bulgaria	11,979	64.5%	15,187	57.1%	12,314	48.8%	9,650	45.4%
Croatia	7,339	70.7%	6,908	64.9%	6,919	59.1%	7,962	56.9%
Cyprus	5,194	39.5%	4,114	44.7%	6,330	41.7%	7,153	41.1%
Czech Republic	11,032	36.6%	10,160	34.0%	11,748	39.7%	30,573	47.7%
Denmark	24,102	40.0%	28,749	42.0%	37,060	47.2%	34,203	46.0%
Estonia	1,950	47.5%	1,601	41.0%	4,529	29.4%	4,629	31.2%
Finland	14,590	45.7%	14,995	47.6%	13,933	48.5%	20,566	58.9%
France	162,664	48.0%	168,790	49.6%	188,297	51.7%	199,922	52.9%
Germany	284,185	41.0%	416,181	47.0%	999,414	64.7%	549,831	53.4%
Greece	17,358	30.0%	14,672	24.9%	18,778	29.1%	70,721	60.5%
Hungary	15,457	39.7%	26,458	48.5%	27,889	47.8%	22,543	42.0%
Ireland	18,286	27.9%	20,442	27.8%	22,624	28.0%	26,936	31.6%
Italy	207,407	67.5%	190,890	68.8%	197,281	70.4%	216,423	71.9%
Latvia	2,469	29.8%	3,483	33.6%	3,822	40.3%	2,958	35.4%
Lithuania	3,284	14.9%	5,062	20.8%	3,925	17.7%	7,055	35.0%
Luxembourg	5,673	26.9%	6,011	26.9%	7,935	33.3%	7,435	32.5%
Malta	5,078	46.6%	6,981	48.3%	7,939	46.9%	7,120	41.8%
Netherlands	54,667	42.2%	63,769	43.9%	82,763	49.6%	99,834	52.8%
Poland	63,436	28.8%	68,883	31.0%	70,278	32.2%	51,916	24.9%
Portugal	5,286	30.1%	6,615	33.9%	9,751	32.6%	10,696	35.7%
Romania	25,054	16.3%	36,584	26.9%	26,169	19.7%	36,073	26.2%
Slovakia	941	18.3%	1,007	18.8%	1,359	19.4%	1,436	18.7%
Slovenia	9,153	66.0%	9,083	65.6%	10,849	70.4%	11,408	68.6%
Spain	174,137	62.0%	186,227	61.0%	213,991	62.5%	275,795	66.5%
Sweden	74,236	64.1%	84,028	66.2%	90,470	67.4%	117,894	72.3%
United Kingdom	263,556	50.1%	307,978	48.7%	300,060	47.5%	286,852	48.7%



**Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by broad group of citizenship: EU28 countries (4/4: total immigration)**

Host	Year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Austria	101,866	100.0%	116,262	100.0%	166,323	100.0%	129,509	100.0%
Belgium	120,078	100.0%	123,158	100.0%	146,626	100.0%	123,702	100.0%
Bulgaria	18,570	100.0%	26,615	100.0%	25,223	100.0%	21,241	100.0%
Croatia	10,378	100.0%	10,638	100.0%	11,706	100.0%	13,985	100.0%
Cyprus	13,149	100.0%	9,212	100.0%	15,183	100.0%	17,391	100.0%
Czech Republic	30,124	100.0%	29,897	100.0%	29,602	100.0%	64,083	100.0%
Denmark	60,312	100.0%	68,388	100.0%	78,492	100.0%	74,383	100.0%
Estonia	4,109	100.0%	3,904	100.0%	15,413	100.0%	14,822	100.0%
Finland	31,941	100.0%	31,507	100.0%	28,746	100.0%	34,905	100.0%
France	338,752	100.0%	340,383	100.0%	364,221	100.0%	378,115	100.0%
Germany	692,713	100.0%	884,893	100.0%	1,543,848	100.0%	1,029,852	100.0%
Greece	57,946	100.0%	59,013	100.0%	64,446	100.0%	116,867	100.0%
Hungary	38,968	100.0%	54,581	100.0%	58,344	100.0%	53,618	100.0%
Ireland	65,539	100.0%	73,519	100.0%	80,792	100.0%	85,185	100.0%
Italy	307,454	100.0%	277,631	100.0%	280,078	100.0%	300,823	100.0%
Latvia	8,299	100.0%	10,365	100.0%	9,479	100.0%	8,345	100.0%
Lithuania	22,011	100.0%	24,294	100.0%	22,130	100.0%	20,162	100.0%
Luxembourg	21,098	100.0%	22,332	100.0%	23,803	100.0%	22,888	100.0%
Malta	10,897	100.0%	14,454	100.0%	16,936	100.0%	17,051	100.0%
Netherlands	129,428	100.0%	145,323	100.0%	166,872	100.0%	189,232	100.0%
Poland	220,311	100.0%	222,275	100.0%	218,147	100.0%	208,302	100.0%
Portugal	17,554	100.0%	19,516	100.0%	29,896	100.0%	29,925	100.0%
Romania	153,646	100.0%	136,035	100.0%	132,795	100.0%	137,455	100.0%
Slovakia	5,149	100.0%	5,357	100.0%	6,997	100.0%	7,686	100.0%
Slovenia	13,871	100.0%	13,846	100.0%	15,420	100.0%	16,623	100.0%
Spain	280,772	100.0%	305,454	100.0%	342,114	100.0%	414,746	100.0%
Sweden	115,845	100.0%	126,966	100.0%	134,240	100.0%	163,005	100.0%
United Kingdom	526,046	100.0%	631,991	100.0%	631,452	100.0%	588,993	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

## B.2.2.c. Inflows to individual EU28 countries by broad group of country of previous residence, 2013-2016

Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by country of previous residence: EU28 countries (1/3: other EU28 country)								
Host	2013		Year				2016	
			2014		2015			
Austria	63,158	62.0%	69,612	59.9%	71,070	42.7%	66,771	51.6%
Belgium	75,765	63.1%	77,142	62.6%	76,180	52.0%	71,929	58.1%
Bulgaria	4,096	22.1%	4,967	18.7%	7,086	28.1%	7,296	34.3%
Croatia	2,644	25.5%	3,343	31.4%	4,382	37.4%	5,555	39.7%
Cyprus	7,082	53.9%	4,674	50.7%	8,307	54.7%	9,585	55.1%
Czech Republic	15,950	52.9%	16,330	54.6%	15,433	52.1%	28,802	44.9%
Denmark	30,299	50.2%	32,433	47.4%	33,048	42.1%	33,190	44.6%
Estonia	1,965	47.8%	2,117	54.2%	10,216	66.3%	9,372	63.2%
Finland	16,200	50.7%	15,378	48.8%	13,095	45.6%	12,913	37.0%
France	138,664	40.9%	132,830	39.0%	133,214	36.6%	135,313	35.8%
Germany	405,459	58.5%	468,274	52.9%	513,244	33.2%	444,877	43.2%
Greece	37,182	64.2%	41,591	70.5%	42,955	66.7%	42,955	36.8%
Hungary	23,637	60.7%	28,234	51.7%	30,516	52.3%	31,089	58.0%
Ireland	35,817	54.6%	39,211	53.3%	44,055	54.5%	46,054	54.1%
Italy	91,959	29.9%	79,237	28.5%	73,756	26.3%	75,105	25.0%
Latvia	4,794	57.8%	5,794	55.9%	4,872	51.4%	4,780	57.3%
Lithuania	16,178	73.5%	16,030	66.0%	15,352	69.4%	11,113	55.1%
Luxembourg	19,249	91.2%	20,360	91.2%	21,719	91.2%	21,315	93.1%
Malta	5,402	49.6%	7,221	50.0%	8,830	52.1%	10,052	59.0%
Netherlands	69,775	53.9%	76,001	52.3%	77,991	46.7%	83,683	44.2%
Poland	142,023	64.5%	137,611	61.9%	102,946	47.2%	113,435	54.5%
Portugal	9,975	56.8%	10,594	54.3%	16,546	55.3%	15,049	50.3%
Romania	124,273	80.9%	101,320	74.5%	93,727	70.6%	101,160	73.6%
Slovakia	4,087	79.4%	4,281	79.9%	5,591	79.9%	6,152	80.0%
Slovenia	4,601	33.2%	4,766	34.4%	4,375	28.4%	5,100	30.7%
Spain	102,249	36.4%	112,706	36.9%	119,449	34.9%	128,141	30.9%
Sweden	35,610	30.7%	36,862	29.0%	38,087	28.4%	39,213	24.1%
United Kingdom	219,669	41.8%	286,821	45.4%	295,285	46.8%	272,536	46.3%

**Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by country of previous residence: EU28 countries (2/3: third country)**

Host	Year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Austria	34,354	33.7%	41,943	36.1%	90,142	54.2%	57,861	44.7%
Belgium	43,865	36.5%	45,407	36.9%	69,980	47.7%	51,344	41.5%
Bulgaria	14,328	77.2%	21,602	81.2%	18,073	71.7%	13,924	65.6%
Croatia	7,603	73.3%	7,182	67.5%	7,249	61.9%	8,340	59.6%
Cyprus	6,067	46.1%	4,538	49.3%	6,876	45.3%	7,806	44.9%
Czech Republic	14,174	47.1%	13,567	45.4%	14,169	47.9%	35,281	55.1%
Denmark	29,611	49.1%	35,488	51.9%	44,920	57.2%	40,728	54.8%
Estonia	2,144	52.2%	1,787	45.8%	4,484	29.1%	4,712	31.8%
Finland	15,420	48.3%	15,800	50.1%	15,112	52.6%	21,754	62.3%
France	200,088	59.1%	207,553	61.0%	231,007	63.4%	242,802	64.2%
Germany	283,575	40.9%	406,103	45.9%	1,015,620	65.8%	505,015	49.0%
Greece	20,764	35.8%	17,422	29.5%	21,491	33.3%	73,912	63.2%
Hungary	15,073	38.7%	26,172	48.0%	27,736	47.5%	22,482	41.9%
Ireland	29,722	45.4%	34,308	46.7%	36,737	45.5%	39,131	45.9%
Italy	215,495	70.1%	198,394	71.5%	206,322	73.7%	225,718	75.0%
Latvia	3,505	42.2%	4,571	44.1%	4,607	48.6%	3,565	42.7%
Lithuania	5,797	26.3%	8,193	33.7%	6,730	30.4%	9,034	44.8%
Luxembourg	1,849	8.8%	1,972	8.8%	2,084	8.8%	1,573	6.9%
Malta	5,495	50.4%	7,233	50.0%	8,106	47.9%	6,999	41.0%
Netherlands	58,336	45.1%	68,049	46.8%	87,587	52.5%	104,310	55.1%
Poland	78,269	35.5%	84,644	38.1%	115,201	52.8%	94,867	45.5%
Portugal	7,579	43.2%	8,914	45.7%	13,329	44.6%	14,875	49.7%
Romania	24,936	16.2%	29,414	21.6%	28,625	21.6%	34,837	25.3%
Slovakia	1,062	20.6%	1,076	20.1%	1,406	20.1%	1,534	20.0%
Slovenia	9,270	66.8%	9,080	65.6%	11,045	71.6%	11,523	69.3%
Spain	178,523	63.6%	192,748	63.1%	222,665	65.1%	286,605	69.1%
Sweden	76,989	66.5%	85,897	67.7%	92,673	69.0%	119,994	73.6%
United Kingdom	306,377	58.2%	345,170	54.6%	336,167	53.2%	316,457	53.7%



**Inflows (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) by country of previous residence: EU28 countries (3/3: total immigration)**

Host	Year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Austria	101,866	100.0%	116,262	100.0%	166,323	100.0%	129,509	100.0%
Belgium	120,078	100.0%	123,158	100.0%	146,626	100.0%	123,702	100.0%
Bulgaria	18,570	100.0%	26,615	100.0%	25,223	100.0%	21,241	100.0%
Croatia	10,378	100.0%	10,638	100.0%	11,706	100.0%	13,985	100.0%
Cyprus	13,149	100.0%	9,212	100.0%	15,183	100.0%	17,391	100.0%
Czech Republic	30,124	100.0%	29,897	100.0%	29,602	100.0%	64,083	100.0%
Denmark	60,312	100.0%	68,388	100.0%	78,492	100.0%	74,383	100.0%
Estonia	4,109	100.0%	3,904	100.0%	15,413	100.0%	14,822	100.0%
Finland	31,941	100.0%	31,507	100.0%	28,746	100.0%	34,905	100.0%
France	338,752	100.0%	340,383	100.0%	364,221	100.0%	378,115	100.0%
Germany	692,713	100.0%	884,893	100.0%	1,543,848	100.0%	1,029,852	100.0%
Greece	57,946	100.0%	59,013	100.0%	64,446	100.0%	116,867	100.0%
Hungary	38,968	100.0%	54,581	100.0%	58,344	100.0%	53,618	100.0%
Ireland	65,539	100.0%	73,519	100.0%	80,792	100.0%	85,185	100.0%
Italy	307,454	100.0%	277,631	100.0%	280,078	100.0%	300,823	100.0%
Latvia	8,299	100.0%	10,365	100.0%	9,479	100.0%	8,345	100.0%
Lithuania	22,011	100.0%	24,294	100.0%	22,130	100.0%	20,162	100.0%
Luxembourg	21,098	100.0%	22,332	100.0%	23,803	100.0%	22,888	100.0%
Malta	10,897	100.0%	14,454	100.0%	16,936	100.0%	17,051	100.0%
Netherlands	129,428	100.0%	145,323	100.0%	166,872	100.0%	189,232	100.0%
Poland	220,311	100.0%	222,275	100.0%	218,147	100.0%	208,302	100.0%
Portugal	17,554	100.0%	19,516	100.0%	29,896	100.0%	29,925	100.0%
Romania	153,646	100.0%	136,035	100.0%	132,795	100.0%	137,455	100.0%
Slovakia	5,149	100.0%	5,357	100.0%	6,997	100.0%	7,686	100.0%
Slovenia	13,871	100.0%	13,846	100.0%	15,420	100.0%	16,623	100.0%
Spain	280,772	100.0%	305,454	100.0%	342,114	100.0%	414,746	100.0%
Sweden	115,845	100.0%	126,966	100.0%	134,240	100.0%	163,005	100.0%
United Kingdom	526,046	100.0%	631,991	100.0%	631,452	100.0%	588,993	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv



### B.3. Emigration flows for individual EU28 countries (of origin)

#### B.3.1. Latest year (2016)

##### B.3.1.a. Outflows from EU28 countries by broad group of citizenship of emigrants, 2016

Outflows (2016) by broad group of citizenship: EU28 countries							
Origin	Own citizens		Foreign EU28 citizens		Third-country citizens		Total
Austria	15,269	23.7%	31,364	48.7%	17,691	27.5%	64,428 100.0%
Belgium	30,691	33.2%	38,091	41.2%	23,461	25.4%	92,471 100.0%
Bulgaria	25,795	84.4%	752	2.5%	3,924	12.8%	30,570 100.0%
Croatia	34,815	95.6%	593	1.6%	1,016	2.8%	36,436 100.0%
Cyprus	2,117	14.2%	3,598	24.2%	9,177	61.6%	14,892 100.0%
Czech Republic	6,376	16.4%	6,909	17.8%	25,579	65.8%	38,864 100.0%
Denmark	15,273	29.0%	19,913	37.8%	17,408	33.1%	52,654 100.0%
Estonia	9,141	66.3%	2,455	17.8%	2,195	15.9%	13,792 100.0%
Finland	10,603	58.6%	3,483	19.3%	2,742	15.2%	18,082 100.0%
France	260,237	84.0%	21,686	7.0%	27,882	9.0%	309,805 100.0%
Germany	225,337	42.2%	157,769	29.6%	148,886	27.9%	533,762 100.0%
Greece	54,752	51.4%	20,910	19.6%	30,873	29.0%	106,535 100.0%
Hungary	29,425	73.8%	7,168	18.0%	3,296	8.3%	39,889 100.0%
Ireland	30,817	49.7%	18,806	30.3%	12,334	19.9%	62,056 100.0%
Italy	114,512	72.9%	20,136	12.8%	22,411	14.3%	157,065 100.0%
Latvia	16,633	80.8%	543	2.6%	3,397	16.5%	20,574 100.0%
Lithuania	46,070	91.5%	140	0.3%	4,100	8.1%	50,333 100.0%
Luxembourg	2,106	15.7%	9,010	67.0%	2,306	17.2%	13,442 100.0%
Malta	958	11.5%	3,226	38.9%	4,119	49.6%	8,303 100.0%
Netherlands	53,450	47.9%	33,553	30.1%	18,250	16.4%	111,477 100.0%
Poland	196,384	83.1%	17,847	7.5%	22,142	9.4%	236,441 100.0%
Portugal	37,188	97.2%	432	1.1%	552	1.4%	38,273 100.0%
Romania	206,798	99.6%	574	0.3%	134	0.1%	207,578 100.0%
Slovakia	3,674	96.7%	60	1.6%	67	1.8%	3,801 100.0%
Slovenia	8,818	56.6%	2,213	14.2%	4,541	29.2%	15,572 100.0%
Spain	89,825	27.4%	120,132	36.7%	117,352	35.9%	327,325 100.0%
Sweden	22,425	48.9%	12,441	27.1%	10,854	23.7%	45,878 100.0%
United Kingdom	134,009	39.4%	116,469	34.2%	89,962	26.4%	340,440 100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_emi1ctz

Note: The destination of emigrants is unknown. A total of 0.7% of all recorded emigrants were stateless.



### B.3.1.b. Outflows from EU28 countries by broad group of country of birth of emigrants, 2016

Outflows (2016) by broad group of country of birth: EU28 countries							
Origin	Native-born		Born in other EU-28 country		Born in third country		Total
Austria	14,456	22.4%	29,596	45.9%	20,240	31.4%	64,428 100.0%
Belgium	27,960	30.2%	33,738	36.5%	30,507	33.0%	92,471 100.0%
Bulgaria	25,572	83.7%	883	2.9%	4,111	13.4%	30,570 100.0%
Croatia	25,677	70.5%	1,934	5.3%	8,825	24.2%	36,436 100.0%
Cyprus							
Czech Republic							
Denmark	12,278	23.3%	19,080	36.2%	21,285	40.4%	52,654 100.0%
Estonia	8,953	64.9%	2,415	17.5%	2,417	17.5%	13,792 100.0%
Finland	9,489	52.5%	3,305	18.3%	3,578	19.8%	18,082 100.0%
France							
Germany	202,280	37.9%	155,083	29.1%	162,429	30.4%	533,762 100.0%
Greece							
Hungary	28,410	71.2%	7,543	18.9%	3,929	9.8%	39,889 100.0%
Ireland							
Italy	90,918	57.9%	22,165	14.1%	43,982	28.0%	157,065 100.0%
Latvia	16,134	78.4%	1,025	5.0%	3,415	16.6%	20,574 100.0%
Lithuania	41,623	82.7%	2,937	5.8%	5,773	11.5%	50,333 100.0%
Luxembourg	2,545	18.9%	7,740	57.6%	3,039	22.6%	13,442 100.0%
Malta							
Netherlands	41,655	37.4%	32,455	29.1%	37,309	33.5%	111,477 100.0%
Poland	199,689	84.5%	18,900	8.0%	16,058	6.8%	236,441 100.0%
Portugal							
Romania	198,787	95.8%	2,890	1.4%	2,881	1.4%	207,578 100.0%
Slovakia	3,186	83.8%	469	12.3%	146	3.8%	3,801 100.0%
Slovenia	7,081	45.5%	2,482	15.9%	6,009	38.6%	15,572 100.0%
Spain	69,212	21.1%	109,662	33.5%	148,451	45.4%	327,325 100.0%
Sweden	16,818	36.7%	12,363	26.9%	16,678	36.4%	45,878 100.0%
United Kingdom							

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_emi4ctb

Note: The destination of emigrants is unknown.

B.3.1.c. Outflows from EU28 countries by broad group of country of next residence of emigrants, 2016

Outflows (2016) by country of next residence: EU28 countries					
Origin	Other EU28 country		Third country		Total
Austria	36,435	56.6%	22,242	34.5%	64,428
Belgium	60,462	65.4%	31,545	34.1%	92,471
Bulgaria	24,329	79.6%	6,236	20.4%	30,570
Croatia	28,659	78.7%	7,538	20.7%	36,436
Cyprus	4,618	31.0%	10,274	69.0%	14,892
Czech Republic	23,706	61.0%	15,158	39.0%	38,864
Denmark	23,740	45.1%	23,413	44.5%	52,654
Estonia	10,789	78.2%	2,480	18.0%	13,792
Finland	11,806	65.3%	5,724	31.7%	18,082
France	89,843	29.0%	204,472	66.0%	309,805
Germany	203,137	38.1%	180,633	33.8%	533,762
Greece	54,808	51.4%	51,727	48.6%	106,535
Hungary	35,060	87.9%	4,778	12.0%	39,889
Ireland	33,299	53.7%	28,757	46.3%	62,056
Italy	99,000	63.0%	58,065	37.0%	157,065
Latvia	15,149	73.6%	5,425	26.4%	20,574
Lithuania	38,597	76.7%	11,722	23.3%	50,333
Luxembourg	11,220	83.5%	2,222	16.5%	13,442
Malta	5,463	65.8%	2,840	34.2%	8,303
Netherlands	62,509	56.1%	48,968	43.9%	111,477
Poland	197,049	83.3%	39,392	16.7%	236,441
Portugal	28,928	75.6%	9,181	24.0%	38,273
Romania	200,010	96.4%	7,549	3.6%	207,578
Slovakia	3,228	84.9%	573	15.1%	3,801
Slovenia	9,412	60.4%	6,160	39.6%	15,572
Spain	175,925	53.7%	151,400	46.3%	327,325
Sweden	21,476	46.8%	19,128	41.7%	45,878
United Kingdom	162,403	47.7%	178,037	52.3%	340,440

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt

## B.3.1.c.i. Age and sex breakdown of EU-origin outflows to other EU28 countries, EU destination defined by country of next residence, 2016

Outflows to other EU28 countries (2016): EU28 countries									
Total		Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
Origin		Females	Males	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Austria	36,435	16,557	19,878						
Belgium	60,462	26,451	34,011	8,456	1,842	15,639	19,459	11,644	3,422
Bulgaria	24,329	12,321	12,008	1,772	1,792	7,462	7,805	4,305	1,193
Croatia	28,659	12,764	15,895	4,367	1,060	6,846	10,002	5,390	994
Cyprus	4,618								
Czech Republic	23,706								
Denmark	23,740	10,470	13,270	2,057	832	11,493	6,360	2,581	417
Estonia	10,789	4,468	6,321	899	244	3,379	3,394	2,556	317
Finland	11,806	6,224	5,582	1,446	533	4,024	3,547	1,798	458
France	89,843								
Germany	203,137	75,331	127,806	20,747	4,980	53,296	70,463	43,814	9,837
Greece	54,808								
Hungary	35,060	16,007	19,053	780	635	13,033	13,210	6,211	1,191
Ireland	33,299	16,841	16,458						
Italy	99,000	47,613	51,387	16,482	3,916	24,294	34,120	16,437	3,751
Latvia	15,149	7,355	7,794	2,013	706	5,117	4,654	2,305	354
Lithuania	38,597	19,929	18,668	5,497	2,245	13,934	11,873	4,786	262
Luxembourg	11,220	5,151	6,069	1,450	371	2,689	3,738	2,316	656
Malta	5,463	2,238	3,225						
Netherlands	62,509	27,907	34,602	7,924	1,602	22,445	18,851	9,430	2,257
Poland	197,049	86,297	110,752	32,559	13,778	34,412	72,737	34,700	8,863
Portugal	28,928								
Romania	200,010	103,097	96,913						
Slovakia	3,228	1,946	1,282	594	108	472	1,523	457	74
Slovenia	9,412	4,013	5,399						
Spain	175,925	81,576	94,349	23,722	6,668	32,216	61,181	36,110	16,028
Sweden	21,476	10,357	11,119	3,519	641	5,878	6,739	3,336	1,363
United Kingdom	162,403	71,572	90,831						

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt

### B.3.2. Recent years (2013-2016)

#### B.3.2.a. Outflows from EU28 countries by broad group of citizenship of emigrants, 2013-2016

Outflows (2013,2014,2015, 2016) by broad group of citizenship: EU28 countries (1/2)								
Origin	Own citizens				Foreign EU28 citizens			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Austria	15,368	14,800	15,150	15,269	24,191	24,659	27,236	31,364
Belgium	32,980	29,660	29,949	30,691	37,131	36,748	35,563	38,091
Bulgaria	16,036	23,849	24,487	25,795	1,216	932	676	752
Croatia	13,394	19,555	28,268	34,815	708	494	415	593
Cyprus	3,579	2,096	1,025	2,117	8,745	7,068	2,829	3,598
Czech Republic	9,267	8,967	6,803	6,376	2,147	5,293	3,830	6,909
Denmark	13,572	13,999	14,020	15,273	15,334	16,462	16,404	19,913
Estonia	6,414	4,314	8,957	9,141	87	100	2,169	2,455
Finland	9,658	10,015	9,628	10,603	2,215	2,934	3,131	3,483
France	201,443	259,371	248,565	260,237	16,787	21,614	20,714	21,686
Germany	104,245	113,884	106,682	225,337	87,792	127,023	138,321	157,769
Greece	62,089	55,633	55,977	54,752	12,375	11,088	11,572	20,910
Hungary	21,580	31,385	32,852	29,425	10,116	7,902	7,104	7,168
Ireland	45,826	43,151	38,489	30,817	20,327	18,983	17,983	18,806
Italy	82,095	88,859	102,259	114,512	19,035	22,020	20,874	20,136
Latvia	19,150	16,438	16,579	16,633	476	450	1,139	543
Lithuania	35,492	33,115	36,976	46,070	178	63	102	140
Luxembourg	1,817	1,794	2,199	2,106	7,096	7,417	7,932	9,010
Malta	1,333	1,275	1,140	958	1,566	2,150	2,734	3,226
Netherlands	57,090	57,924	58,369	53,450	31,071	32,334	31,354	33,553
Poland	226,969	199,696	169,375	196,384	13,930	17,003	34,320	17,847
Portugal	50,835	47,665	39,847	37,188	972	547	327	432
Romania	154,374	171,967	186,129	206,798	1,375	487	3,881	574
Slovakia	2,732	3,575	3,835	3,674	22	29	30	60
Slovenia	7,789	8,129	8,654	8,818	2,089	2,378	2,349	2,213
Spain	73,329	80,441	94,645	89,825	164,154	145,594	124,472	120,132
Sweden	26,112	24,861	24,497	22,425	12,884	12,015	12,214	12,441
United Kingdom	133,576	136,614	123,746	134,009	78,064	89,341	85,623	116,469

**Outflows (2013,2014,2015, 2016) by broad group of citizenship: EU28 countries (2/2)**

Origin	Own citizens				Foreign EU28 citizens			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Austria	14,423	13,943	14,196	17,691	54,071	53,491	56,689	64,428
Belgium	32,400	28,040	24,127	23,461	102,657	94,573	89,794	92,471
Bulgaria	2,401	3,846	4,211	3,924	19,678	28,727	29,470	30,570
Croatia	1,078	807	944	1,016	15,262	20,858	29,651	36,436
Cyprus	12,903	14,874	13,329	9,177	25,227	24,038	17,183	14,892
Czech Republic	14,480	14,208	15,051	25,579	25,894	28,468	25,684	38,864
Denmark	14,389	13,945	14,171	17,408	43,310	44,426	44,625	52,654
Estonia	238	223	1,445	2,195	6,740	4,637	13,003	13,792
Finland	1,992	2,504	2,124	2,742	13,893	15,486	16,305	18,082
France	21,583	27,790	26,632	27,882	239,813	308,775	295,911	309,805
Germany	66,670	82,556	101,140	148,886	259,328	324,221	347,162	533,762
Greece	42,630	40,083	41,802	30,873	117,094	106,804	109,351	106,535
Hungary	2,990	2,925	3,269	3,296	34,691	42,213	43,225	39,889
Ireland	10,227	8,775	10,421	12,334	76,560	71,107	67,160	62,056
Italy	24,604	25,448	23,814	22,411	125,735	136,328	146,955	157,065
Latvia	2,931	2,126	2,388	3,397	22,561	19,017	20,119	20,574
Lithuania	3,111	3,382	7,398	4,100	38,818	36,621	44,533	50,333
Luxembourg	1,823	2,052	2,502	2,306	10,750	11,283	12,644	13,442
Malta	1,879	1,683	3,221	4,119	4,778	5,108	7,095	8,303
Netherlands	24,417	22,602	18,470	18,250	112,625	112,900	112,330	111,477
Poland	35,204	51,194	54,961	22,142	276,446	268,299	258,837	236,441
Portugal	1,979	1,154	203	552	53,786	49,572	40,377	38,273
Romania	5,384	246	2,157	134	161,755	172,871	194,718	207,578
Slovakia	16	40	5	67	2,770	3,644	3,870	3,801
Slovenia	3,506	3,829	3,910	4,541	13,384	14,336	14,913	15,572
Spain	294,795	174,384	124,744	117,352	532,303	400,430	343,875	327,325
Sweden	11,560	14,200	18,885	10,854	50,715	51,237	55,830	45,878
United Kingdom	105,294	93,131	89,814	89,962	316,934	319,086	299,183	340,440

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_emi1ctz

### B.3.2.b. Outflows from EU28 countries by broad group of country of birth of emigrants, 2013-2016

Outflows (2013,2014,2015, 2016) by broad group of country of birth: EU28 countries (1/2)								
Origin	Native-born				Born in other EU28 country			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Austria		13,824	14,156	14,456		23,336	25,823	29,596
Belgium	30,322	27,255	27,239	27,960	32,892	32,673	31,791	33,738
Bulgaria	15,974	23,778	24,323	25,572	1,212	986	792	883
Croatia	7,677	11,565	15,177	25,677	1,438	1,749	3,839	1,934
Cyprus								
Czech Republic								
Denmark	11,626	11,296	11,444	12,278	14,802	15,850	15,547	19,080
Estonia			8,818	8,953			2,161	2,415
Finland	8,693	9,050	8,652	9,489	2,346	2,761	3,020	3,305
France								
Germany	90,422	100,883	96,474	202,280	89,809	126,294	135,162	155,083
Greece								
Hungary	21,039	30,403	31,809	28,410	10,061	8,256	7,584	7,543
Ireland								
Italy	71,025	73,415	84,560	90,918	21,313	24,230	22,724	22,165
Latvia	18,216	15,759	16,165	16,134	964	890	1,519	1,025
Lithuania	32,580	30,225	33,794	41,623	1,654	1,696	1,932	2,937
Luxembourg	2,285	2,253	2,539	2,545	5,997	6,347	6,877	7,740
Malta								
Netherlands		43,697	43,841	41,655		30,418	29,855	32,455
Poland			186,855	199,689			28,909	18,900
Portugal								
Romania			186,129	198,787			3,881	2,890
Slovakia				3,186				469
Slovenia	5,511	6,304	6,761	7,081	2,895	2,787	2,627	2,482
Spain	71,068	69,169	75,765	69,212	150,676	131,948	113,844	109,662
Sweden	20,237	19,161	18,452	16,818	12,414	11,695	12,082	12,363
United Kingdom								

Outflows (2013,2014,2015, 2016) by broad group of country of birth: EU28 countries (2/2)								
Origin	Born in third country				Total emigration			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Austria		16,310	16,663	20,240		53,491	56,689	64,428
Belgium	39,293	34,458	30,582	30,507	102,657	94,573	89,794	92,471
Bulgaria	2,490	3,957	4,351	4,111	19,678	28,727	29,470	30,570
Croatia	6,146	7,544	10,635	8,825	15,262	20,858	29,651	36,436
Cyprus								
Czech Republic								
Denmark	16,480	16,814	16,802	21,285	43,310	44,426	44,625	52,654
Estonia			1,999	2,417			13,003	13,792
Finland	2,646	2,776	2,811	3,578	13,893	15,486	16,305	18,082
France								
Germany	77,844	96,108	113,702	162,429	259,328	324,221	347,162	533,762
Greece								
Hungary	3,583	3,547	3,829	3,929	34,691	42,213	43,225	39,889
Ireland								
Italy	33,397	38,683	39,671	43,982	125,735	136,328	146,955	157,065
Latvia	3,381	2,360	2,435	3,415	22,561	19,017	20,119	20,574
Lithuania	4,584	4,700	8,807	5,773	38,818	36,621	44,533	50,333
Luxembourg	2,436	2,614	3,136	3,039	10,750	11,283	12,644	13,442
Malta								
Netherlands		38,749	38,592	37,309		112,900	112,330	111,477
Poland			40,368	16,058			258,837	236,441
Portugal								
Romania			2,157	2,881			194,718	207,578
Slovakia				146				3,801
Slovenia	4,978	5,245	5,525	6,009	13,384	14,336	14,913	15,572
Spain	310,559	199,313	154,266	148,451	532,303	400,430	343,875	327,325
Sweden	18,036	20,345	25,269	16,678	50,715	51,237	55,830	45,878
United Kingdom								

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_emi4ctb

## B.3.2.c. Outflows from EU28 countries by broad group of country of next residence of emigrants, 2013-2016

Outflows (2016) by country of next residence: EU28 countries (1/3)								
Origin	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Austria	32,692	60.5%	32,922	61.5%	32,046	56.5%	36,435	56.6%
Belgium	59,969	58.4%	57,986	61.3%	56,790	63.2%	60,462	65.4%
Bulgaria	13,981	71.0%	23,778	82.8%	23,837	80.9%	24,329	79.6%
Croatia	4,756	31.2%	12,603	60.4%	19,752	66.6%	28,659	78.7%
Cyprus	10,472	41.5%	7,981	33.2%	3,355	19.5%	4,618	31.0%
Czech Republic	12,610	48.7%	17,365	61.0%	15,667	61.0%	23,706	61.0%
Denmark	21,204	49.0%	22,524	50.7%	22,504	50.4%	23,740	45.1%
Estonia	6,242	92.6%	4,166	89.8%	10,365	79.7%	10,789	78.2%
Finland	8,820	63.5%	10,109	65.3%	10,901	66.9%	11,806	65.3%
France	69,546	29.0%	89,545	29.0%	85,814	29.0%	89,843	29.0%
Germany	132,883	51.2%	173,773	53.6%	183,257	52.8%	203,137	38.1%
Greece	59,601	50.9%	54,363	50.9%	55,660	50.9%	54,808	51.4%
Hungary	30,756	88.7%	37,800	89.5%	38,323	88.7%	35,060	87.9%
Ireland	40,322	52.7%	36,538	51.4%	35,041	52.2%	33,299	53.7%
Italy	68,105	54.2%	76,635	56.2%	87,039	59.2%	99,000	63.0%
Latvia	16,503	73.1%	14,455	76.0%	15,235	75.7%	15,149	73.6%
Lithuania	29,756	76.7%	27,406	74.8%	31,168	70.0%	38,597	76.7%
Luxembourg	9,000	83.7%	9,446	83.7%	10,585	83.7%	11,220	83.5%
Malta	3,035	63.5%	3,330	65.2%	4,589	64.7%	5,463	65.8%
Netherlands	60,462	53.7%	62,118	55.0%	60,748	54.1%	62,509	56.1%
Poland	205,022	74.2%	185,186	69.0%	183,561	70.9%	197,049	83.3%
Portugal	34,223	63.6%	33,096	66.8%	27,633	68.4%	28,928	75.6%
Romania	153,423	94.8%	166,682	96.4%	187,835	96.5%	200,010	96.4%
Slovakia	2,341	84.5%	3,079	84.5%	3,233	83.5%	3,228	84.9%
Slovenia	7,548	56.4%	8,666	60.4%	9,075	60.9%	9,412	60.4%
Spain	215,365	40.5%	192,948	48.2%	179,530	52.2%	175,925	53.7%
Sweden	21,612	42.6%	20,882	40.8%	21,133	37.9%	21,476	46.8%
United Kingdom	114,120	36.0%	127,137	39.8%	124,753	41.7%	162,403	47.7%



**Outflows (2016) by country of next residence: EU28 countries (2/3)**

Origin	2013		Emigration to third countries					
			2014		2015		2016	
Austria	21,379	39.5%	20,569	38.5%	18,941	33.4%	22,242	34.5%
Belgium	42,219	41.1%	36,044	38.1%	32,513	36.2%	31,545	34.1%
Bulgaria	5,687	28.9%	4,934	17.2%	5,627	19.1%	6,236	20.4%
Croatia	9,607	62.9%	6,985	33.5%	9,761	32.9%	7,538	20.7%
Cyprus	14,382	57.0%	15,942	66.3%	13,726	79.9%	10,274	69.0%
Czech Republic	13,284	51.3%	11,103	39.0%	10,017	39.0%	15,158	39.0%
Denmark	21,327	49.2%	21,249	47.8%	21,436	48.0%	23,413	44.5%
Estonia	498	7.4%	471	10.2%	2,031	15.6%	2,480	18.0%
Finland	4,769	34.3%	5,117	33.0%	4,883	29.9%	5,724	31.7%
France	158,276	66.0%	203,791	66.0%	195,301	66.0%	204,472	66.0%
Germany	124,976	48.2%	140,453	43.3%	156,536	45.1%	180,633	33.8%
Greece	57,493	49.1%	52,441	49.1%	53,691	49.1%	51,727	48.6%
Hungary	3,879	11.2%	4,330	10.3%	4,849	11.2%	4,778	12.0%
Ireland	36,238	47.3%	34,569	48.6%	32,119	47.8%	28,757	46.3%
Italy	57,630	45.8%	59,693	43.8%	59,916	40.8%	58,065	37.0%
Latvia	6,058	26.9%	4,562	24.0%	4,884	24.3%	5,425	26.4%
Lithuania	9,058	23.3%	9,215	25.2%	13,360	30.0%	11,722	23.3%
Luxembourg	1,750	16.3%	1,837	16.3%	2,059	16.3%	2,222	16.5%
Malta	1,743	36.5%	1,778	34.8%	2,506	35.3%	2,840	34.2%
Netherlands	52,163	46.3%	50,782	45.0%	51,582	45.9%	48,968	43.9%
Poland	71,395	25.8%	83,073	31.0%	75,276	29.1%	39,392	16.7%
Portugal	17,941	33.4%	16,418	33.1%	12,744	31.6%	9,181	24.0%
Romania	8,332	5.2%	6,189	3.6%	6,883	3.5%	7,549	3.6%
Slovakia	429	15.5%	565	15.5%	637	16.5%	573	15.1%
Slovenia	5,836	43.6%	5,670	39.6%	5,838	39.1%	6,160	39.6%
Spain	316,938	59.5%	207,482	51.8%	164,345	47.8%	151,400	46.3%
Sweden	24,802	48.9%	23,204	45.3%	22,658	40.6%	19,128	41.7%
United Kingdom	202,814	64.0%	191,949	60.2%	174,430	58.3%	178,037	52.3%



**Outflows (2016) by country of next residence: EU28 countries (3/3)**

Origin	2013		Total emigration				2016	
			2014		2015			
Austria	54,071	100.0%	53,491	100.0%	56,689	100.0%	64,428	100.0%
Belgium	102,657	100.0%	94,573	100.0%	89,794	100.0%	92,471	100.0%
Bulgaria	19,678	100.0%	28,727	100.0%	29,470	100.0%	30,570	100.0%
Croatia	15,262	100.0%	20,858	100.0%	29,651	100.0%	36,436	100.0%
Cyprus	25,227	100.0%	24,038	100.0%	17,183	100.0%	14,892	100.0%
Czech Republic	25,894	100.0%	28,468	100.0%	25,684	100.0%	38,864	100.0%
Denmark	43,310	100.0%	44,426	100.0%	44,625	100.0%	52,654	100.0%
Estonia	6,740	100.0%	4,637	100.0%	13,003	100.0%	13,792	100.0%
Finland	13,893	100.0%	15,486	100.0%	16,305	100.0%	18,082	100.0%
France	239,813	100.0%	308,775	100.0%	295,911	100.0%	309,805	100.0%
Germany	259,328	100.0%	324,221	100.0%	347,162	100.0%	533,762	100.0%
Greece	117,094	100.0%	106,804	100.0%	109,351	100.0%	106,535	100.0%
Hungary	34,691	100.0%	42,213	100.0%	43,225	100.0%	39,889	100.0%
Ireland	76,560	100.0%	71,107	100.0%	67,160	100.0%	62,056	100.0%
Italy	125,735	100.0%	136,328	100.0%	146,955	100.0%	157,065	100.0%
Latvia	22,561	100.0%	19,017	100.0%	20,119	100.0%	20,574	100.0%
Lithuania	38,818	100.0%	36,621	100.0%	44,533	100.0%	50,333	100.0%
Luxembourg	10,750	100.0%	11,283	100.0%	12,644	100.0%	13,442	100.0%
Malta	4,778	100.0%	5,108	100.0%	7,095	100.0%	8,303	100.0%
Netherlands	112,625	100.0%	112,900	100.0%	112,330	100.0%	111,477	100.0%
Poland	276,446	100.0%	268,299	100.0%	258,837	100.0%	236,441	100.0%
Portugal	53,786	100.0%	49,572	100.0%	40,377	100.0%	38,273	100.0%
Romania	161,755	100.0%	172,871	100.0%	194,718	100.0%	207,578	100.0%
Slovakia	2,770	100.0%	3,644	100.0%	3,870	100.0%	3,801	100.0%
Slovenia	13,384	100.0%	14,336	100.0%	14,913	100.0%	15,572	100.0%
Spain	532,303	100.0%	400,430	100.0%	343,875	100.0%	327,325	100.0%
Sweden	50,715	100.0%	51,237	100.0%	55,830	100.0%	45,878	100.0%
United Kingdom	316,934	100.0%	319,086	100.0%	299,183	100.0%	340,440	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt

## B.4. Corridors of intra-EU migration (bilateral flows)

### B.4.1. Latest year (2016)

#### B.4.1.a. Corridors of intra-EU migration (bilateral flows), origin defined by citizenship, 2016

Inflows by country of citizenship (2016): EU28 (1/2)														
Host	AT	BE	BG	HR	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	EL	HU	IE
Austria	9,768	228	3,583	3,981	28	1,033	160	72	178	895	13,539	840	10,246	170
Belgium	199	17,615	3,500	354	60	287	246	97	259	11,343	2,411	1,157	623	340
Bulgaria	27	19	9,254	11	3	7	5	7	2	30	130	401	4	10
Croatia	134	36	47	7,733	6	39	11	10	6	97	462	17	113	16
Cyprus														
Czech Republic	267	115	2,497	287	14	4,533	49	37	67	587	2,247	260	1,814	54
Denmark	140	184	1,373	422	31	373	19,742	151	374	868	2,114	504	741	211
Estonia	40	43	76	13	5	79	31	7,129	899	206	456	32	43	23
Finland	55	42	182	34	5	69	72	2,596	7,631	255	318	262	151	45
France	307	6,701	1,423	281	65	406	294	200	288		6,190	951	686	962
Germany														
Greece														
Hungary	385	193	99	149	23	79	22	14	74	378	2,282	97	29,815	78
Ireland														
Italy	245	359	2,760	694	21	212	91	70	97	1,777	1,528	454	619	186
Latvia	3	11	15	2	3	5	18	14	7	38	82	11	12	10
Lithuania	73	1,320	204	182	21	80	93	41	111	3,962	945	436	193	147
Luxembourg	73	1,320	204	182	21	80	93	41	111	3,962	945	436	193	147
Malta														
Netherlands	425	2,704	3,656	372	158	481	441	183	599	3,376	7,155	2,420	2,064	830
Poland														
Portugal														
Romania	228	130	95	70	28	58	52	15	81	1,139	887	496	482	40
Slovakia	61	21	140	131	3	545	5	4	10	78	131	48	605	10
Slovenia	74	14	743	1,095	2	27	7	1	13	74	120	17	183	9
Spain		2,964	5,150				737		910	9,338	7,253			1,402
Sweden	242	248	804	1,569	46	227	2,120	419	3,047	1,060	2,485	1,285	878	261
United Kingdom			7,200							28,205	10,129			

Inflows by country of citizenship (2016): EU28 (2/2)														
Host	IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	UK
Austria	3,303	147	166	132	9	719	4,111	363	12,153	4,296	2,242	863	202	1,040
Belgium	4,846	183	229	238	37	7,863	4,564	2,986	10,919	463	130	3,621	305	1,585
Bulgaria	136	6	7	1	1	36	37	6	88	3	4	26	10	293
Croatia	300	8	11	4	1	65	62	8	67	51	467	22	47	105
Cyprus														
Czech Republic	856	102	89	4	4	269	1,439	129	3,181	13,994	62	276	190	757
Denmark	1,487	503	1,692	13	10	598	3,777	467	4,185	557	54	1,110	1,422	1,607
Estonia	242	429	165	0	1	67	83	47	60	60	14	157	129	111
Finland	272	195	131	2	0	104	432	65	440	91	28	269	579	378
France	13,883	190	210	1,195	39	1,858	2,272	12,377	8,547	395	59	10,658	728	11,567
Germany														
Greece														
Hungary	601	13	42	10	7	328	232	92	3,090	1,338	53	265	153	435
Ireland														
Italy	37,894	171	247	8	37	476	2,424	443	45,238	421	166	2,075	162	1,712
Latvia														
Lithuania	68	127	14,207	0	0	22	75	18	85	11	3	44	19	48
Luxembourg	1,800	65	109	1,331	24	235	427	3,355	642	84	62	771	123	457
Malta														
Netherlands	4,843	648	943	130	46	42,522	16,761	1,816	3,577	771	201	3,618	637	5,023
Poland														
Portugal														
Romania	784	9	21	5	1	250	235	192	119,560	113	18	56	125	20
Slovakia	200	19	11	0	2	18	208	19	471	4,076	13	85	21	130
Slovenia	559	12	10	0	1	18	43	19	136	77	2,863	32	14	89
Spain	21,667		1,024			3,703	2,613	5,949	28,629			62,573	1,876	18,549
Sweden	1,307	858	1,390	6	19	991	5,045	380	2,279	178	87	1,343	20,019	1,934
United Kingdom	28,894						32,463	13,466	61,350			20,587		

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz

B.4.1.a.i. Age & sex breakdown of top 20 intra-EU migration corridors (bilateral flows), origin defined by citizenship, 2016

Largest intra-EU28 country-to-country flows by citizenship (2016)											
Rank	Host country	Country of citizenship	Total	Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
				Females	Males	0-14yrs.	15-19yrs.	20-29yrs.	30-44yrs.	45-64yrs.	65+yrs.
1	Romania	Romania	119,560	50,779	68,781						
2	Spain	Spain	62,573	30,533	32,040	14,493	4,841	9,931	15,977	11,966	5,365
3	United Kingdom	Romania	61,350	25,920	35,430						
4	Italy	Romania	45,238	28,498	16,740	5,446	2,023	13,409	12,532	10,782	1,046
5	Netherlands	Netherlands	42,522	19,815	22,707	9,344	3,715	9,493	9,525	7,907	2,538
6	Italy	Italy	37,894	16,151	21,743	7,088	1,344	5,618	11,298	8,114	4,432
7	United Kingdom	Poland	32,463	8,604	23,859						
8	Hungary	Hungary	29,815	13,209	16,606	1,629	896	8,783	11,629	6,041	837
9	United Kingdom	Italy	28,894	13,892	15,002						
10	Spain	Romania	28,629	13,783	14,846	4,520	2,267	8,377	8,235	4,549	681
11	United Kingdom	France	28,205	14,721	13,484						
12	Spain	Italy	21,667	9,730	11,937	2,207	666	6,772	7,093	3,656	1,273
13	United Kingdom	Spain	20,587	7,535	13,052						
14	Sweden	Sweden	20,019	9,465	10,554	5,210	1,159	4,305	4,843	3,488	1,014
15	Denmark	Denmark	19,742	9,427	10,315	3,567	1,479	6,787	4,210	2,885	814
16	Spain	United Kingdom	18,549	8,569	9,980	1,858	314	2,333	3,340	7,072	3,632
17	Belgium	Belgium	17,615	6,560	11,055	3,422	964	3,087	5,104	3,994	1,044
18	Netherlands	Poland	16,761	7,887	8,874	1,437	426	7,605	5,655	1,607	31
19	Lithuania	Lithuania	14,207	5,884	8,323	1,442	245	5,039	4,956	2,378	147
20	Czech Republic	Slovakia	13,994	6,587	7,407	2,212	422	4,837	4,682	1,550	291

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz

Note: Specific corridors might be omitted due to missing data.

## B.4.1.b. Corridors of intra-EU migration (bilateral flows), origin defined by country of birth, 2016

Inflows by country of birth (2016): EU28 (1/2)														
Host	AT	BE	BG	HR	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	EL	HU	IE
Austria	7,825	232	3,270	2,619	26	1,094	145	70	166	842	13,522	781	9,032	139
Belgium	194	15,382	3,364	91	59	81	237	73	243	10,809	2,471	1,103	562	298
Bulgaria	23	40	9,697	10	25	19	8	8	6	58	235	506	9	11
Croatia	139	40	33	3,621	6	40	10	11	5	99	707	14	87	9
Cyprus														
Czech Republic	212	109	2,248	204	13	10,042	42	41	55	516	1,743	216	265	37
Denmark	142	247	1,310	359	31	365	15,548	150	366	888	2,272	494	700	167
Estonia	46	40	71	12	9	81	30	6,624	1,005	200	430	29	37	27
Finland	59	58	159	14	12	48	91	2,400	6,301	249	346	277	141	55
France	383	7,489	1,625	241	59	490	316	200	340		7,146	1,060	699	845
Germany														
Greece														
Hungary	352	198	98	92	16	80	21	15	72	373	2,139	82	16,504	70
Ireland														
Italy	314	585	2,463	123	23	45	107	18	105	2,103	2,583	609	591	179
Latvia														
Lithuania	12	14	13	3	5	13	41	25	9	42	114	9	9	156
Luxembourg	77	1,203	211	124	19	77	81	38	98	3,616	937	409	167	125
Malta														
Netherlands	436	3,204	3,487	121	156	179	431	190	556	3,196	7,277	2,322	1,872	663
Poland														
Portugal														
Romania	169	139	96	71	31	67	46	16	66	1,171	778	538	471	37
Slovakia	383	64	137	105	18	1,379	15	5	13	118	325	56	397	109
Slovenia	123	15	363	1,127	4	30	7	2	14	85	304	16	42	9
Spain		3,026	5,015				694		902	9,127	7,061			1,308
Sweden	267	280	598	1,019	65	259	1,863	460	2,969	1,083	2,666	1,398	725	221
United Kingdom			6,783							28,737	9,606			

Inflows by country of birth (2016): EU28 (2/2)														
Host	IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	UK
Austria	2,999	142	159	132	13	661	4,193	301	11,932	4,184	1,946	844	175	973
Belgium	4,044	142	180	436	39	5,851	4,558	2,368	9,820	122	42	2,751	259	1,373
Bulgaria	197	18	7	0	7	48	47	16	83	6	5	140	13	346
Croatia	317	7	10	3	1	50	64	7	66	52	485	27	23	90
Cyprus														
Czech Republic	751	100	72	4	4	239	1,322	86	1,851	12,380	59	226	77	593
Denmark	1,393	501	1,679	41	10	585	3,782	385	4,107	557	62	1,040	1,356	1,613
Estonia	229	442	152	4	1	71	86	43	28	63	14	153	122	141
Finland	280	188	95	2	4	108	421	37	399	64	19	254	763	409
France	12,365	209	204	2,596	44	1,848	2,493	11,583	8,408	442	59	10,144	681	11,851
Germany														
Greece														
Hungary	569	20	39	7	5	314	236	75	7,510	1,081	42	240	68	421
Ireland														
Italy	29,115	72	84	46	48	475	2,464	288	37,477	49	45	1,855	186	1,792
Latvia														
Lithuania	75	177	11,550	0	0	32	79	11	55	12	3	83	32	533
Luxembourg	1,559	64	104	1,336	20	186	427	2,551	595	80	57	650	105	398
Malta														
Netherlands	4,146	623	897	187	48	28,316	16,694	1,478	3,440	259	86	3,068	585	4,664
Poland														
Portugal														
Romania	1,627	11	21	5	1	206	250	198	90,074	126	18	3,596	76	27
Slovakia	256	17	11	8	6	44	225	23	458	1,100	14	106	19	839
Slovenia	639	14	12	3	1	21	41	16	127	72	2,006	31	10	81
Spain	15,449		979			3,299	2,566	4,280	27,328			33,820	1,595	18,067
Sweden	1,337	856	1,345	29	21	907	5,078	325	2,278	175	87	1,197	15,318	2,047
United Kingdom	26,327						31,701		61,455			19,839		

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

B.4.1.b.i. Age & sex breakdown of top 20 intra-EU migration corridors (bilateral flows), origin defined by country of birth, 2016

Largest intra-EU28 country-to-country flows by country of birth (2016)											
Rank	Host country	Country of birth	Total	Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
				Females	Males	0-14yrs.	15-19yrs.	20-29yrs.	30-44yrs.	45-64yrs.	65+yrs.
1	Romania	Romania	90,074	38,260	51,814						
2	United Kingdom	Romania	61,455	25,518	35,937						
3	Italy	Romania	37,477	23,720	13,757	3,654	1,826	11,229	10,367	9,433	968
4	Spain	Spain	33,820	15,934	17,886	10,148	1,184	2,851	9,300	6,096	4,241
5	United Kingdom	Poland	31,701	8,297	23,404						
6	Italy	Italy	29,115	11,763	17,352	6,846	814	3,299	8,153	5,852	4,151
7	United Kingdom	France	28,737	14,319	14,418						
8	Netherlands	Netherlands	28,316	13,164	15,152	4,710	2,143	6,890	6,963	5,569	2,041
9	Spain	Romania	27,328	13,149	14,179	3,546	2,239	8,241	8,115	4,502	685
10	United Kingdom	Italy	26,327	11,965	14,362						
11	United Kingdom	Spain	19,839	7,143	12,696						
12	Spain	United Kingdom	18,067	8,368	9,699	2,362	300	2,222	2,987	6,732	3,464
13	Netherlands	Poland	16,694	7,835	8,859	1,322	422	7,570	5,704	1,642	34
14	Hungary	Hungary	16,504	7,267	9,237	267	83	5,298	7,586	3,170	100
15	Denmark	Denmark	15,548	7,366	8,182	2,410	981	5,661	3,534	2,259	703
16	Spain	Italy	15,449	6,601	8,848	1,662	396	4,819	4,969	2,599	1,004
17	Belgium	Belgium	15,382	5,637	9,745	3,288	658	2,596	4,441	3,489	910
18	Sweden	Sweden	15,318	7,401	7,917	4,399	767	3,582	3,612	2,262	696
19	Austria	Germany	13,522	6,372	7,150						
20	Czech Republic	Slovakia	12,380	5,796	6,584	903	415	4,763	4,587	1,436	276

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

Note: Specific corridors might be omitted due to missing data.



## B.4.1.c. Corridors of intra-EU migration (bilateral flows), origin defined by country of previous residence, 2016

Inflows by country of previous residence (2016): EU28 (1/2)														
Host	AT	BE	BG	HR	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	EL	HU	IE
Austria	0	309	3,454	3,641	43	1,108	197	75	179	968	15,670	864	9,817	178
Belgium	319	0	3,428	360	98	337	308	100	246	15,215	3,496	1,305	630	348
Bulgaria	155	196	0	14	170	84	51	11	18	291	1,116	1,525	23	22
Croatia	533	62	44	0	7	56	26	10	9	152	2,582	28	118	43
Cyprus*	22	51	128	5			30	5	38					
Czech Republic*	854	448	145	123			369	85	86					
Denmark	269	419	1,321	367	83	425	0	151	409	1,303	3,637	528	740	329
Estonia	55	56	75	12	10	92	36	0	5,494	242	618	32	38	171
Finland	126	189	165	31	30	88	561	2,933	0	439	793	401	176	137
France*	707	16,211	1,313	229			1,028	176	385					
Germany*	11,754	4,237	6,631	20,432			3,543	777	1,129					
Greece*	432	624	949	17			194	21	66					
Hungary*	4,294	619	85	122			416	46	129					
Ireland*	155	470	22	1,917			240	147	134					
Italy	700	1,191	2,766	724	44	310	217	71	170	4,016	6,348	667	698	531
Latvia*	90	141	14	5			313	259	54					
Lithuania	28	78	19	3	43	24	369	24	49	142	921	39	16	1,246
Luxembourg*	79	2,267	8	97			83	24	69					
Malta*	38	63	17	2			80	6	108					
Netherlands	704	8,658	3,456	341	215	636	769	183	685	4,414	12,405	3,436	2,015	1,110
Poland*	2,335	3,519	251	52			2,129	118	267					
Portugal*	243	1,938	201	8			508	51	129					
Romania*	4,764	3,648	131	35			1,939	68	80					
Slovakia	603	73	140	110	19	1,651	16	6	15	130	448	64	497	131
Slovenia	590	87	631	1,243	4	39	14	3	15	124	730	17	82	19
Spain**	904	4,511	5,297	82			968	325	971	13,341	10,505			1,973
Sweden	436	495	655	1,261	121	404	3,398	492	3,511	1,432	3,376	2,204	760	365
United Kingdom**	1,207	5,125	8,559	509			2,683	835	1,548	36,887	16,826			

Inflows by country of previous residence (2016): EU28 (2/2)														
Host	IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	UK
Austria	3,606	142	158	168	27	739	4,115	371	11,742	4,322	2,283	1,076	226	1,293
Belgium	5,940	224	213	1,945	45	10,873	4,410	2,841	10,352	470	223	5,279	319	2,605
Bulgaria	761	7	11	6	17	243	84	114	107	16	19	1,201	47	987
Croatia	627	7	10	18	8	124	67	8	73	57	580	50	97	159
Cyprus*	65		137			114				5	6		66	
Czech Republic*	572		55			622				1,233	85		166	
Denmark	1,557	507	1,659	130	52	967	3,787	487	4,010	553	58	2,031	3,623	3,788
Estonia	258	476	182	15	1	107	82	55	40	62	14	244	301	604
Finland	566	212	134	41	58	271	496	99	435	88	29	720	2,610	1,085
France*	12,655		356			3,442				34	169	23,598	867	20,775
Germany*	21,999		3,823			12,231				327	2,559	22,416	2,451	13,627
Greece*	310		94			1,156				7	10		282	
Hungary*	468		21			1,354				73	78		308	
Ireland*	1,932		4,208			979				43	63	2,033	236	
Italy	0	187	254	271	186	946	2,547	436	42,248	450	263	3,411	326	5,127
Latvia*	64		176			403				0	5		213	
Lithuania	194	216	0	17	8	305	108	31	76	14	4	397	341	6,401
Luxembourg*	1,120		102			274				16	58		96	
Malta*	1,087		75			139				1	31		178	
Netherlands	4,991	618	852	368	131	0	16,563	1,893	3,242	718	187	5,426	1,093	8,574
Poland*	1,837		191			7,918				28	60	3,196	1,304	23,040
Portugal*	753		72			1,653				5	25	7,375	584	
Romania*	11,665		13			1,327				10	85	43,509	389	
Slovakia	295	20	12	10	7	57	226	26	479	0	16	117	32	952
Slovenia	801	11	11	15	3	71	41	25	125	83	0	61	52	203
Spain**	18,526		942			4,373	2,445	5,257	27,859	44	129	0	2,101	23,875
Sweden	2,245	834	1,353	144	144	1,290	5,008	380	2,146	163	94	2,214	0	4,288
United Kingdom**	29,821		23,266			9,232	30,591	12,544	56,077	285	588	27,677	3,517	

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv and Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt

Note: The data in this table is based on Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv, mirrored Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt(\*) or a mix of both (\*\*). Still, specific corridors might be omitted due to missing data.

B.4.1.c.i. Age & sex breakdown of top 20 intra-EU migration corridors (bilateral flows), origin defined by country of previous residence, 2016

Largest intra-EU28 country-to-country flows by country of previous residence (2016)											
	Host country	Country of birth	Total	Sex breakdown		Age breakdown					
Rank				Females	Males	0-14yrs.	15-19yrs.	20-29yrs.	30-44yrs.	45-64yrs.	65+yrs.
1	United Kingdom	Romania	56,077	24,721	31,356						
2*	Romania	Spain	43,509	19,905	23,604						
3	Italy	Romania	42,248	26,467	15,781	5,044	1,928	12,359	11,601	10,247	1,069
4	United Kingdom	France	36,887	17,665	19,222						
5	United Kingdom	Poland	30,591	7,883	22,708						
6	United Kingdom	Italy	29,821	13,506	16,315						
7	Spain	Romania	27,859	13,289	14,570	4,393	2,243	8,135	7,934	4,467	687
8	United Kingdom	Spain	27,677	12,277	15,400						
9	Spain	United Kingdom	23,875	11,303	12,572	2,849	437	3,505	5,784	7,611	3,689
10*	France	Spain	23,598	10,635	12,963						
11*	United Kingdom	Lithuania	23,266	11,869	11,397						
12*	Poland	United Kingdom	23,040	8,093	14,947						
13*	Germany	Spain	22,416	10,830	11,586						
14*	Germany	Italy	21,999	10,034	11,965						
15*	France	United Kingdom	20,775	7,593	13,182						
16*	Germany	Croatia	20,432	8,823	11,609						
17	Spain	Italy	18,526	8,300	10,226	1,900	562	5,743	6,105	3,212	1,004
18	United Kingdom	Germany	16,826	8,012	8,814						
19	Netherlands	Poland	16,563	7,687	8,876	1,431	415	7,495	5,540	1,639	437
20*	France	Belgium	16,211	7,476	8,735						

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv and Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt

Note: The data in this table is based on Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv and mirrored Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt(\*). Still, specific corridors might be omitted due to missing data.



#### B.4.2. Recent years (2013-2015)

##### B.4.2.a. Top 20 corridors of intra-EU migration (bilateral flows), origin defined by citizenship, 2013-2015

Largest intra-EU28 country-to-country flows by citizenship (2013,2014, 2015)											
2013					2014				2015		
Rank	Host country	Country of citizenship	Size of flow		Host country	Country of citizenship	Size of flow		Host country	Country of citizenship	Size of flow
1	Germany	Poland	190,424	**	Germany	Romania	198,705	**	Germany	Romania	221,405
2	Germany	Romania	139,487	**	Germany	Poland	192,172	**	Germany	Poland	190,834
3	Romania	Romania	138,923	*	Romania	Romania	123,916	*	Romania	Romania	115,485
4	Germany	Bulgaria	60,896	**	Germany	Bulgaria	80,069	**	Germany	Bulgaria	86,274
5	Germany	Hungary	59,995	**	Germany	Hungary	58,779	**	United Kingdom	Romania	63,014
6	Italy	Romania	58,227	*	Germany	Italy	56,700	**	Germany	Croatia	60,980
7	Germany	Italy	47,485	**	Italy	Romania	50,705	*	Germany	Hungary	58,096
8	Netherlands	Netherlands	36,319	*	Germany	Croatia	46,090	**	Germany	Italy	57,191
9	Spain	Spain	32,422	*	Spain	Spain	40,968	*	Spain	Spain	52,109
10	Germany	Greece	32,088	**	United Kingdom	Romania	40,335	*	Italy	Romania	46,439
11	United Kingdom	Poland	30,303	*	Netherlands	Netherlands	37,448	*	United Kingdom	Poland	44,367
12	Germany	Spain	28,980	**	United Kingdom	Poland	35,042	*	Netherlands	Netherlands	39,203
13	Italy	Italy	28,433	*	Spain	Romania	29,722	*	Hungary	Hungary	32,557
14	Germany	Croatia	25,772	**	Italy	Italy	29,271	*	Italy	Italy	30,052
15	Spain	Romania	22,775	*	Germany	Greece	28,752	**	United Kingdom	Italy	28,980
16	United Kingdom	Spain	22,458	*	Hungary	Hungary	28,577	*	Spain	Romania	28,784
17	Sweden	Sweden	20,484	*	Germany	Spain	27,072	**	Germany	Greece	28,256
18	United Kingdom	Romania	20,080	*	United Kingdom	France	26,189	*	Germany	Spain	23,598
19	Lithuania	Lithuania	18,975	*	United Kingdom	Spain	22,845	*	United Kingdom	Spain	22,142
20	Denmark	Denmark	18,970	*	Sweden	Sweden	20,866	*	Sweden	Sweden	20,372

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz and OECD\_ctz

Note: Due to gaps in the Eurostat data, the data on the top 20 country-to-country migrant stocks was supplemented with data on foreign inflows by citizenship by the OECD. This applies to the corridors marked by \*\*, while the ones marked as \* come from Eurostat. Still, specific corridors might be omitted due to missing data.



B.4.2.b. Top 20 corridors of intra-EU migration (bilateral flows), origin defined by country of birth, 2013-2015

Largest intra-EU28 country-to-country flows by country of birth (2013,2014, 2015)									
Rank	2013			2014			2015		
	Host country	Country of birth	Size of flow	Host country	Country of birth	Size of flow	Host country	Country of birth	Size of flow
1	Romania	Romania	120,149	Romania	Romania	92,324	Romania	Romania	87,120
2	Italy	Romania	55,644	Italy	Romania	45,053	United Kingdom	Romania	61,523
3	United Kingdom	Poland	30,418	United Kingdom	Romania	40,951	United Kingdom	Poland	44,554
4	Italy	Italy	24,337	United Kingdom	Poland	33,893	Italy	Romania	40,032
5	Netherlands	Netherlands	24,224	Spain	Romania	28,637	Spain	Spain	30,329
6	United Kingdom	Romania	22,312	United Kingdom	France	25,734	Spain	Romania	27,535
7	Spain	Romania	21,941	Spain	Spain	25,700	United Kingdom	Italy	27,277
8	Spain	Spain	21,595	Netherlands	Netherlands	25,259	Netherlands	Netherlands	26,589
9	United Kingdom	Spain	20,991	Italy	Italy	24,095	Italy	Italy	25,945
10	France	Portugal	18,471	United Kingdom	Spain	22,801	United Kingdom	Spain	20,599
11	Lithuania	Lithuania	16,999	Netherlands	Poland	17,812	United Kingdom	France	17,364
12	United Kingdom	France	16,915	Lithuania	Lithuania	17,395	Netherlands	Poland	16,849
13	Netherlands	Poland	15,602	United Kingdom	Italy	15,693	Lithuania	Lithuania	16,298
14	Sweden	Sweden	15,332	Sweden	Sweden	15,194	Belgium	Belgium	15,519
15	United Kingdom	Italy	15,088	Denmark	Denmark	15,064	Denmark	Denmark	15,370
16	Denmark	Denmark	14,467	Belgium	Belgium	14,580	Hungary	Hungary	15,162
17	France	Spain	13,807	France	Portugal	14,230	Spain	United Kingdom	14,677
18	Spain	United Kingdom	13,679	Spain	United Kingdom	13,869	Sweden	Sweden	14,580
19	Belgium	Belgium	12,742	Austria	Romania	13,288	Spain	Italy	14,150
20	Belgium	France	12,046	Austria	Germany	12,770	Austria	Germany	13,913

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

Note: Specific corridors might be omitted due to missing data.

B.4.2.c. Top 20 corridors of intra-EU migration (bilateral flows), origin defined by country of previous residence, 2013-2015

Largest intra-EU28 country-to-country flows by country of previous residence (2013,2014, 2015)										
Rank	2013				2014				2015	
	Host country	Country of previous residence	Size of flow		Host country	Country of previous residence	Size of flow		Host country	Country of previous residence
1	Romania	Spain	70,055	**	Romania	Spain	53,243	**	United Kingdom	Romania
2	Italy	Romania	59,347	*	Italy	Romania	48,918	*	Romania	Spain
3	United Kingdom	Spain	34,489	*	United Kingdom	Romania	36,625	*	Italy	Romania
4	United Kingdom	Poland	29,177	*	United Kingdom	Poland	35,042	*	United Kingdom	Poland
5	France	Spain	27,568	**	United Kingdom	Spain	33,325	*	United Kingdom	Italy
6	Germany	Spain	25,396	**	United Kingdom	France	32,114	*	United Kingdom	Spain
7	United Kingdom	France	24,314	*	Spain	Romania	29,532	*	Spain	Romania
8	Spain	Romania	22,748	*	France	United Kingdom	25,740	**	United Kingdom	France
9	United Kingdom	Lithuania	17,895	**	France	Spain	24,508	**	Germany	Spain
10	France	Belgium	17,803	**	Germany	Spain	23,902	**	France	Spain
11	United Kingdom	Italy	17,521	*	Poland	United Kingdom	19,645	**	Germany	Italy
12	Spain	United Kingdom	16,783	*	Spain	United Kingdom	17,747	*	Spain	United Kingdom
13	Belgium	France	16,384	*	Netherlands	Poland	17,690	*	United Kingdom	Lithuania
14	United Kingdom	Romania	16,289	*	United Kingdom	Italy	17,587	*	United Kingdom	Ireland
15	France	United Kingdom	15,944	**	Germany	Italy	17,236	**	Spain	Italy
16	Netherlands	Poland	15,405	*	United Kingdom	Germany	17,197	*	Netherlands	Poland
17	Germany	United Kingdom	14,964	**	Belgium	France	16,490	*	France	Belgium
18	Germany	Netherlands	14,606	**	United Kingdom	Lithuania	16,330	**	Belgium	France
19	United Kingdom	Ireland	14,532	**	France	Belgium	16,185	**	Austria	Germany
20	Germany	Italy	13,708	**	United Kingdom	Portugal	15,997	*	France	United Kingdom

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv and Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt

Note: The data in this table is based on Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv (\*) and mirrored Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt(\*\*). Still, specific corridors might be omitted due to missing data.

## C. Country case studies: intra-EU migrant stocks

### C.1 Immigration stocks

#### C.1.1 Total immigration stocks, 2017

Resident population (Jan. 1, 2017) by broad group of citizenship									
Host country	Citizenship country				Country of birth				Total population
	Other EU28 country		Third country		Other EU28 country		Third country		
	Value	% total pop.	Value	% total pop.	Value	% total pop.	Value	% total pop.	
Germany	3,985,165	4.8%	5,223,701	6.3%	4,849,902	5.9%	7,255,534	8.8%	82,521,653
Italy	1,537,224	2.5%	3,509,089	5.8%	1,837,630	3.0%	4,216,330	7.0%	60,589,445
Spain	1,932,817	4.2%	2,485,761	5.3%	1,943,453	4.2%	4,081,245	8.8%	46,528,024
Sweden	310,518	3.1%	505,332	5.1%	540,403	5.4%	1,242,776	12.4%	9,995,153
United Kingdom	3,626,538	5.5%	2,444,555	3.7%	3,612,899	5.5%	5,680,830	8.6%	65,808,573
Total EU28	16,944,884	3.3%	21,583,107	4.2%	20,404,566	4.0%	36,869,366	7.2%	511,522,671

Data sources: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz, Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

#### C.2 Total EU28-origin immigration stocks, 2014-2017

Resident EU28 migrants (Jan. 1, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)								
Host country	Foreign EU28 citizens				Born in other EU28 country			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Germany	3,179,670	3,475,492	3,801,044	3,985,165	3,836,085	4,010,360	4,351,815	4,849,902
Italy	1,441,706	1,491,865	1,517,023	1,537,224	1,815,366	1,815,545	1,823,833	1,837,630
Spain	1,991,093	1,948,413	1,933,831	1,932,817	2,027,532	1,981,216	1,956,465	1,943,453
Sweden	289,225	295,968	303,988	310,518	509,601	519,215	529,841	540,403
United Kingdom	2,624,265	2,988,279	3,204,628	3,626,538	2,807,135	3,090,842	3,250,634	3,612,899
Total EU28	14,423,789	15,305,335	16,090,172	16,944,884	18,042,175	18,664,241	19,353,610	20,404,566

Data sources: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz, Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

## C.2 Emigration stocks

### C.2.1 Total emigration stocks, 2017

Total intra-EU28 emigration stocks (Jan. 1, 2017)		
Origin country	Citizenship	Country of birth
Germany	870,786	1,538,297
Italy	1,539,873	962,132
Spain	670,344	637,601
Sweden	140,789	143,184
United Kingdom	861,415	728,372
Total EU28	16,749,544	13,848,417

Data sources: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz, Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

Note: These figures were calculated by mirroring and summarizing bilateral immigration stock data.

### C.2.2 Total emigration stocks in other EU28 countries, 2014-2017

Total intra-EU28 migrants (Jan. 1, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)								
Origin country	Citizenship				Country of birth			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Germany	792,644	796,830	841,592	870,786	1,506,648	1,511,786	1,502,651	1,538,297
Italy	1,253,412	1,328,620	1,431,919	1,539,873	805,619	835,110	870,719	962,132
Spain	503,067	572,339	597,722	670,344	438,853	453,932	594,215	637,601
Sweden	85,881	87,042	128,722	140,789	103,363	104,033	136,616	143,184
United Kingdom	729,282	716,788	747,595	861,415	704,518	702,607	708,755	728,372
Total EU28	14,423,789	15,305,335	16,090,172	16,944,884	18,042,175	18,664,241	19,353,610	20,404,566

Data sources: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz, Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

Note: These figures were calculated by mirroring and summarizing bilateral immigration stock data.



## D. Country case studies: intra-EU migrant flows

### D.1 Inflows

#### D.1.1 Total inflows by broad group of citizenship, 2016

Inflows by broad group of citizenship (2016)							
Host country	Own citizens		Foreign EU28 citizens		Third country citizens		Total immigration
	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	Value % of total
Germany	110,537	10.7%	403,555	39.2%	507,034	49.2%	1,029,852 100.0%
Italy	37,894	12.6%	62,693	20.8%	200,217	66.6%	300,823 100.0%
Spain	62,573	15.1%	116,314	28.0%	235,632	56.8%	414,746 100.0%
Sweden	20,019	12.3%	30,508	18.7%	104,384	64.0%	163,005 100.0%
United Kingdom	74,210	12.6%	249,393	42.3%	265,390	45.1%	588,993 100.0%
Total EU28	929,114	21.7%	1,332,949	31.1%	1,993,304	46.5%	4,282,894 100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz

#### D.1.2 Total inflows by broad group of country of birth, 2016

Inflows by broad group of country of birth (2016)							
Host country	Native-born		Born in other EU28 country		Born in third country		Total immigration
	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	Value % of total
Germany	76,563	7.4%	383,155	37.2%	549,831	53.4%	1,029,852 100.0%
Italy	29,115	9.7%	55,285	18.4%	216,423	71.9%	300,823 100.0%
Spain	33,820	8.2%	105,131	25.3%	275,795	66.5%	414,746 100.0%
Sweden	15,318	9.4%	29,583	18.1%	117,894	72.3%	163,005 100.0%
United Kingdom	63,311	10.7%	238,830	40.5%	286,852	48.7%	588,993 100.0%
Total EU28	736,298	17.2%	1,283,370	30.0%	2,231,539	52.1%	4,282,894 100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb

### D.1.3 Total inflows by country of previous residence, 2016

Inflows by country of previous residence (2016)						
Host country	Other EU28 country		Third country		Total immigration	
	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	Value	% of total
Germany	444,877	43.2%	505,015	49.0%	1,029,852	100.0%
Italy	75,105	25.0%	225,718	75.0%	300,823	100.0%
Spain	128,141	30.9%	286,605	69.1%	414,746	100.0%
Sweden	39,213	24.1%	119,994	73.6%	163,005	100.0%
United Kingdom	272,536	46.3%	316,457	53.7%	588,993	100.0%
Total EU28	1,832,535	42.8%	2,356,983	55.0%	4,282,894	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv

### D.1.4 Total intra-EU28 inflows, 2013-2016

Inflows of intra-EU28 migrants (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)												
Host country	Foreign EU28 citizens				Born in other EU28 country				Previously residing in other EU28 country			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Germany	354,003	415,909	460,082	403,555	345,692	403,052	440,940	383,155	405,459	468,274	513,244	444,877
Italy	77,483	68,070	63,492	62,693	75,710	62,646	56,852	55,285	91,959	79,237	73,756	75,105
Spain	90,421	99,968	106,174	116,314	85,040	93,527	97,794	105,131	102,249	112,706	119,449	128,141
Sweden	26,436	28,066	29,760	30,508	26,176	27,582	29,015	29,583	35,610	36,862	38,087	39,213
United Kingdom	201,446	263,604	269,241	249,393	192,600	256,124	258,430	238,830	219,669	286,821	295,285	272,536
Total EU28	1,180,648	1,319,368	1,395,662	1,332,949	1,173,328	1,303,815	1,354,688	1,283,370	1,707,762	1,835,740	1,881,327	1,832,535

Data sources: Eurostat\_migr\_imm1ctz, Eurostat\_migr\_imm3ctb and Eurostat\_migr\_imm5prv

## D.2 Outflows

### D.2.1 Total outflows by broad group of citizenship, 2016

Outflows by broad group of citizenship (2016)							
Origin country	Own citizens		Foreign EU28 citizens		Third country citizens		Total emigration
	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	Value % of total
Germany	225,337	42.2%	157,769	29.6%	148,886	27.9%	533,762 100.0%
Italy	114,512	72.9%	20,136	12.8%	22,411	14.3%	157,065 100.0%
Spain	89,825	27.4%	120,132	36.7%	117,352	35.9%	327,325 100.0%
Sweden	22,425	48.9%	12,441	27.1%	10,854	23.7%	45,878 100.0%
United Kingdom	134,009	39.4%	116,469	34.2%	89,962	26.4%	340,440 100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_emi1ctz

Note: Country-to-country level immigration data is too patchy for proper aggregation.

### D.2.2 Total outflows by broad group of country of birth, 2016

Outflows by broad group of country of birth (2016)							
Origin country	Native-born		Born in other EU28 country		Born in third country		Total emigration
	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	Value % of total
Germany	202,280	37.9%	155,083	29.1%	162,429	30.4%	533,762 100.0%
Italy	90,918	57.9%	22,165	14.1%	148,451	94.5%	157,065 100.0%
Spain	69,212	21.1%	109,662	33.5%	43,982	13.4%	327,325 100.0%
Sweden	16,818	36.7%	12,363	26.9%	16,678	36.4%	45,878 100.0%
United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	340,440 100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_emi4ctb

Note: Country-to-country level immigration data is too patchy for proper aggregation.

### D.2.3 Total outflows by country of next residence, 2016

Inflows by country of previous residence (2016)						
Origin country	Other EU28 country		Third country		Total emigration	
	Value	% of total	Value	% of total	Value	% of total
Germany	203,137	38.1%	180,633	33.8%	533,762	100.0%
Italy	99,000	63.0%	58,065	37.0%	157,065	100.0%
Spain	175,925	53.7%	151,400	46.3%	327,325	100.0%
Sweden	21,476	46.8%	19,128	41.7%	45,878	100.0%
United Kingdom	162,403	47.7%	178,037	52.3%	340,440	100.0%
Total EU28	203,137	38.1%	180,633	33.8%	533,762	100.0%

Data source: Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt

Note: Country-to-country level immigration data is too patchy for proper aggregation.

### D.2.4 Total intra-EU28 outflows, 2013-2016

Outflows of intra-EU28 migrants (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)												
Origin country	Foreign EU28 citizens				Born in other EU28 country				Previously residing in other EU28 country			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Germany	87,792	127,023	138,321	157,769	89,809	126,294	135,162	155,083	132,883	173,773	183,257	203,137
Italy	19,035	22,020	20,874	20,136	21,313	24,230	22,724	22,165	68,105	76,635	87,039	99,000
Spain	164,154	145,594	124,472	120,132	150,676	131,948	113,844	109,662	215,365	192,948	179,530	175,925
Sweden	12,884	12,015	12,214	12,441	12,414	11,695	12,082	12,363	21,612	20,882	21,133	21,476
United Kingdom	78,064	89,341	85,623	116,469	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	114,120	127,137	124,753	162,403

Data sources: Eurostat\_migr\_emi1ctz, Eurostat\_migr\_emi4ctb and Eurostat\_migr\_emi3nxt

## E. Country case studies: corridors

### E.1 Germany

#### E.1.1 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Germany, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Germany, 2017				
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Previous residence country	
	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total, foreigners</b>	10,623,940	100.00	13,172,000	100.00
<b>Poland</b>	866,855	8.16	1,664,000	12.63
<b>Italy</b>	643,065	6.05	498,000	3.78
<b>Romania</b>	622,780	5.86	707,000	5.37
<b>Croatia</b>	367,900	3.46	264,000	2.00
<b>Greece</b>	362,245	3.41	278,000	2.11
<b>Bulgaria</b>	310,415	2.92	242,000	1.84
<b>Hungary</b>	207,025	1.95	198,000	1.50
<b>Austria</b>	191,305	1.80	203,000	1.54
<b>Spain</b>	178,010	1.68	140,000	1.06
<b>Netherlands</b>	154,630	1.46	127,000	0.96
<b>Czech Republic</b>	.	.	135,000	1.02

*Notes:* Total excludes German citizens in the first set of columns. In the second set of columns, foreigners by previous residence country have migration experience of their own. Percentages are expressed relative to total immigration stocks.

*Source:* Destasis, Statistisches Bundesamt.

### E.1.2 Immigration stocks, top 10 third country of origin, Germany, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 third country of origin, Germany, 2017				
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Previous residence country	
	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total, foreigners</b>	10,623,940	100.00	13,172,000	100.00
<b>Turkey</b>	1,483,515	13.96	1,270,000	9.64
<b>Syria</b>	698,950	6.58	641,000	4.87
<b>Afghanistan</b>	251,640	2.37	186,000	1.41
<b>Russian Federation</b>	249,205	2.35	1,100,000	8.35
<b>Iraq</b>	237,365	2.23	199,000	1.51
<b>Serbia (with/without Kosovo)</b>	225,535	2.12	218,000	1.66
<b>Kosovo</b>	208,505	1.96	.	.
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	180,950	1.70	270.000	2.05
<b>Ukraine</b>	138,045	1.30	267.000	2.03
<b>China</b>	136,460	1.28	147.000	1.12
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	.	.	931.000	7.07
<b>Iran</b>	.	.	162.000	1.23

*Notes:* Total excludes German citizens in the first set of columns. In the second set of columns, foreigners by previous residence country have migration experience of their own. Percentages are expressed relative to total immigration stocks.

*Source:* Destasis, Statistisches Bundesamt.

### E.1.3 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, socio-demographic characteristics, Germany, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, socio-demographic characteristics, Germany, 2017													
Immigration country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		Under 20		20-45		45-65		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total, excluding German citizens	10,623,940	4,881,760	45.95	5,742,180	54.05	1,739,060	16.37	5,365,175	50.50	2,550,785	24.01	968,925	9.12
Poland	866,855	392,975	45.33	473,880	54.67	111,645	12.88	471,450	54.39	247,190	28.52	36,570	4.22
Italy	643,065	266,845	41.50	376,220	58.50	65,015	10.11	277,420	43.14	209,825	32.63	90,805	14.12
Romania	622,780	265,645	42.65	357,135	57.35	117,385	18.85	387,225	62.18	108,885	17.48	9,280	1.49
Croatia	367,900	171,535	46.63	196,365	53.37	43,005	11.69	165,475	44.98	95,940	26.08	63,475	17.25
Greece	362,245	164,965	45.54	197,280	54.46	43,995	12.15	145,335	40.12	113,830	31.42	59,085	16.31
Bulgaria	310,415	142,270	45.83	168,140	54.17	70,925	22.85	170,770	55.01	62,610	20.17	6,105	1.97
Hungary	207,025	85,215	41.16	121,810	58.84	26,615	12.86	121,595	58.73	51,855	25.05	6,955	3.36
Austria	191,305	92,160	48.17	99,145	51.83	10,480	5.48	61,270	32.03	68,860	35.99	50,690	26.50
Spain	178,010	85,645	48.11	92,365	51.89	22,320	12.54	90,010	50.56	45,345	25.47	20,335	11.42
Netherlands	154,630	67,900	43.91	86,730	56.09	17,850	11.54	44,675	28.89	57,655	37.29	34,455	22.28

Notes: Total excludes German citizens. Percentages are expressed relative to immigration stocks by citizenship country, e.g. 45.33% of immigrants who are of Polish citizenship are female; 54.05% male.

Source: Destatis, Statistisches Bundesamt.

E.1.4 Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, citizenship country, socio-demographic characteristics, Germany, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, citizenship country, socio-demographic characteristics, Germany, 2017													
Immigration country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		Under 20		20-45		45-65		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total, excluding German citizens	10,623,940	4,881,760	45.95	5,742,180	54.05	1,739,060	16.37	5,365,175	50.50	2,550,785	24.01	968,925	9.12
Turkey	1,483,515	718,580	48.44	764,935	51.56	104,520	7.05	681,295	45.92	456,020	30.74	241,680	16.29
Syria	698,950	269,990	38.63	428,960	61.37	285,050	40.78	344,280	49.26	61,530	8.80	8,095	1.16
Afghanistan	251,640	85,625	34.03	166,015	65.97	110,375	43.86	116,530	46.31	19,050	7.57	5,680	2.26
Russian Federation	249,205	155,650	62.46	93,555	37.54	40,665	16.32	123,185	49.43	63,155	25.34	22,200	8.91
Iraq	237,365	96,710	40.74	140,655	59.26	92,600	39.01	117,405	49.46	23,785	10.02	3,575	1.51
Serbia (with/without Kosovo)	225,535	111,685	49.52	113,850	50.48	43,080	19.10	99,645	44.18	50,180	22.25	32,630	14.47
Kosovo	208,505	96,855	46.45	111,650	53.55	47,915	22.98	110,230	52.87	40,700	19.52	9,655	4.63
Bosnia and Herzegovina	180,950	85,320	47.15	95,630	52.85	19,490	10.77	83,420	46.10	50,430	27.87	27,605	15.26
Ukraine	138,045	88,005	63.75	50,040	36.25	15,705	11.38	66,645	48.28	32,270	23.38	23,425	16.97
China	136,460	72,130	52.86	64,330	47.14	14,450	10.59	103,680	75.98	16,810	12.32	1,520	1.11

Notes: Total excludes German citizens. Percentages are expressed relative to immigration stocks by citizenship country, e.g. 48.44% of immigrants of Turkish citizenship are female; 51.56% male.

Source: Destatis, Statistisches Bundesamt.



### E.1.5 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Germany, 2015

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Germany, 2015		
Immigration country	Birth country	
	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	100.00
<b>Poland</b>	186,300.72	12.71
<b>Romania</b>	90,554.53	6.18
<b>Germany</b>	71,209.90	4.86
<b>Bulgaria</b>	66,901.13	4.56
<b>Hungary</b>	56,522.04	3.86
<b>Italy</b>	43,801.59	2.99
<b>Greece</b>	35,223.05	2.40
<b>Austria</b>	25,717.26	1.75
<b>Slovenia</b>	23,679.73	1.62
<b>Spain</b>	22,377.72	1.53

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to total immigration stocks.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



#### E.1.6 Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, Germany, 2015

Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, Germany, 2015		
Immigration country	Birth country	
	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523,12	100,00
<b>India</b>	50,246,18	3,43
<b>Syria</b>	48,727,73	3,32
<b>Turkey</b>	47,287,59	3,23
<b>Kosovo</b>	38,608,52	2,63
<b>Russia</b>	36,583,51	2,50
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	33,749,06	2,30
<b>Ukraine</b>	31,808,10	2,17
<b>Iraq</b>	30,458,69	2,08
<b>Afghanistan</b>	28,126,77	1,92
<b>Serbia</b>	22,427,10	1,53

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to total immigration stocks.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.7 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, Germany, 2015

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, Germany, 2015															
Immigration country	Total	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		16-19		20-29		30-44		45-64		65+	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	1,465,523.12	663,081.80	45.25	802,441.32	54.75	29,913.05	2.04	500,195.69	34.13	725,192.30	49.48	197,353.99	13.47	12.868.09	0.88
Germany	71,209.90	28,770.99	40.40	42,438.91	59.60	-	0.00	14,022.22	19.69	49,514.60	69.53	4,370.25	6.14	3.302.83	4.64
Greece	35,223.05	20,370.17	57.83	14,852.88	42.17	2,542.87	7.22	5,664.10	16.08	21,975.82	62.39	5,040.26	14.31	-	0.00
Italy	43,801.59	19,355.81	44.19	24,445.78	55.81	-	0.00	13,481.91	30.78	23,899.41	54.56	6,420.27	14.66	-	0.00
Spain	22,377.72	11,203.84	50.07	11,173.88	49.93	-	0.00	10,815.12	48.33	11,242.11	50.24	320.49	1.43	-	0.00
Austria	25,717.26	11,547.66	44.90	14,169.60	55.10	-	0.00	11,241.30	43.71	14,475.96	56.29	-	0.00	-	0.00
Romania	90,554.53	43,025.94	47.51	47,528.59	52.49	413.45	0.46	38,995.12	43.06	46,143.14	50.96	5,002.82	5.52	-	0.00
Poland	186,300.72	88,885.02	47.71	97,415.70	52.29	4,153.32	2.23	48,159.47	25.85	92,833.76	49.83	40,833.22	21.92	320.95	0.17
Hungary	56,522.04	24,028.88	42.51	32,493.16	57.49	260.23	0.46	25,952.32	45.92	22,702.55	40.17	7,606.94	13.46	-	0.00
Bulgaria	66,901.13	32,344.02	48.35	34,557.11	51.65	3,538.67	5.29	18,916.20	28.27	31,497.18	47.08	12,949.08	19.36	-	0.00
Slovenia	23,679.73	8,397.07	35.46	15,282.66	64.54	-	0.00	12,812.86	54.11	10,418.18	44.00	448.69	1.89	-	0.00

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to immigration stocks by birth country, e.g. 40.40% of immigrants who were born in Germany are female; 59.60% male.

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel.

E.1.8 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, education with respect to high school, Germany, 2015

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, education with respect to high school, Germany, 2015									
Immigration country	Total	No answer		Less than high school		High school		More than high school	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	1,465,523.12	45,607.19	3.11	578,196.72	39.45	344,895.70	23.53	496,823.51	33.90
Germany	71,209.90	-	0.00	3,682.38	5.17	21,273.03	29.87	46,254.49	64.96
Greece	35,223.05	-	0.00	19,177.85	54.45	5,940.02	16.86	10,105.18	28.69
Italy	43,801.59	503.29	1.15	24,959.30	56.98	3,944.26	9.00	14,394.74	32.86
Spain	22,377.72	-	0.00	1,337.01	5.97	4,398.62	19.66	16,642.09	74.37
Austria	25,717.26	-	0.00	4,207.76	16.36	6,097.44	23.71	15,412.06	59.93
Romania	90,554.53	413.45	0.46	42,209.33	46.61	22,329.83	24.66	25,601.92	28.27
Poland	186,300.72	5,183.84	2.78	67,878.05	36.43	76,391.48	41.00	36,847.35	19.78
Hungary	56,522.04	-	0.00	18,094.95	32.01	27,689.89	48.99	10,737.20	19.00
Bulgaria	66,901.13	3,000.63	4.49	44,429.30	66.41	12,451.81	18.61	7,019.39	10.49
Slovenia	23,679.73	-	0.00	16,360.62	69.09	6,656.86	28.11	662.25	2.80

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to immigration stocks by birth country, e.g. 5.17% of immigrants who were born in Germany have less than high school education.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.

E.1.9 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, primary activity, Germany, 2015

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, primary activity, Germany, 2015					
Immigration country	Total	Working now		Not working now	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	1,021,963.95	69.73	443,559.17	30.27
<b>Germany</b>	71,209.90	61,713.17	86.66	9,496.73	13.34
<b>Greece</b>	35,223.05	21,975.57	62.39	13,247.48	37.61
<b>Italy</b>	43,801.59	36,394.21	83.09	7,407.38	16.91
<b>Spain</b>	22,377.72	19,174.86	85.69	3,202.86	14.31
<b>Austria</b>	25,717.26	22,849.66	88.85	2,867.60	11.15
<b>Romania</b>	90,554.53	71,395.40	78.84	19,159.13	21.16
<b>Poland</b>	186,300.72	143,360.05	76.95	42,940.67	23.05
<b>Hungary</b>	56,522.04	50,713.90	89.72	5,808.14	10.28
<b>Bulgaria</b>	66,901.13	41,953.19	62.71	24,947.94	37.29
<b>Slovenia</b>	23,679.73	22,038.69	93.07	1,641.04	6.93

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to immigration stocks by birth country, e.g. 86.66% of immigrants who were born in Germany are currently working.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.10 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015 (1/2)									
Immigration country	Total	Does not apply No answer		Family reasons: Partnership		Family reasons: Others		Economic reasons: Own	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	1,465,523.12	73,054.92	4.98	345,755.80	23.59	203,651.59	13.90	72,300.49	4.93
Germany	71,209.90	70,852.22	99.50	-	0.00	357.68	0.50	-	0.00
Greece	35,223.05	-	0.00	4,480.22	12.72	9,039.44	25.66	2,266.85	6.44
Italy	43,801.59	-	0.00	5,751.74	13.13	4,242.57	9.69	1,133.07	2.59
Spain	22,377.72	-	0.00	2,718.18	12.15	754.03	3.37	198.52	0.89
Austria	25,717.26	-	0.00	12,069.86	46.93	-	0.00	-	0.00
Romania	90,554.53	-	0.00	19,139.21	21.14	6,908.44	7.63	13,960.58	15.42
Poland	186,300.72	806.85	0.43	35,006.31	18.79	31,612.53	16.97	13,790.34	7.40
Hungary	56,522.04	-	0.00	10,890.35	19.27	1,877.89	3.32	2,704.95	4.79
Bulgaria	66,901.13	-	0.00	6,704.56	10.02	11,104.08	16.60	9,556.44	14.28
Slovenia	23,679.73	-	0.00	3,541.60	14.96	-	0.00	2,023.45	8.55

(continued)

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015 (2/2)								
Immigration country	Economic reasons: Children		Economic reasons: Others		Political reasons		Other reasons	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	404,539.73	27.60	56,808.75	3.88	165,389.39	11.29	144,022.45	9.83
Germany	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
Greece	14,862.06	42.19	3,620.11	10.28	-	0.00	954.37	2.71
Italy	19,972.97	45.60	591.67	1.35	-	0.00	12,109.57	27.65
Spain	9,188.44	41.06	2,597.31	11.61	-	0.00	6,921.24	30.93
Austria	13,647.40	53.07	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
Romania	41,639.53	45.98	4,917.86	5.43	961.68	1.06	3,027.23	3.34
Poland	86,515.96	46.44	10,517.24	5.65	3,231.39	1.73	4,820.10	2.59
Hungary	35,091.61	62.08	3,237.15	5.73	898.85	1.59	1,821.24	3.22
Bulgaria	30,422.76	45.47	1,328.88	1.99	-	0.00	7,784.41	11.64
Slovenia	11,402.17	48.15	6,712.51	28.35	-	0.00	-	0.00

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to immigration stocks by birth country, e.g. 12.72% of immigrants who were born in Greece immigrated to Germany for partnership reasons.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.

## E.1.11 Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, Germany, 2015

Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, Germany, 2015															
Birth country	Total	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		16-19		20-29		30-44		45-64		65+	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	1,465,523.12	663,081.80	45.25	802,441.32	54.75	29,913.05	2.04	500,195.69	34.13	725,192.30	49.48	197,353.99	13.47	12,868.09	0.88
Turkey	47,287.59	9,950.39	21.04	37,337.20	78.96	-	0.00	18,695.37	39.54	17,094.37	36.15	9,284.46	19.63	2,213.39	4.68
Russia	36,583.51	18,717.29	51.16	17,866.22	48.84	493.70	1.35	7,389.58	20.20	15,723.90	42.98	8,349.41	22.82	4,626.92	12.65
India	50,246.18	22,822.07	45.42	27,424.11	54.58	-	0.00	20,798.18	41.39	28,866.11	57.45	581.89	1.16	-	0.00
Afghanistan	28,126.77	10,402.62	36.98	17,724.15	63.02	2,259.22	8.03	12,048.23	42.84	11,336.85	40.31	2,027.32	7.21	455.15	1.62
Iraq	30,458.69	10,336.97	33.94	20,121.72	66.06	1,520.07	4.99	17,217.18	56.53	5,052.26	16.59	6,359.67	20.88	309.51	1.02
Syria	48,727.73	15,113.02	31.02	33,614.71	68.98	1,089.75	2.24	16,616.81	34.10	28,028.58	57.52	2,992.59	6.14	-	0.00
Kazakhstan	33,749.06	17,962.55	53.22	15,786.51	46.78	1,611.88	4.78	13,797.29	40.88	13,309.60	39.44	4,023.97	11.92	1,006.32	2.98
Ukraine	31,808.10	15,254.84	47.96	16,553.26	52.04	6,766.73	21.27	13,321.76	41.88	5,795.58	18.22	5,924.03	18.62	-	0.00
Kosovo	38,608.52	23,484.20	60.83	15,124.32	39.17	804.05	2.08	17,251.97	44.68	15,089.93	39.08	5,462.57	14.15	-	0.00
Serbia	22,427.10	8,141.49	36.30	14,285.61	63.70	1,212.74	5.41	7,709.54	34.38	10,377.64	46.27	3,127.18	13.94	-	0.00

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to immigration stocks by birth country, e.g. 21.04% of immigrants who were born in Turkey are female;78.96% male.

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel.





E.1.12 Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, birth country, education with respect to high school, Germany, 2015

Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, birth country, education with respect to high school, Germany, 2015									
Birth country	Total	No answer		Less than high school		High school		More than high school	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	45,607.19	3.11	578,196.72	39.45	344,895.70	23.53	496,823.51	33.90
<b>Turkey</b>	47,287.59	3,745.58	7.92	28,039.25	59.30	7,018.89	14.84	8,483.87	17.94
<b>Russia</b>	36,583.51	4,018.33	10.98	6,356.61	17.38	6,334.06	17.31	19,874.51	54.33
<b>India</b>	50,246.18	-	0.00	10,749.08	21.39	-	0.00	39,497.10	78.61
<b>Afghanistan</b>	28,126.77	7,678.80	27.30	12,063.64	42.89	4,160.80	14.79	4,223.53	15.02
<b>Iraq</b>	30,458.69	4,163.20	13.67	20,854.51	68.47	669.22	2.20	4,771.76	15.67
<b>Syria</b>	48,727.73	4,826.99	9.91	31,849.40	65.36	6,464.02	13.27	5,587.32	11.47
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	33,749.06	1,541.54	4.57	5,595.25	16.58	18,749.23	55.55	7,863.04	23.30
<b>Ukraine</b>	31,808.10	-	0.00	1,841.70	5.79	14,286.56	44.91	15,679.84	49.30
<b>Kosovo</b>	38,608.52	748.53	1.94	18,272.64	47.33	16,009.70	41.47	3,577.65	9.27
<b>Serbia</b>	22,427.10	1,628.68	7.26	6,117.05	27.28	5,937.04	26.47	8,744.33	38.99

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to immigration stocks by birth country, e.g. 59.30% of immigrants who were born in Turkey have less than high school education.

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.13 Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, birth country, primary activity, Germany, 2015

Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, birth country, primary activity, Germany, 2015					
Birth country	Total	Working now		Not working now	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	1,021,963.95	69.73	443,559.17	30.27
<b>Turkey</b>	47,287.59	30,897.29	65.34	16,390.30	34.66
<b>Russia</b>	36,583.51	20,854.72	57.01	15,728.79	42.99
<b>India</b>	50,246.18	30,205.17	60.11	20,041.01	39.89
<b>Afghanistan</b>	28,126.77	11,832.23	42.07	16,294.54	57.93
<b>Iraq</b>	30,458.69	10,895.36	35.77	19,563.33	64.23
<b>Syria</b>	48,727.73	13,608.68	27.93	35,119.05	72.07
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	33,749.06	21,297.08	63.10	12,451.98	36.90
<b>Ukraine</b>	31,808.10	18,947.25	59.57	12,860.85	40.43
<b>Kosovo</b>	38,608.52	20,753.84	53.75	17,854.68	46.25
<b>Serbia</b>	22,427.10	13,142.58	58.60	9,284.52	41.40

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to immigration stocks by birth country, e.g. 65.34% of immigrants who were born in Turkey are currently working.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.14 Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, birth country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015

Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, birth country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015 (1/2)									
Birth country	Total	Does not apply/No answer		Partnership		Other family reasons		Economic perspective: Own	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	73,054.92	4.98	345,755.80	23.59	203,651.59	13.90	72,300.49	4.93
<b>Turkey</b>	47,287.59	-	0.00	21,233.93	44.90	12,530.21	26.50	-	0.00
<b>Russia</b>	36,583.51	-	0.00	14,735.71	40.28	8,486.26	23.20	815.36	2.23
<b>India</b>	50,246.18	-	0.00	17,670.19	35.17	4,814.61	9.58	-	0.00
<b>Afghanistan</b>	28,126.77	-	0.00	3,761.15	13.37	2,866.01	10.19	-	0.00
<b>Iraq</b>	30,458.69	-	0.00	284.14	0.93	2,673.87	8.78	140.16	0.46
<b>Syria</b>	48,727.73	-	0.00	1,245.43	2.56	420.82	0.86	-	0.00
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	33,749.06	-	0.00	9,126.65	27.04	20,484.37	60.70	-	0.00
<b>Ukraine</b>	31,808.10	-	0.00	6,663.50	20.95	434.20	1.37	10,337.52	32.50
<b>Kosovo</b>	38,608.52	-	0.00	10,388.23	26.91	4,389.80	11.37	-	0.00
<b>Serbia</b>	22,427.10	426.41	1.90	4,636.04	20.67	4,602.91	20.52	574.81	2.56

(continued)

Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, birth country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015 (2/2)								
Birth country	Economic perspective: Children		Economic reasons: Others		Political reasons		Other reasons	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	404,539.73	27.60	56,808.75	3.88	165,389.39	11.29	144,022.45	9.83
Turkey	9,798.79	20.72	-	0.00	1,825.88	3.86	1,898.78	4.02
Russia	7,898.12	21.59	1,456.19	3.98	522.77	1.43	2,669.10	7.30
India	17,535.96	34.90	3,103.80	6.18	2,278.99	4.54	4,842.63	9.64
Afghanistan	280.63	1.00	-	0.00	19,170.21	68.16	2,048.77	7.28
Iraq	-	0.00	-	0.00	25,331.21	83.17	2,029.31	6.66
Syria	1,918.52	3.94	-	0.00	39,447.41	80.95	5,695.55	11.69
Kazakhstan	-	0.00	640.10	1.90	-	0.00	3,497.94	10.36
Ukraine	5,326.40	16.75	1,619.43	5.09	-	0.00	7,427.05	23.35
Kosovo	3,067.37	7.94	-	0.00	20,014.59	51.84	748.53	1.94
Serbia	4,187.87	18.67	2,558.76	11.41	3,467.64	15.46	1,972.66	8.80

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to immigration stocks by birth country, e.g. 44.90% of immigrants who were born in Turkey immigrated to Germany for partnership reasons.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.15 Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Germany, 2015

Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Germany, 2015		
Emigration country	Next residence country	
	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	100.00
<b>Poland</b>	171,984.77	11.74
<b>Romania</b>	81,557.17	5.57
<b>Bulgaria</b>	60,020.39	4.10
<b>Hungary</b>	58,898.95	4.02
<b>Italy</b>	48,835.38	3.33
<b>Spain</b>	48,045.12	3.28
<b>Greece</b>	44,242.12	3.02
<b>United Kingdom</b>	39,513.81	2.70
<b>Austria</b>	38,004.92	2.59
<b>Netherlands</b>	36,575.27	2.50

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to total emigration stocks.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.16 Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, Germany, 2015

Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, Germany, 2015		
Emigration country	Next residence country	
	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	100.00
<b>Turkey</b>	57,218.09	3.90
<b>Syria</b>	44,741.74	3.05
<b>Russia</b>	39,733.20	2.71
<b>India</b>	36,882.21	2.52
<b>Kosovo</b>	36,093.48	2.46
<b>Ukraine</b>	31,336.82	2.14
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	30,389.81	2.07
<b>Iraq</b>	26,440.65	1.80
<b>China</b>	24,768.87	1.69
<b>Serbia</b>	20,262.66	1.38

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to total emigration stocks.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



## E.1.17 Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Germany, 2015

Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Germany, 2015															
Next residence country	Total	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		16-19		20-29		30-44		45-64		65+	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	1,465,523.12	663,081.80	45.25	802,441.32	54.75	29,913.05	2.04	500,195.69	34.13	725,192.30	49.48	197,353.99	13.47	12,868.09	0.88
Greece	44,242.12	24,919.47	56.33	19,322.65	43.67	2,542.87	5.75	11,106.78	25.10	23,643.83	53.44	6,948.64	15.71	-	0.00
Italy	48,835.38	19,393.00	39.71	29,442.38	60.29	-	0.00	9,094.86	18.62	29,330.95	60.06	10,409.57	21.32	-	0.00
Spain	48,045.12	24,762.27	51.54	23,282.85	48.46	187.29	0.39	22,438.51	46.70	23,573.65	49.07	1,845.67	3.84	-	0.00
Austria	38,004.92	16,227.77	42.70	21,777.15	57.30	-	0.00	16,206.28	42.64	21,443.57	56.42	355.07	0.93	-	0.00
UK	39,513.81	20,760.13	52.54	18,753.68	47.46	-	0.00	8,191.96	20.73	27,634.35	69.94	3,378.12	8.55	309.38	0.78
Romania	81,557.17	40,921.79	50.18	40,635.38	49.82	413.45	0.51	35,764.33	43.85	40,532.40	49.70	4,846.99	5.94	-	0.00
Poland	171,984.77	83,407.64	48.50	88,577.13	51.50	4,153.32	2.41	46,254.36	26.89	84,733.89	49.27	36,164.57	21.03	678.63	0.39
Hungary	58,898.95	23,130.03	39.27	35,768.92	60.73	260.23	0.44	25,952.32	44.06	24,024.06	40.79	8,662.34	14.71	-	0.00
Bulgaria	60,020.39	28,550.63	47.57	31,469.76	52.43	3,538.67	5.90	17,719.99	29.52	29,383.94	48.96	9,377.79	15.62	-	0.00
Netherlands	36,575.27	10,450.81	28.57	26,124.46	71.43	-	0.00	7,086.87	19.38	23,178.28	63.37	6,310.12	17.25	-	0.00

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to emigration stocks by next residence country, e.g. 56.33% of emigrants from Germany who are heading to Greece are female; 43.67% male.

Source: German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.18 Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, education with respect to high school, Germany, 2015

Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, education with respect to high school, Germany, 2015									
Next residence country	Total	No answer		Less than high school		High school		More than high school	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	1,465,523.12	45,607.19	3.11	578,196.72	39.45	344,895.70	23.53	496,823.51	33.90
Greece	44,242.12	1,873.70	4.24	23,622.82	53.39	9,276.74	20.97	9,468.86	21.40
Italy	48,835.38	1,991.75	4.08	32,779.17	67.12	5,602.37	11.47	8,462.09	17.33
Spain	48,045.12	-	0.00	7,618.36	15.86	7,439.95	15.49	32,986.81	68.66
Austria	38,004.92	-	0.00	8,125.59	21.38	9,323.43	24.53	20,555.90	54.09
UK	39,513.81	-	0.00	2,640.67	6.68	2,208.69	5.59	34,664.45	87.73
Romania	81,557.17	413.45	0.51	38,799.48	47.57	21,615.15	26.50	20,729.09	25.42
Poland	171,984.77	5,183.84	3.01	60,981.80	35.46	68,824.30	40.02	36,994.83	21.51
Hungary	58,898.95	-	0.00	19,999.10	33.95	27,846.44	47.28	11,053.41	18.77
Bulgaria	60,020.39	3,000.63	5.00	39,764.34	66.25	11,900.02	19.83	5,355.40	8.92
Netherlands	36,575.27	-	0.00	15,533.46	42.47	5,983.81	16.36	15,058.00	41.17

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to emigration stocks by next residence country, e.g. 53.39% of emigrants from Germany who are heading to Greece have less than high school education.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.19 Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, primary activity, Germany, 2015

Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, primary activity, Germany, 2015					
Next residence country	Total	Working now		Not working now	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	1,021,963.95	69.73	443,559.17	30.27
<b>Greece</b>	44,242.12	24,119.33	54.52	20,122.79	45.48
<b>Italy</b>	48,835.38	39,719.10	81.33	9,116.28	18.67
<b>Spain</b>	48,045.12	39,626.41	82.48	8,418.71	17.52
<b>Austria</b>	38,004.92	34,594.15	91.03	3,410.77	8.97
<b>UK</b>	39,513.81	37,001.55	93.64	2,512.26	6.36
<b>Romania</b>	81,557.17	62,734.91	76.92	18,822.26	23.08
<b>Poland</b>	171,984.77	127,677.78	74.24	44,306.99	25.76
<b>Hungary</b>	58,898.95	53,090.81	90.14	5,808.14	9.86
<b>Bulgaria</b>	60,020.39	36,014.43	60.00	24,005.96	40.00
<b>Netherlands</b>	36,575.27	35,893.72	98.14	681.55	1.86

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to emigration stocks by next residence country, e.g. 54.52% of emigrants from Germany who are heading to Greece are currently working.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.20 Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015

Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015 (1/2)									
Next residence country	Total	Does not apply No answer		Family reasons: Partnership		Family reasons: Others		Economic reasons: Own	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	73,054.92	4.98	345,755.80	23.59	203,651.59	13.90	72,300.49	4.93
<b>Greece</b>	44,242.12	891.67	2.02	7,003.58	15.83	9,039.44	20.43	3,499.67	7.91
<b>Italy</b>	48,835.38	2,530.14	5.18	3,479.89	7.13	3,282.06	6.72	2,415.97	4.95
<b>Spain</b>	48,045.12	7,150.37	14.88	6,579.74	13.69	4,834.77	10.06	266.31	0.55
<b>Austria</b>	38,004.92	1,156.04	3.04	16,445.15	43.27	-	0.00	-	0.00
<b>UK</b>	39,513.81	6,395.80	16.19	16,543.15	41.87	3,321.27	8.41	645.07	1.63
<b>Romania</b>	81,557.17	1,148.92	1.41	16,924.96	20.75	6,301.11	7.73	13,432.49	16.47
<b>Poland</b>	171,984.77	4,475.50	2.60	32,908.51	19.13	24,446.62	14.21	13,790.34	8.02
<b>Hungary</b>	58,898.95	-	0.00	10,890.35	18.49	1,877.89	3.19	2,704.95	4.59
<b>Bulgaria</b>	60,020.39	-	0.00	5,327.44	8.88	10,675.15	17.79	9,146.55	15.24
<b>Netherlands</b>	36,575.27	694.70	1.90	9,882.85	27.02	5,901.00	16.13	-	0.00

(continued)

Emigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015 (1/2)								
Next residence country	Economic reasons: Children		Economic reasons: Others		Political reasons		Other reasons	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	404,539.73	27.60	56,808.75	3.88	165,389.39	11.29	144,022.45	9.83
Greece	17,541.51	39.65	3,279.58	7.41	2,032.30	4.59	954.37	2.16
Italy	28,398.00	58.15	1,599.68	3.28	-	0.00	7,129.64	14.60
Spain	15,995.76	33.29	4,041.00	8.41	-	0.00	9,177.17	19.10
Austria	16,211.61	42.66	-	0.00	-	0.00	4,192.12	11.03
UK	8,162.19	20.66	-	0.00	447.28	1.13	3,999.05	10.12
Romania	35,003.08	42.92	4,757.70	5.83	961.68	1.18	3,027.23	3.71
Poland	78,532.40	45.66	10,160.04	5.91	3,231.39	1.88	4,439.97	2.58
Hungary	38,367.37	65.14	3,237.15	5.50	-	0.00	1,821.24	3.09
Bulgaria	25,973.45	43.27	1,328.88	2.21	-	0.00	7,568.92	12.61
Netherlands	11,385.15	31.13	357.20	0.98	-	0.00	8,354.37	22.84

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to emigration stocks by next residence country, e.g. 15.83% of emigrants from Germany who are heading to Greece immigrated to Germany for partnership reasons.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.

E.1.21 Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Germany, 2015

Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Germany, 2015															
Next residence country	Total	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		16-19		20-29		30-44		45-64		65+	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	1,465,523.12	663,081.80	45.25	802,441.32	54.75	29,913.05	2.04	500,195.69	34.13	725,192.30	49.48	197,353.99	13.47	12,868.09	0.88
Turkey	57,218.09	13,759.61	24.05	43,458.48	75.95	-	0.00	22,279.22	38.94	22,890.05	40.00	9,835.43	17.19	2,213.39	3.87
Syria	44,741.74	16,391.25	36.64	28,350.49	63.36	1,089.75	2.44	16,940.08	37.86	23,239.47	51.94	3,472.44	7.76	-	0.00
Russia	39,733.20	21,208.20	53.38	18,525.00	46.62	1,632.46	4.11	9,216.91	23.20	17,448.69	43.91	6,808.22	17.13	4,626.92	11.64
India	36,882.21	18,838.24	51.08	18,043.97	48.92	-	0.00	19,004.86	51.53	17,295.46	46.89	581.89	1.58	-	0.00
Iraq	26,440.65	9,147.88	34.60	17,292.77	65.40	1,520.07	5.75	14,543.31	55.00	4,552.38	17.22	5,515.38	20.86	309.51	1.17
China	24,768.87	6,904.46	27.88	17,864.41	72.12	-	0.00	7,930.11	32.02	16,595.15	67.00	243.61	0.98	-	0.00
Kazakhstan	30,389.81	15,647.64	51.49	14,742.17	48.51	473.12	1.56	11,969.96	39.39	12,916.44	42.50	4,023.97	13.24	1,006.32	3.31
Ukraine	31,336.82	14,783.56	47.18	16,553.26	52.82	6,766.73	21.59	13,321.76	42.51	5,324.30	16.99	5,924.03	18.90	-	0.00
Kosovo	36,093.48	23,300.51	64.56	12,792.97	35.44	804.05	2.23	17,068.28	47.29	12,758.58	35.35	5,462.57	15.13	-	0.00
Serbia	20,262.66	7,185.20	35.46	13,077.46	64.54	1,212.74	5.99	8,331.44	41.12	8,140.64	40.18	2,577.84	12.72	-	0.00

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to emigration stocks by next residence country, e.g. 24.05% of emigrants from Germany who are heading to Turkey are female; 75.95% male.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.

E.1.22 Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, education with respect to high school, Germany, 2015

Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, education with respect to high school, Germany, 2015									
Next residence country	Total	No answer		Less than high school		High school		More than high school	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	45,607.19	3.11	578,196.72	39.45	344,895.70	23.53	496,823.51	33.90
<b>Turkey</b>	57,218.09	3,745.58	6.55	34,568.33	60.42	7,018.89	12.27	11,885.29	20.77
<b>Syria</b>	44,741.74	4,826.99	10.79	29,080.61	65.00	6,201.77	13.86	4,632.37	10.35
<b>Russia</b>	39,733.20	4,018.33	10.11	4,613.49	11.61	7,603.18	19.14	23,498.20	59.14
<b>India</b>	36,882.21	-	0.00	11,108.00	30.12	-	0.00	25,774.21	69.88
<b>Iraq</b>	26,440.65	4,163.20	15.75	18,529.24	70.08	669.22	2.53	3,078.99	11.64
<b>China</b>	24,768.87	2,555.18	10.32	4,517.34	18.24	-	0.00	17,696.35	71.45
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	30,389.81	1,541.54	5.07	6,837.38	22.50	16,566.13	54.51	5,444.76	17.92
<b>Ukraine</b>	31,336.82	-	0.00	1,841.70	5.88	14,286.56	45.59	15,208.56	48.53
<b>Kosovo</b>	36,093.48	748.53	2.07	16,650.10	46.13	15,117.20	41.88	3,577.65	9.91
<b>Serbia</b>	20,262.66	1,628.68	8.04	6,941.27	34.26	5,387.70	26.59	6,305.01	31.12

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to emigration stocks by next residence country, e.g. 60.42% of emigrants from Germany who are heading to Turkey have less than high school education.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.23 Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, primary activity, German, 2015

Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, primary activity, Germany, 2015					
Next residence country	Total	Working now		Not working now	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	1,021,963.95	69.73	443,559.17	30.27
<b>Turkey</b>	57,218.09	37,412.11	65.39	19,805.98	34.61
<b>Syria</b>	44,741.74	10,407.00	23.26	34,334.74	76.74
<b>Russia</b>	39,733.20	24,196.23	60.90	15,536.97	39.10
<b>India</b>	36,882.21	19,452.08	52.74	17,430.13	47.26
<b>Iraq</b>	26,440.65	10,895.36	41.21	15,545.29	58.79
<b>China</b>	24,768.87	23,486.12	94.82	1,282.75	5.18
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	30,389.81	20,296.69	66.79	10,093.12	33.21
<b>Ukraine</b>	31,336.82	18,717.40	59.73	12,619.42	40.27
<b>Kosovo</b>	36,093.48	18,422.49	51.04	17,670.99	48.96
<b>Serbia</b>	20,262.66	11,359.62	56.06	8,903.04	43.94

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to emigration stocks by next residence country, e.g. 65.39% of emigrants from Germany who are heading to Turkey are currently working.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.



E.1.24 Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015

Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015 (1/2)									
Next residence country	Total	Does not apply No answer		Family reasons: Partnership		Family reasons: Others		Economic reasons: Own	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	1,465,523.12	73,054.92	4.98	345,755.80	23.59	203,651.59	13.90	72,300.49	4.93
<b>Turkey</b>	57,218.09	2,804.85	4.90	21,575.54	37.71	12,959.14	22.65	-	0.00
<b>Syria</b>	44,741.74	0	0.00	1,354.71	3.03	3,094.69	6.92	-	0.00
<b>Russia</b>	39,733.20	0	0.00	15,197.60	38.25	10,116.86	25.46	815.36	2.05
<b>India</b>	36,882.21	0	0.00	15,766.19	42.75	4,814.61	13.05	-	0.00
<b>Iraq</b>	26,440.65	0	0.00	284.14	1.07	-	0.00	140.16	0.53
<b>China</b>	24,768.87	5,034.87	20.33	1,565.36	6.32	2,477.24	10.00	-	0.00
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	30,389.81	0	0.00	9,404.59	30.95	18,226.56	59.98	-	0.00
<b>Ukraine</b>	31,336.82	0	0.00	6,433.65	20.53	192.77	0.62	10,337.52	32.99
<b>Kosovo</b>	36,093.48	0	0.00	10,204.54	28.27	4,187.48	11.60	-	0.00
<b>Serbia</b>	20,262.66	426.41	2.10	5,497.17	27.13	5,427.13	26.78	-	0.00

(continued)

**Emigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, main reason to immigrate to Germany, Germany, 2015 (2/2)**

Next residence country	Economic reasons: Children		Economic reasons: Others		Political reasons		Other reasons	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	404,539.73	27.60	56,808.75	3.88	165,389.39	11.29	144,022.45	9.83
<b>Turkey</b>	9,798.79	17.13	-	0.00	5,208.50	9.10	4,871.27	8.51
<b>Syria</b>	1,918.52	4.29	-	0.00	35,435.27	79.20	2,938.55	6.57
<b>Russia</b>	8,076.93	20.33	446.70	1.12	522.77	1.32	4,556.98	11.47
<b>India</b>	8,686.87	23.55	3,103.80	8.42	2,278.99	6.18	2,231.75	6.05
<b>Iraq</b>	-	0.00	-	0.00	23,987.04	90.72	2,029.31	7.67
<b>China</b>	2,750.00	11.10	-	0.00	2,555.18	10.32	10,386.22	41.93
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	-	0.00	640.10	2.11	-	0.00	2,118.56	6.97
<b>Ukraine</b>	5,326.40	17.00	1,619.43	5.17	-	0.00	7,427.05	23.70
<b>Kosovo</b>	938.34	2.60	-	0.00	20,014.59	55.45	748.53	2.07
<b>Serbia</b>	2,777.40	13.71	694.25	3.43	3,467.64	17.11	1,972.66	9.74

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to emigration stocks by next residence country, e.g. 37.51% of emigrants from Germany who are heading to Turkey immigrated to Germany for partnership reasons.

*Source:* German Socio-Economic Panel.





## E.2 Italy

### E.2.1 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Italy, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Italy, 2017		
Immigration country	Citizenship country	
	Number	%
<b>Total, excluding Italian citizens</b>	5,144,440	100.00
<b>Romania</b>	1,190,091	23.13
<b>Poland</b>	95,727	1.86
<b>Bulgaria</b>	59,254	1.15
<b>Germany</b>	36,806	0.72
<b>France</b>	29,991	0.58
<b>United Kingdom</b>	28,168	0.55
<b>Spain</b>	24,870	0.48
<b>Croatia</b>	17,573	0.34
<b>Slovakia</b>	8,568	0.17
<b>Netherlands</b>	8,344	0.16

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to total immigration stocks.

*Source:* Istat.



### E.2.2 Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, Italy, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, Italy, 2017		
Immigration country	Citizenship country	
	Number	%
<b>Total, excluding Italian citizens</b>	5,144,440	100.00
<b>Albania</b>	440,465	8.56
<b>Morocco</b>	416,531	8.10
<b>China</b>	290,681	5.65
<b>Ukraine</b>	237,047	4.61
<b>Philippines</b>	167,859	3.26
<b>India</b>	151,791	2.95
<b>Bangladesh</b>	131,967	2.57
<b>Moldova</b>	131,814	2.56
<b>Egypt</b>	119,513	2.32
<b>Pakistan</b>	114,198	2.22

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to total immigration stocks.

*Source:* Istat.



### E.2.3 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2017					
Citizenship country	All	Gender			
		Female		Male	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total, excluding Italian citizens</b>	5,144,440	2,672,718	51.95	2,471,722	48.05
<b>Romania</b>	1,190,091	684,130	57.49	505,961	42.51
<b>Poland</b>	95,727	70,487	73.63	25,240	26.37
<b>Bulgaria</b>	59,254	37,359	63.05	21,895	36.95
<b>Germany</b>	36,806	22,993	62.47	13,813	37.53
<b>France</b>	29,991	18,339	61.15	11,652	38.85
<b>United Kingdom</b>	28,168	15,452	54.86	12,716	45.14
<b>Spain</b>	24,870	16,857	67.78	8,013	32.22
<b>Croatia</b>	17,573	8,789	50.01	8,784	49.99
<b>Slovakia</b>	8,568	6,301	73.54	2,267	26.46
<b>Netherlands</b>	8,344	4,670	55.97	3,674	44.03

*Notes:* Percentage are expressed relative to immigration stocks by citizenship country, e.g. 57.49% immigrants to Italy who have Romanian citizenship are female; 42.51% male.

*Source:* Istat.

#### E.2.4 Immigration stocks, top 10 third country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 third country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2017					
Citizenship country	All	Gender			
		Female		Male	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total, excluding Italian citizens</b>	5,144,440	2,672,718	51.95	2,471,722	48.05
<b>Albania</b>	440,465	215,362	48.89	225,103	51.11
<b>Morocco</b>	416,531	194,599	46.72	221,932	53.28
<b>China</b>	290,681	144,231	49.62	146,450	50.38
<b>Ukraine</b>	237,047	184,780	77.95	52,267	22.05
<b>Philippines</b>	167,859	95,260	56.75	72,599	43.25
<b>India</b>	151,791	62,042	40.87	89,749	59.13
<b>Bangladesh</b>	131,967	35,543	26.93	96,424	73.07
<b>Moldova</b>	131,814	87,505	66.39	44,309	33.61
<b>Egypt</b>	119,513	39,119	32.73	80,394	67.27
<b>Pakistan</b>	114,198	34,705	30.39	79,493	69.61

*Notes:* Percentage are expressed relative to immigration stocks by citizenship country, e.g. 48.89% immigrants to Italy who have Albanian citizenship are female; 51.11% male.

*Source:* Istat.

### E.2.5 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, Italy, 2016

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, Italy, 2016				
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Previous residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	300,823	100.00	300,823	100.00
<b>Romania</b>	45,238	15.04	42,248	14.04
<b>Italy</b>	37,894	12.60	.	.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	2,760	0.92	2,766	0.92
<b>Poland</b>	2,424	0.81	2,547	0.85
<b>Spain</b>	2,075	0.69	3,411	1.13
<b>France</b>	1,777	0.59	4,016	1.34
<b>United Kingdom</b>	1,712	0.57	5,127	1.70
<b>Germany</b>	1,528	0.51	6,348	2.11
<b>Croatia</b>	694	0.23	724	0.24
<b>Hungary</b>	619	0.21	698	0.23
<b>Belgium</b>	359	0.12	1,191	0.40
<b>Netherlands</b>	476	0.16	946	0.31

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total inflows.

Source: Istat.



### E.2.6 Inflows, top third country origin, Italy, 2016

Inflows, top third country origin, Italy, 2016				
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Previous residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	300,823	100.00	300,823	100.00
<b>Pakistan</b>	14,735	4.90	14,722	4.89
<b>Nigeria</b>	14,729	4.90	15,006	4.99
<b>Morocco</b>	14,651	4.87	14,791	4.92
<b>Albania</b>	12,966	4.31	12,979	4.31
<b>China</b>	12,366	4.11	13,110	4.36
<b>Bangladesh</b>	10,733	3.57	10,769	3.58
<b>Brazil</b>	10,495	3.49	15,103	5.02
<b>India</b>	9,980	3.32	10,063	3.35
<b>Ukraine</b>	8,740	2.91	8,797	2.92
<b>Senegal</b>	8,524	2.83	8,579	2.85

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total inflows.

Source: Istat.



E.2.7 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016													
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		0 - 17		18-39		40-64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	300.823	131,732	43.79	169,091	56.21	48,806	16.22	180,306	59.94	59,633	19.82	12,078	4.01
Romania	45.238	28,498	63.00	16,740	37.00	6,497	14.36	23,691	52.37	14,113	31.20	937	2.07
Italy	37.894	16,151	42.62	21,743	57.38	7,847	20.71	14,639	38.63	11,091	29.27	4,317	11.39
Bulgaria	2.760	1,746	63.26	1,014	36.74	433	15.69	1,200	43.48	1,020	36.96	107	3.88
Poland	2.424	1,782	73.51	642	26.49	302	12.46	1,045	43.11	982	40.51	95	3.92
Spain	2.075	1,191	57.40	884	42.60	272	13.11	1,327	63.95	417	20.10	59	2.84
France	1.777	908	51.10	869	48.90	298	16.77	826	46.48	489	27.52	164	9.23
United Kingdom	1.712	851	49.71	861	50.29	193	11.27	676	39.49	692	40.42	151	8.82
Germany	1.528	860	56.28	668	43.72	171	11.19	667	43.65	518	33.90	172	11.26
Croatia	694	331	47.69	363	52.31	92	13.26	351	50.58	223	32.13	28	4.03
Hungary	619	371	59.94	248	40.06	127	20.52	342	55.25	140	22.62	10	1.62
Belgium	359	175	48.75	184	51.25	43	11.98	132	36.77	136	37.88	48	13.37
Netherlands	476	240	50.42	236	49.58	74	15.55	183	38.45	165	34.66	54	11.34

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to inflows by citizenship country, e.g. 63.00% immigrants to Italy who have Romanian citizenship are female; 37.00% male.

Source: Istat.

E.2.8 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016													
Previous residence country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		0 - 17		18-39		40-64		65 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	300,823	131,732	43.79	169,091	56.21	48,806	16.22	180,306	59.94	59,633	19.82	12,078	4.01
Romania	42,248	26,467	62.65	15,781	37.35	6,032	14.28	21,840	51.69	13,409	31.74	967	2.29
Bulgaria	2,766	1,722	62.26	1,044	37.74	469	16.96	1,162	42.01	1,022	36.95	113	4.09
Poland	2,547	1,800	70.67	747	29.33	377	14.80	1,064	41.77	1,002	39.34	104	4.08
Spain	3,411	1,789	52.45	1,622	47.55	566	16.59	1,847	54.15	849	24.89	149	4.37
France	4,016	1,910	47.56	2,106	52.44	688	17.13	1,721	42.85	1,122	27.94	485	12.08
United Kingdom	5,127	2,377	46.36	2,750	53.64	662	12.91	2,807	54.75	1,364	26.60	294	5.73
Germany	6,348	2,913	45.89	3,435	54.11	1,058	16.67	2,662	41.93	1,773	27.93	855	13.47
Croatia	724	325	44.89	399	55.11	90	12.43	353	48.76	242	33.43	39	5.39
Hungary	698	396	56.73	302	43.27	145	20.77	370	53.01	163	23.35	20	2.87
Belgium	1,191	572	48.03	619	51.97	223	18.72	431	36.19	379	31.82	158	13.27
Netherlands	946	458	48.41	488	51.59	165	17.44	411	43.45	300	31.71	70	7.40

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to inflows by previous country of residence, e.g. 62.65% immigrants to Italy who previously lived in Romania are female; 37.35% male.

Source: Istat.



E.2.9 Inflows, top 10 third origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016

Inflows, top 10 third origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016													
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		0 - 17		18-39		40-64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	300,823	131,732	43.79	169,091	56.21	48,806	16.22	180,306	59.94	59,633	19.82	12,078	4.01
Pakistan	14,735	2,556	17.35	12,179	82.65	2,087	14.16	11,102	75.34	1,480	10.04	66	0.45
Nigeria	14,729	3,161	21.46	11,568	78.54	988	6.71	13,147	89.26	543	3.69	51	0.35
Morocco	14,651	7,870	53.72	6,781	46.28	2,701	18.44	7,677	52.40	2,899	19.79	1,374	9.38
Albania	12,966	7,218	55.67	5,748	44.33	2,482	19.14	7,288	56.21	2,217	17.10	979	7.55
China	12,366	6,455	52.20	5,911	47.80	2,720	22.00	6,405	51.80	3,019	24.41	222	1.80
Bangladesh	10,733	2,038	18.99	8,695	81.01	1,261	11.75	8,736	81.39	706	6.58	30	0.28
Brazil	10,495	5,390	51.36	5,105	48.64	756	7.20	6,811	64.90	2,651	25.26	277	2.64
India	9,980	4,360	43.69	5,620	56.31	1,862	18.66	6,061	60.73	1,767	17.71	290	2.91
Ukraine	8,740	5,906	67.57	2,834	32.43	1,547	17.70	4,255	48.68	2,489	28.48	449	5.14
Senegal	8,524	1,628	19.10	6,896	80.90	1,594	18.70	6,235	73.15	658	7.72	37	0.43

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to inflows by citizenship country, e.g. 17.35% immigrants to Italy who have Pakistani citizenship are female; 82.65% male.

Source: Istat.



E.2.10 Inflows, top 10 third country origin, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016

Inflows, top 10 third country origin, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016													
Previous residence country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		0 - 17		18-39		40-64		65 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Total	300,823	131,732	43.79	169,091	56.21	48,806	16.22	180,306	59.94	59,633	19.82	12,078
Pakistan	14,722	2,556	17.36	12,166	82.64	2,100	14.26	11,076	75.23	1,475	10.02	71	0.48
Nigeria	15,006	3,169	21.12	11,837	78.88	1,000	6.66	13,303	88.65	620	4.13	83	0.55
Morocco	14,791	7,938	53.67	6,853	46.33	2,795	18.90	7,664	51.82	2,942	19.89	1,390	9.40
Albania	12,979	7,223	55.65	5,756	44.35	2,453	18.90	7,296	56.21	2,238	17.24	992	7.64
China	13,110	6,741	51.42	6,369	48.58	2,945	22.46	6,659	50.79	3,271	24.95	235	1.79
Bangladesh	10,769	2,055	19.08	8,714	80.92	1,274	11.83	8,733	81.09	721	6.70	41	0.38
Brazil	15,103	7,292	48.28	7,811	51.72	1,574	10.42	9,050	59.92	3,973	26.31	506	3.35
India	10,063	4,388	43.61	5,675	56.39	1,895	18.83	6,064	60.26	1,803	17.92	301	2.99
Ukraine	8,797	5,914	67.23	2,883	32.77	1,594	18.12	4,255	48.37	2,492	28.33	456	5.18
Senegal	8,579	1,670	19.47	6,909	80.53	1,640	19.12	6,216	72.46	675	7.87	48	0.56

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to inflows by previous country of residence, e.g. 17.36% immigrants to Italy who previously lived in Pakistan are female; 82.64% male.

Source: Istat.



E.2.11 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, Italy, 2016

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, Italy, 2016				
Emigration country	Citizenship country		Next residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	157,065	100.00	157,065	100.00
<b>Italy</b>	114,512	72.91	.	.
<b>Romania</b>	12,624	8.04	11,665	7.43
<b>Poland</b>	1,493	0.95	1,837	1.17
<b>Germany</b>	1,051	0.67	21,999	14.01
<b>Bulgaria</b>	745	0.47	983	0.63
<b>France</b>	716	0.46	12,655	8.06
<b>United Kingdom</b>	665	0.42	26,812	17.07
<b>Spain</b>	561	0.36	6,350	4.04
<b>Croatia</b>	310	0.20	447	0.28
<b>Slovakia</b>	277	0.18	372	0.24
<b>Belgium</b>	139	0.09	3,018	1.92
<b>Austria</b>	135	0.09	2,228	1.42
<b>Netherlands</b>	249	0.16	1,940	1.24
<b>Ireland</b>	60	0.04	1,932	1.23

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total outflows.

Source: Istat.



E.2.12 Outflows, top 10 third origin country, Italy, 2016

Outflows, top 10 third origin country, Italy, 2016				
Emigration country	Citizenship country		Next residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	157,065	100.00	157,065	100.00
<b>Morocco</b>	2,225	1.42	2,034	1.30
<b>China</b>	1,971	1.25	2,801	1.78
<b>Albania</b>	1,697	1.08	1,631	1.04
<b>Ukraine</b>	1,508	0.96	1,500	0.96
<b>India</b>	1,486	0.9	1,254	0.80
<b>Pakistan</b>	965	0.61	613	0.39
<b>Moldova</b>	917	0.58	1,389	0.88
<b>Bangladesh</b>	672	0.43	400	0.25
<b>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b>	666	0.42	469	0.30
<b>Tunisia</b>	564	0.36	913	0.58
<b>Switzerland</b>	226	0.14	12,060	7.68
<b>United States</b>	498	0.32	6,316	4.02
<b>Brazil</b>	514	0.33	5,231	3.33
<b>Australia</b>	57	0.04	2,495	1.59
<b>Canada</b>	42	0.03	1,376	0.88

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total outflows.

Source: Istat.



E.2.13 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016													
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		0 - 17		18-39		40-64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	157,065	73,819	47.00	83,246	53.00	29,345	18.68	79,036	50.32	40,851	26.01	7,833	4.99
Italy	114,512	50,249	43.88	64,263	56.12	22,315	19.49	60,788	53.08	26,578	23.21	4,831	4.22
Romania	12,624	7,568	59.95	5,056	40.05	1,949	15.44	5,370	42.54	4,865	38.54	440	3.49
Poland	1,493	1,031	69.06	462	30.94	158	10.58	539	36.10	702	47.02	94	6.30
Germany	1,051	563	53.57	488	46.43	154	14.65	335	31.87	411	39.11	151	14.37
Bulgaria	745	504	67.65	241	32.35	60	8.05	250	33.56	374	50.20	61	8.19
France	716	351	49.02	365	50.98	152	21.23	238	33.24	262	36.59	64	8.94
United Kingdom	665	338	50.83	327	49.17	105	15.79	192	28.87	276	41.50	92	13.83
Spain	561	331	59.00	230	41.00	77	13.73	285	50.80	164	29.23	35	6.24
Croatia	310	159	51.29	151	48.71	39	12.58	101	32.58	146	47.10	24	7.74
Slovakia	277	155	55.96	122	44.04	49	17.69	155	55.96	70	25.27	3	1.08

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to outflows by citizenship country, e.g. 43.88% emigrants from Italy who have Italian citizenship are female; 56.12% male.

Source: Istat.

E.2.14 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016														
Next country	residence	All	Gender				Age							
			Female		Male		0 - 17		18-39		40-64		65 and over	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total		157,065	73,819	47.00	83,246	53.00	29,345	18.68	79,036	50.32	40,851	26.01	7,833	4.99
Romania		11,665	6,801	58.30	4,864	41.70	1,817	15.58	4,501	38.59	4,780	40.98	567	4.86
Poland		1,837	1,084	59.01	753	40.99	244	13.28	647	35.22	812	44.20	134	7.29
Germany		21,999	10,034	45.61	11,965	54.39	4,290	19.50	12,284	55.84	4,686	21.30	739	3.36
France		12,655	6,064	47.92	6,591	52.08	3,662	28.94	5,516	43.59	3,102	24.51	375	2.96
United Kingdom		26,812	12,805	47.76	14,007	52.24	5,738	21.40	15,940	59.45	4,840	18.05	294	1.10
Spain		6,350	2,958	46.58	3,392	53.42	848	13.35	3,302	52.00	1,718	27.06	482	7.59
Belgium		3,018	1,480	49.04	1,538	50.96	648	21.47	1,624	53.81	632	20.94	114	3.78
Austria		2,228	1,035	46.45	1,193	53.55	320	14.36	1,387	62.25	430	19.30	91	4.08
Netherlands		1,940	846	43.61	1,094	56.39	227	11.70	1,355	69.85	320	16.49	38	1.96
Ireland		1,932	877	45.39	1,055	54.61	169	8.75	1,528	79.09	225	11.65	10	0.52

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to outflows by country of next residence, e.g. 58.30% emigrants from Italy were female and 41.70% male.

Source: Istat.

E.2.15 Outflows, top 10 third origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016

Outflows, top 10 third origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016													
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		0 - 17		18-39		40-64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	157,065	73819	47,00	83,246	53,00	29,345	18,68	79,036	50,32	40,851	26,01	7,833	4,99
Morocco	2,225	1,141	51,28	1,084	48,72	306	13,75	1,024	46,02	608	27,33	287	12,90
China	1,971	912	46,27	1059	53,73	662	33,59	762	38,66	492	24,96	55	2,79
Albania	1,697	801	47,20	896	52,80	244	14,38	678	39,95	335	19,74	440	25,93
Ukraine	1,508	1,163	77,12	345	22,88	133	8,82	406	26,92	748	49,60	221	14,66
India	1,486	703	47,31	783	52,69	218	14,67	739	49,73	419	28,20	110	7,40
Pakistan	965	361	37,41	604	62,59	174	18,03	561	58,13	208	21,55	22	2,28
Moldova	917	585	63,79	332	36,21	119	12,98	349	38,06	384	41,88	65	7,09
Bangladesh	672	414	61,61	258	38,39	75	11,16	478	71,13	108	16,07	11	1,64
Macedonia	666	358	53,75	308	46,25	132	19,82	327	49,10	170	25,53	37	5,56
Tunisia	564	231	40,96	333	59,04	138	24,47	263	46,63	126	22,34	37	6,56

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to outflows by citizenship country, e.g. 51.28% emigrants from Italy who have Moroccan citizenship are female; 48.72% male.

Source: Istat.

E.2.16 Outflows, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016

Outflows, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Italy, 2016														
Next country	residence	All	Gender				Age							
			Female		Male		0 - 17		18-39		40-64		65 and over	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total		157,065	73,819	47.00	83,246	53.00	29,345	18.68	79,036	50.32	40,851	26.01	7,833	4.99
Morocco		2,034	917	45.08	1,117	54.92	522	25.66	642	31.56	585	28.76	285	14.01
China		2,801	1,173	41.88	1,628	58.12	785	28.03	1,245	44.45	708	25.28	63	2.25
Albania		1,631	726	44.51	905	55.49	248	15.21	557	34.15	381	23.36	445	27.28
Ukraine		1,500	1,111	74.07	389	25.93	151	10.07	354	23.60	766	51.07	469	31.27
Moldova		1,389	871	62.71	518	37.29	166	11.95	519	37.37	622	44.78	82	5.90
Switzerland		12,060	5,278	43.76	6,782	56.24	1,990	16.50	6,380	52.90	3,221	26.71	229	1.90
United States		6,316	2,861	45.30	3,455	54.70	1,047	16.58	3,181	50.36	1,756	27.80	332	5.26
Brazil		5,231	2,288	43.74	2,943	56.26	336	6.42	2,764	52.84	1,832	35.02	299	5.72
Australia		2,495	1,076	43.13	1,419	56.87	268	10.74	1,759	70.50	383	15.35	85	3.41
Canada		1,376	625	45.42	751	54.58	255	18.53	656	47.67	343	24.93	122	8.87

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to outflows by country of next residence, e.g. 45.08% emigrants from Italy who are heading to Morocco are female; 54.92% male.

Source: Istat.



### E.3 Spain

#### E.3.1 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Spain, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Spain, 2017				
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total, foreigners</b>	4,464,997	100.00	6,087,568	100.00
<b>Romania</b>	679,682	15.22	604,875	9.94
<b>United Kingdom</b>	289,572	6.49	292,877	4.81
<b>Italy</b>	211,165	4.73	129,131	2.12
<b>Germany</b>	140,234	3.14	194,671	3.20
<b>Bulgaria</b>	126,324	2.83	118,122	1.94
<b>France</b>	104,176	2.33	206,194	3.39
<b>Portugal</b>	100,159	2.24	105,716	1.74
<b>Poland</b>	65,199	1.46	61,023	1.00
<b>Netherlands</b>	47,562	1.07	47,677	0.78
<b>Belgium</b>	34,394	0.77	47,063	0.77

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to total immigration stocks. In the first set of columns, 'Total' excludes Spanish citizens. In the second set of columns, 'Total' excludes individuals born in Spain.

*Source:* Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



### E.3.2 Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, Spain, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 third origin country, Spain, 2017				
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total, foreigners</b>	4,464,997	100.00	6,087,568	100.00
<b>Morocco</b>	669,629	15.00	704,089	11.57
<b>China</b>	179,448	4.02	162,854	2.68
<b>Colombia</b>	146,730	3.29	371,972	6.11
<b>Ecuador</b>	140,455	3.15	407,130	6.69
<b>Ukraine</b>	96,243	2.16	94,164	1.55
<b>Venezuela</b>	73,747	1.65	215,946	3.55
<b>Bolivia</b>	73,321	1.64	149,436	2.45
<b>Argentina</b>	71,966	1.61	257,162	4.22
<b>Russia</b>	71,824	1.61	86,112	1.41
<b>Brazil</b>	62,530	1.40	111,149	1.83
<b>Peru</b>	61,726	1.38	194,501	3.20
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	58,927	1.32	166,476	2.73
<b>Cuba</b>	48,999	1.10	141,630	2.33

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to total immigration stocks. In the first set of columns, 'Total' excludes Spanish citizens. In the second set of columns, 'Total' excludes individuals born in Spain.

*Source:* Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



E.3.3 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2017																	
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total, foreigners	4,464,997	2,244,382	50.27	2,220,614	49.73	659,738	14.78	484,824	10.86	1,895,685	42.46	888,708	19.90	159,341	3.57	376,702	8.44
Romania	679,682	341,822	50.29	337,860	49.71	105,940	15.59	68,873	10.13	342,853	50.44	135,464	19.93	16,547	2.43	10,006	1.47
United Kingdom	289,572	143,389	49.52	146,183	50.48	16,202	5.60	12,865	4.44	46,611	16.10	68,417	23.63	27,277	9.42	118,199	40.82
Italy	211,165	91,274	43.22	119,892	56.78	18,594	8.81	17,723	8.39	100,933	47.80	45,224	21.42	8,584	4.07	20,107	9.52
Germany	140,234	71,030	50.65	69,204	49.35	7,557	5.39	8,057	5.75	35,568	25.36	37,027	26.40	9,890	7.05	42,135	30.05
Bulgaria	126,324	62,610	49.56	63,714	50.44	16,315	12.92	12,990	10.28	53,410	42.28	33,210	26.29	5,643	4.47	4,756	3.76
France	104,176	51,763	49.69	52,413	50.31	8,662	8.31	7,818	7.50	37,965	36.44	24,605	23.62	5,593	5.37	19,535	18.75
Portugal	100,159	40,799	40.73	59,360	59.27	7,780	7.77	7,981	7.97	43,405	43.34	27,932	27.89	5,417	5.41	7,645	7.63
Poland	65,199	35,214	54.01	29,985	45.99	7,396	11.34	5,847	8.97	34,115	52.32	13,677	20.98	2,263	3.47	1,899	2.91
Netherlands	47,562	22,686	47.70	24,876	52.30	3,392	7.13	3,127	6.57	10,766	22.64	13,423	28.22	3,694	7.77	13,160	27.67
Belgium	34,394	16,680	48.50	17,713	51.50	2,146	6.24	1,809	5.26	8,102	23.56	8,922	25.94	3,312	9.63	10,103	29.37

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to immigration stocks by citizenship country, e.g. 50.29% of immigrants in Spain who have Romanian citizenship are female; 49.71% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

## E.3.4 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2017													
Birth country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total, foreigners</b>	6,087,568	3,154,283	51.82	2,933,284	48.18	324,347	5.33	722,825	11.87	2,670,912	43.87	1,570,584	25.80
<b>Romania</b>	604,875	306,709	50.71	298,167	49.29	26,464	4.38	69,065	11.42	345,396	57.10	136,911	22.63
<b>United Kingdom</b>	292,877	146,748	50.11	146,129	49.89	12,650	4.32	13,651	4.66	49,349	16.85	72,768	24.85
<b>Italy</b>	129,131	52,309	40.51	76,822	59.49	8,495	6.58	9,731	7.54	62,773	48.61	27,818	21.54
<b>Germany</b>	194,671	99,336	51.03	95,335	48.97	5,845	3.00	9,705	4.99	58,645	30.13	67,667	34.76
<b>Bulgaria</b>	118,122	58,810	49.79	59,311	50.21	5,516	4.67	13,480	11.41	54,283	45.96	34,076	28.85
<b>France</b>	206,194	106,071	51.44	100,123	48.56	7,910	3.84	9,775	4.74	64,063	31.07	89,512	43.41
<b>Portugal</b>	105,716	46,103	43.61	59,613	56.39	4,501	4.26	6,957	6.58	39,124	37.01	32,589	30.83
<b>Poland</b>	61,023	33,593	55.05	27,430	44.95	2,424	3.97	4,743	7.77	34,483	56.51	14,448	23.68
<b>Netherlands</b>	47,677	22,950	48.14	24,727	51.86	2,419	5.07	3,188	6.69	11,917	25.00	14,077	29.53
<b>Belgium</b>	47,063	23,197	49.29	23,866	50.71	2,460	5.23	2,627	5.58	12,285	26.10	16,318	34.67

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to immigration stocks by birth country, e.g. 50.71% of immigrants in Spain who were born in Romania are female; 49.29% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



E.3.5 Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2017													
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total, foreigners</b>	4,464,997	2,244,382	50.27	2,220,614	49.73	659,738	14.78	484,824	10.86	1,895,685	42.46	888,708	19.90
<b>Morocco</b>	669,629	309,519	46.22	360,110	53.78	191,778	28.64	77,973	11.64	270,968	40.47	101,924	15.22
<b>China</b>	179,448	89,786	50.03	89,662	49.97	42,799	23.85	25,687	14.31	69,141	38.53	34,258	19.09
<b>Colombia</b>	146,730	82,317	56.10	64,413	43.90	11,281	7.69	23,813	16.23	69,949	47.67	29,356	20.01
<b>Ecuador</b>	140,455	66,059	47.03	74,396	52.97	10,813	7.70	22,564	16.06	68,965	49.10	30,796	21.93
<b>Ukraine</b>	96,243	54,848	56.99	41,395	43.01	13,307	13.83	10,881	11.31	37,528	38.99	25,969	26.98
<b>Venezuela</b>	73,747	42,627	57.80	31,121	42.20	8,821	11.96	8,073	10.95	37,110	50.32	11,566	15.68
<b>Bolivia</b>	73,321	42,694	58.23	30,627	41.77	9,265	12.64	10,361	14.13	37,472	51.11	13,412	18.29
<b>Argentina</b>	71,966	37,171	51.65	34,796	48.35	5,354	7.44	7,588	10.54	34,031	47.29	15,252	21.19
<b>Russia</b>	71,824	47,236	65.77	24,589	34.24	11,482	15.99	7,011	9.76	29,322	40.82	16,499	22.97
<b>Brazil</b>	62,530	41,082	65.70	21,448	34.30	6,778	10.84	8,831	14.12	33,751	53.98	10,515	16.82

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to immigration stocks by citizenship country, e.g. 46.22% of immigrants in Spain who have Moroccan citizenship are female; 53.78% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



### E.3.6 Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2017															
Birth country	All	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total, foreigners</b>	6,087,568	3,154,283	51.82	2,933,284	48.18	324,347	5.33	722,825	11.87	2,670,912	43.87	1,570,584	25.80	259,225	4.26
<b>Morocco</b>	704,089	316,322	44.93	387,766	55.07	39,121	5.56	83,564	11.87	332,010	47.15	170,610	24.23	29,976	4.26
<b>China</b>	162,854	88,780	54.52	74,074	45.48	19,624	12.05	25,890	15.90	71,438	43.87	36,844	22.62	4,158	2.55
<b>Colombia</b>	371,972	218,931	58.86	153,041	41.14	13,096	3.52	60,439	16.25	161,564	43.43	103,540	27.84	14,836	3.99
<b>Ecuador</b>	407,130	217,124	53.33	190,005	46.67	7,089	1.74	78,376	19.25	190,640	46.83	108,171	26.57	12,505	3.07
<b>Venezuela</b>	215,946	116,829	54.10	99,117	45.90	14,989	6.94	24,917	11.54	100,496	46.54	58,282	26.99	8,649	4.01
<b>Argentina</b>	257,162	126,754	49.29	130,408	50.71	7,605	2.96	26,016	10.12	111,837	43.49	64,828	25.21	16,454	6.40
<b>Brazil</b>	111,149	70,645	63.56	40,504	36.44	6,784	6.10	13,438	12.09	56,596	50.92	27,305	24.57	3,482	3.13
<b>Peru</b>	194,501	109,296	56.19	85,204	43.81	8,548	4.39	24,267	12.48	82,112	42.22	56,439	29.02	9,081	4.67
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	166,476	101,218	60.80	65,259	39.20	9,670	5.81	29,690	17.83	75,934	45.61	38,940	23.39	5,484	3.29
<b>Cuba</b>	141,630	78,329	55.31	63,301	44.69	4,633	3.27	12,426	8.77	46,684	32.96	46,715	32.98	8,214	5.80

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to immigration stocks by birth country, e.g. 44.93% of immigrants in Spain who were born in Morocco are female; 55.07% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



E.3.7 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, Spain, 2016

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, Spain, 2016						
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Previous residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	414,746	100.00	414,746	100.00	414,746	100.00
<b>Spain</b>	62,572	15.09	33,820	8.15	.	.
<b>Romania</b>	28,629	6.90	27,329	6.59	27,860	6.72
<b>Italy</b>	21,666	5.22	15,450	3.73	18,526	4.47
<b>United Kingdom</b>	18,549	4.47	18,068	4.36	23,876	5.76
<b>France</b>	9,338	2.25	9,127	2.20	13,341	3.22
<b>Germany</b>	7,253	1.75	7,061	1.70	10,505	2.53
<b>Portugal</b>	5,949	1.43	4,280	1.03	5,257	1.27
<b>Bulgaria</b>	5,149	1.24	5,015	1.21	5,297	1.28
<b>Netherlands</b>	3,703	0.89	3,299	0.80	4,373	1.05
<b>Belgium</b>	2,965	0.71	3,026	0.73	4,511	1.09
<b>Poland</b>	2,614	0.63	2,566	0.62	2,445	0.59

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total inflows.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

E.3.8 Inflows, top 10 third origin, Spain, 2016

Inflows, top 10 third origin, Spain, 2016						
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Previous residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	414,746	100.00	414,746	100.00	414,746	100.00
<b>Morocco</b>	29,712	7.16	30,064	7.25	30,097	7.26
<b>Colombia</b>	22,594	5.45	25,202	6.08	24,844	5.99
<b>Venezuela</b>	18,508	4.46	30,517	7.36	31,553	7.61
<b>Honduras</b>	10,895	2.63	11,013	2.66	11,074	2.67
<b>China</b>	10,215	2.46	9,847	2.37	10,552	2.54
<b>Brazil</b>	9,715	2.34	11,459	2.76	11,954	2.88
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	8,058	1.94	9,723	2.34	9,709	2.34
<b>Peru</b>	7,954	1.92	9,557	2.30	9,711	2.34
<b>Paraguay</b>	7,169	1.73	7,356	1.77	7,500	1.81
<b>Ukraine</b>	6,875	1.66	6,902	1.66	6,835	1.65
<b>Ecuador</b>	6,763	1.63	11,200	2.70	12,349	2.98
<b>Argentina</b>	6,352	1.53	10,957	2.64	10,852	2.62
<b>USA</b>	5,918	1.43	6,241	1.50	9,942	2.40

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total inflows.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



E.3.9 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016																	
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	414,746	210,537	50.76	204,209	49.24	68,194	16.44	82,251	19.83	172,543	41.60	54,810	13.22	13,017	3.14	23,934	5.77
Spain	62,572	30,532	48.79	32,040	51.21	14,880	23.78	9,783	15.63	21,038	33.62	9,557	15.27	2,155	3.44	5,163	8.25
Romania	28,629	13,782	48.14	14,847	51.86	4,634	16.19	6,723	23.48	12,214	42.66	3,799	13.27	621	2.17	639	2.23
Italy	21,666	9,728	44.90	11,938	55.10	2,260	10.43	3,694	17.05	10,941	50.50	2,927	13.51	611	2.82	1,233	5.69
United Kingdom	18,549	8,568	46.19	9,981	53.81	1,886	10.17	1,404	7.57	4,679	25.23	5,156	27.80	2,018	10.88	3,406	18.36
France	9,338	4,550	48.73	4,788	51.27	1,294	13.86	1,751	18.75	3,531	37.81	1,346	14.41	482	5.16	935	10.01
Germany	7,253	3,623	49.95	3,630	50.05	734	10.12	1,074	14.81	2,426	33.45	1,530	21.09	458	6.31	1,031	14.21
Portugal	5,949	2,536	42.63	3,413	57.37	713	11.99	954	16.04	3,024	50.83	858	14.42	142	2.39	255	4.29
Bulgaria	5,149	2,610	50.69	2,539	49.31	832	16.16	898	17.44	2,171	42.16	827	16.06	178	3.46	244	4.74
Netherlands	3,703	1,694	45.75	2,009	54.25	445	12.02	441	11.91	1,055	28.49	861	23.25	288	7.78	614	16.58
Belgium	2,965	1,365	46.04	1,600	53.96	307	10.35	242	8.16	687	23.17	758	25.56	376	12.68	592	19.97
Poland	2,614	1,472	56.31	1,142	43.69	300	11.48	438	16.76	1,430	54.71	330	12.62	61	2.33	53	2.03

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to inflows by citizenship country, e.g. 48.79% of immigrants to Spain who have Spanish citizenship are female; 51,21% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

## E.3.10 Inflows, top 10 EU origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Inflows, top 10 EU origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016																	
Birth country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	414,746	210,537	50.76	204,209	49.24	68,194	16.44	82,251	19.83	172,542	41.60	54,810	13.22	13,016	3.14	23,933	5.77
Spain	33,820	15,934	47.11	17,886	52.89	10,310	30.48	2,018	5.97	11,398	33.70	4,556	13.47	1,438	4.25	4,101	12.13
Romania	27,329	13,150	48.12	14,180	51.89	3,654	13.37	6,642	24.30	12,016	43.97	3,754	13.74	618	2.26	646	2.36
Italy	15,450	6,602	42.73	8,848	57.27	1,694	10.96	2,674	17.31	7,585	49.09	2,089	13.52	433	2.80	974	6.30
United Kingdom	18,068	8,369	46.32	9,699	53.68	2,393	13.24	1,355	7.50	4,240	23.47	4,887	27.05	1,947	10.78	3,245	17.96
France	9,127	4,387	48.07	4,740	51.93	1,620	17.75	1,751	19.18	3,359	36.80	1,271	13.93	385	4.22	738	8.09
Germany	7,061	3,472	49.17	3,588	50.81	949	13.44	1,022	14.47	2,229	31.57	1,439	20.38	435	6.16	985	13.95
Portugal	4,280	1,757	41.05	2,523	58.95	534	12.48	657	15.35	2,051	47.92	672	15.70	123	2.87	245	5.72
Bulgaria	5,015	2,548	50.81	2,467	49.19	716	14.28	884	17.63	2,169	43.25	823	16.41	178	3.55	244	4.87
Netherlands	3,299	1,504	45.59	1,795	54.41	438	13.28	408	12.37	892	27.04	739	22.40	260	7.88	563	17.07
Belgium	3,026	1,375	45.44	1,651	54.56	447	14.77	265	8.76	679	22.44	733	24.22	345	11.40	556	18.37
Poland	2,566	1,474	57.44	1,092	42.56	269	10.48	429	16.72	1,405	54.75	332	12.94	63	2.46	69	2.69

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to inflows by birth country, e.g. 47,11% of immigrants to Spain who were born in Spain are female; 52,89% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

E.3.11 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016																	
Previous residence country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	414,746	210,537	50.76	204,209	49.24	68,194	16.44	82,251	19.83	172,542	41.60	54,810	13.22	13,016	3.14	23,933	5.77
Romania	27,860	13,290	47.70	14,570	52.30	4,506	16.17	6,608	23.72	11,765	42.23	3,719	13.35	618	2.22	644	2.31
Italy	18,526	8,300	44.80	10,226	55.20	1,946	10.50	3,295	17.79	9,199	49.65	2,625	14.17	492	2.66	968	5.23
United Kingdom	23,876	11,303	47.34	12,572	52.66	2,892	12.11	1,918	8.03	7,935	33.23	5,615	23.52	2,063	8.64	3,453	14.46
France	13,341	6,409	48.04	6,932	51.96	1,987	14.89	2,132	15.98	4,976	37.30	1,965	14.73	682	5.11	1,599	11.99
Germany	10,505	5,116	48.70	5,388	51.29	1,280	12.18	1,339	12.75	4,018	38.25	1,955	18.61	579	5.51	1,334	12.70
Portugal	5,257	2,148	40.86	3,110	59.16	631	12.00	839	15.96	2,591	49.29	830	15.79	125	2.38	240	4.57
Bulgaria	5,297	2,560	48.33	2,737	51.67	869	16.41	935	17.65	2,217	41.85	845	15.95	182	3.44	249	4.70
Netherlands	4,373	2,041	46.67	2,332	53.33	532	12.17	503	11.50	1,482	33.89	949	21.70	287	6.56	617	14.11
Belgium	4,511	2,050	45.44	2,460	54.53	608	13.48	411	9.11	1,237	27.42	1,056	23.41	469	10.40	729	16.16
Poland	2,445	1,344	54.97	1,100	44.99	314	12.84	428	17.51	1,275	52.15	321	13.13	58	2.37	50	2.04

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to inflows by previous country of residence, e.g. 47,70% of immigrants to Spain who were previously in Romania are female; 52,30% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

## E.3.12 Inflows, top 10 third origin, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Inflows, top 10 third origin, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016															
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	414,746	210,537	50.76	204,209	49.24	68,194	16.44	82,251	19.83	172,543	41.60	54,810	13.22	13,017	3.14
<b>Morocco</b>	29,712	12,910	43.45	16,802	56.55	5,164	17.38	6,777	22.81	13,554	45.62	2,541	8.55	638	2.15
<b>Colombia</b>	22,594	12,981	57.45	9,613	42.55	3,188	14.11	4,750	21.02	9,937	43.98	2,931	12.97	617	2.73
<b>Venezuela</b>	18,508	10,434	56.38	8,074	43.62	3,221	17.40	2,854	15.42	8,599	46.46	2,161	11.68	629	3.40
<b>Honduras</b>	10,895	8,029	73.69	2,866	26.31	1,635	15.01	3,157	28.98	5,079	46.62	798	7.32	84	0.77
<b>China</b>	10,215	5,547	54.30	4,668	45.70	1,949	19.08	3,022	29.58	3,622	35.46	1,177	11.52	192	1.88
<b>Brazil</b>	9,715	5,585	57.49	4,130	42.51	1,567	16.13	1,922	19.78	4,898	50.42	963	9.91	142	1.46
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	8,058	4,405	54.67	3,653	45.33	1,706	21.17	2,309	28.65	3,155	39.15	667	8.28	82	1.02
<b>Peru</b>	7,954	4,599	57.82	3,355	42.18	956	12.02	1,491	18.75	3,576	44.96	962	12.09	264	3.32
<b>Paraguay</b>	7,169	4,605	64.23	2,564	35.77	1,096	15.29	2,144	29.91	2,983	41.61	692	9.65	125	1.74
<b>Ukraine</b>	6,875	3,900	56.73	2,975	43.27	1,146	16.67	1,317	19.16	2,979	43.33	1,039	15.11	192	2.79
<b>Ecuador</b>	6,763	3,322	49.12	3,441	50.88	963	14.24	1,910	28.24	3,027	44.76	640	9.46	83	1.23
<b>Argentina</b>	6,352	3,416	53.78	2,936	46.22	907	14.28	1,067	16.80	3,030	47.70	691	10.88	187	2.94
<b>USA</b>	5,918	3,206	54.17	2,712	45.83	995	16.81	1,581	26.72	2,097	35.43	692	11.69	193	3.26

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to inflows by citizenship country, e.g. 43.45% of immigrants to Spain who have Moroccan citizenship are female; 56.55% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



## E.3.13 Inflows, top 10 third origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Inflows, top 10 third origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016																	
Birth country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	414,746	210,537	50.76	204,209	49.24	68,194	16.44	82,251	19.83	172,542	41.60	54,810	13.22	13,016	3.14	23,933	5.77
Morocco	30,064	13,003	43.25	17,061	56.75	4,693	15.61	6,890	22.92	13,788	45.86	2,786	9.27	703	2.34	1,204	4.00
Colombia	25,202	14,439	57.29	10,763	42.71	3,434	13.63	5,430	21.55	10,794	42.83	3,523	13.98	734	2.91	1,288	5.11
Venezuela	30,517	16,335	53.53	14,182	46.47	5,224	17.12	5,674	18.59	13,845	45.37	3,873	12.69	797	2.61	1,102	3.61
Honduras	11,013	8,108	73.62	2,904	26.37	1,601	14.54	3,211	29.16	5,145	46.72	814	7.39	89	0.81	151	1.37
China	9,847	5,398	54.82	4,448	45.17	1,500	15.23	2,999	30.46	3,678	37.35	1,201	12.20	203	2.06	264	2.68
Brazil	11,459	6,471	56.47	4,987	43.52	1,810	15.80	2,145	18.72	5,799	50.61	1,253	10.93	177	1.54	275	2.40
Dominican Republic	9,723	5,356	55.09	4,366	44.90	2,079	21.38	2,834	29.15	3,558	36.59	924	9.50	136	1.40	191	1.96
Peru	9,557	5,458	57.11	4,098	42.88	1,317	13.78	1,967	20.58	4,042	42.29	1,178	12.33	295	3.09	758	7.93
Paraguay	7,356	4,707	63.99	2,649	36.01	1,113	15.13	2,212	30.07	3,057	41.56	711	9.67	127	1.73	138	1.88
Ukraine	6,902	3,918	56.77	2,984	43.23	1,160	16.81	1,329	19.26	2,986	43.26	1,029	14.91	203	2.94	194	2.81
Ecuador	11,200	5,714	51.02	5,486	48.98	1,443	12.88	3,468	30.96	4,568	40.79	1,332	11.89	177	1.58	213	1.90
Argentina	10,957	5,647	51.54	5,310	48.46	1,315	12.00	1,768	16.14	5,442	49.67	1,213	11.07	357	3.26	863	7.88
USA	6,241	3,359	53.82	2,881	46.16	1,581	25.33	1,659	26.58	2,025	32.45	578	9.26	157	2.52	242	3.88

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to inflows by birth country, e.g. 43.25% of immigrants to Spain who were born in Morocco are female; 56.75% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

E.3.14 Inflows, top 10 third origin, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Inflows, top 10 third origin, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016															
Previous residence country	All	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	414,746	210,537	50.76	204,209	49.24	68,194	16.44	82,251	19.83	172,542	41.60	54,810	13.22	13,016	3.14
<b>Morocco</b>	30,097	13,342	44.33	16,755	55.67	5,656	18.79	6,858	22.79	13,178	43.79	2,634	8.75	666	2.21
<b>Colombia</b>	24,844	14,079	56.67	10,765	43.33	3,989	16.06	5,302	21.34	10,334	41.60	3,271	13.17	686	2.76
<b>Venezuela</b>	31,553	16,922	53.63	14,631	46.37	5,371	17.02	5,383	17.06	13,187	41.79	4,102	13.00	1,085	3.44
<b>Honduras</b>	11,074	8,130	73.42	2,944	26.58	1,669	15.07	3,209	28.98	5,136	46.38	816	7.37	91	0.82
<b>China</b>	10,552	5,637	53.42	4,916	46.59	2,110	20.00	2,949	27.95	3,815	36.15	1,218	11.54	195	1.85
<b>Brazil</b>	11,954	6,526	54.59	5,428	45.41	2,122	17.75	2,137	17.88	5,740	48.02	1,343	11.23	215	1.80
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	9,709	5,279	54.37	4,430	45.63	2,400	24.72	2,818	29.02	3,311	34.10	822	8.47	136	1.40
<b>Peru</b>	9,711	5,437	55.99	4,275	44.02	1,566	16.13	1,994	20.53	3,991	41.10	1,118	11.51	287	2.96
<b>Paraguay</b>	7,500	4,753	63.37	2,747	36.63	1,274	16.99	2,190	29.20	3,028	40.37	729	9.72	139	1.85
<b>Ukraine</b>	6,835	3,847	56.28	2,988	43.72	1,205	17.63	1,298	18.99	2,923	42.77	1,014	14.84	195	2.85
<b>Ecuador</b>	12,349	6,219	50.36	6,130	49.64	2,677	21.68	3,450	27.94	4,534	36.72	1,279	10.36	179	1.45
<b>Argentina</b>	10,852	5,685	52.39	5,166	47.60	1,468	13.53	1,724	15.89	5,138	47.35	1,178	10.86	342	3.15
<b>USA</b>	9,942	5,242	52.73	4,700	47.27	1,890	19.01	1,978	19.90	3,621	36.42	1,442	14.50	318	3.20

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to inflows by previous country of residence, e.g. 44.33% of immigrants to Spain who were previously in Morocco are female; 55.67% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



E.3.15 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, Spain, 2016

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, Spain, 2016						
Emigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Next residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	327,325	100.00	327,325	100.00	327,325	100.00
Spain	89,825	27.44	69,212	21.14	.	.
Romania	46,328	14.15	42,495	12.98	43,510	13.29
United Kingdom	19,621	5.99	19,000	5.80	37,130	11.34
Italy	9,436	2.88	5,561	1.70	7,924	2.42
Germany	7,345	2.24	7,276	2.22	22,416	6.85
Bulgaria	8,515	2.60	8,088	2.47	7,948	2.43
France	6,695	2.05	6,471	1.98	23,598	7.21
Portugal	6,249	1.91	5,595	1.71	7,375	2.25
Poland	3,371	1.03	3,141	0.96	3,196	0.98
Netherlands	2,702	0.83	2,465	0.75	4,841	1.48
Belgium	1,440	0.44	1,493	0.46	5,759	1.76

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total outflows.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



E.3.16 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, Spain, 2016

Outflows, top 10 third country origin, Spain, 2016						
Emigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Next residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	327,325	100.00	327,325	100.00	327,325	100.00
Morocco	23,364	7.14	25,482	7.78	18,341	5.60
Ecuador	7,291	2.23	12,153	3.71	11,561	3.53
Colombia	6,274	1.92	10,521	3.21	9,235	2.82
China	7,291	2.23	6,555	2.00	7,314	2.23
Brazil	4,271	1.30	5,144	1.57	4,987	1.52
Russia	3,847	1.18	3,882	1.19	3,506	1.07
Bolivia	4,395	1.34	5,436	1.66	5,937	1.81
Pakistan	5,218	1.59	5,537	1.69	3,671	1.12
Algeria	4,088	1.25	4,147	1.27	3,553	1.09
USA	3,386	1.03	3,588	1.10	14,655	4.48
Argentina	2,786	0.85	6,655	2.03	6,379	1.95
Peru	2,974	0.91	4,628	1.41	4,270	1.30
Venezuela	2,293	0.70	4,805	1.47	3,796	1.16
Dominican Republic	3,146	0.96	5,014	1.53	4,511	1.38
Switzerland	597	0.18	1,044	0.32	6,401	1.96
Mexico	1,927	0.59	2,943	0.90	4,708	1.44

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total outflows.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.





E.3.17 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016																	
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	327,325	147,505	45.06	179,820	54.94	42,566	13.00	37,807	11.55	159,619	48.76	55,463	16.94	9,742	2.98	22,128	6.76
Spain	89,825	43,156	48.04	46,669	51.96	17,765	19.78	9,613	10.70	43,917	48.89	13,525	15.06	1,592	1.77	3,414	3.80
Romania	46,328	21,677	46.79	24,650	53.21	7,093	15.31	5,544	11.97	23,830	51.44	7,761	16.75	1,241	2.68	859	1.85
United Kingdom	19,621	9,367	47.74	10,254	52.26	1,470	7.49	1,587	8.09	3,601	18.35	4,259	21.71	1,705	8.69	6,998	35.67
Italy	9,436	3,998	42.37	5,438	57.63	794	8.41	944	10.00	5,286	56.02	1,539	16.31	272	2.88	600	6.36
Germany	7,345	3,634	49.48	3,711	50.52	507	6.90	674	9.18	2,092	28.48	1,506	20.50	443	6.03	2,124	28.92
Bulgaria	8,515	3,850	45.21	4,665	54.79	1,059	12.44	996	11.70	4,035	47.39	1,794	21.07	338	3.97	295	3.46
France	6,695	3,212	47.98	3,483	52.02	917	13.70	731	10.92	2,903	43.36	1,188	17.74	241	3.60	714	10.66
Portugal	6,249	2,224	35.59	4,025	64.41	521	8.34	528	8.45	3,155	50.49	1,564	25.03	235	3.76	247	3.95
Poland	3,371	1,633	48.44	1,738	51.56	357	10.59	237	7.03	2,013	59.72	566	16.79	135	4.00	61	1.81
Netherlands	2,702	1,169	43.26	1,533	56.74	209	7.74	211	7.81	728	26.94	657	24.32	215	7.96	682	25.24
Belgium	1,440	626	43.47	814	56.53	96	6.67	143	9.93	343	23.82	314	21.81	104	7.22	441	30.63

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to outflows by citizenship country, e.g. 48.04% of emigrants from Spain who have Spanish citizenship are female; 51,96% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



E.3.18 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016																	
Birth country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	327,325	147,505	45.06	179,820	54.94	42,566	13.00	37,807	11.55	159,619	48.76	55,463	16.94	9,742	2.98	22,128	6.76
Spain	69,212	32,945	47.60	36,267	52.40	27,311	39.46	4,802	6.94	28,109	40.61	5,920	8.55	780	1.13	2,290	3.31
Romania	42,495	19,826	46.65	22,669	53.35	3,339	7.86	5,493	12.93	23,796	56.00	7,763	18.27	1,242	2.92	861	2.03
United Kingdom	19,000	9,105	47.92	9,894	52.07	1,158	6.09	1,538	8.09	3,531	18.58	4,167	21.93	1,679	8.84	6,925	36.45
Italy	5,561	2,182	39.24	3,379	60.76	289	5.20	525	9.44	3,278	58.95	924	16.62	151	2.72	394	7.09
Germany	7,276	3,549	48.78	3,727	51.22	355	4.88	706	9.70	2,165	29.76	1,515	20.82	430	5.91	2,105	28.93
Bulgaria	8,088	3,644	45.05	4,445	54.96	623	7.70	994	12.29	4,039	49.94	1,800	22.26	337	4.17	296	3.66
France	6,471	3,092	47.78	3,379	52.22	742	11.47	736	11.37	2,997	46.31	1,224	18.92	192	2.97	578	8.93
Portugal	5,595	1,980	35.39	3,615	64.61	348	6.22	479	8.56	2,838	50.72	1,448	25.88	233	4.16	247	4.41
Poland	3,141	1,519	48.36	1,623	51.67	154	4.90	210	6.69	2,003	63.77	569	18.12	137	4.36	68	2.16
Netherlands	2,465	1,054	42.76	1,411	57.24	140	5.68	208	8.44	661	26.82	593	24.06	200	8.11	663	26.90
Belgium	1,493	641	42.93	852	57.07	108	7.23	135	9.04	387	25.92	333	22.30	99	6.63	431	28.87

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to outflows by birth country, e.g. 47.60% of emigrants from Spain who were born in Spain are female; 52.40% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



E.3.19 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016															
Next residence country	All	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	327,325	147,505	45.06	179,820	54.94	42,566	13.00	37,807	11.55	159,619	48.76	55,463	16.94	9,742	2.98
<b>Romania</b>	43,510	19,907	45.75	23,603	54.25	6,463	14.85	5,279	12.13	22,509	51.73	7,287	16.75	1,158	2.66
<b>United Kingdom</b>	37,130	18,375	49.49	18,755	50.51	4,277	11.52	3,700	9.96	14,067	37.89	6,246	16.82	1,826	4.92
<b>Italy</b>	7,924	3,800	47.96	4,124	52.04	755	9.53	752	9.49	4,494	56.71	1,321	16.67	201	2.54
<b>Germany</b>	22,416	10,831	48.32	11,585	51.68	3,467	15.47	2,428	10.83	10,055	44.86	3,431	15.31	645	2.88
<b>Bulgaria</b>	7,948	3,487	43.87	4,461	56.13	977	12.29	955	12.02	3,808	47.91	1,630	20.51	309	3.89
<b>France</b>	23,598	10,635	45.07	12,962	54.93	4,639	19.66	2,466	10.45	11,025	46.72	3,790	16.06	497	2.11
<b>Portugal</b>	7,375	2,605	35.32	4,770	64.68	647	8.77	679	9.21	3,738	50.68	1,696	23.00	271	3.67
<b>Poland</b>	3,196	1,429	44.71	1,767	55.29	341	10.67	240	7.51	1,907	59.67	529	16.55	122	3.82
<b>Netherlands</b>	4,841	2,246	46.40	2,596	53.63	513	10.60	498	10.29	2,072	42.80	873	18.03	221	4.57
<b>Belgium</b>	5,759	2,655	46.10	3,104	53.90	1,094	19.00	594	10.31	2,394	41.57	964	16.74	183	3.18

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to outflows by birth country, e.g. 45.75% of emigrants from Spain who are heading to Romania are female; 54.25% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

E.3.20 Outflows, top 10 third country origin, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Outflows, top 10 third country origin, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016																	
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	327,325	147,505	45.06	179,820	54.94	42,566	13.00	37,807	11.55	159,619	48.76	55,463	16.94	9,742	2.98	22,128	6.76
Morocco	23,364	6,908	29.57	16,456	70.43	2,548	10.91	2,345	10.04	13,432	57.49	3,900	16.69	522	2.23	616	2.64
Ecuador	7,291	2,727	37.40	3,507	48.10	502	6.89	994	13.63	3,266	44.79	1,207	16.55	150	2.06	116	1.59
Colombia	6,274	2,985	47.58	3,289	52.42	336	5.36	1,049	16.72	3,232	51.51	1,179	18.79	213	3.39	265	4.22
China	7,291	3,504	48.06	3,787	51.94	1,095	15.02	1,273	17.46	3,273	44.89	1,374	18.85	147	2.02	130	1.78
Brazil	4,271	2,519	58.98	1,752	41.02	365	8.55	815	19.08	2,389	55.94	568	13.30	65	1.52	67	1.57
Russia	3,847	2,162	56.20	1,684	43.77	544	14.14	496	12.89	1,518	39.46	918	23.86	191	4.96	180	4.68
Bolivia	4,395	2,213	50.35	2,182	49.65	434	9.87	520	11.83	2,504	56.97	813	18.50	71	1.62	54	1.23
Pakistan	5,218	804	15.41	4,414	84.59	364	6.98	531	10.18	3,222	61.75	977	18.72	99	1.90	25	0.48
Algeria	4,088	1,296	31.70	2,792	68.30	642	15.70	349	8.54	2,019	49.39	884	21.62	102	2.50	93	2.27
USA	3,386	1,896	56.00	1,490	44.00	318	9.39	1,023	30.21	1,503	44.39	333	9.83	77	2.27	131	3.87

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to outflows by citizenship country, e.g. 29.57% of emigrants from Spain who have Moroccan citizenship are female; 70.43% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.



E.3.21 Outflows, top 10 third country origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Outflows, top 10 third country origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016															
Birth country	All	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	327,325	147,505	45.06	179,820	54.94	42,566	13.00	37,807	11.55	159,619	48.76	55,463	16.94	9,742	2.98
<b>Morocco</b>	25,482	7,291	28.61	18,190	71.38	992	3.89	2,694	10.57	15,428	60.54	5,064	19.87	585	2.30
<b>Ecuador</b>	12,153	5,952	48.98	6,201	51.02	258	2.12	2,484	20.44	6,272	51.61	2,606	21.44	298	2.45
<b>Colombia</b>	10,521	5,424	51.55	5,097	48.45	336	3.19	1,809	17.19	5,328	50.64	2,310	21.96	359	3.41
<b>China</b>	6,555	3,164	48.27	3,391	51.73	324	4.94	1,247	19.02	3,299	50.33	1,395	21.28	148	2.26
<b>Brazil</b>	5,144	2,947	57.29	2,198	42.73	354	6.88	897	17.44	2,945	57.25	775	15.07	84	1.63
<b>Russia</b>	3,882	2,204	56.77	1,679	43.25	458	11.80	505	13.01	1,586	40.86	942	24.27	200	5.15
<b>Bolivia</b>	5,436	2,884	53.05	2,552	46.95	209	3.84	764	14.05	3,253	59.84	1,039	19.11	92	1.69
<b>Pakistan</b>	5,537	820	14.81	4,717	85.19	316	5.71	599	10.82	3,414	61.66	1,069	19.31	108	1.95
<b>Argentina</b>	6,655	3,157	47.44	3,498	52.56	283	4.25	801	12.04	3,556	53.43	1,207	18.14	274	4.12
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	5,014	2,634	52.53	2,380	47.47	271	5.40	988	19.70	2,673	53.31	833	16.61	98	1.95

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to outflows by birth country, e.g. 29.57% of emigrants from Spain who were born in Morocco are female; 70.43% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

E.3.22 Outflows, top 10 third country origin, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016

Outflows, top 10 third country origin, next residence country, demographic characteristics, Spain, 2016															
Next residence country	All	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	327,325	147,505	45.06	179,820	54.94	42,566	13.00	37,807	11.55	159,619	48.76	55,463	16.94	9,742	2.98
<b>Morocco</b>	18,341	4,411	24.05	13,930	75.95	1,740	9.49	1,871	10.20	10,682	58.24	3,176	17.32	414	2.26
<b>Ecuador</b>	11,561	5,456	47.19	6,104	52.80	2,005	17.34	2,024	17.51	4,983	43.10	2,045	17.69	269	2.33
<b>Colombia</b>	9,235	4,371	47.33	4,864	52.67	933	10.10	1,406	15.22	4,311	46.68	1,849	20.02	330	3.57
<b>China</b>	7,314	3,480	47.58	3,834	52.42	1,066	14.57	1,164	15.91	3,507	47.95	1,314	17.97	132	1.80
<b>Brazil</b>	4,987	2,517	50.47	2,470	49.53	551	11.05	762	15.28	2,589	51.91	762	15.28	108	2.17
<b>Bolivia</b>	5,937	2,958	49.82	2,979	50.18	876	14.75	732	12.33	3,114	52.45	1,021	17.20	94	1.58
<b>USA</b>	14,655	7,616	51.97	7,039	48.03	1,946	13.28	2,279	15.55	7,251	49.48	2,376	16.21	284	1.94
<b>Argentina</b>	6,379	3,082	48.31	3,296	51.67	655	10.27	753	11.80	3,064	48.03	1,066	16.71	234	3.67
<b>Switzerland</b>	6,401	3,183	49.73	3,218	50.27	786	12.28	596	9.31	3,428	53.55	1,073	16.76	138	2.16
<b>Mexico</b>	4,708	2,215	47.05	2,493	52.95	455	9.66	516	10.96	2,598	55.18	786	16.69	114	2.42

Notes: Percentage are expressed relative to outflows by birth country, e.g. 24.05% of emigrants from Spain who are heading to Morocco are female; 75.95% male.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

## E.4 Sweden

### E.4.1 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Sweden, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, Sweden, 2017				
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total foreigners</b>	897,336	100.00	1,877,050	100.00
<b>Poland</b>	53,991	6.02	91,180	4.86
<b>Finland</b>	53,810	6.00	150,877	8.04
<b>Denmark</b>	33,449	3.73	40,563	2.16
<b>Germany</b>	29,022	3.23	50,863	2.71
<b>Stateless</b>	23,655	2.64	.	.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	19,960	2.22	27,685	1.47
<b>Romania</b>	16,885	1.88	29,546	1.57
<b>Lithuania</b>	13,556	1.51	13,659	0.73
<b>Unknown</b>	11,446	1.28	1,413	0.08
<b>Netherlands</b>	10,744	1.20	11,634	0.62
<b>Spain</b>	10,425	1.16	11,632	0.62
<b>Greece</b>	10,065	1.12	18,142	0.97
<b>Hungary</b>	7,296	0.81	16,792	0.89
<b>Italy</b>	9,905	1.10	12,419	0.66

Notes: 'Total' excludes reporting country. Percentage are expressed relative to total immigration stocks.

Source: Statistics Sweden.



#### E.4.2 Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, Sweden, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, Sweden, 2017				
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total foreigners</b>	897,336	100.00	1,877,050	100.00
<b>Syria</b>	132,067	14.72	172,258	9.18
<b>Afghanistan</b>	37,436	4.17	43,991	2.34
<b>Eritrea</b>	36,440	4.06	39,081	2.08
<b>Somalia</b>	36,387	4.06	66,369	3.54
<b>Norway</b>	34,676	3.86	42,028	2.24
<b>Iraq</b>	25,301	2.82	140,830	7.50
<b>Stateless</b>	23,655	2.64	.	.
<b>China</b>	18,601	2.07	31,333	1.67
<b>India</b>	17,080	1.90	29,673	1.58
<b>Iran</b>	14,589	1.63	74,096	3.95
<b>Thailand</b>	12,726	1.42	41,240	2.20
<b>Unknown</b>	11,446	1.28	1,413	0.08
<b>Serbia</b>	11,121	1.24	12,438	0.66
<b>Yugoslavia</b>	.	.	65,877	3.51
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	6,298	0.70	58,880	3.14
<b>Turkey</b>	11,072	1.23	48,299	2.57

Notes: 'Total' excludes reporting country. Percentage are expressed relative to total immigration stocks.

Source: Statistics Sweden.





#### E.4.3 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017													
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		0-14 years		15-24 years		25-44 years		45-54 years	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total foreign citizens</b>	897,336	409,386	45.62	487,950	54.38	158,194	17.63	128,474	14.32	391,907	43.67	99,811	11.12
<b>Poland</b>	53,991	24,553	45.48	29,438	54.52	9,522	17.64	5,034	9.32	26,970	49.95	6,898	12.78
<b>Finland</b>	53,810	31,310	58.19	22,500	41.81	3,034	5.64	4,391	8.16	11,761	21.86	6,057	11.26
<b>Denmark</b>	33,449	14,305	42.77	17,815	53.26	5,711	17.07	2,476	7.40	9,417	28.15	5,549	16.59
<b>Germany</b>	29,022	14,272	49.18	14,750	50.82	2,939	10.13	2,228	7.68	11,227	38.68	4,746	16.35
<b>Stateless</b>	23,655	10,382	43.89	13,273	56.11	6,388	27.00	4,163	17.60	9,009	38.08	2,332	9.86
<b>United Kingdom</b>	19,960	5,991	30.02	13,969	69.98	1,165	5.84	1,126	5.64	9,227	46.23	4,081	20.45
<b>Romania</b>	16,885	7,545	44.68	9,340	55.32	2,982	17.66	1,483	8.78	9,626	57.01	1,708	10.12
<b>Lithuania</b>	13,556	6,128	45.21	7,428	54.79	2,512	18.53	1,368	10.09	7,410	54.66	1,618	11.94
<b>Unknown</b>	11,446	5,071	44.30	6,375	55.70	7,497	65.50	305	2.66	1,472	12.86	809	7.07
<b>Netherlands</b>	10,744	4,634	43.13	6,110	56.87	1,409	13.11	1,157	10.77	3,909	36.38	2,135	19.87
<b>Spain</b>	10,425	4,553	43.67	5,872	56.33	1,380	13.24	954	9.15	5,572	53.45	1,368	13.12
<b>Greece</b>	10,065	4,330	43.02	5,735	56.98	1,248	12.40	818	8.13	5,471	54.36	1,266	12.58
<b>Hungary</b>	7,296	3,495	47.90	3,801	52.10	1,163	15.94	638	8.74	3,736	51.21	1,080	14.80
<b>Italy</b>	9,905	3,729	37.65	6,176	62.35	1,031	10.41	786	7.94	5,218	52.68	1,359	13.72

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to inflows by citizenship country, e.g. 45% of immigrants to Sweden who have Polish citizenship are female; 55% male.

Source: Statistics Sweden.



## E.4.4 Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017													
Birth country	All	Gender				Age							
		Female		Male		0-14 years		15-24 years		25-44 years		45-54 years	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total birth, excluding persons born in Sweden</b>	1,877,050	936,404	49.89	940,646	50.11	163,102	8.69	215,984	11.51	730,287	38.91	288,577	15.37
<b>Poland</b>	91,180	48,760	53.48	42,420	46.52	5,415	5.94	7,545	8.27	39,608	43.44	13,747	15.08
<b>Finland</b>	150,877	91,360	60.55	59,517	39.45	1,453	0.96	3,527	2.34	13,165	8.73	20,108	13.33
<b>Denmark</b>	40,563	19,089	47.06	21,474	52.94	2,724	6.72	2,710	6.68	8,873	21.87	6,780	16.71
<b>Germany</b>	50,863	26,774	52.64	24,089	47.36	2,620	5.15	4,512	8.87	14,495	28.50	7,006	13.77
<b>United Kingdom</b>	27,685	9,474	34.22	18,211	65.78	3,777	13.64	2,168	7.83	9,746	35.20	5,018	18.13
<b>Romania</b>	29,546	14,786	50.04	14,760	49.96	1,796	6.08	2,109	7.14	15,003	50.78	4,530	15.33
<b>Lithuania</b>	13,659	6,416	46.97	7,243	53.03	1,464	10.72	1,637	11.98	7,996	58.54	1,803	13.20
<b>Unknown</b>	1,413	558	39.49	855	60.51	216	15.29	262	18.54	576	40.76	151	10.69
<b>Netherlands</b>	11,634	5,026	43.20	6,608	56.80	1,159	9.96	1,520	13.07	3,764	32.35	2,218	19.06
<b>Spain</b>	11,632	5,151	44.28	6,481	55.72	1,868	16.06	1,057	9.09	5,216	44.84	1,269	10.91
<b>Greece</b>	18,142	7,800	42.99	10,342	57.01	1,997	11.01	1,305	7.19	5,867	32.34	2,307	12.72
<b>Hungary</b>	16,792	8,533	50.82	8,259	49.18	907	5.40	893	5.32	5,082	30.26	2,227	13.26
<b>Italy</b>	12,419	4,769	38.40	7,650	61.60	1,682	13.54	1,064	8.57	5,003	40.29	1,513	12.18

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to inflows by birth country, e.g. 53% of immigrants to Sweden who were born in Poland are female; 47% male.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

## E.4.5 Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017																	
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0-14 years		15-24 years		25-44 years		45-54 years		55-64 years		65 years and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total foreign citizens	897,336	409,386	45.62	487,950	54.38	158,194	17.63	128,474	14.32	391,907	43.67	99,811	11.12	56,114	6.25	62,836	7.00
Syria	132,067	54,576	41.32	77,491	58.68	36,607	27.72	24,948	18.89	50,686	38.38	11,965	9.06	5,174	3.92	2,687	2.03
Afghanistan	37,436	13,030	34.81	24,406	65.19	6,152	16.43	18,459	49.31	9,284	24.80	2,000	5.34	1,047	2.80	494	1.32
Eritrea	36,440	15,289	41.96	21,151	58.04	7,486	20.54	8,609	23.63	17,272	47.40	2,032	5.58	676	1.86	365	1.00
Somalia	36,387	18,288	50.26	18,099	49.74	8,507	23.38	9,615	26.42	13,375	36.76	2,673	7.35	1,113	3.06	1,104	3.03
Norway	34,676	17,815	51.38	16,861	48.62	2,903	8.37	2,907	8.38	9,053	26.11	6,439	18.57	5,146	14.84	8,228	23.73
Iraq	25,301	10,807	42.71	14,494	57.29	4,903	19.38	3,825	15.12	12,455	49.23	2,270	8.97	990	3.91	858	3.39
Stateless	23,655	10,382	43.89	13,273	56.11	6,388	27.00	4,163	17.60	9,009	38.08	2,332	9.86	1,144	4.84	619	2.62
China	18,601	10,005	53.79	8,596	46.21	2,096	11.27	2,367	12.73	11,549	62.09	1,850	9.95	574	3.09	165	0.89
India	17,080	6,691	39.17	10,389	60.83	2,968	17.38	1,627	9.53	11,952	69.98	400	2.34	85	0.50	48	0.28
Iran	14,589	6,780	46.47	7,809	53.53	1,460	10.01	1,326	9.09	8,679	59.49	1,764	12.09	857	5.87	503	3.45
Thailand	12,726	9,946	78.15	2,780	21.85	1,379	10.84	1,941	15.25	6,278	49.33	2,362	18.56	660	5.19	106	0.83
Unknown	11,446	5,071	44.30	6,375	55.70	7,497	65.50	305	2.66	1,472	12.86	809	7.07	634	5.54	729	6.37
Serbia	11,121	5,391	48.48	5,730	51.52	1,753	15.76	1,976	17.77	5,936	53.38	1,014	9.12	344	3.09	98	0.88
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,298	2,942	46.71	3,356	53.29	609	9.67	638	10.13	2,778	44.11	747	11.86	516	8.19	1,010	16.04
Turkey	11,072	4,371	39.48	6,701	60.52	1,446	13.06	1,612	14.56	6,116	55.24	1,031	9.31	439	3.96	428	3.87

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to inflows by citizenship country, e.g. 41% of immigrants to Sweden who have Syrian citizenship are female; 59% male.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

E.4.6 Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017

Immigration stocks, top 10 third country origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017																	
Birth country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0-14 years		15-24 years		25-44 years		45-54 years		55-64 years		65 years and over	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total foreign citizens	1,877,050	936,404	49.89	940,646	50.11	163,102	8.69	215,984	11.51	730,287	38.91	288,577	15.37	219,002	11.67	260,098	13.86
Syria	172,258	73,523	42.68	98,735	57.32	40,977	23.79	31,946	18.55	65,193	37.85	19,134	11.11	9,975	5.79	5,033	2.92
Afghanistan	43,991	16,347	37.16	27,644	62.84	4,521	10.28	18,942	43.06	13,926	31.66	3,508	7.97	2,005	4.56	1,089	2.48
Eritrea	39,081	17,158	43.90	21,923	56.10	3,800	9.72	8,967	22.94	18,936	48.45	4,340	11.11	2,051	5.25	987	2.53
Somalia	66,369	33,492	50.46	32,877	49.54	11,017	16.60	17,862	26.91	25,766	38.82	6,805	10.25	2,804	4.22	2,115	3.19
Norway	42,028	23,115	55.00	18,913	45.00	3,913	9.31	3,368	8.01	8,285	19.71	6,590	15.68	6,034	14.36	13,838	32.93
Iraq	140,830	65,016	46.17	75,814	53.83	8,838	6.28	21,151	15.02	62,606	44.46	24,157	17.15	15,550	11.04	8,528	6.06
China (excl. Hong Kong)	31,333	18,739	59.81	12,594	40.19	4,288	13.69	4,770	15.22	14,974	47.79	4,138	13.21	1,984	6.33	1,179	3.76
India	29,673	14,077	47.44	15,596	52.56	3,086	10.40	2,618	8.82	19,522	65.79	2,208	7.44	1,145	3.86	1,094	3.69
Iran	74,096	35,178	47.48	38,918	52.52	2,774	3.74	5,199	7.02	29,143	39.33	14,000	18.89	15,219	20.54	7,761	10.47
Thailand	41,240	32,284	78.28	8,956	21.72	3,374	8.18	6,824	16.55	18,356	44.51	8,568	20.78	3,359	8.15	759	1.84
Unknown	1,413	558	39.49	855	60.51	216	15.29	262	18.54	576	40.76	151	10.69	68	4.81	140	9.91
Serbia	12,438	6,033	48.50	6,405	51.50	1,483	11.92	2,031	16.33	6,832	54.93	1,445	11.62	504	4.05	143	1.15
Yugoslavia	65,877	32,801	49.79	33,076	50.21	4	0.01	1,242	1.89	20,236	30.72	14,139	21.46	14,038	21.31	16,218	24.62
Bosnia and Herzegovina	58,880	29,695	50.43	29,185	49.57	712	1.21	1,664	2.83	25,233	42.85	12,315	20.92	10,862	18.45	8,094	13.75
Turkey	48,299	21,781	45.10	26,518	54.90	1,945	4.03	3,099	6.42	20,315	42.06	10,375	21.48	7,561	15.65	5,004	10.36

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to inflows by birth country, e.g. 42.78% of immigrants to Sweden who were born in Syria are female; 57.32% male.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

E.4.7 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, Sweden, 2017

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, Sweden, 2017						
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Previous residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	144,489	100.00	144,489	100.00	144,489	100.00
<b>Sweden</b>	19,513	13.50	14,428	9.99	.	.
<b>Poland</b>	4,351	3.01	4,405	3.05	4,357	3.02
<b>Finland</b>	2,885	2.00	2,816	1.95	3,381	2.34
<b>Germany</b>	2,441	1.69	2,637	1.83	3,552	2.46
<b>Romania</b>	2,211	1.53	2,162	1.50	2,013	1.39
<b>United Kingdom</b>	2,048	1.42	2,154	1.49	4,467	3.09
<b>Denmark</b>	1,913	1.32	1,721	1.19	3,277	2.27
<b>Lithuania</b>	1,700	1.18	1,647	1.14	1,610	1.11
<b>Greece</b>	1,381	0.96	1,454	1.01	3,525	2.44
<b>Italy</b>	1,309	0.91	1,301	0.90	2,674	1.85
<b>Croatia</b>	1,554	1.08	1,084	0.75	1,201	0.83
<b>Unknown</b>	580	0.40	215	0.15	4,114	2.85
<b>Spain</b>	1,378	0.95	1,273	0.88	2,311	1.60
<b>France</b>	1,212	0.84	1,198	0.83	1,612	1.12

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total inflows.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

#### E.4.8 Inflows, top 10 third origin country, Sweden, 2017

Inflows, top 10 third origin country, Sweden, 2017						
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Previous residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	144,489	100.00	144,489	100.00	144,489	100.00
<b>Syria</b>	20,947	14.50	22,327	15.45	15,066	10.43
<b>Afghanistan</b>	11,309	7.83	9,297	6.43	6,029	4.17
<b>Iraq</b>	6,049	4.19	7,236	5.01	6,537	4.52
<b>India</b>	5,673	3.93	5,717	3.96	5,277	3.65
<b>Iran</b>	2,348	1.63	4,264	2.95	6,457	4.47
<b>Eritrea</b>	4,752	3.29	3,991	2.76	1,804	1.25
<b>Stateless</b>	4,459	3.09	.	.	.	.
<b>Somalia</b>	2,837	1.96	2,979	2.06	1,998	1.38
<b>China</b>	2,697	1.87	2,871	1.99	3,107	2.15
<b>Norway</b>	2,123	1.47	2,047	1.42	4,925	3.41
<b>Serbia</b>	1,961	1.36	1,436	0.99	1,514	1.05
<b>USA</b>	1,610	1.11	2,112	1.46	3,585	2.48
<b>Turkey</b>	1,549	1.07	2,036	1.41	5,776	4.00

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total inflows.

Source: Statistics Sweden.



## E.4.9 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017															
Immigration country	Citizenship country					Birth country					Previous residence country				
	All	Gender				All	Gender				All	Gender			
		Female		Male			Female		Male			Female		Male	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Total	144,489	66,624	46.11	77,865	53.89	144,489	66,624	46.11	77,865	53.89	144,489	66,624	46.11	77,865	53.89
Sweden	19,513	9,285	47.58	10,228	52.42	14,428	6,970	48.31	7,458	51.69	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	4,351	1,668	38.34	2,683	61.66	4,405	1,701	38.62	2,704	61.38	4,357	1,652	37.92	2,705	62.08
Finland	2,885	1,713	59.38	1,172	40.62	2,816	1,654	58.74	1,162	41.26	3,381	1,895	56.05	1,486	43.95
Germany	2,441	1,239	50.76	1,202	49.24	2,637	1,331	50.47	1,306	49.53	3,552	1,719	48.40	1,833	51.60
Romania	2,211	932	42.15	1,279	57.85	2,162	910	42.09	1,252	57.91	2,013	822	40.83	1,191	59.17
United Kingdom	2,048	714	34.86	1,334	65.14	2,154	780	36.21	1,374	63.79	4,467	2,032	45.49	2,435	54.51
Denmark	1,913	851	44.49	1,062	55.51	1,721	772	44.86	949	55.14	3,277	1,545	47.15	1,732	52.85
Lithuania	1,700	653	38.41	1,047	61.59	1,647	635	38.55	1,012	61.45	1,610	608	37.76	1,002	62.24
Greece	1,381	657	47.57	724	52.43	1,454	697	47.94	757	52.06	3,525	1,459	41.39	2,066	58.61
Italy	1,309	749	57.22	560	42.78	1,301	560	43.04	741	56.96	2,674	1,006	37.62	1,668	62.38
Croatia	1,554	642	41.31	912	58.69	1,084	459	42.34	625	57.66	1,201	501	41.72	700	58.28
Unknown	580	291	50.17	289	49.83	215	82	38.14	133	61.86	4,114	501	12.18	700	17.02
Spain	1,378	601	43.61	777	56.39	1,273	549	43.13	724	56.87	2,311	1,023	44.27	1,288	55.73
France	1,212	657	54.21	555	45.79	1,198	545	45.49	653	54.51	1,612	760	47.15	852	52.85

Notes: In the first set of columns, percentages are expressed relative to inflows by citizenship country, e.g. 48% of immigrants to Sweden who have Swedish citizenship are female; 52% male. In the second set of columns, statistics are expressed by birth country; in the last, by country of previous residence.

Source: Statistics Sweden.



## E.4.10 Inflows, top 10 third country origin, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017

Inflows, top 10 third country origin, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017															
Immigration country	Citizenship country					Birth country					Previous residence country				
	All	Gender				All	Gender				All	Gender			
		Female		Male			Female		Male			Female		Male	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Total	144,489	66,624	46.11	77,865	53.89	144,489	66,624	46.11	77,865	53.89	144,489	66,624	46.11	77,865	53.89
Syria	20,947	10,481	50.04	10,466	49.96	22,327	11,263	50.45	11,064	49.55	15,066	7,601	50.45	7,465	49.55
Afghanistan	11,309	3,348	29.60	7,961	70.40	9,297	2,700	29.04	6,597	70.96	6,029	1,877	31.13	4,152	68.87
Iraq	6,049	2,631	43.49	3,418	56.51	7,236	3,129	43.24	4,107	56.76	6,537	2,897	44.32	3,640	55.68
India	5,673	2,313	40.77	3,360	59.23	5,717	2,320	40.58	3,397	59.42	5,277	2,189	41.48	3,088	58.52
Iran	2,348	1,062	45.23	1,286	54.77	4,264	1,674	39.26	2,590	60.74	6,457	2,160	33.45	4,297	66.55
Eritrea	4,752	2,142	45.08	2,610	54.92	3,991	1,778	44.55	2,213	55.45	1,804	717	39.75	1,087	60.25
Stateless	4,459	2,237	50.17	2,222	49.83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somalia	2,837	1,543	54.39	1,294	45.61	2,979	1,598	53.64	1,381	46.36	1,998	1,096	54.85	902	45.15
China	2,697	1,409	52.24	1,288	47.76	2,871	1,503	52.35	1,368	47.65	3,107	1,562	50.27	1,545	49.73
Norway	2,123	1,081	50.92	1,042	49.08	2,047	1,023	49.98	1,024	50.02	4,925	2,349	47.70	2,576	52.30
Serbia	1,961	966	49.26	995	50.74	1,436	694	48.33	742	51.67	1,514	748	49.41	766	50.59
USA	1,610	785	48.76	825	51.24	2,112	1,026	48.58	1,086	51.42	3,585	1,796	50.10	1,789	49.90
Turkey	1,549	629	40.61	920	59.39	2,036	866	42.53	1,170	57.47	5,776	2,876	49.79	2,900	50.21

Notes: In the first set of columns, percentages are expressed relative to inflows by citizenship country, e.g. 50% of immigrants to Sweden who have Syrian citizenship are female; 50% male. In the second set of columns, statistics are expressed by birth country; in the last, by country of previous residence.

Source: Statistics Sweden.





E.4.11 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, Sweden, 2017

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, Sweden, 2017						
Emigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Next residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	45,620	100.00	45,620	100.00	45,620	100.00
<b>Sweden</b>	22,248	48.77	16,760	36.74	.	.
<b>Finland</b>	2,080	4.56	2,167	4.75	2,965	6.50
<b>Denmark</b>	2,005	4.40	1,658	3.63	4,113	9.02
<b>Poland</b>	1,544	3.38	1,610	3.53	1,476	3.24
<b>Germany</b>	1,206	2.64	1,273	2.79	2,410	5.28
<b>United Kingdom</b>	753	1.65	812	1.78	3,140	6.88
<b>France</b>	565	1.24	547	1.20	875	1.92
<b>Romania</b>	473	1.04	542	1.19	327	0.72
<b>Spain</b>	497	1.09	503	1.10	1,773	3.89
<b>Netherlands</b>	448	0.98	448	0.98	795	1.74
<b>Unknown</b>	96	0.21	23	0.05	4,807	10.54
<b>Portugal</b>	122	0.27	109	0.24	777	1.70
<b>Italy</b>	430	0.94	417	0.91	462	1.01

Notes: Percentages are expressed relative to total outflows.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

E.4.12 Outflows, top 10 third country origin, Sweden, 2017

Outflows, top 10 third country origin, Sweden, 2017						
Emigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Next residence country	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	45,620	100.00	45,620	100.00	45,620	100.00
<b>India</b>	1,659	3.64	1,724	3.78	1,356	2.97
<b>Iraq</b>	401	0.88	1,336	2.93	697	1.53
<b>Norway</b>	1,378	3.02	1,256	2.75	3,430	7.52
<b>China</b>	1,039	2.28	1,131	2.48	1,036	2.27
<b>USA</b>	753	1.65	989	2.17	3,017	6.61
<b>Iran</b>	271	0.59	618	1.35	225	0.49
<b>Turkey</b>	291	0.64	589	1.29	421	0.92
<b>Somalia</b>	191	0.42	515	1.13	156	0.34
<b>Iceland</b>	443	0.97	448	0.98	595	1.30
<b>Thailand</b>	195	0.43	378	0.83	562	1.23
<b>Pakistan</b>	229	0.50	327	0.72	127	0.28
<b>Brazil</b>	258	0.57	343	0.75	313	0.69
<b>Unknown</b>	96	0.21	23	0.05	4,807	10.54
<b>Australia</b>	172	0.38	245	0.54	810	1.78
<b>Switzerland</b>	83	0.18	155	0.34	658	1.44
<b>Canada</b>	197	0.43	226	0.50	522	1.14

*Notes:* Percentages are expressed relative to total outflows.

*Source:* Statistics Sweden.



## E.4.13 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017															
Emigration country	Citizenship country					Birth country					Previous residence country				
	All	Gender				All	Gender				All	Gender			
		Female		Male			Female		Male			Female		Male	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Total	45,620	21,238	46.55	24,382	53.45	45,620	21,238	46.55	24,382	53.45	45,620	21,238	46.55	24,382	53.45
Sweden	22,248	10,701	48.10	11,547	51.90	16,760	8,065	48.12	8,695	51.88	.	.	.	.	.
Finland	2,080	1,139	54.76	941	45.24	2,167	1,181	54.50	986	45.50	2,965	1,472	49.65	1,493	50.35
Denmark	2,005	897	44.74	1,108	55.26	1,658	746	44.99	912	55.01	4,113	1,974	47.99	2,139	52.01
Poland	1,544	660	42.75	884	57.25	1,610	711	44.16	899	55.84	1,476	668	45.26	808	54.74
Germany	1,206	620	51.41	586	48.59	1,273	648	50.90	625	49.10	2,410	1,196	49.63	1,214	50.37
United Kingdom	753	253	33.60	500	66.40	812	287	35.34	525	64.66	3,140	1,716	54.65	1,424	45.35
France	565	267	47.26	298	52.74	547	264	48.26	283	51.74	875	448	51.20	427	48.80
Romania	473	184	38.90	289	61.10	542	212	39.11	330	60.89	327	117	35.78	210	64.22
Spain	497	213	42.86	284	57.14	503	207	41.15	296	58.85	1,773	869	49.01	904	50.99
Netherlands	448	207	46.21	241	53.79	448	195	43.53	224	50.00	795	413	51.95	382	48.05
Unknown	96	49	51.04	47	48.96	23	14	60.87	9	39.13	4,807	1,714	35.66	3,093	64.34
Portugal	122	51	41.80	71	58.20	109	42	38.53	67	61.47	777	338	43.50	439	56.50
Italy	430	180	41.86	250	58.14	417	170	40.77	247	59.23	462	217	46.97	245	53.03

Notes: In the first set of columns, percentages are expressed relative to outflows by citizenship country, e.g. 48% of emigrants from Sweden who have Swedish citizenship are female; 52% male. In the second set of columns, statistics are expressed by birth country; in the last, by country of previous residence.

Source: Statistics Sweden.



## E.4.14 Outflows, top 10 third country origin, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017

Outflows, top 10 third country origin, demographic characteristics, Sweden, 2017															
Emigration country	Citizenship country					Birth country					Previous residence country				
	All	Gender				All	Gender				All	Gender			
		Female		Male			Female		Male			Female		Male	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Total	45,620	21,238	46.55	24,382	53.45	45,620	21,238	46.55	24,382	53.45	45,620	21,238	46.55	24,382	53.45
India	1,659	633	38.16	1,026	61.84	1,724	654	37.94	1,070	62.06	1,356	543	40.04	813	59.96
Iraq	401	171	42.64	230	57.36	1,336	608	45.51	728	54.49	697	333	47.78	364	52.22
Norway	1,378	713	51.74	665	48.26	1,256	644	51.27	612	48.73	3,430	1,675	48.83	1,755	51.17
China	1,039	490	47.16	549	52.84	1,131	543	48.01	588	51.99	1,036	464	44.79	572	55.21
USA	753	338	44.89	415	55.11	989	466	47.12	523	52.88	3,017	1,510	50.05	1,507	49.95
Iran	271	138	50.92	133	49.08	618	287	46.44	331	53.56	225	99	44.00	126	56.00
Turkey	291	107	36.77	184	63.23	589	211	35.82	378	64.18	421	172	40.86	249	59.14
Somalia	191	87	45.55	104	54.45	515	252	48.93	263	51.07	156	72	46.15	84	53.85
Iceland	443	237	53.50	206	46.50	448	241	53.79	207	46.21	595	307	51.60	288	48.40
Thailand	195	136	69.74	59	30.26	378	280	74.07	98	25.93	562	254	45.20	308	54.80
Pakistan	229	74	32.31	155	67.69	327	107	32.72	220	67.28	127	48	37.80	79	62.20
Brazil	258	134	51.94	124	48.06	343	184	53.64	159	46.36	313	150	47.92	163	52.08
Unknown	96	49	51.04	47	48.96	23	14	60.87	9	39.13	4,807	1,714	35.66	3,093	64.34
Australia	172	72	41.86	100	58.14	245	104	42.45	141	57.55	810	440	54.32	370	45.68
Switzerland	83	35	42.17	48	57.83	155	74	47.74	81	52.26	658	306	46.50	352	53.50
Canada	197	110	55.84	87	44.16	226	112	49.56	114	50.44	522	253	48.47	269	51.53

Notes: In the first set of columns, percentages are expressed relative to outflows by citizenship country, e.g. 38% of emigrants from Sweden who have Indian citizenship are female; 62% male. In the second set of columns, statistics are expressed by birth country; in the last, by country of previous residence.

Source: Statistics Sweden.



## E.5 United Kingdom

### E.5.1 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, United Kingdom, 2015

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, United Kingdom, 2015						
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Previous residence country	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	565.3	100.00	565.3	100.00	565.3	100.00
UK	83	14.68	72.5	12.83	.	.
Romania	56.4	9.98	55.1	9.75	54.4	9.62
Poland	39.7	7.02	39.9	7.06	38	6.72
Italy	25.9	4.58	24.4	4.32	26.6	4.71
Spain	19.8	3.50	19.3	3.41	28.2	4.99
France	15.3	2.71	15.5	2.74	23.2	4.10
Greece	10.9	1.93	10.5	1.86	11.7	2.07
Portugal	10.2	1.80	8.4	1.49	9.2	1.63
Germany	9.9	1.75	9.7	1.72	13.9	2.46
Hungary	8.6	1.52	6.6	1.17	7.6	1.34
Netherlands	8	1.42	7.2	1.27	10.3	1.82

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to total inflows.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.

E.5.2 Inflows, top 10 third country origin, United Kingdom, 2015

Inflows, top 10 third country origin, United Kingdom, 2015						
Immigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Previous residence country	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	565.3	100	565.3	100	565.3	100
China	43.4	7.68	43.7	7.73	44.1	7.80
Australia	15.9	2.81	15.8	2.79	27.2	4.81
India	36.2	6.40	38.3	6.78	35.7	6.32
Japan	6.6	1.17	6.7	1.19	8.4	1.49
Malaysia	7.7	1.36	7.4	1.31	7.7	1.36
Nigeria	8.3	1.47	8.6	1.52	8.4	1.49
Pakistan	7.9	1.40	8.9	1.57	8	1.42
Saudi Arabia	6.2	1.10	6.3	1.11	6.8	1.20
Thailand	6.2	1.10	6.4	1.13	5.7	1.01
USA	17.8	3.15	18.3	3.24	26.1	4.62
New Zealand	5.7	1.01	6.4	1.13	9.4	1.66
United Arab Emirates	0.7	0.12	1.4	0.25	9.8	1.73
Hong Kong	4.3	0.76	5.2	0.92	8.4	1.49

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to total inflows.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.

E.5.3 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

**Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015**

Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
		Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	565.3	279.9	49.51	285.5	50.50	33.5	5.93	200.9	35.54	286.4	50.66	30.1	5.32	5.4	0.96	9	1.59
UK	83	36.5	43.98	46.5	56.02	6.9	8.31	18.4	22.17	33.5	40.36	14.3	17.23	3.4	4.10	6.4	7.71
Romania	56.4	17.6	31.21	38.8	68.79	2.8	4.96	13	23.05	40.4	71.63	0.2	0.35	.	.	.	.
Poland	39.7	18.5	46.60	21.3	53.65	1.3	3.27	16.4	41.31	21.5	54.16	0.5	1.26	.	.	.	.
Italy	25.9	11.8	45.56	14.1	54.44	1.1	4.25	10.7	41.31	13.2	50.97	0.9	3.47	.	.	.	.
Spain	19.8	9.7	48.99	10.1	51.01	0.4	2.02	5.5	27.78	12.3	62.12	1.6	8.08	.	.	.	.
France	15.3	7.4	48.37	7.9	51.63	0.4	2.61	5.2	33.99	9.5	62.09	0.2	1.31	.	.	.	.
Greece	10.9	4.5	41.28	6.3	57.80	0.8	7.34	3.7	33.94	3.8	34.86	1.3	11.93	1.1	10.09	0.2	1.83
Portugal	10.2	6.3	61.76	3.9	38.24	0.3	2.94	3.5	34.31	6	58.82	0.4	3.92	.	.	.	.
Germany	9.9	6	60.61	3.9	39.39	0.3	3.03	2	20.20	7.1	71.72	0.5	5.05	.	.	.	.
Hungary	8.6	4	46.51	4.6	53.49	0.4	4.65	3	34.88	5.2	60.47	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	8	5.6	70.00	2.4	30.00	.	.	2.4	30.00	5	62.50	0.6	7.50	.	.	.	.

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to inflows by citizenship country, e.g. 43.98% of immigrants to the UK who have UK citizenship are female; 56.02% male.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.

E.5.4 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015																	
Birth country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	565.3	279.9	49.51	285.5	50.50	33.5	5.93	200.9	35.54	286.4	50.66	30.1	5.32	5.4	0.96	9	1.59
UK	72.5	33.4	46.07	39.2	54.07	2.7	3.72	15.6	21.52	32.3	44.55	12.7	17.52	3	4.14	6.2	8.55
Romania	55.1	17.2	31.22	37.9	68.78	2.8	5.08	12.4	22.50	39.7	72.05	0.2	0.36	.	.	.	.
Poland	39.9	18.2	45.61	21.6	54.14	1.3	3.26	16.4	41.10	21.3	53.38	0.5	1.25	.	.	0.3	0.75
Italy	24.4	10.4	42.62	14	57.38	0.9	3.69	10.6	43.44	12	49.18	0.9	3.69	.	.	.	.
Spain	19.3	8.6	44.56	10.6	54.92	0.4	2.07	5.4	27.98	11.9	61.66	1.6	8.29	.	.	.	.
France	15.5	8	51.61	7.6	49.03	0.4	2.58	5.8	37.42	9.3	60.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greece	10.5	4.2	40.00	6.3	60.00	0.8	7.62	3.9	37.14	3.8	36.19	0.7	6.67	1.1	10.48	0.2	1.90
Portugal	8.4	5.6	66.67	2.8	33.33	0.3	3.57	2.5	29.76	5.2	61.90	0.4	4.76	.	.	.	.
Germany	9.7	5.8	59.79	3.9	40.21	0.3	3.09	2.3	23.71	6.7	69.07	0.5	5.15	.	.	.	.
Hungary	6.6	3.8	57.58	2.8	42.42	0.2	3.03	3	45.45	3.4	51.52	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	7.2	4.7	65.28	2.4	33.33	.	.	2.4	33.33	4.1	56.94	0.6	8.33	.	.	.	.

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to inflows by previous residence country, e.g. 46.07% of immigrants to the UK who were born in the UK are female; 54.07% male.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.





E.5.5 Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Inflows, top 10 EU origin country, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015																	
Previous residence country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	565.3	279.9	49.51	285.5	50.50	33.5	5.93	200.9	35.54	286.4	50.66	30.1	5.32	5.4	0.96	9	1.59
Romania	54.4	15.8	29.04	38.7	71.14	2.8	5.15	12.6	23.16	38.7	71.14	0.2	0.37	.	.	.	.
Poland	38	17	44.74	21	55.26	1.3	3.42	16.2	42.63	19.8	52.11	0.7	1.84	.	.	.	.
Italy	26.6	13.5	50.75	14.7	55.26	1.4	5.26	9.7	36.47	13.6	51.13	1.6	6.02	.	.	0.3	1.13
Spain	28.2	13	46.10	13.6	48.23	0.3	1.06	9.5	33.69	15	53.19	2.5	8.87	.	.	0.9	3.19
France	23.2	12.4	53.45	10.9	46.98	1	4.31	5.2	22.41	12	51.72	3.5	15.09	0.3	1.29	1.3	5.60
Greece	11.7	4.5	38.46	7.2	61.54	0.8	6.84	4.3	36.75	3.8	32.48	1.3	11.11	1.1	9.40	0.4	3.42
Portugal	9.2	5	54.35	4.2	45.65	0.3	3.26	4.1	44.57	3.8	41.30	0.6	6.52	0.3	3.26	.	.
Germany	13.9	8	57.55	5.9	42.45	0.7	5.04	3.2	23.02	9.1	65.47	0.3	2.16	.	.	0.5	3.60
Hungary	7.6	2.9	38.16	4.6	60.53	0.4	5.26	2.4	31.58	4.8	63.16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	10.3	6.4	62.14	3.9	37.86	.	.	2.8	27.18	6.9	66.99	0.6	5.83	.	.	.	.

*Notes:* Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to inflows by previous residence country, e.g. 29.04% of immigrants to the UK who were previously in Romania are female; 71.14% male.

*Source:* International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.

E.5.6 Inflows, top 10 third country origin, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Inflows, top 10 third country origin, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015																	
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	565.3	279.9	49.51	285.5	50.50	33.5	5.93	200.9	35.54	286.4	50.66	30.1	5.32	5.4	0.96	9	1.59
China	43.4	28.3	65.21	15.1	34.79	1.8	4.15	34.1	78.57	7.5	17.28	.	.	.	.	.	.
Australia	15.9	8.4	52.83	7.5	47.17	0.2	1.26	6.1	38.36	9.3	58.49	0.1	0.63	0.1	0.63	.	.
India	36.2	15	41.44	21.3	58.84	3.1	8.56	9.5	26.24	22.5	62.15	1	2.76	.	.	0.1	0.28
Japan	6.6	1.5	22.73	5.1	77.27	0.1	1.52	0.8	12.12	3.2	48.48	2.5	37.88	.	.	.	.
Malaysia	7.7	5	64.94	2.8	36.36	.	.	6.1	79.22	1.6	20.78	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nigeria	8.3	4.2	50.60	4.1	49.40	0.6	7.23	4	48.19	3.7	44.58	0	0.00	.	.	.	.
Pakistan	7.9	5.5	69.62	2.5	31.65	0.4	5.06	2.1	26.58	5.2	65.82	0.2	2.53	.	.	.	.
Saudi Arabia	6.2	2	32.26	4.2	67.74	1.7	27.42	0.9	14.52	3.6	58.06	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thailand	6.2	4.1	66.13	2.2	35.48	0.2	3.23	3.3	53.23	2.4	38.71	0.3	4.84	.	.	.	.
USA	17.8	10.7	60.11	7.1	39.89	2.3	12.92	5.7	32.02	7.6	42.70	2.1	11.80	0.1	0.56	0	0
New Zealand	5.7	2.3	40.35	3.4	59.65	0.3	5.26	1.6	28.07	3.8	66.67	.	.	.	.	.	.
United Arab Emirates	0.7	0.7	100.00	.	.	.	.	0.4	57.14	0.3	42.86	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hong Kong	4.3	2.9	67.44	1.4	32.56	0.3	6.98	3.5	81.40	0.4	9.30	0.1	2.33	.	.	.	.

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to inflows by citizenship country, e.g. 65.21% of immigrants to the UK who have Chinese citizenship are female; 34.79% male.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.

E.5.7 Inflows, top 10 third country origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Inflows, top 10 third country origin, birth country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015																	
Birth country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	565.3	279.9	49.51	285.5	50.50	33.5	5.93	200.9	35.54	286.4	50.66	30.1	5.32	5.4	0.96	9	1.59
China	43.7	28.1	64.30	15.6	35.70	2.1	4.81	34.1	78.03	7.5	17.16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Australia	15.8	8.1	51.27	7.7	48.73	1	6.33	6	37.97	8.8	55.70	0.1	0.63	.	.	.	.
India	38.3	15.5	40.47	22.8	59.53	3	7.83	10.3	26.89	23.8	62.14	1	2.61	.	.	0.2	0.52
Japan	6.7	1.5	22.39	5.2	77.61	0.1	1.49	0.8	11.94	3.2	47.76	2.5	37.31	.	.	.	.
Malaysia	7.4	5.2	70.27	2.2	29.73	.	.	5.5	74.32	1.9	25.68	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nigeria	8.6	4.5	52.33	4.1	47.67	0.6	6.98	4	46.51	4	46.51	0	0.00	.	.	.	.
Pakistan	8.9	6.5	73.03	2.4	26.97	1	11.24	2.6	29.21	5.2	58.43	0.2	2.25	.	.	.	.
Saudi Arabia	6.3	2.1	33.33	4.2	66.67	1.9	30.16	1.1	17.46	3.4	53.97	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thailand	6.4	4.3	67.19	2.2	34.38	0.2	3.13	3.3	51.56	2.4	37.50	0.5	7.81	.	.	.	.
USA	18.3	10	54.64	8.3	45.36	2.4	13.11	5.5	30.05	8	43.72	2.3	12.57	.	.	0	0
New Zealand	6.4	2.1	32.81	4.3	67.19	0.3	4.69	1.9	29.69	3.8	59.38	0.4	6.25	.	.	.	.
United Arab Emirates	1.4	1	71.43	0.4	28.57	0.3	21.43	0.8	57.14	0.3	21.43	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hong Kong	5.2	3.5	67.31	1.6	30.77	0.4	7.69	4.1	78.85	0.6	11.54	0.1	1.92	.	.	.	.

*Notes:* Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to inflows by birth country, e.g. 64.30% of immigrants to the UK who were born in China are female; 35.70% male.

*Source:* International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.

E.5.8 Inflows, top 10 third country origin, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Inflows, top 10 third country origin, previous residence country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015															
Previous residence country	All	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	565.3	279.9	49.51	285.5	50.50	33.5	5.93	200.9	35.54	286.4	50.66	30.1	5.32	5.4	0.96
<b>China</b>	44.1	28.5	64.63	15.6	35.37	2	4.54	33.4	75.74	7.9	17.91	0.4	0.91	0.4	0.91
<b>Australia</b>	27.2	11.8	43.38	15.4	56.62	1	3.68	9.2	33.82	14.7	54.04	1.9	6.99	0.4	1.47
<b>India</b>	35.7	14.6	40.90	21.1	59.10	3.1	8.68	9.5	26.61	21.7	60.78	1	2.80	0.2	0.56
<b>Japan</b>	8.4	1.7	20.24	6.6	78.57	0.1	1.19	1	11.90	4.8	57.14	2.5	29.76	.	0.00
<b>Malaysia</b>	7.7	5.10	66.23	2.60	33.77	.	.	5.8	75.32	1.5	19.48	.	.	0.4	5.19
<b>Nigeria</b>	8.4	4.2	50.00	4.2	50.00	0.4	4.76	4	47.62	3.7	44.05	0	0	.	3.57
<b>Pakistan</b>	8	5.6	70.00	2.4	30.00	0.8	10.00	2	25.00	5	62.50	0.2	2.50	.	.
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	6.8	2.4	35.29	4.5	66.18	1.9	27.94	1.3	19.12	3.6	52.94	.	.	.	.
<b>Thailand</b>	5.7	3.6	63.16	2.2	38.60	0.2	3.51	3.3	57.89	2.2	38.60	.	.	.	.
<b>USA</b>	26.1	14	53.64	12.1	46.36	2.2	8.43	7.3	27.97	12.6	48.28	3.8	14.56	0.1	0.38
<b>New Zealand</b>	9.4	4.2	44.68	5.3	56.38	0.3	3.19	2.4	25.53	6.1	64.89	0.4	4.26	.	3.19
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	9.8	5.1	52.04	4.7	47.96	0.8	8.16	3.5	35.71	4.3	43.88	0.5	5.10	0.1	1.02
<b>Hong Kong</b>	8.4	4.7	55.95	3.7	44.05	0.8	9.52	4.7	55.95	1.4	16.67	1.4	16.67	.	2.38

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to inflows by previous residence country, e.g. 64.63% of immigrants to the UK who were previously in China are female; 35.37% male.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.

E.5.9 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, United Kingdom, 2015

**Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, United Kingdom, 2015**

Emigration country	Citizenship country		Birth country		Next residence country	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	278.7	100	27.7	100	278.7	100
<b>UK</b>	114.1	40.94	107.8	38.68	.	.
<b>Poland</b>	12.7	4.56	12.7	4.56	10.9	3.91
<b>Spain</b>	9.2	3.30	9.5	3.41	20.2	7.25
<b>France</b>	7.2	2.58	7.2	2.58	14.7	5.27
<b>Germany</b>	6.6	2.37	6.5	2.33	11.7	4.20
<b>Romania</b>	5.2	1.87	4.2	1.51	5.6	2.01
<b>Ireland</b>	5.1	1.83	4.9	1.76	10.1	3.62
<b>Italy</b>	4.7	1.69	4.5	1.61	7.5	2.69
<b>Sweden</b>	4.5	1.61	2	0.72	3.4	1.22
<b>Portugal</b>	3.8	1.36	3.6	1.29	3.9	1.40
<b>Slovakia</b>	3.3	1.18	3.3	1.18	2.9	1.04
<b>Netherlands</b>	2.5	0.90	0.9	0.32	3.9	1.40

*Notes:* Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to total outflows.

*Source:* International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.

#### E.5.10 Outflows, top 10 third country origin, United Kingdom, 2015

Outflows, top 10 third country origin, United Kingdom, 2015			
Emigration country	Citizenship country	Birth country	Next residence country



	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	278.7	100	278.7	100	278.7	100
<b>India</b>	13.2	4.74	13.4	4.81	12.5	4.49
<b>China</b>	12.2	4.38	12.2	4.38	14.2	5.10
<b>USA</b>	7.3	2.62	7.5	2.69	20.7	7.43
<b>Australia</b>	6.4	2.30	6.8	2.44	32	11.48
<b>Malaysia</b>	3.9	1.40	3.9	1.40	4.2	1.51
<b>Pakistan</b>	3.3	1.18	4.4	1.58	3	1.08
<b>Canada</b>	2.9	1.04	2.3	0.83	7.6	2.73
<b>Brazil</b>	2.8	1.00	3	1.08	2.9	1.04
<b>Japan</b>	2.7	0.97	2.7	0.97	4.1	1.47
<b>New Zealand</b>	2.7	0.97	2.9	1.04	6	2.15
<b>Hong Kong</b>	1.9	0.68	2.7	0.97	3.4	1.22
<b>UAE</b>	.	.	0.2	0.07	6.2	2.22
<b>Thailand</b>	1.6	0.57	1.6	0.57	5.4	1.94

*Notes:* Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to total outflows.

*Source:* International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.



## E.5.11 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015																	
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	278.7	125.6	45.07	153.1	54.93	15	5.38	85.5	30.68	145.7	52.28	21.9	7.86	4.4	1.58	6.2	2.22
UK	114.1	49	42.94	65.1	57.06	8.2	7.19	32	28.05	54.3	47.59	13.2	11.57	1.7	1.49	4.7	4.12
Poland	12.7	4.4	34.65	8.3	65.35	0.7	5.51	3.3	25.98	7.7	60.63	0.3	2.36	0.7	5.51	.	.
Spain	9.2	3.7	40.22	5.5	59.78	0.3	3.26	4.3	46.74	4.7	51.09	.	.	.	.	.	.
France	7.2	1.6	22.22	5.6	77.78	.	.	1.6	22.22	4.8	66.67	0.8	11.11	.	.	.	.
Germany	6.6	4	60.61	2.6	39.39	.	.	2.7	40.91	2.6	39.39	1.3	19.70	.	.	.	.
Romania	5.2	1.3	25.00	3.9	75.00	.	.	0.5	9.62	4.7	90.38	.	.	.	.	.	.
Republic of Ireland	5.1	4.7	92.16	0.4	7.84	0.4	7.84	0.8	15.69	3.6	70.59	.	.	.	.	0.2	3.92
Italy	4.7	1.4	29.79	3.3	70.21	.	.	0.6	12.77	4.2	89.36	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sweden	4.5	1.6	35.56	3	66.67	0.4	8.89	1.1	24.44	1.8	40.00	.	.	1.3	28.89	.	.
Portugal	3.8	2.1	55.26	1.7	44.74	.	.	2	52.63	1.7	44.74	0.2	5.26	.	.	.	.
Slovakia	3.3	3	90.91	0.3	9.09	.	.	1.4	42.42	1.8	54.55	0.1	3.03	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	2.5	0.4	16.00	2.1	84.00	1	40.00	0.8	32.00	0.4	16.00	0.3	12.00	.	.	.	.

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to outflows by citizenship country, e.g. 42.94% of emigrants from the UK who have UK citizenship are female; 57.06% male.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.



## E.5.12 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015															
Birth country	All	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	278.7	125.6	45.07	153.1	54.93	15	5.38	85.5	30.68	145.7	52.28	21.9	7.86	4.4	1.58
<b>UK</b>	107.8	43.7	40.54	64.1	59.46	10.9	10.11	30.2	28.01	47.9	44.43	12.7	11.78	1.5	1.39
<b>Poland</b>	12.7	4.4	34.65	8.3	65.35	0.5	3.94	3.3	25.98	7.9	62.20	0.3	2.36	0.7	5.51
<b>Spain</b>	9.5	3.8	40.00	5.7	60.00	0.4	4.21	4.3	45.26	4.8	50.53	.	.	.	.
<b>France</b>	7.2	1.6	22.22	5.6	77.78	.	.	1.6	22.22	4.8	66.67	0.8	11.11	.	.
<b>Germany</b>	6.5	4.1	63.08	2.4	36.92	.	.	2.4	36.92	2.7	41.54	1.4	21.54	.	.
<b>Romania</b>	4.2	1.3	30.95	2.9	69.05	.	.	0.5	11.90	3.8	90.48	.	.	.	.
<b>Republic of Ireland</b>	4.9	4.7	95.92	0.2	4.08	0.3	6.12	0.8	16.33	3.6	73.47	.	.	.	.
<b>Italy</b>	4.5	1.1	24.44	3.3	73.33	.	.	0.6	13.33	3.9	86.67	.	.	.	.
<b>Sweden</b>	2	1.4	70.00	0.6	30.00	.	.	0.7	35.00	1.3	65.00	.	.	.	.
<b>Portugal</b>	3.6	2.1	58.33	1.6	44.44	.	.	2	55.56	1.5	41.67	0.2	5.56	.	.
<b>Slovakia</b>	3.3	3	90.91	0.3	9.09	.	.	1.4	42.42	1.8	54.55	0.1	3.03	.	.
<b>Netherlands</b>	0.9	0.3	33.33	0.7	77.78	.	.	0.3	33.33	0.4	44.44	0.3	33.33	.	.

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to outflows by birth country, e.g. 40.54% of emigrants from the UK who were born in the UK citizenship are female;59.46% male.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.



E.5.13 Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Outflows, top 10 EU origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015																	
Next residence country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	278.7	125.6	45.07	153.1	54.93	15	5.38	85.5	30.68	145.7	52.28	21.9	7.86	4.4	1.58	6.2	2.22
Poland	10.9	3.8	34.86	7	64.22	0.7	6.42	2.8	25.69	6.5	59.63	0.3	2.75	0.6	5.50	.	.
Spain	20.2	7.5	37.13	12.7	62.87	0.9	4.46	5.3	26.24	10	49.50	0.3	1.49	1.9	9.41	1.8	8.91
France	14.7	5.6	38.10	9.1	61.90	0.3	2.04	4.5	30.61	6.5	44.22	2.9	19.73	.	.	0.5	3.40
Germany	11.7	5.9	50.43	5.7	48.72	0.2	1.71	3.7	31.62	6.1	52.14	1.6	13.68	.	.	.	.
Romania	5.6	1.6	28.57	4	71.43	0.2	3.57	0.8	14.29	4.6	82.14	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rep. Ireland	10.1	8.7	86.14	1.4	13.86	3	29.70	2.1	20.79	4.5	44.55	.	.	.	.	0.5	4.95
Italy	7.5	2.3	30.67	5.2	69.33	.	.	1.4	18.67	5.6	74.67	0.2	2.67	.	.	0.4	5.33
Sweden	3.4	1.3	38.24	2.1	61.76	0.4	11.76	1.3	38.24	1.7	50.00	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portugal	3.9	2.3	58.97	1.6	41.03	.	.	2.2	56.41	1.7	43.59	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovakia	2.9	2.8	96.55	0.1	3.45	.	.	1.2	41.38	1.6	55.17	0.1	3.45	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	3.9	1.1	28.21	2.9	74.36	1	25.64	1.1	28.21	1.8	46.15	.	.	.	.	.	.

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to outflows by next residence country, e.g. 34.86% of emigrants from the UK who are heading to Poland are female; 64.22% male.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.



E.5.14 Outflows, top 10 third origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Outflows, top 10 third origin country, citizenship country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015															
Citizenship country	All	Gender				Age									
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total</b>	278.7	125.6	45.07	153.1	54.93	15	5.38	85.5	30.68	145.7	52.28	21.9	7.86	4.4	1.58
<b>India</b>	13.2	2.8	21.21	10.5	79.55	0.3	2.27	3.2	24.24	8.9	67.42	0.6	4.55	0.2	1.52
<b>China</b>	12.2	7.6	62.30	4.6	37.70	0.6	4.92	8	65.57	3.6	29.51	.	.	.	.
<b>USA</b>	7.3	5.6	76.71	1.7	23.29	0.3	4.11	1.6	21.92	4	54.79	1.4	19.18	.	.
<b>Australia</b>	6.4	3.6	56.25	2.8	43.75	0.5	7.81	0.8	12.50	3.7	57.81	0.9	14.06	0.1	1.56
<b>Malaysia</b>	3.9	1.9	48.72	2	51.28	0.2	5.13	1.1	28.21	2.2	56.41	0.2	5.13	0.1	2.56
<b>Pakistan</b>	3.3	0.2	6.06	3.1	93.94	0.1	3.03	0.7	21.21	2.4	72.73	.	.	.	.
<b>Canada</b>	2.9	2.2	75.86	0.6	20.69	.	.	0.6	20.69	1.7	58.62	0.6	20.69	.	.
<b>Brazil</b>	2.8	1.5	53.57	1.3	46.43	0.4	14.29	1.9	67.86	0.5	17.86	.	.	.	.
<b>Japan</b>	2.7	1	37.04	1.6	59.26	.	.	0.1	3.70	2.4	88.89	0.1	3.70	.	.
<b>New Zealand</b>	2.7	2	74.07	0.7	25.93	0.2	7.41	1.1	40.74	1.1	40.74	0.2	7.41	0.2	7.41
<b>Hong Kong</b>	1.9	1.1	57.89	0.8	42.11	.	.	1.6	84.21	0.3	15.79	.	.	.	.
<b>Thailand</b>	1.6	0.5	31.25	1.1	68.75	.	0	0.8	50.00	0.8	50.00	.	.	.	.

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to outflows by citizenship country, e.g. 21.21% of emigrants from the UK who have Indian citizenship are female; 79.55% male.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.

E.5.15 Outflows, top 10 third origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Outflows, top 10 third origin country, birth country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015															
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Birth country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	278.7	125.6	45.07	153.1	54.93	15	5.38	85.5	30.68	145.7	52.28	21.9	7.86	4,4	1,58	6,2	2,22
India	13.4	3.2	23.88	10.2	76.12	0.2	1.49	3.1	23.13	9.3	69.40	0.6	4.48	0,2	1,49	0,1	0,75
China	12.2	7.6	62.30	4.6	37.70	0.5	4.10	8.2	67.21	3.6	29.51	.	.	.	.	.	.
USA	7.5	5.2	69.33	2.3	30.67	0.3	4.00	2.3	30.67	4.1	54.67	0.9	12.00	.	.	.	.
Australia	6.8	3.6	52.94	3.2	47.06	0.1	1.47	1	14.71	4.6	67.65	0.6	8.82	0,3	4,41	0,2	2,94
Malaysia	3.9	2	51.28	2	51.28	0.2	5.13	1.1	28.21	2.4	61.54	0.2	5.13	.	.	.	.
Pakistan	4.4	3.9	88.64	0.5	11.36	0.3	6.82	0.7	15.91	2.9	65.91	0.4	9.09	.	.	.	.
Canada	2.3	1.5	65.22	0.8	34.78	.	.	0.6	26.09	1.1	47.83	0.6	26.09	.	.	.	.
Brazil	3	1.7	56.67	1.3	43.33	0.4	13.33	2.1	70.00	0.5	16.67	.	.	.	.	.	.
Japan	2.7	1	37.04	1.6	59.26	.	.	0.1	3.70	2.4	88.89	0.1	3.70	.	.	.	.
New Zealand	2.9	2.3	79.31	0.5	17.24	0.2	6.90	1.1	37.93	1.3	44.83	0.2	6.90	0,2	6,90	.	.
Hong Kong	2.7	1.6	59.26	1.1	40.74	.	.	1.8	66.67	0.9	33.33	.	.	.	.	.	.
UAE	0.2	.	.	0.2	100	.	.	0.2	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thailand	1.6	0.5	31.25	1.1	68.75	.	.	0.8	50.00	0.8	50.00	.	.	.	.	.	.

*Notes:* Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to outflows by birth country, e.g. 23.88% of emigrants from the UK who were born in India are female; 76.12% male.

*Source:* International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.

## E.5.16 Outflows, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015

Outflows, top 10 third origin country, next residence country, demographic characteristics, United Kingdom, 2015																	
Next residence country	All	Gender				Age											
		Female		Male		0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 64		65 and over	
	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total	278.7	125.6	45.07	153.1	54.93	15	5.38	85.5	30.68	145.7	52.28	21.9	7.86	4.4	1.58	6.2	2.22
India	12.5	3.5	28.00	9	72.00	0.6	4.80	2.5	20.00	8.6	68.80	0.6	4.80	0.2	1.60	0.1	0.80
China	14.2	7	49.30	7.2	50.70	0.6	4.23	7.8	54.93	5.4	38.03	0.3	2.11	.	.	.	.
USA	20.7	10.5	50.72	10.2	49.28	1.1	5.31	6.3	30.43	11	53.14	2.3	11.11	.	.	.	.
Australia	32	16	50.00	16	50.00	1.5	4.69	11.1	34.69	15.7	49.06	2.5	7.81	0.3	0.94	1	3.13
Malaysia	4.2	2.2	52.38	2	47.62	0.2	4.76	1.1	26.19	2.8	66.67	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pakistan	3	0.5	16.67	2.5	83.33	0.3	10.00	0.7	23.33	1.6	53.33	0.3	10.00	.	.	.	.
Canada	7.6	5	65.79	2.6	34.21	.	.	1.6	21.05	4.6	60.53	1.1	14.47	.	.	0.2	2.63
Brazil	2.9	1.5	51.72	1.5	51.72	0.4	13.79	1.9	65.52	0.6	20.69	.	.	.	.	.	.
Japan	4.1	1	24.39	3.2	78.05	.	.	1.3	31.71	2.7	65.85	0.1	2.44	.	.	.	.
New Zealand	6	3.3	55.00	2.7	45.00	0.4	6.67	1.6	26.67	2.9	48.33	0.6	10.00	0.3	5.00	0.1	1.67
Hong Kong	3.4	1.8	52.94	1.6	47.06	0.1	2.94	2.2	64.71	1.1	32.35	.	.	.	.	.	.
UAE	6.2	3	48.39	3.1	50.00	.	.	1.3	20.97	4.1	66.13	0.7	11.29	.	.	.	.
Thailand	5.4	1.5	27.78	3.9	72.22	.	.	2	37.04	2.6	48.15	0.7	12.96	.	.	0.1	1.85

Notes: Estimates are in thousands. Percentages are expressed relative to outflows by next residence country, e.g. 38.00% of emigrants from the UK who are heading to India are female; 72.00% male.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Official National Statistics.



## F. Sources of data used in the country cases

Sources of data used in the country case analysis														
	Reporting country	Source	Access	Level of analysis		Migration definition			Time periods	Demographic information		Notes	Corresponding	
						Citizenship country	Birth country	Previous or last residence country		Gender	Age		Tables	Figures
Aggregates	Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom	Eurostat	<a href="http://www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics">www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics</a>	Immigration	Stocks	Yes	Yes	No	2017	-	-	-	C1-C2	C1
					Flows	Yes	Yes	Yes	2016	-	-	-	D1-D4	D1
				Emigration	Stocks	Yes	Yes	No	2017	-	-	mirrored data	C3-C4	C2
					Flows	Yes	Yes	Yes	2016	-	-	-	D5-D8	D2
Corridors	Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt, Destatis	<a href="http://www.destatis.de">www.destatis.de</a>	Immigration	Stocks	Yes	No	Yes	2017	Yes	Yes	number	E.1.1-E.1.4	E.1.1-E.1.2
					Flows	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Emigration	Stocks	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Flows	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
		German Socio Economic Panel	<a href="https://www.diw.de/en/soep">https://www.diw.de/en/soep</a>	Immigration	Stocks	No	Yes	No	2015	Yes	Yes	nationally representative estimates obtained with sample weights	E.1.5-E.1.14	E.1.3-E.1.4
					Flows	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Emigration	Stocks	No	No	Yes	2015	Yes	Yes	nationally representative estimates obtained with sample weights	E.1.15-E.1.24	E.1.5-E.1.6
					Flows	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources of data used in the country case analysis (2/2)														
Corridors	Italy	Italian National Institute of Statistics	www.istat.it	Immigration	Stocks	Yes	No	No	2017	Yes	No	number	E.2.1- E.2.4	E.2.1- E.2.2
					Flows	Yes	No	Yes	2016	Yes	Yes	number	E.2.5- E.2.10	E.2.3- E.2.4
				Emigration	Stocks	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Flows	Yes	No	Yes	2016	Yes	Yes	number	E.2.11- E.2.16	E.2.5- E.2.6
	Spain	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	www.ine.es	Immigration	Stocks	Yes	Yes	No	2017	Yes	Yes	number	E.3.1- E.3.6	E.3.1- E.3.2
					Flows	Yes	Yes	Yes	2016	Yes	Yes	number	E.3.7- E.3.14	E.3.3- E.3.4
				Emigration	Stocks	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Flows	Yes	Yes	Yes	2016	Yes	Yes	number	E.3.15- E.3.16	E.3.5- E.3.6

													E.3.22	E.3.6
Sweden	Statistics Sweden	www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se	Immigration	Stocks	Yes	Yes	No	2017	Yes	Yes	number	E.4.1- E.4.6	E.4.1- E.4.2	
				Flows	Yes	Yes	Yes	2017	Yes	No	number	E.4.7- E.4.10	E.4.3- E.4.4	
			Emigration	Stocks	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Flows	Yes	Yes	Yes	2017	Yes	No	number	E.4.11- E.4.14	E.4.5- E.4.6	
United Kingdom	International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics	www.discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000025	Immigration	Stocks	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Flows	Yes	Yes	Yes	2015	Yes	Yes	estimates in thousands, rounded to the nearest hundred	E.5.1- E.5.8	E.5.1- E.5.2	
			Emigration	Stocks	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Flows	Yes	Yes	Yes	2015	Yes	Yes	estimates in thousands, rounded to the nearest hundred	E.5.9- E.5.16	E.5.3- E.5.4	



# REMINDER

## ROLE OF EUROPEAN MOBILITY AND ITS IMPACTS IN NARRATIVES, DEBATES AND EU REFORMS

The REMINDER project is exploring the economic, social, institutional and policy factors that have shaped the impacts of free movement in the EU and public debates about it.

The project is coordinated from COMPAS and includes participation from 14 consortium partners in 9 countries accross Europe.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research & innovation programme under grant agreement no 727072

