A dark blue vertical bar on the left side of the page. A blue arrow points to the right from the bar, containing the date.

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# EU Migrant Population

Several thin, curved lines in dark blue and light grey originate from the bottom left corner and curve upwards and to the right.

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## Introduction:

Immigration is a pure human advantage for these people in moving from one place to another, where it is outside the will of the individual, so it is either a search for a better life than the present, or it may be an escape from the difficult state of the state, and this demographic embodied in the right of movement has been recognized on A world level for more than a quarter of a century, within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, where organized migration can achieve great benefits, whether for the institutions that perform it, or for immigrants it, such as: the transfer of skills, and the enrichment of cultures.

How does it influence the EU? To what extent is an open border approach in the EU is tackling the problem, effective? These are the main problems addressed in this research, which will examine the impact of an aging population on slow-growth societies using the case study of EU.

## Datasets:

**Eurostat (European Statistical Office):** is the Directorate General of the European Commission located in Luxembourg. Its main responsibilities are to provide statistical information to European Union (EU) institutions and to enhance coordination of statistical methods across member states and candidates for accession, as well as the European Free Trade Association countries. The organizations in different countries that cooperate with the Statistical Office of European Communities are summarized within the concept of the European Statistical System ("[Eurostat](#)," Wikipedia. 2012)

Data visualizations can be found on Tableau public:

1. The population of immigrants in EU: [link](#)
2. The difference between total immigrants and non-union immigrants: [link](#)
3. Increased aging rates: [link](#)
4. Working-age immigrants: [link](#)

Website can be found on GitHub:

<https://emadbrown.github.io/EBDV.github.io/>

## Target Audience:

The target audience for this research is people interested in migrant issues and the impact of migration. Political parties, governments, and countries hosting migrants

## Goal:

The goal to be achieved is to shed light on migrant and immigration issues, to raise the level of awareness of citizens of host countries by identifying the economic benefits raised on hosting migrants, especially in countries that suffer from a shortage of labor and elderly people and a decrease in population growth. In addition, providing voters with accurate information about the immigrant counter and their impact. By creating a simple and easy visualization of the data, where the interested parties could overview it.

## Main Research Question:

After mentioning, for the indicated goal to be achieved, the main question for this research is:

**Is immigration a valid policy approach in the context of aging and What the benefits that could be used to the labor market, and economic growth?**

## Sub-Questions:

1. How could rapid population aging increase the demand for migrants to make up shortfalls in the workforce?
2. What is the role of migration for an aging nation?
3. What are the effects of immigration direct investment on the host country's economic growth?
4. How does migration make important contributions to the labor market?

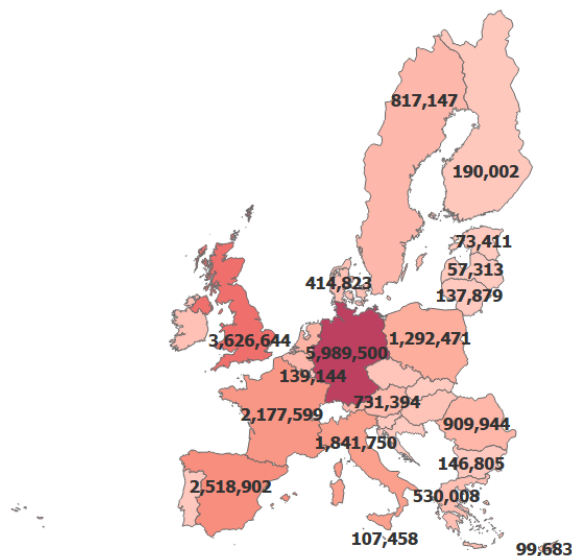
## Insights:

The number of immigrants and asylum-seekers reached 123,920,000, according to the most recent statistics published by the International Organization for Migration around the year 2019. In EU the total of arrivals since 2016 has declined steadily: from more than a million in 2015 to 390,456 in 2016 to 186,788 in 2017 to 144,282 in 2018. The numbers are all from the data of the United Nations organization. In the graph below) The population of long-term immigrants), a depiction of the distribution of migrants in European Union countries over the past 6 years.

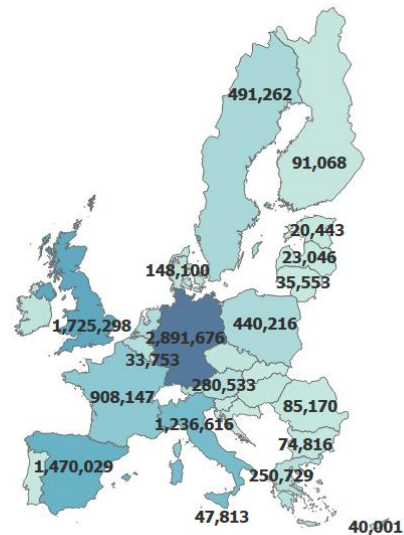
At first, when looking closely at this map (figure) and trying to see the dispersion of the migrant counter to the countries of the European Union, we may panic. The numbers are huge during the past six years only. But on the opposite map, we notice the difference. If we consider the union as one country, then European immigrants, they are not considered immigrants because they are from the union's countries, and any country in the union is considered a country in where they can live.

Therefore, the corresponding **map chart** shows the real numbers of immigrants from outside the Union.

The population of long-term immigrants

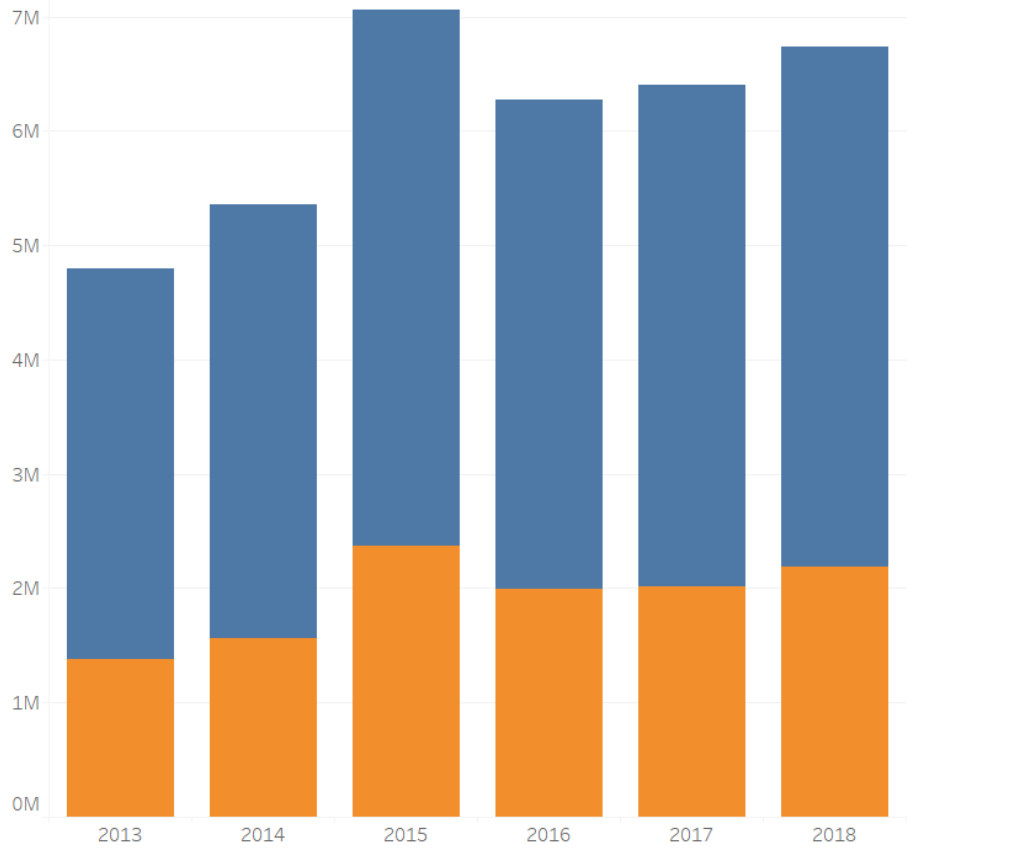


The population of long-term non-EU immigrants



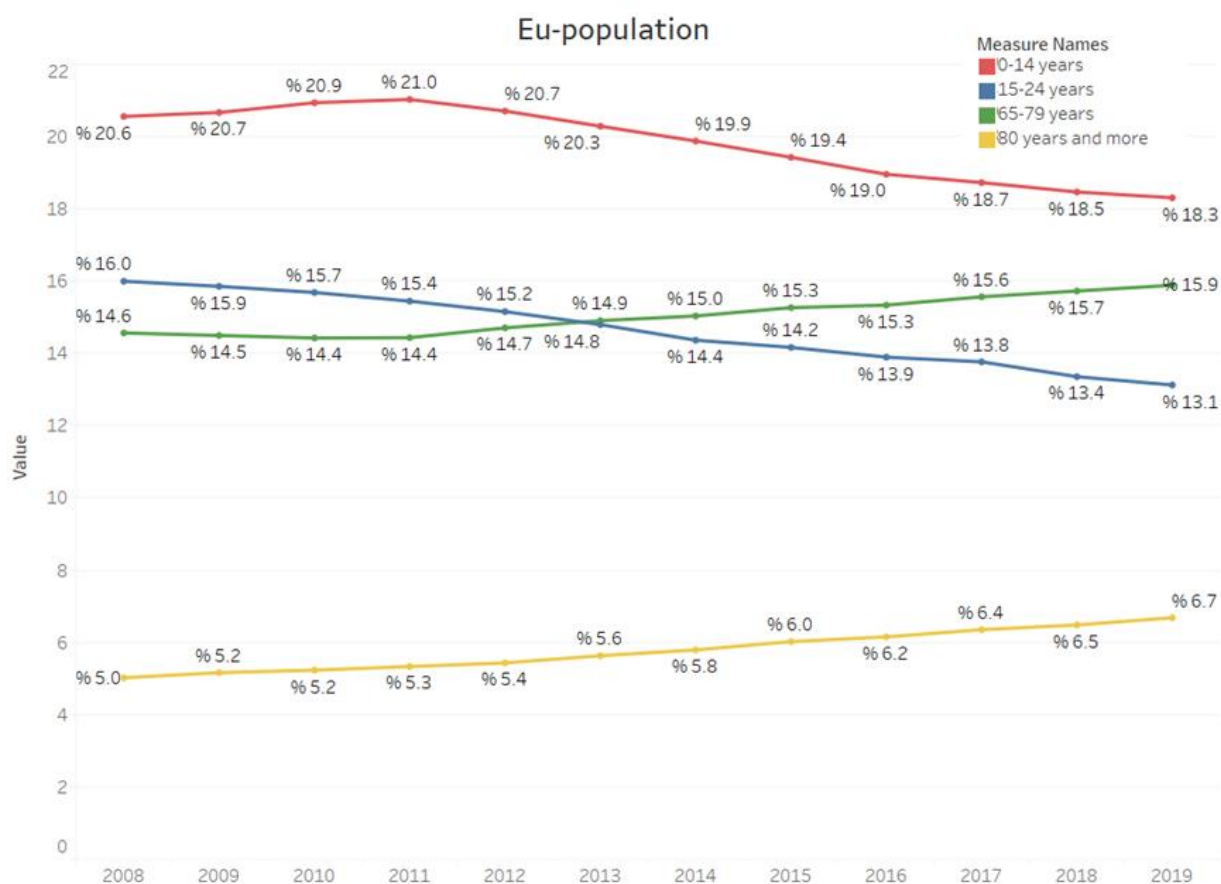
To make the difference more clearly, I used **stacked bars chart** in this visualization proposed.

The difference appears more clearly between the total number (dark blue) and non-EU immigrants (orange) as shown below:



The total population of the European Union is expected to increase from 511 million in 2016 to 520 million in 2070. However, the working-age population (people between the ages of 15 and 64) will drop dramatically from 333 million in 2016 to 292 million in 2070. These projected changes in the population structure reflect assumptions about fertility rates, average life expectancy, and migration flows.

In **line charts**, we notice how the red curve shows the decrease in the number of births in a year. As the proportion of newborns decreases in Aruba with the passage of time, it affects the decrease in the age of working age, as the line shows in the blue graph, and consequently, the percentage of retirees and the elderly increases with the passage of time, as the graph shows in the green and yellow curve.



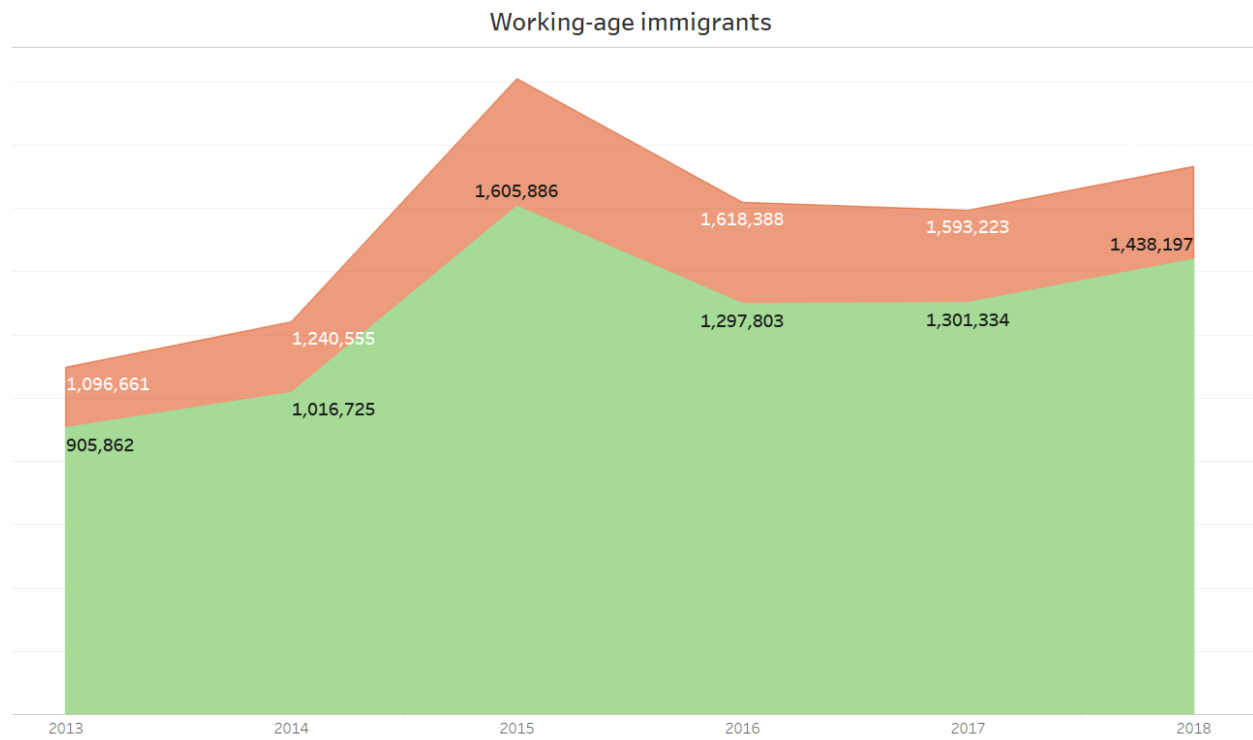
Through this data visualization, it gives an important explanation about the problem, and the color choice for the graphical curves is important so that we can observe the differences over time



The dependency ratio of the elderly (people aged 65 and over compared to people ages 15 to 64) in the European Union is expected to increase by 21.6 percentage points, from 29.6% in 2016 to 51.2% in 2070. This means that The European Union will go from having 3.3 people of working age for every person over the age of 65 to only two people of working age.

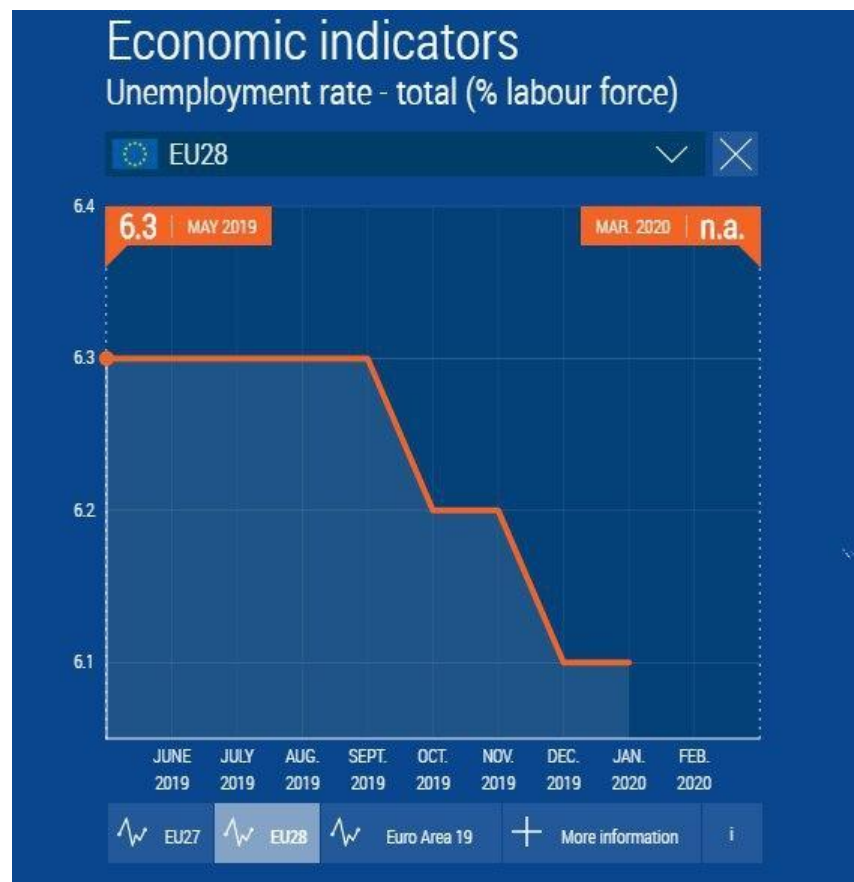
The aging of the European population will also have major implications for its workforce. While the total supply of employment in the European Union is expected to decrease among those between 20 and 64 years old by 9.6% between 2016 and 2070 (9.7% in the Eurozone), labor force participation rates are expected to rise From 77.5% in 2016 to 80.7% in 2070.

However, on the other hand, we find the average age of migrants coming from the non-European Union, ranging between 15 and 64 years, i.e. the age of work. The working-age groups of the total migrants exceed 80%. As shown in the graph. As in the **area chart** the area in green indicates the size of the age group in the working-age, compared to the size of the red area, which represents the grand total. The difference is not large, as shown in data visualization below, and this gives good indications for the labor market to fill the labor deficit.



## Immigration contributes to economic growth

The economic indicator visualizations are a statistic about economic activity. Economic indicators allow an analysis of economic performance and forecasts for future performance. An application of economic indicators is the study of business cycles. Economic indicators include many indicators, earnings reports, and economic summaries: for example, unemployment rate, housing starts, consumer price index (inflation measure), consumer influence, industrial production, bankruptcy, GDP Overall, broadband internet penetration, retail sales, stock market prices, and money supply changes



In fact, unemployment rates are an important indication, that we can determine whether or not immigration was beneficial. Therefore, when the population rate is increasing that affects the rate of unemployment. Especially when we are talking about a group of people who migrate from their country of origin to a host country for the purpose of protection and not work. But in the statistical unemployment rates, this group of the population is counted as unemployed. However, looking closely at the unemployment rate indicator in **Line chart** above, we note the continuous decrease in the rate, with an increase in the population in the whole European Union. With mention without involving the last few months due to the Corona pandemic.

## The Website:

Upon completion of the research improvement, according to the instructions of the teachers. I decided to build a website where I could publish all data visualization that I have stored in tableau public. Plus, I added some data visualizations built by D3.js from the data source provider. In the end, I used GitHub to host my site.

## Conclusion:

All data visualizations in this research that most (if not all European countries) need massive numbers of migrants for economic and social reasons, a need that exceeds what they report as legal and illegal immigrants.

This research provides a survey of the main effects of migration, focusing on the EU countries where instinct occurs. Data visualization of economic analysis, which assumes homogeneous employment, shows that there can be general benefits for the country hosting migrants.

- Immigration is a valid policy approach in the context of aging in the European Union. There is a consensus that migration to Europe will in the short term achieve immediate increases in total fertility rates, population growth, and labor market contributions. The proof is that immigrants contribute to general welfare like pensions and health care, but they usually do not depend on them, at least immediately. As it is shown in En population data visualization.
- Migration has a demographic effect, not only by increasing the size of the population but also through the estimated net financial impact of immigrants, with a pension system and its allocation of per capita accumulated revenue and spending items Note: "Baseline accounts include indirect tax estimates in addition to spending On education, health and active labor market policy source. As it is shown in working-age immigration data visualization and economic indicator.