

17 October 2018

' \$()\$* &+ !"# \$ %"&

A recent (published) report on International Migration Drivers (the - no led* e . entre on , i*ration and Demographic of the European Commission / - . , D0 112 estimates the relevance of drivers of migration (looking at the statistical relation between migration data and demographic economic and demographic country variables from international sources) Separate models consider different forms of migration (general world migration asylum seekers and residence permits to the EU for education or work and family reunification) and different levels of development of countries of origin) the country (macro) perspective is complemented by an analysis of the individual characteristics of people who express an intention to migrate in the Gallup World Poll) In addition to the quantitative part the report provides a review of the effect of migration policies estimates of the number of people who will be

Clusterin* is &i*er in *eneral for mi*rants from t&ird countries# for mi*rants from Sout& America and Sout&East Asia and for specific countries of ori*in &ic& &ave a recent &istor(of conflicts) %&e lar*e si;e of t&e mi*rant communit(reduces t&e clusterin*# but it increases its isolation) , i*rants comin* from distant and fra*ile countries are more li"el(to be isolated compared to mi*rants from nei*borin* countries)

, ore recent researc& on t&e temporal d(namics of concentration of mi*rants bet een t&e 2001 and 2011 censuses for +tal(and Net&erlands provides ne empirical evidence about on*oin* processes of dese*re*ation) After a certain t&res&old of concentration areas &ic& &ad &i* concentration in t&e past are e'periencin* a reduction in t&e s&are of mi*rants /Gi*ure E0) %&is evidence is supportin* an assimilationist model of inte*ration) Despite t&e increase of t&e s&are of mi*rants at t&e a**re*ate level# t&ere are unobserved factors at local level &ic& determine after a certain time from arrival and after reac&in* certain t&res&olds of concentration a pro*ressive spatial dispersion in t&e receivin* societ() +n addition to t&e effects on inte*ration# residential se*re*ation &as a fundamental role in s&apin* attitudes to ards mi*rants) %&e si;e# pro'imit(and se*re*ation of et&nic *roups in t&e p&(sical space of cities can &ave po erful influences on t&e salience and stereot(pin* of t&e out *roup and t&ese influences often translate in *roup bias# t&e rise of anti\$immi*ration sentiment and populism) On*oin* researc& b(@oint Aesearc& .entre of t&e European .ommission is loo"in* at t&e relation bet een concentration of mi*rants and electoral outcomes and &o contact it& mi*rants in t&e local conte't is influencin* attitudes to ards mi*ration and inte*ration as e'pressed in Eurobarometer surve(s)

' *% ! %) * &+ *%&, - * +.& / * %0\$&1#0 & %\$ ""& . % *&1\$,)*

%&e - . D , is e'plorin* t&e potential of bi* data and non\$traditional data sources for mi*ration) %&ese efforts# stren*t&ened b(t&e - . , D and +O , s 3lobal , i*ration Data Anal(sis .entre /3 , DA .0 initiative FGi* Data for , i*ration Alliance /GD? , 0H 1102# led to t&e development of t o areas of researc&) %&e first one e'ploits social media advertisin* platforms to estimate mi*ration stoc"s and t&e second one loo"s at air traffic passen*er data to estimate flo s of mi*rants at *lobal scale)

%& # ' \$. 1 8 7 3 5 () - 0 . 5 4 5 9 1 (7 -) - 0 . 0 5 7 9 8 5 3 () 1 . 8 1 3 1 () 1 . 8 1 3 1 ()

The model is capable of reproducing EUROS and OECD immigration statistics respectively (with Adjusted R-squared values of 0.90 and 0.88). These results represent significant improvements with respect to current state of the art estimates of global migration flows based on a demographic accounting method (Figure 12)

The two main added values of our approach of estimation consist in producing global estimates of migration flows for countries of origin and destination currently not covered by OECD and EUROS statistics (i.e. migration flows between developing countries) and attempts to increase the periodicity of the air traffic data to provide more frequent and recent estimates. Since the data on air passengers is detailed at the level of single airports in the case of large countries of origin and destination, the model could be used to

6i*ures

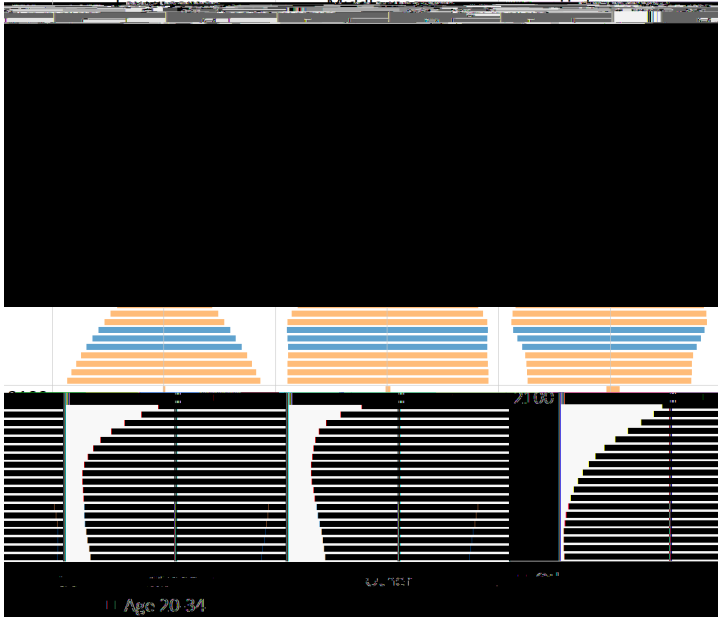
"#1\$) %&,- &+ !"# \$ %* 23 " ,&!) .) () . &+ %0) ,&1 %"\$)* &+ &\$"# 4\$&/5 &+)*" %"& 4,&.1 ! *5 " 2*&.1%)
(.1) * \$ %"& %&%0) 6&61. %"& &+ %0) ,&1 %"\$)* &+ &\$"# 4 77 85' 0) *"9) &+ %0) *3 ! 2&. * " 6\$&6&\$%& .

"#1\$) 0 \$) &+ %0) *%&,- &+ !"# \$ %* \$) * " # " +\$, &1%*") +\$, 23 +\$, \$)#"& &+ &\$"# 4 7< 85'
&1\$,) ; &/). 2&\$ %"& & %0) 2 *"* &+ % +\$& ! &\$.

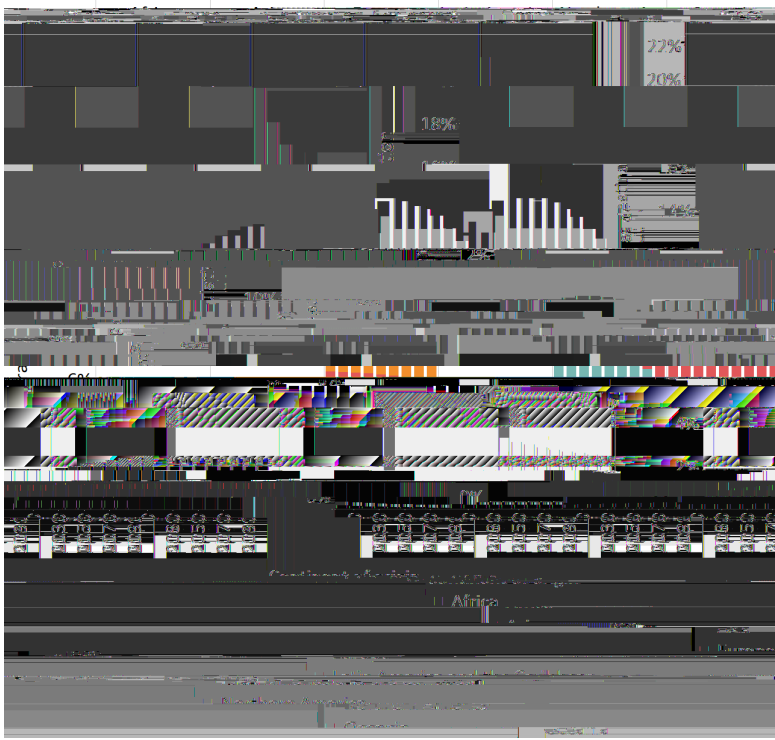
"#1\$))\$,) % #) &+ 6&61. %"&):6\$)*" #)*\$) 6\$)6 \$ %"& +&\$!"# \$ %"& 23 ,& %") % 4 = =5' &1\$,) ;
&/). 2&\$ %"& &+ % +\$& ! %0) ..16 &\$.

"#1\$) > .)(,) &+ %0) \$"(\$* &+ !"# \$ %"& ' 0)

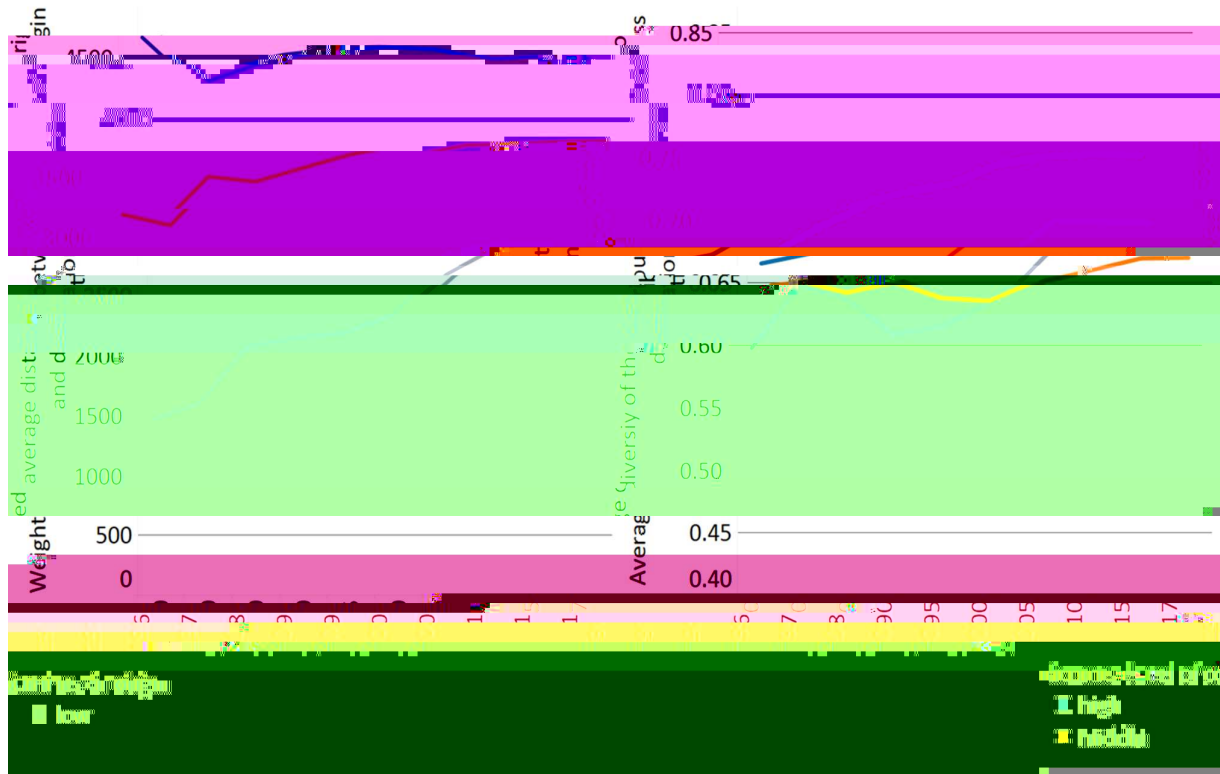
" %)\$ %"& . !"# \$ %& +.&/ * 1!2)\$ &+ *3.1! 66.", %"& *' 0) + ,%&\$* /"%0 %0) 0"#0)*% 2*&.1% (.1)* \$)
 !) %&&0 (# \$) %\$ \$.) (,) ")%\$! " # " %)\$ %"& . !"# \$ %& ')# %"() \$). %"& " ", %)*%0 % " , \$) *)
 " %0) + ,%&\$ *% *%&, " % /"%0), \$) *) " !"# \$ %& ? /0".) /"%0 6&*%() \$). %"& ? " , \$) *) &+ %0) + ,%&\$ " ! 6."*)
 0"#0)\$.) (. * &+ !"# \$ %& ' "



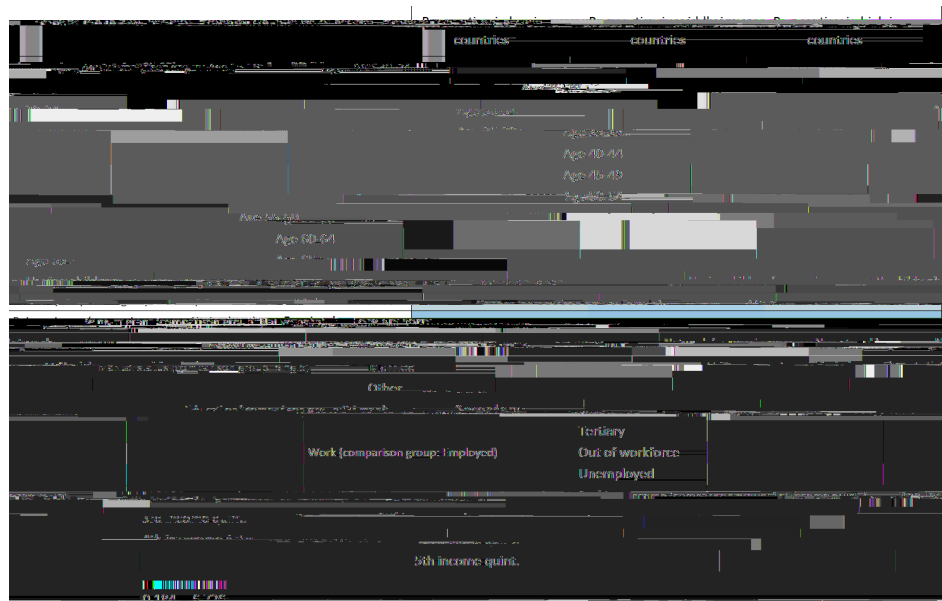
"#1\$) = (&.1%& &+ %0) #) *%\$1,%1\$) &+ %0) 6&61. %"& 4 8? = ? 5 23 " ,&!) .) (. &+ %0) ,&1 %\$)"' .1) 2 \$*
 0"#0."#0% %0) #) # \$&16* / 0", 0 0 () %0) 0"#0)*% .-)."0&& %& !"# \$ %)' &1\$,); &/). 2&\$ %"& & %0) 2 *%& &+ %
 +\$& !) !&# \$ 60", +&\$), *%* , , \$ " # %& %0) !) " ! (\$ " % * ,) \$ "&'



"#1\$) < " ! 1. %& &+ %0))(&.1%& &+ %0) \$ %"& &+ !"# \$ %*%& %0) 6&61. %"& %)%*" %"& ? ,& *")\$ " # ,& *% %)! "#\$ %"& \$ %)* * " 8' &1\$,); &/). 2&\$ %"& & %0) 2 *"* &+ *% %"*%*",* &+ !"# \$ %"&)! &#\$ 60", +&\$), *%* ,,&\$ " # %& %0) !) "1! (\$ " %*,) \$"&'



"#1\$) 8 0) .)+% ,0 \$ %*0&/ * %0) ()\$ #) "%% ,) 2)%/)) ,&1 %\$)* &+ &\$"# ,&1 %\$)* &+)%" "%& /)"#0%)
 & %0) 2 **& + %0) *%&, - &+ !"# \$ %*! 0) \$"#0% ,0 \$ %*0&/ * %0) ()\$ #) &+ %0) " " "()\$*%3 "): , ,.1. %) & %0)
 "%1\$21%"& &+ !"# \$ %* ,&\$**)%" "%& ' 0) (.1)* \$) ()\$ #) ,&\$** ,&1 %\$)* &+ &\$"# ") ,0" ,&!) .() .'
 &1\$,) ; &/). 2&\$ "%& 2 *) & % +&\$! +&\$ "%% ,)* 2)%/)) ,&1 %\$)* +&\$! +&\$ %0) *%&, -
 &+ !"# \$ %*!

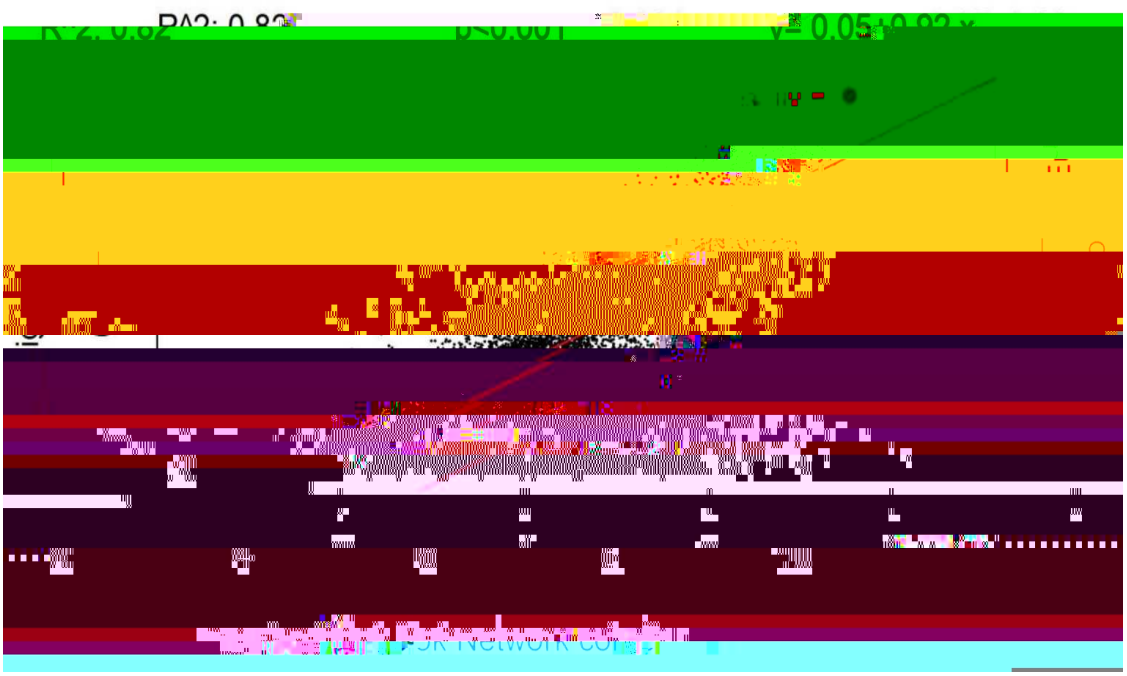


"#1\$))*1.% &+ %% "%*%", . ! &).* .39" # %0) \$) . "%& 2)%/)) " (" 1 . ,0 \$,%)\$*% ,* &+ 6)\$*& * /0& 0 ()
 " " , %) %0) 6\$)6 \$ "%& &+ !"# \$ "%& " %0) ..16 &\$. &..4 =5' &\$) ,0 (\$ " 2.)? %0) ,0 \$ %* \$)6&\$% %0)

& * &+ %0) " %) %"& %& !"# \$ %) +&\$ 6 \$",1. \$ #&\$16 ,&! 6 \$) %& %0) & * &+ %0) " %) %"& %& !"# \$ %) +&\$ %0) ,&! 6 \$ %* & #&\$16 4) #' +&\$ #))\$! .) * (*+! .) *5')6 \$ %) !& .) * \$) 1*) %& @1 %"+3 *6) ,+", \$")\$* +&\$.&/? !" .) 0"#0 " ,&!) ,&1 %"\$)*"



"#1\$) 7) " ,0 #)* " %0) .) (. &+ ,& ,) %\$ %"& &+ !"# \$ %* 2)%/)) 43 : "%5 23 ,. **)* &+ ,& ,) %\$ %"& " 4: : "%5 , "%3 *9)*" \$) 3 2 \$* *0&/ 7=A ,& +") ,) "%)\$(.*) 0) 1 "% &+ .3**" * \$) 6\$)*" %) 23)@1" 6&61. %"& \$) * " ,.1 " # \$&1 6)\$*& * ,&(\$ " # %0)) %"\$) %)\$%&\$3 &+ % .3)%0)\$. *' &1\$,) ; &/). 2&\$ %"& & %0) 2 **)* &+ *6 %" ..3)% ".)) *1* %" %"\$)* , * 6&\$ (") %0) %"& . %"\$)* , . *%1%)* &+ % .3)%0)\$. *



"#1\$) &! 6 \$"& 2)% /)) *% "%*%",* & " ! !"# \$ "%& 23 ,"%9) *0"6? "\$ 6 **)#\$ % 42.1)+%" :"*5
&1\$)%!" ! %)* &+ !"# \$ "%& +.& / * 2 *) & !&). / 0",0 " ,.1)* "\$ 6 **)\$* % �)\$ (\$" 2.)* & %0)
2". %)\$. \$"(\$* &+ !"# \$ "%& 4&\$ #) \$"#0% :"*5' ,0 &# \$)6\$)* %* %0) +.& / 2)% /)) *6),"+

)+\$) ,)*
1) , i*ali S# Natale 6# %intori 3# - alantar(an S# 3