

**Table 1.** Prioritization of issues the EU must concern itself with. Selected EU-countries. 2018. Percent.

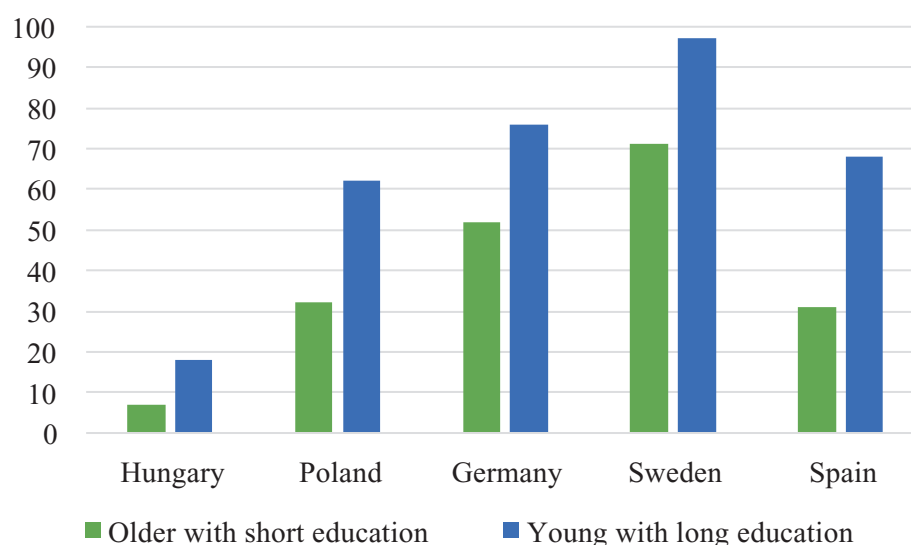
	<b>Immigration</b>	<b>Terrorism</b>	<b>The financial situation</b>	<b>The public budget of the member states</b>
Italy	41	22	24	15
Hungary	56	38	16	15
Poland	45	42	11	13
Germany	42	24	13	24
Sweden	42	24	18	16
Spain	27	30	25	17

Note: Respondents have been asked the following question: “Which two issues are the most important for the EU to concern itself with at the moment?” Each respondent could state no more than two issues.

Source: Eurobarometer. “Standard Eurobarometer 89”. 2018.

# ENCLOSURE B1 (continued)

**Figure 2.** Age, education level and proportion of the population positive to migration from poorer countries. Selected EU-countries. Percent.



Note 1: Respondents have been asked the following question: “Do you think your country should allow a high degree of/some migration from poorer countries outside of the EU?”

Note 2: Data from Italy have not been located.

Source: “Attitudes towards immigration in Europe: myths and realities.” European Parliament. 2017.

**Table 2.** Number of asylum seekers, 2013-2017, and total population, 2017. Selected EU-countries and EU-28. Absolute numbers.

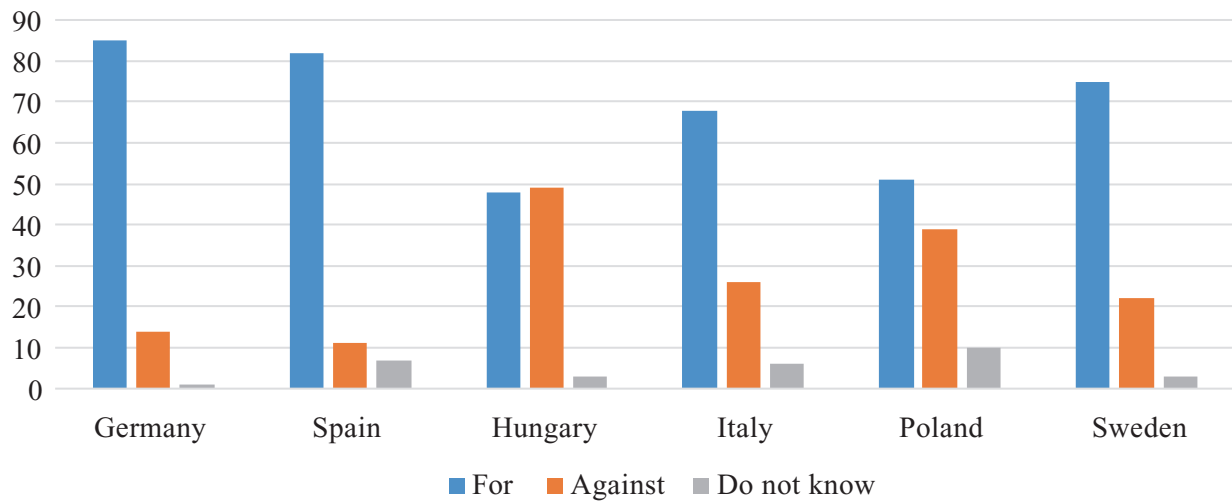
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total population
Italy	26,620	64,625	84,085	122,960	128,850	60,589,445
Hungary	18,895	42,775	177,135	29,430	3,390	9,797,561
Poland	15,240	8,020	12,190	12,305	5,045	37,972,964
Germany	126,705	202,645	476,510	745,155	222,560	82,521,653
Sweden	54,720	81,180	162,450	28,790	25,235	9,995,153
Spain	4,485	5,615	14,780	15,755	31,120	46,528,024
EU-28	431,090	626,960	1,321,600	1,259,955	705,705	511,805,088

Source: Europarl.europa.eu. 2017 and EU-oplysningen 2017.

Note: It is an assumption that the total population size of the selected EU-countries has not changed significantly in the period 2013-2017.

## ENCLOSURE B1 (continued)

**Figure 3.** Attitude to joint immigration policies in the EU. Selected EU-countries. 2018.  
Percent.



Note: Respondents have been asked the following question: "What is your attitude to joint immigration policies in the EU?"

Source: European Commission. "Public Opinion." 2018.

**Table 3.** Attitude to the importance of refugees to the country. Selected EU-countries. 2016.  
Percent of people who agree.

	Refugees increase the risk of terrorism in my country.	Refugees present a burden to our country because they take our jobs and receive social benefits.	Refugees in our country are more criminal than the rest of the population.
Hungary	76	82	43
Poland	71	75	26
Germany	61	31	35
Italy	60	65	47
Sweden	57	32	46
Spain	40	40	13

Source: Pew Research Center. "Global Attitudes Survey." 2016.

## ENCLOSURE B2

### DR2. Deadline.

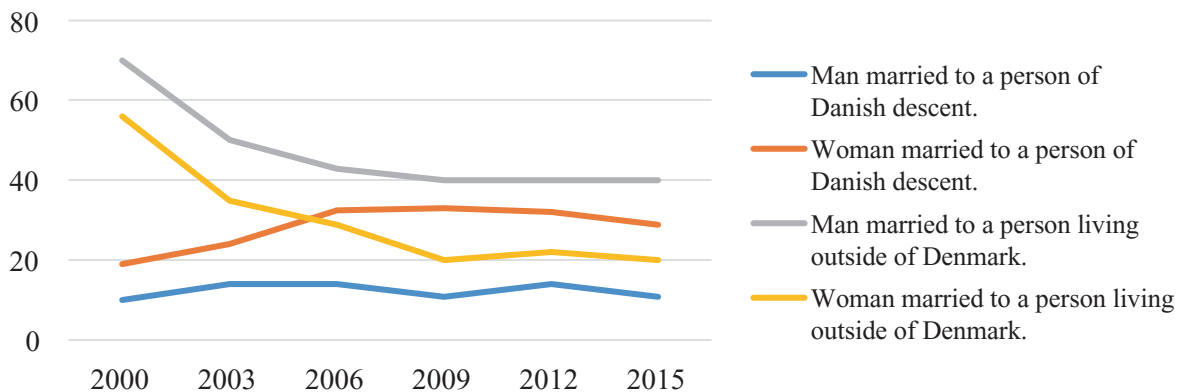
June 28, 2018.

## Subsidiary assignment C: Integration and welfare

2. Examine what can be deduced from the materials in enclosure C1 (Figure 1, Table 1, Figure 2, Table 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4) about the development in the integration of non-western immigrants and descendants in Denmark. Your examination must be supported by relevant calculations, and you must use knowledge about social differentiation and cultural patterns.
3. You are the political advisor to the political spokesperson of The Red-Green Alliance Pernille Skipper. Write a memo to Pernille Skipper that enables her to argue against the suggested solutions to the integration of non-western immigrants and descendants in the work force expressed in enclosure C2. The memo must also include one or more alternative suggestions to Pernille Skipper about how to promote integration in the work force. The memo must take its point of departure in enclosure C2, and you must use knowledge about welfare models and political ideologies.

### ENCLOSURE C1

**Figure 1.** Proportion of immigrants and descendants married to a person of Danish descent or with a person living outside of Denmark. 2000-2015. Percent.



Source: Samfundsstatistik 2017.

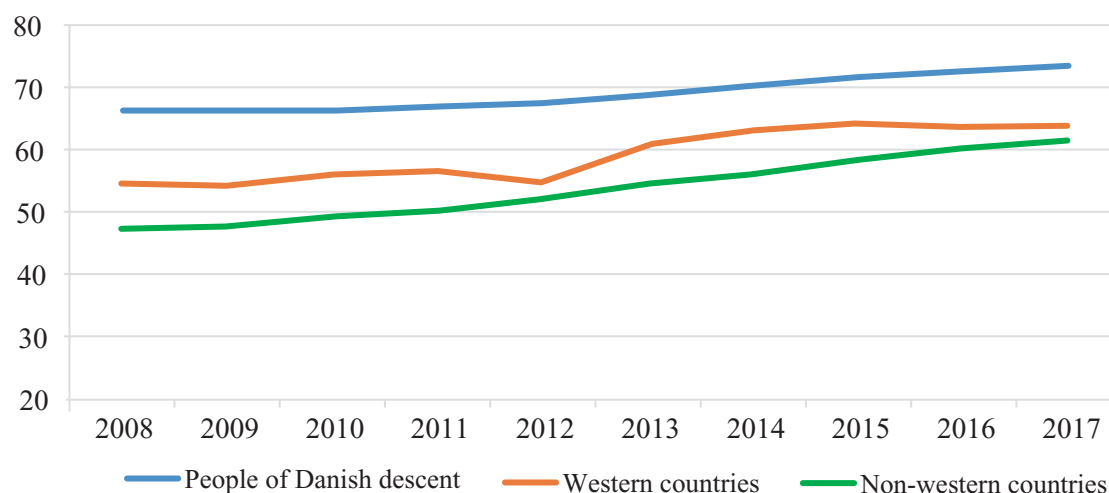
ENCLOSURE C1 (*continued*)

**Table 1.** Employment status for the 16-64-year-olds. 2006 and 2016. Absolute figures.

	Employed		Unemployed		Outside of the work force		Total	
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016
Immigrants from western countries	59,942	126,485	2,886	7,414	33,051	60,619	95,879	194,518
Immigrants from non-western countries	98,211	142,524	14,246	17,959	86,815	122,307	199,272	282,790
Descendants from western countries	6,448	6,655	287	307	2,199	2,944	8,934	9,906
Descendants from non-western countries	13,225	36,888	840	2,518	7,745	26,893	21,810	66,299
People of Danish descent	2,470,769	2,323,403	89,352	69,814	635,603	672,273	3,195,724	3,065,490
Total	2,648,595	2,635,955	107,611	98,012	765,413	885,036	3,521,619	3,619,003

Source: Statistics Denmark. "Indvandrere i tal 2007" and The Ministry of Immigration and Integration. "Integration: Status og udvikling". 2018.

**Figure 2.** Proportion of 20-24-year-old immigrants and descendants and people of Danish descent having completed at least an upper secondary education. By origin. 2008-2017. Percent.



Note: At least an upper secondary education encompasses STX/HF, HHX/HTX, technical college, short-, medium-length and long higher education, and bachelor-degrees. Only immigrants who arrived while they were 0-12 years old have been included.

Source: The Ministry of Immigration and Integration. 2017.

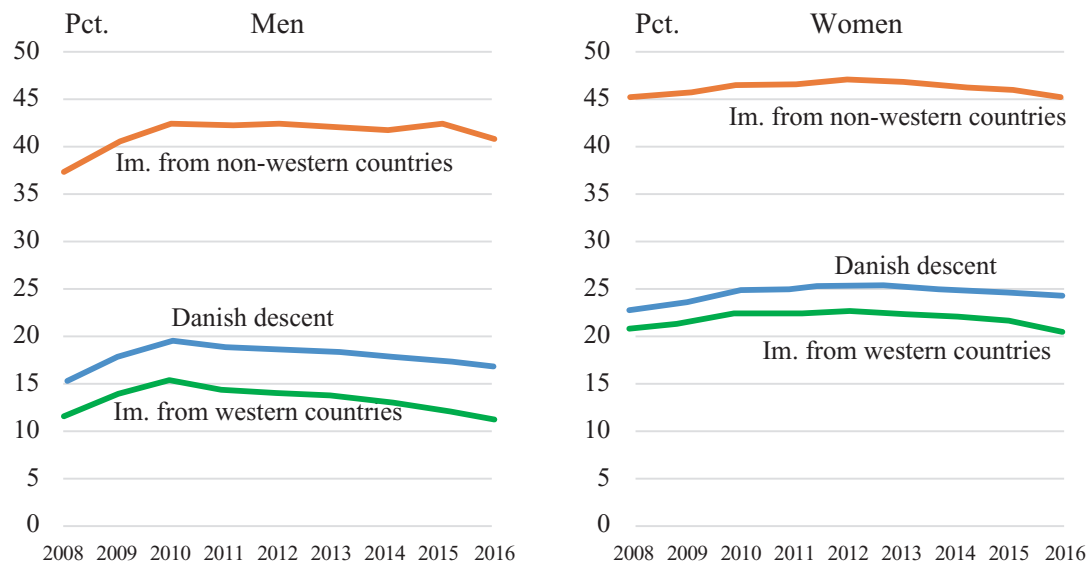
ENCLOSURE C1 (*continued*)

**Table 2.** Annual average income by descent. 2005 and 2016. Absolute figures (1000 kr.).

	2005	2016
Immigrants from western countries	236	282
Immigrants from non-western countries	169	224
People of Danish descent	255	323

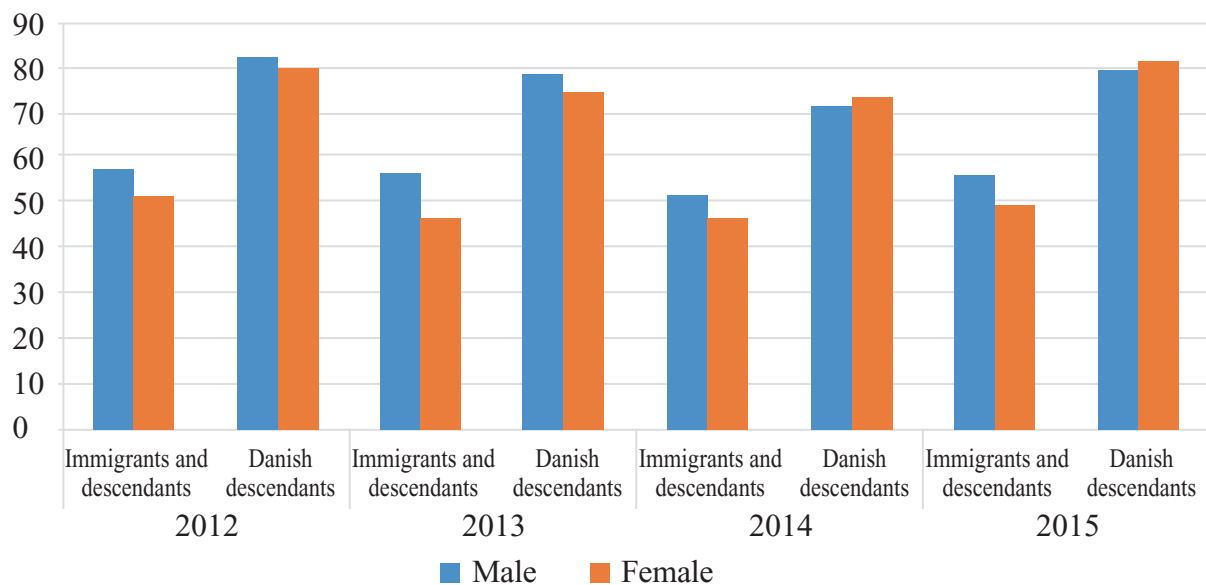
Source: Statistics Denmark. "Indvandrere i tal 2007 og 2017".

**Figure 3.** 30-59-year-olds supported fulltime by public income support. 2008-2016. Percent.



Source: Statistics Denmark. "Indvandrere i tal 2017".

**Figure 4.** Immigrants and descendants of non-western descent and people of Danish descent who are members of an association\*, by gender. 2012-2015. Percent.



Source: The Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing. "Medborgerskab, ligebehandling og selvbestemmelse i Danmark." 2016.

\*Association = forening.

## ENCLOSURE C2

**Karen M. Jeppesen and Morten Rasmussen: "The welfare state impedes integration".**  
Kristeligt Dagblad, June 23, 2001. Excerpts.

Bad integration is caused by our well-developed welfare state, according to Professor of economics Nina Smith. If we want better integration in the work force, a fundamental adjustment of our welfare society is required, a welfare society which has been decades in the making. According to Nina Smith, it is necessary to abandon the many tax-based schemes found in the welfare society and replace these with special savings schemes, for instance in the insurance and retirement areas. She also suggests that the minimum wage be lowered so that entry into the work force is made more accessible.

Mehmet Necef, a cultural sociologist at the University of Southern Denmark in Odense, agrees that the Danish welfare state plays a part in slowing the integration process in Denmark. Danes feel that foreigners are an economic liability to them personally, because society's expenses on foreigners are paid directly by the tax payers themselves, says Mehmet Necef. He believes that the solution is to lower the minimum wage, while recognizing that doing so will be hard in the Danish system in which labour unions are so strong. According to Mehmet Necef, the labour unions are one of the greatest impediments to the integration process.

Nina Smith also points out that it is a very delicate subject to talk about fundamental changes in the welfare state: "We want to uphold a certain social level of justice, but in my opinion this is doable while also having a savings-based welfare system. This would also make the Danish society less sensitive to immigration, says Nina Smith. She also points to Sweden which has savings-based schemes in place in a long range of areas while upholding a high degree of social justice. "More savings-based schemes in the form of insurance schemes that require citizens to pay for benefits themselves, will make Danish society much less sensitive to immigration, says Nina Smith.