



Migration in Hungary



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Index

Introduction

Section 1: Stocks and flows

Section 2: Hungary and asylum

Section 3: Labour market

Resources

Introduction

With a 2018 estimated population of 9.69 million, Hungary can be considered as a transit, source, and destination country of both regular and irregular migration. Its geographic location, its European Union (EU) membership, and relative prosperity, collectively act as pull factors for migrants from neighboring countries. Both Eastern and South-Eastern migration routes cross Hungarian territory via the Western Balkan route (via Turkey, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia or Croatia to Hungary, then other EU Member States). Prior to the implementation of the border controls along the Hungary-Serbia and Hungary-Croatia borders, Hungary was one of the main entry points into the EU for migrants seeking to gain access to other Member States. In order to avoid immigration, the actual Hungarian government, in addition to the construction of border fences, has also enacted a series of legal amendments intended to reduce irregular migration. Since their initial enactment in 2015, these measures have reduced asylum applications to Hungary, and decreased the number of irregular border crossings following their peak of 441,515 in 2015. Moreover, the immigrant shrinking in the country is most likely consequence of the 2016 EU-Turkey agreement that affected the whole Balkan route and the inflows in the area.

Section 1: Stocks and flows

Table 1.1: Population Stock in 2018

Source: Eurostat (demo_gind)

Hungary Population Stock	
Actual Population	9.694.697
Births per day	239
Deaths per day	345
Net Migration per Day	16
Net Change per Day	-90
Population change since January 1st	10.440

We can observe that the net migration per day is positive and that means that the every day immigrants number is higher than the emigrants one.

Table 1.2: Net migration rates from 1955 to 2015

Date	Value	% Variation
1955	0,052	///
1960	-0,35	///
1965	0,043	-112,25
1970	0,031	-29
1975	-0,047	-252,61
1980	0,025	152,46
1985	-0,217	-986,53
1990	-0,175	-19,48
1995	0,193	-210,29
2000	0,153	-20,79
2005	0,12	-20,62
2010	0,05	-58,53
2015	0,06	21,07

In the whole period the trend is positive concerning the emigration (negative net migration).

Graph 1.3: Net migration from 1955 to 2015

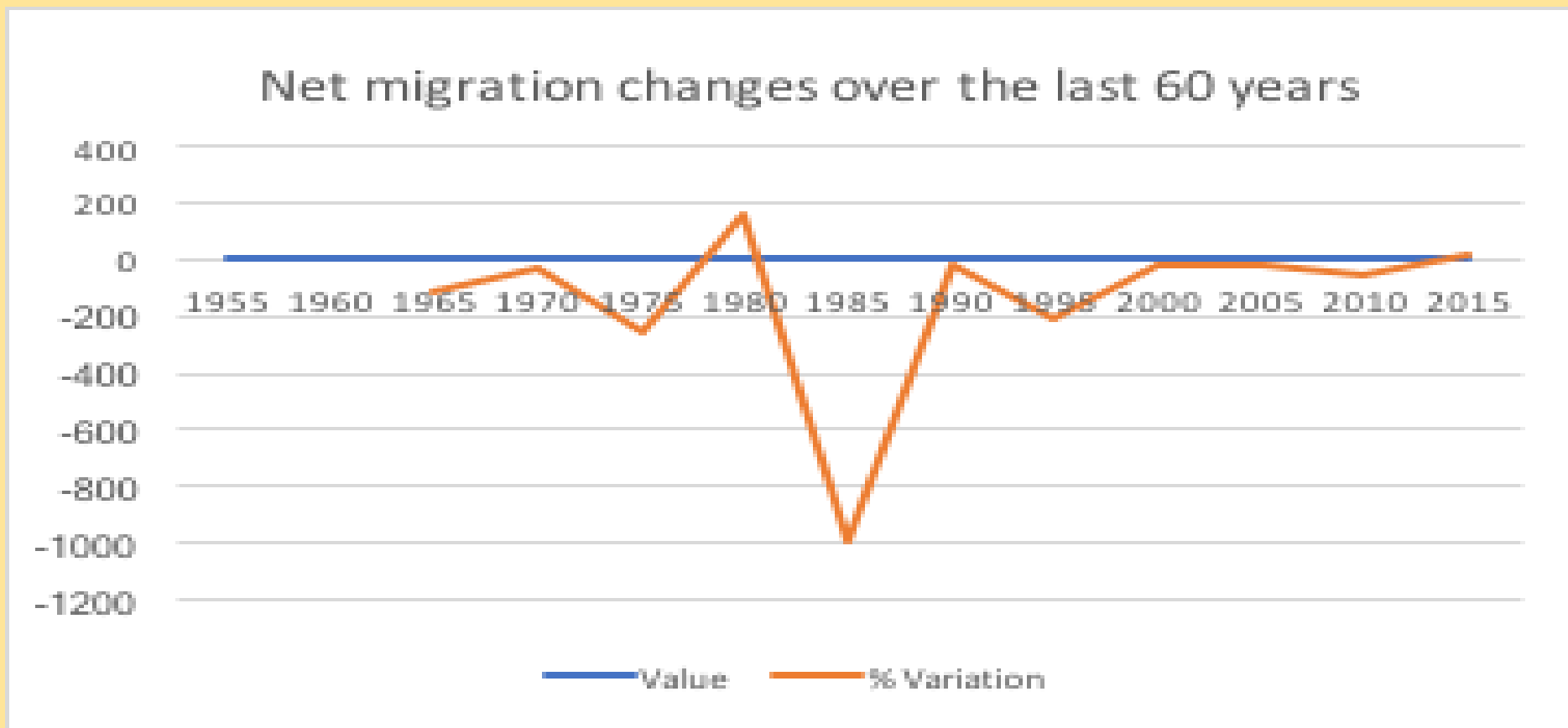


Table 1.4: International Migration Stock by age and sex in 1990

Age Range	Male	Female	Total
0-9	12.332	11.452	23784
10-19	18.975	18.733	37708
20-29	26.252	28.985	55237
30-39	22.248	25.044	47292
40-49	16.217	19.631	35848
50-59	17.536	22.176	39712
60+	42.625	65.304	107929
Total	156.185	191.325	347510

Graph 1.5: International Migration Stock by age and sex in 1990

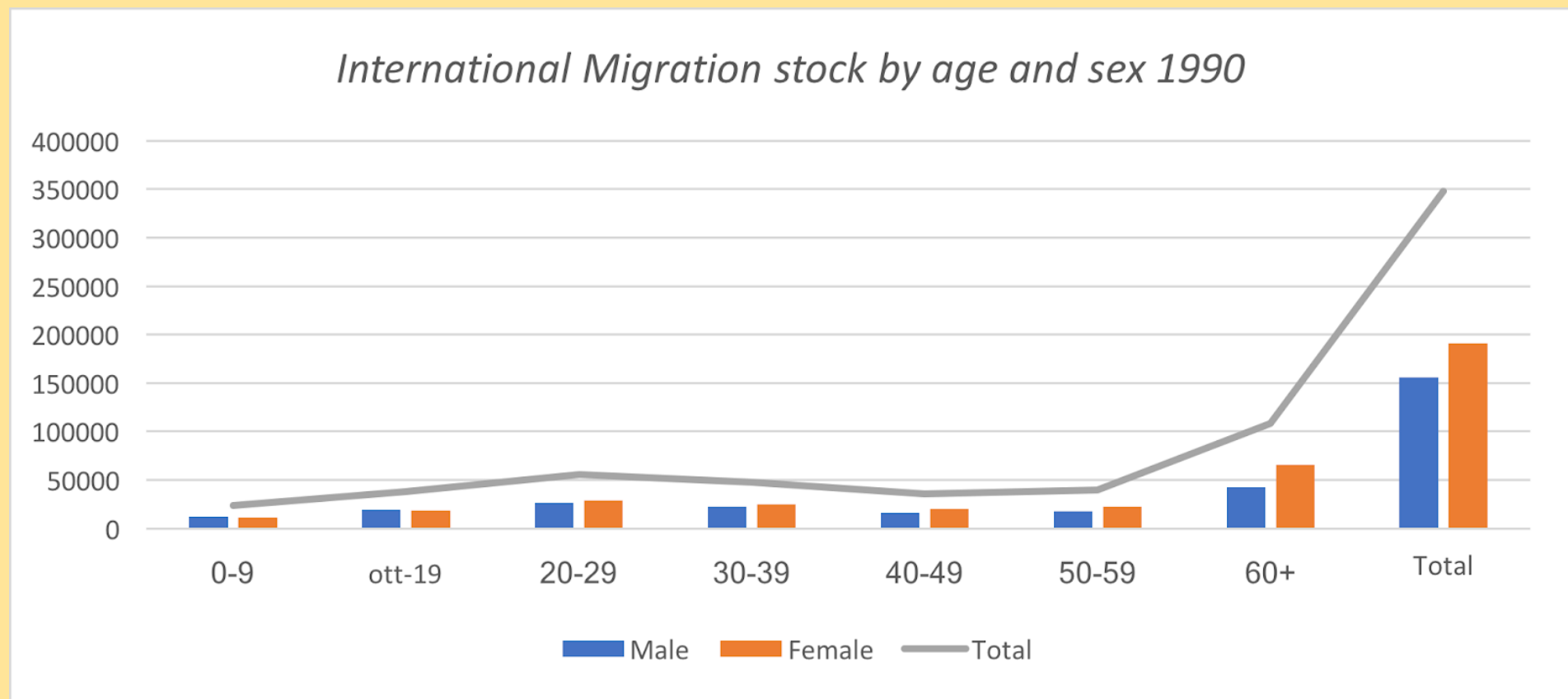
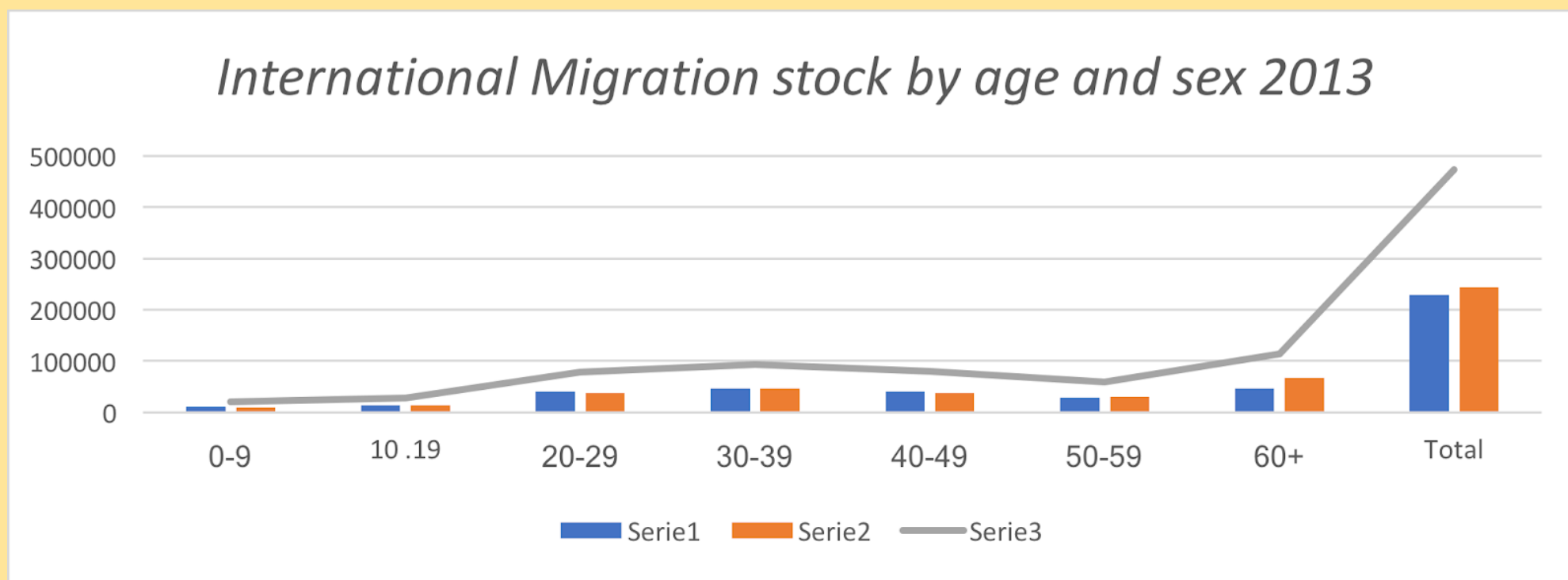


Table 1.6: International Migration Stock by age and sex in 2013

Age Range	Male	Female	Total
0-9	10.484	9.909	20.393
10-19	14.432	13.379	27811
20-29	40.390	38.240	78630
30-39	47.101	45.761	92862
40-49	41.210	38.321	79531
50-59	28.280	30.505	58785
60+	47.091	67.694	114785
Total	228.988	243.809	472797

Graph 1.7: International Migration Stock by age and sex in 2013



Taking into account the 1990-2013 timeline, the data shows that the international migration stock had increased over the years. In particular, in 2013 the 20-49 population had almost doubled compared to 1990, contributing to determine an interesting change of the profile of the immigrant population.

Table 1.8: Comparative data 2008-2015 from OECD International Migration Database

Country of birth/nationality	Total							
Variable	Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth							
Gender	Total							
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Country								
Hungary	394234	407322	443295	402691	424192	447657	476080	504302
Country of birth/nationality	Total							
Variable	Stock of foreign population by nationality							
Gender	Total							
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Country								
Hungary	184358	197819	209202	143361	141357	140536	145968	156606
Country of birth/nationality	Total							
Variable	Inflows of foreign population by nationality							
Gender	Total							
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Country								
Hungary	35547	25582	23884	22514	20340	21250	26004	25787
Country of birth/nationality	Total							
Variable	Outflows of foreign population by nationality							
Gender	Total							
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Country								
Hungary	4241	5600	6047	2687	9916	13111	10828	10373
Net migration	31306	19982	17837	19827	10424	8139	15176	15414

Section 2: Hungary and asylum

Graph 2.1: Inflows 2005-2015 of asylum seekers (OECD International Migration Database)

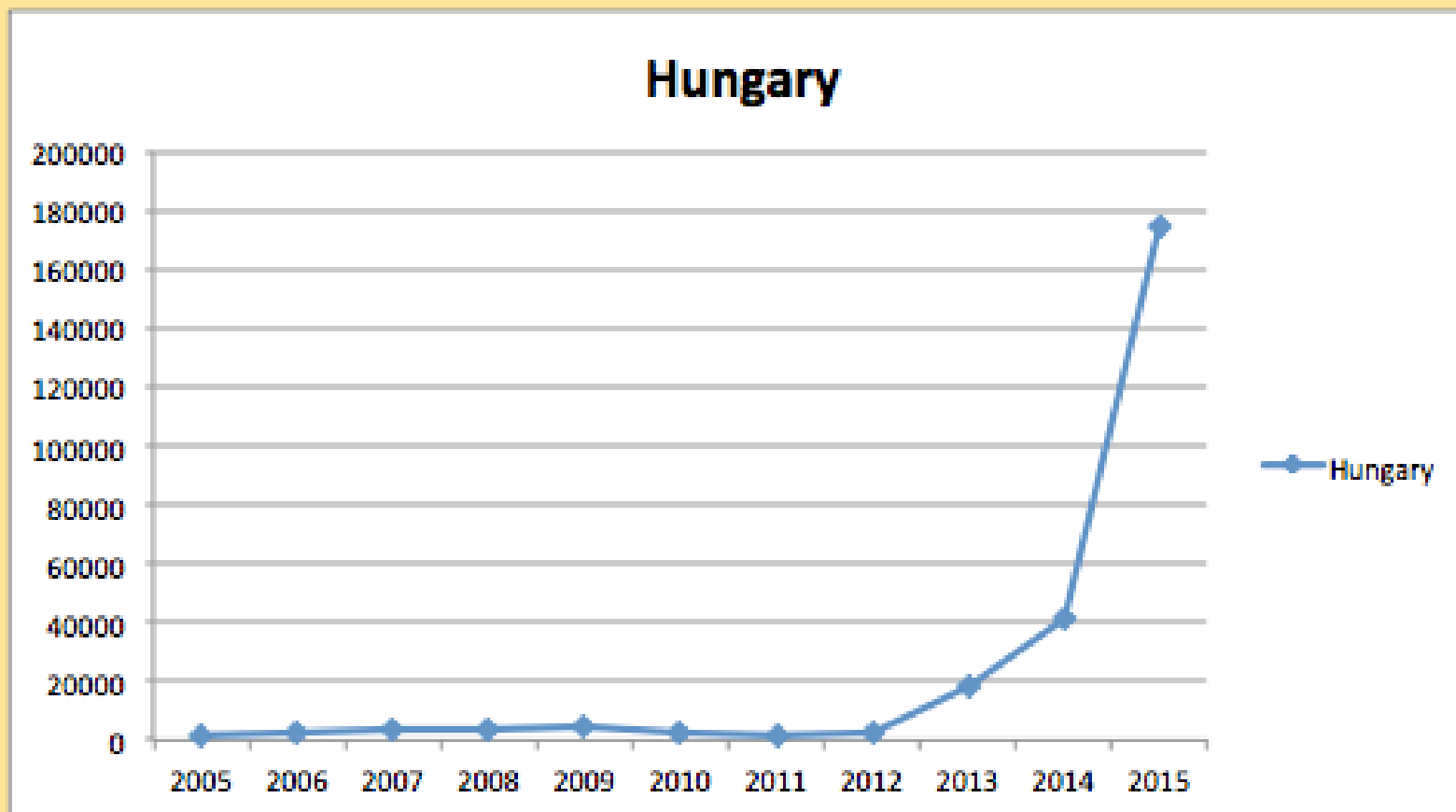


Table 2.2: Changes in the number of asylum seekers 2015/16 (Annual Policy Report 2016 - Ministry of Interior of Hungary)

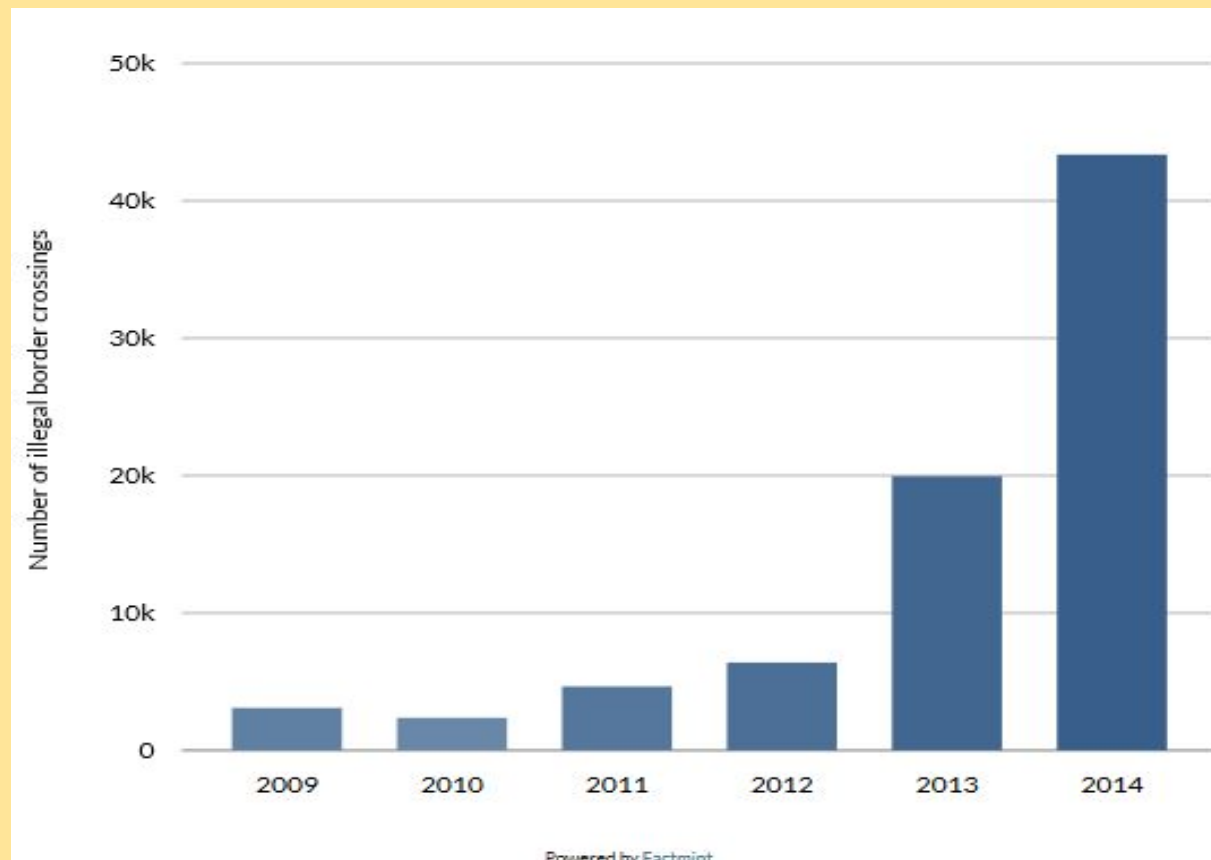
Changes in the Number of Asylum Seekers arriving in Hungary				
2015 - 2016				
	2015	2016	Change	Change in %
Number of Registered Asylum Seekers	177 135	29 432	-147 703	-83,38%
European	25 170	635	-24 535	-97,48%
Non-European	151 965	28 797	-123 168	-81,05%
Percentage of Europeans	14,21%	2,16%		
Percentage of Non-Europeans	85,79%	97,84%		

Table 2.3: Results in asylum applications (Annual Policy Report 2016 - Ministry of Interior of Hungary)

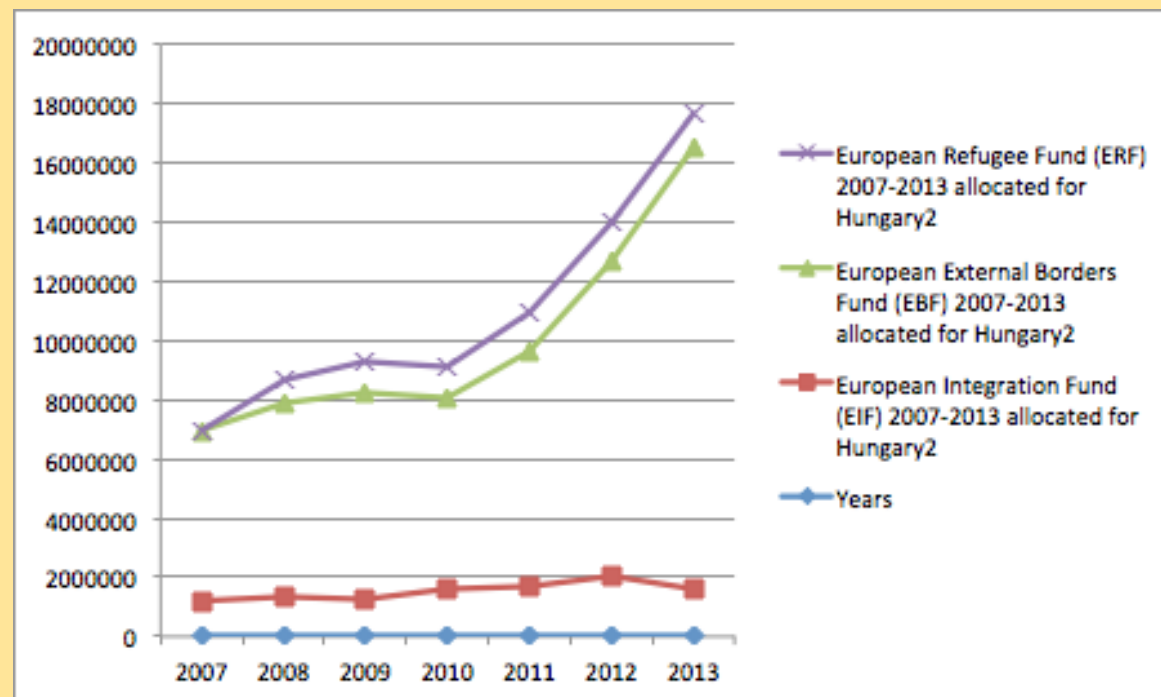
Decisions made by Asylum Authorities	
Type of Decision	Number of the decisions made
Beneficiary of Refugee Status	154
Beneficiary of Subsidiary Protection	271
Beneficiary of Non-refoulement	7
Termination of Procedure	49 479
Rejection	4 675
Pending Cases (as of 31 December 2016)	3 413

In the period that goes from January to March 2018 the number of illegal border crossings is 950, and the top five nationality migrants are: Afghanistan 340; Pakistan 232; Kosovo 68; Albania 57; Iraq 51.

Graph 2.4: Illegal border crossings from 2009 to 2014



Graph 2.5: Allocations for Hungary under EU 2007-2013 General Program “Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows” (SOLID)



Section 3: Labour Market

The following data are extracted by Eurostat and they show us that in 2016 there is an increase of participation in the labour market's gap between European and non-European migrants compared to the previous years. The participation in labour market can be recognised by the activity rates.

Table 3.1: Activity rates for the population aged between 20 and 64 years, by place of birth.

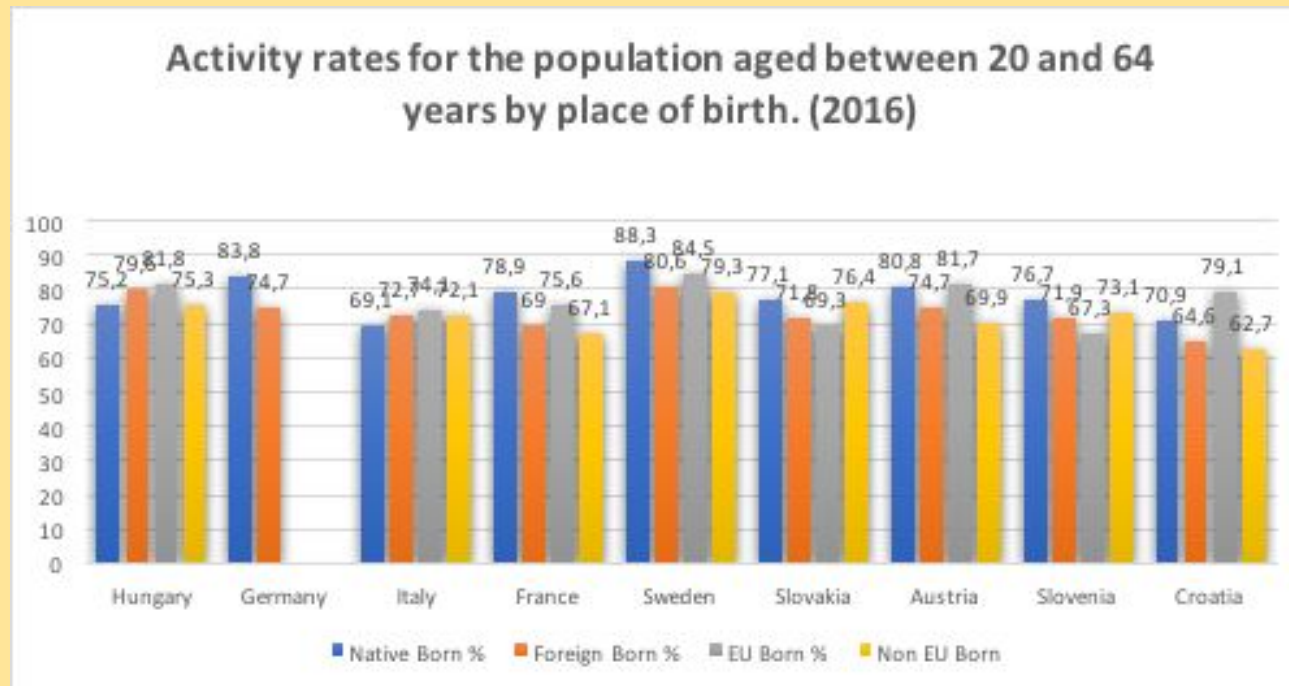
Last data update 2016.

Source: Eurostat ([lfsa_argacob](#))

Country	Native Born %	Foreign Born %	EU Born %	Non EU Born
Hungary	75,2	79,6	81,8	75,3
Germany	83,8	74,7		
Italy	69,1	72,7	74,1	72,1
France	78,9	69	75,6	67,1
Sweden	88,3	80,6	84,5	79,3
Slovakia	77,1	71,8	69,3	76,4
Austria	80,8	74,7	81,7	69,9
Slovenia	76,7	71,9	67,3	73,1
Croatia	70,9	64,6	79,1	62,7

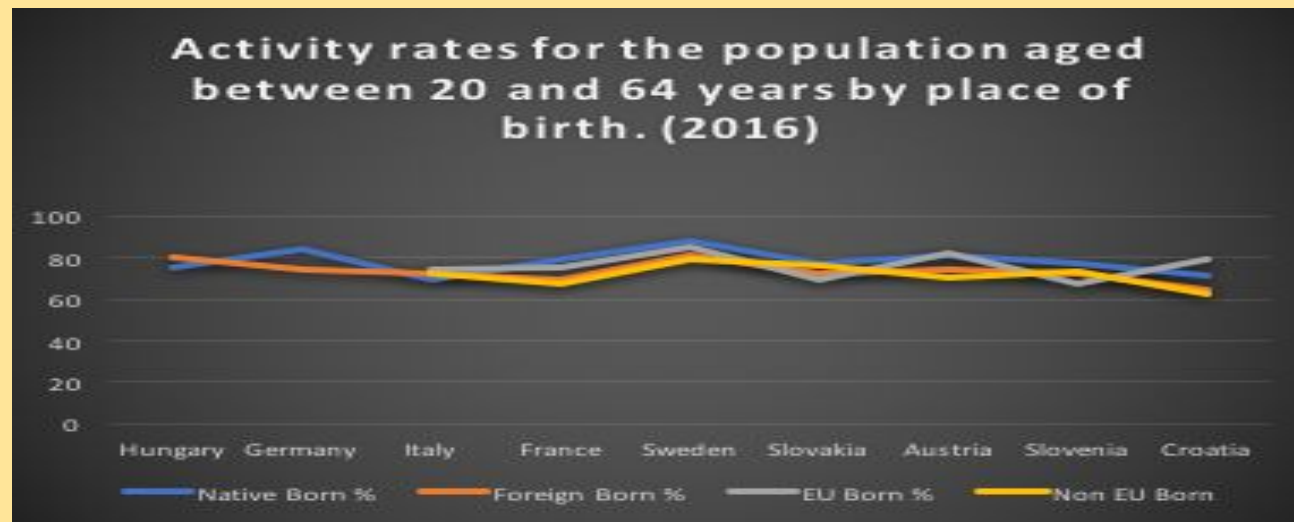
Graph 3.2A: Activity rates for the population aged between 20 and 64 years, by place of birth.
(Last data update 2016)

Source: Eurostat ([lfsa_argacob](#))



Graph 3.2B: Activity rates for the population aged between 20 and 64 years, by place of birth.
(Last data update 2016)

Source: Eurostat ([lfsa_argacob](#))



As the graph above shows, in Hungary the activity rates are higher for the migrant population than for the native-born population.

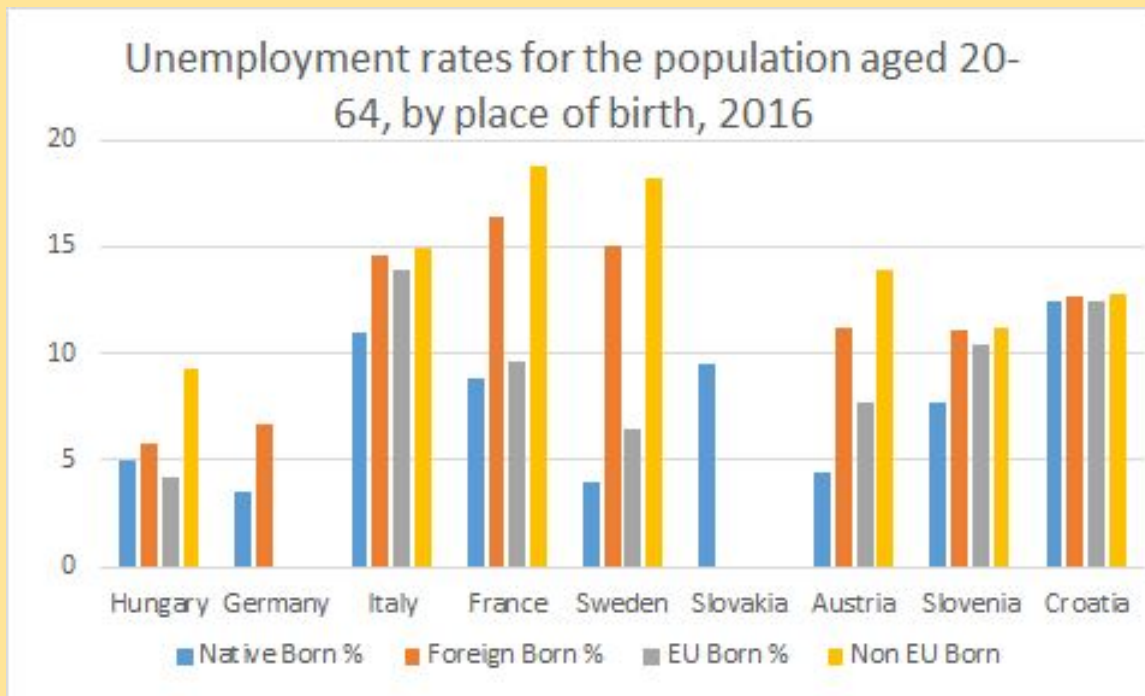
Table 3.3: Unemployment rates for the population aged 20-64, by place of birth, 2016

Source: Eurostat ([lfsa_urgacob](#))

Country	Native Born %	Foreign Born %	EU Born %	Non EU Born
Hungary	5	5,8	4,2	9,3
Germany	3,5	6,7		
Italy	11	14,6	13,9	14,9
France	8,8	16,4	9,6	18,8
Sweden	4	15,1	6,5	18,2
Slovakia	9,5			
Austria	4,4	11,2	7,7	13,9
Slovenia	7,7	11,1	10,4	11,2
Croatia	12,4	12,7	12,4	12,8

Graph 3.4: Unemployment rates for the population aged 20-64, by place of birth, 2016

Source: Eurostat ([Ifsa_urgacob](#))



The unemployment in Hungary for migrants born in a different EU Member State register, in 2016, a low unemployment rate (4.2%)

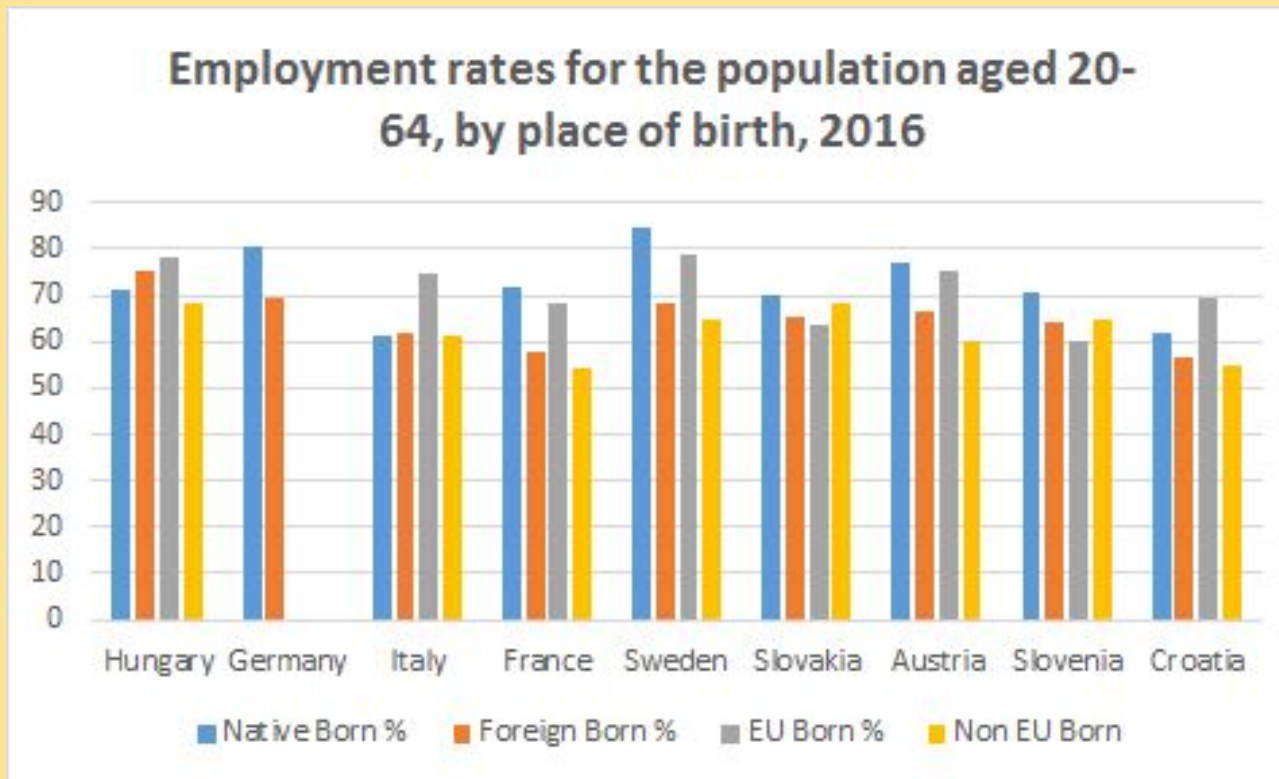
Table 3.5: Employment rates for the population aged 20-64, by place of birth, 2016

Source: Eurostat ([lfsa_ergacob](#))

Country	Native Born %	Foreign Born %	EU Born %	Non EU Born
Hungary	71,4	75	78,3	68,4
Germany	80,8	69,7		
Italy	61,5	62,1	74,5	61,3
France	72	57,7	68,3	54,5
Sweden	84,8	68,4	79	64,9
Slovakia	69,8	65,3	63,6	68,4
Austria	77,2	66,4	75,5	60,1
Slovenia	70,2	63,9	60,3	64,9
Croatia	62,1	56,4	69,3	54,7

Graph.3.6: Employment rates for the population aged 20-64, by place of birth, 2016.

Source: Eurostat ([lfsa_ergacob](#))



We can observe that in Hungary the employment rate is higher for the foreign born population while the situation is different in the other European countries.

Resources

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database?p_p_id=NavTreeportletprod_WAR_NavTreeportletprod_INSTANCE_IFjhoVbmPFHt&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=column-2&p_p_col_count=1

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