



Migration in Hungary

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Composition of Hungarian Population

In Hungary live approximately 9 millions of people of which 98% are nationals, 0,8% are Europeans and 0,7% are extra-Europeans.

Regarding migration flows per year we can distinguish in:

- 54.000 immigrants of which 75% come from EU countries and 25% come from non-EU countries.
- 40.000 emigrants of which 88% go to EU countries and 12% go to non-EU countries.

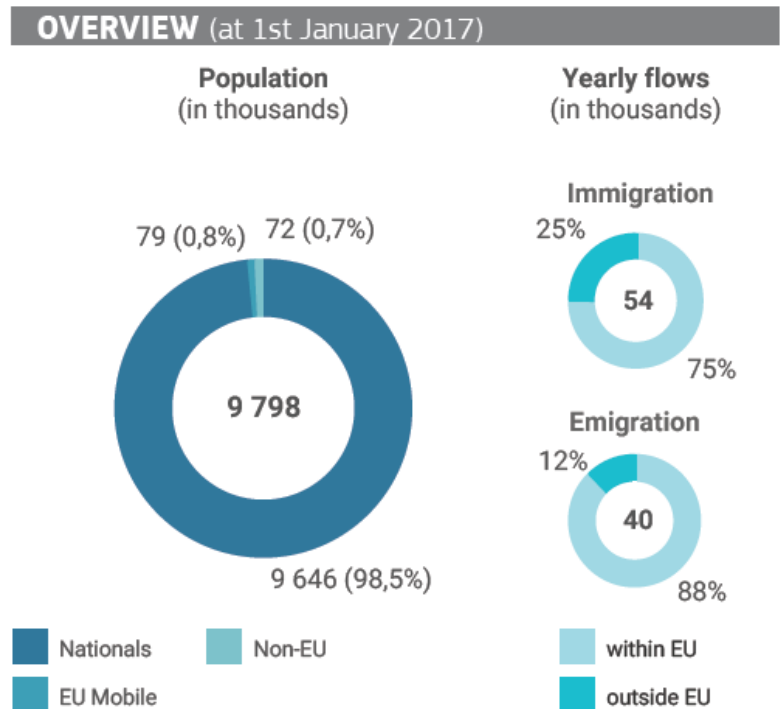


Figure 1.1 Hungarian Population

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/atlas-migration-2018>.

Number of migrants (immigrants and emigrants) by sex over the period from 2009 to 2017.

The two tables below show the number of migrants divided by sex. Table 1.1 shows the number of immigrants, males and females, which had arrived in Hungary since 2009. As we can see from the data the number of immigrants steeply increases over the nine-year period. Table 1.2 shows, instead, the number of emigrants who left the State in the same period. We can notice that the number of emigrants in 2017 almost doubled the number of 2012, reaching a peak in 2015.



Table 1.1 (Immigrants in Hungary)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Females	12,155	11,229	12,614	15,072	17,069	23,746	25,193	23,497	29,167
Males	15,739	14,290	15,404	18,630	21,899	30,835	33,151	30,121	38,903
Total	27,894	25,519	28,018	33,702	38,968	54,581	58,344	53,618	68,070

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm8&lang=en.

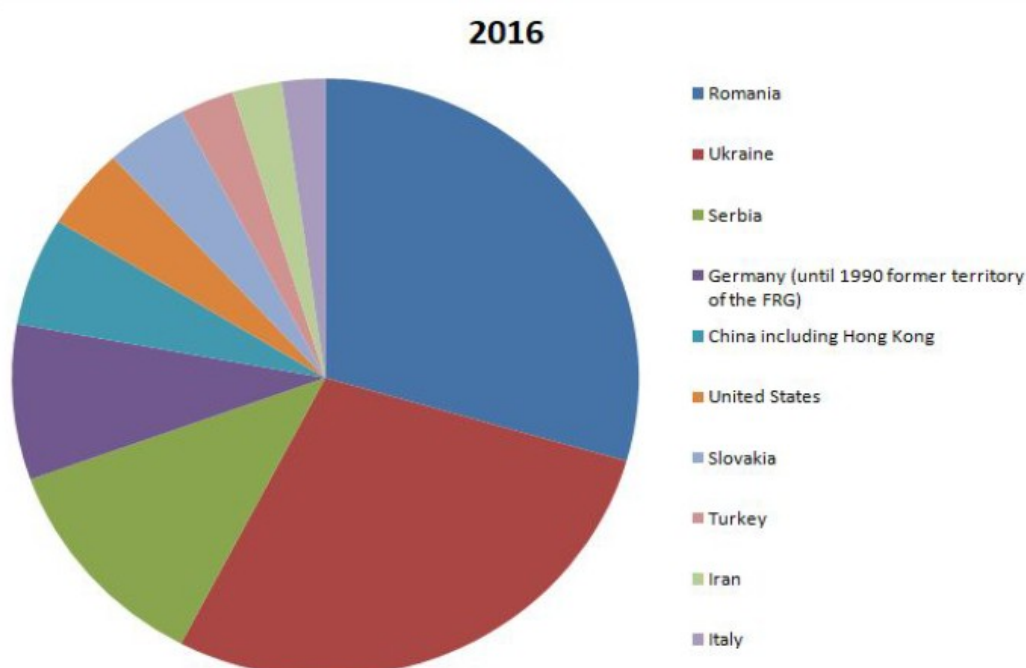
Table 1.2 (Emigrants from Hungary)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Females	4,449	6,032	6,907	10,049	15,012	18,871	19,540	18,200	17,767
Males	6,034	7,333	8,193	12,831	19,679	23,342	23,685	21,689	22,062
Total	10,483	13,365	15,100	22,880	34,691	42,213	43,225	38,889	39,829

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>.

Immigrant's countries of origin in 2016.

The main countries of origins of immigrants in Hungary are Romania, Ukraine, Serbia, Germany, China, United States Slovakia, Turkey, Iran and Italy. So we can see that most of these countries are European countries. This confirms that there is no migration crisis in Hungary, as the propaganda wants us to believe.



Source: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb].



Asylum Seekers

In 2015 Hungary was one of the European countries most affected by migration crisis reaching an amount of 1.799 asylum applications per 100.000 local population. This emergency encouraged the victory of far-right parties, which have realized anti-immigration policies such as building walls, restricting visas and blocking residence permits.

Despite government's declarations, today migration emergency in Hungary has ended thanks to the EU-Turkey Agreement of 2016.

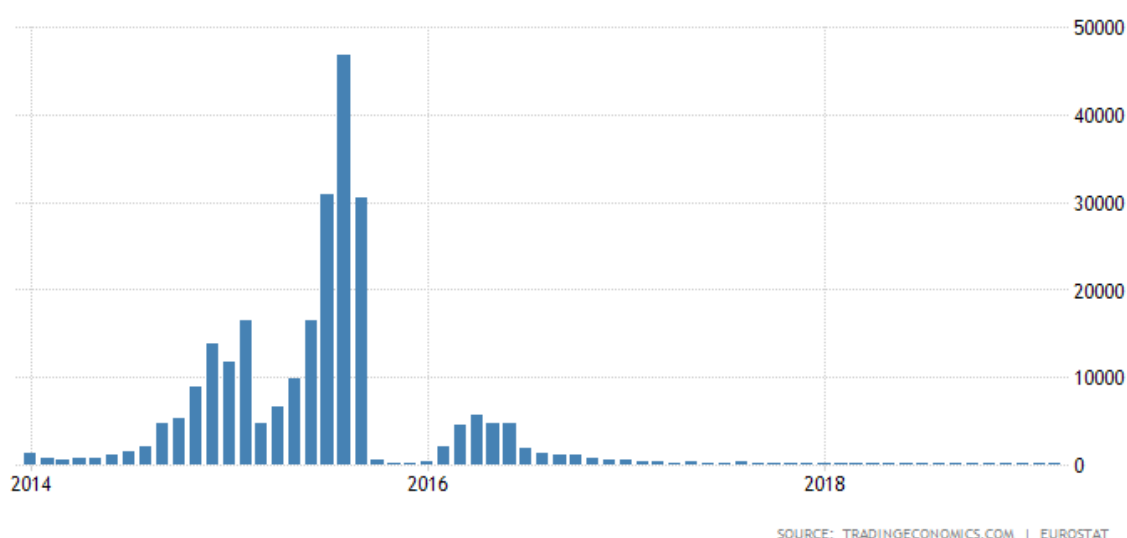


Table 2. Asylum seekers in Hungary over the period 2013-2017.



1	1.8. Asylum seekers arrived in Hungary by citizenship and type of entry (2000–)						
2	Citizenship	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3	Afghan	2.328	8.796	46.227	11.052	1.432	274
4	Algerian	1.116	98	599	710	62	–
5	Bangladeshi	679	252	4.059	279	9	1
6	Egyptian	105	23	92	218	6	1
7	Georgian	41	40	30	13	6	1
8	Indian	84	11	345	123	6	–
9	Iraqi	63	497	9.279	3.452	812	239
10	Iranian	61	268	1.792	1.286	109	29
11	Cameroon	54	94	642	15	9	–
12	Chinese	5	11	8	27	1	1
13	Kosovo	6.212	21.453	24.454	135	4	–
14	Mali	305	117	291	14	–	–
15	Moroccan	496	49	267	1.033	24	2
16	Nigerian	455	257	1.005	83	12	1
17	Pakistani	3.081	401	15.157	3.873	163	30
18	Palestinian	136	875	1.036	206	17	5
19	Serbian	88	145	89	13	1	2
20	Syrian	977	6.857	64.587	4.979	577	48
21	Somali	191	194	352	331	9	5
22	Sudanese	104	71	278	22	2	–
23	Turkish	86	116	292	425	29	1
24	Tunisian	234	44	77	67	4	1
25	Other	1.999	2.108	6.117	1.076	103	30
26	Total	18.900	42.777	177.135	29.432	3.397	671

Source: https://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_wvn002b.html.

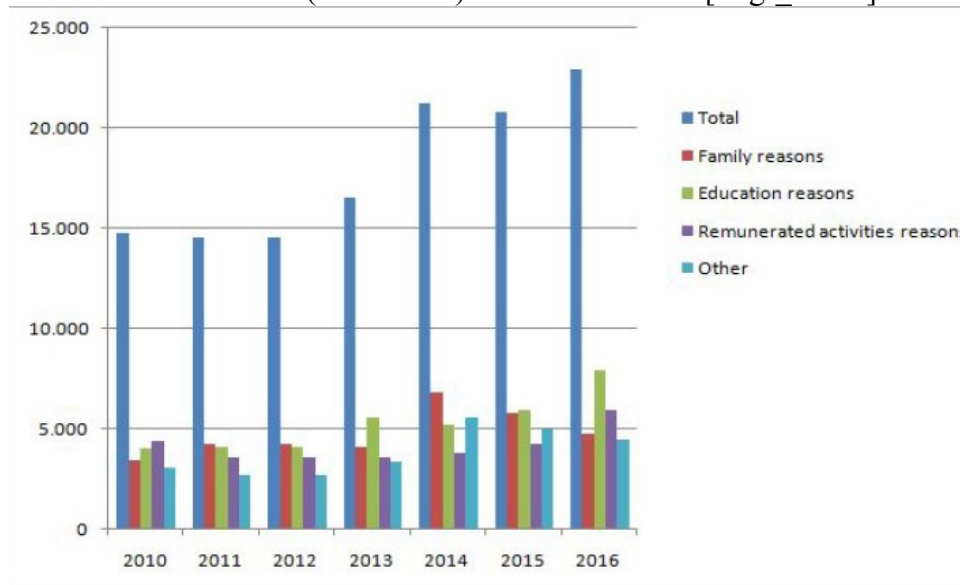
Today the composition of the asylum seekers shows a majority of Afghanistan followed by Indians, Syrians, Pakistani and Iraqi. The total amount is 671 asylum seekers in 2018 compared to 177.135 of 2015.



Channel of Entrance

The main channel of entrance has changed from “remunerated activities reasons” in 2010 to “education reasons” in 2016 passing through the “family reason” of 2014.

Figure 1.2 Channels of entrance (2010-2016)- Source: Eurostat [migr_resfas].



Labour Market

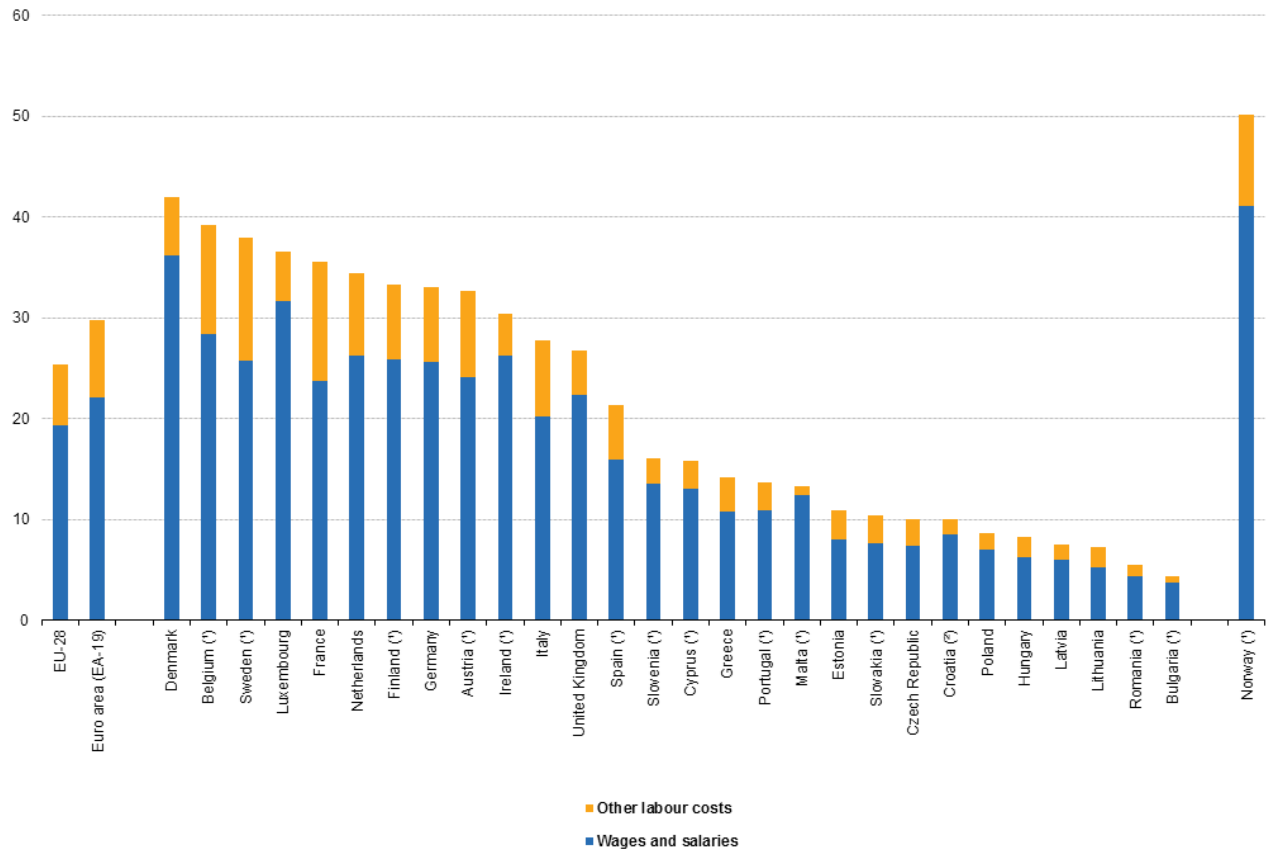
Although a high employment rate (60%), Hungary is characterized by a high rate of emigration toward other European countries such as United Kingdom and Scandinavian countries. Hungarians tend to emigrate because of low salaries.

Figure 2.1 (Employment rate in Hungary).





Figure 2.2 (Estimated Labour Costs in Europe in 2017).



Note: enterprises with 10 or more employees. NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to S excluding O. Provisional data.

(*) Provisional.

(*) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lc_lci_lev)

Figure 2.2 points out how different is the labour cost. Norway has the highest labour cost of all Europe, reaching the 50% of the total income of the employer, while Hungary has a labour cost of 9%. The EU average is settled at 25%. This is the reason why in Hungary there is a high rate of employment. So why do people emigrate looking for job?

In Figure 2.3 we can see the Hungarian wages growth in the last decade. First of all, we have to consider that Hungary has no euros, but fiorins (1 EURO = 300 HUF). Moreover, as a result of the European membership, prices have generally increased in the country. Especially in Budapest prices have reached the European capitals average. The consequence of this trend makes the highest salary of 350.000 HUF (1.166 EUROS) not satisfying for Hungarian people. As a result, people are encouraged to emigrate towards countries where wages are higher than in Hungary and send money back home to their families.



Figure 2.3 (Wages Growth).

The labour market status in Hungary can be summarised as follow: first of all, we have to take into account people who are in their working age (15-64). In 2018 the total was 6369.5 thousand persons of which 50.4% were women. Over the total, the proportion of youth (people aged from 15 to 24) was 16.1%.

The two tables below illustrate both the number of employed and unemployed persons by sex over the period 2011-2018. As we can notice from the data the number of employed persons is constantly increasing; by contrast the number of unemployed person is decreasing. What it has to be notice is that the unemployment youth is rapidly decreasing.

Table 3. Number of employed persons (in thousand) over the period 2011-2018

Source: https://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_qlf006.html.

Table 4. Number of unemployed persons (in thousand) over the period 2011-2018.

Source: https://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_qlf010.html.



Year	Total	Of which:	
		15–24 year-old	20–64 year-old
Total			
2011	3.759,0	212,2	3.713,1
2012	3.827,2	215,5	3.782,6
2013	3.892,8	230,9	3.847,8
2014	4.100,8	263,9	4.052,3
2015	4.210,5	281,8	4.153,7
2016	4.351,6	301,1	4.284,6
2017	4.421,4	302,6	4.347,5
2018	4.469,5	297,2	4.382,9
Male			
2011	2.021,0	118,7	1.993,9
2012	2.048,8	118,3	2.022,5
2013	2.103,7	135,4	2.076,7
2014	2.220,5	151,7	2.192,6
2015	2.283,5	157,9	2.249,2
2016	2.362,5	172,5	2.321,9
2017	2.417,3	176,2	2.374,0
2018	2.446,2	175,7	2.394,5
Female			
2011	1.738,0	93,4	1.719,4
2012	1.778,4	97,2	1.759,9
2013	1.789,0	95,5	1.771,0
2014	1.880,4	112,2	1.859,7
2015	1.927,0	123,8	1.904,5
2016	1.989,1	128,6	1.962,7
2017	2.004,1	126,4	1.973,5
2018	2.023,3	121,6	1.988,3

Year	Total	Of which: 15–24 years old
Total		
2011	466,0	74,5
2012	473,2	84,6
2013	441,0	83,5
2014	343,3	67,6
2015	307,8	58,9
2016	234,6	44,7
2017	191,7	36,3
2018	172,1	33,6
Male		
2011	251,5	43,9
2012	262,1	48,5
2013	239,3	46,6
2014	181,7	37,9
2015	161,9	35,3
2016	127,5	25,6
2017	95,7	18,9
2018	88,1	19,1
Female		
2011	214,5	30,6
2012	211,1	36,1
2013	201,8	37,0
2014	161,6	29,7
2015	145,9	23,5
2016	107,1	19,0
2017	96,0	17,3
2018	84,0	14,5



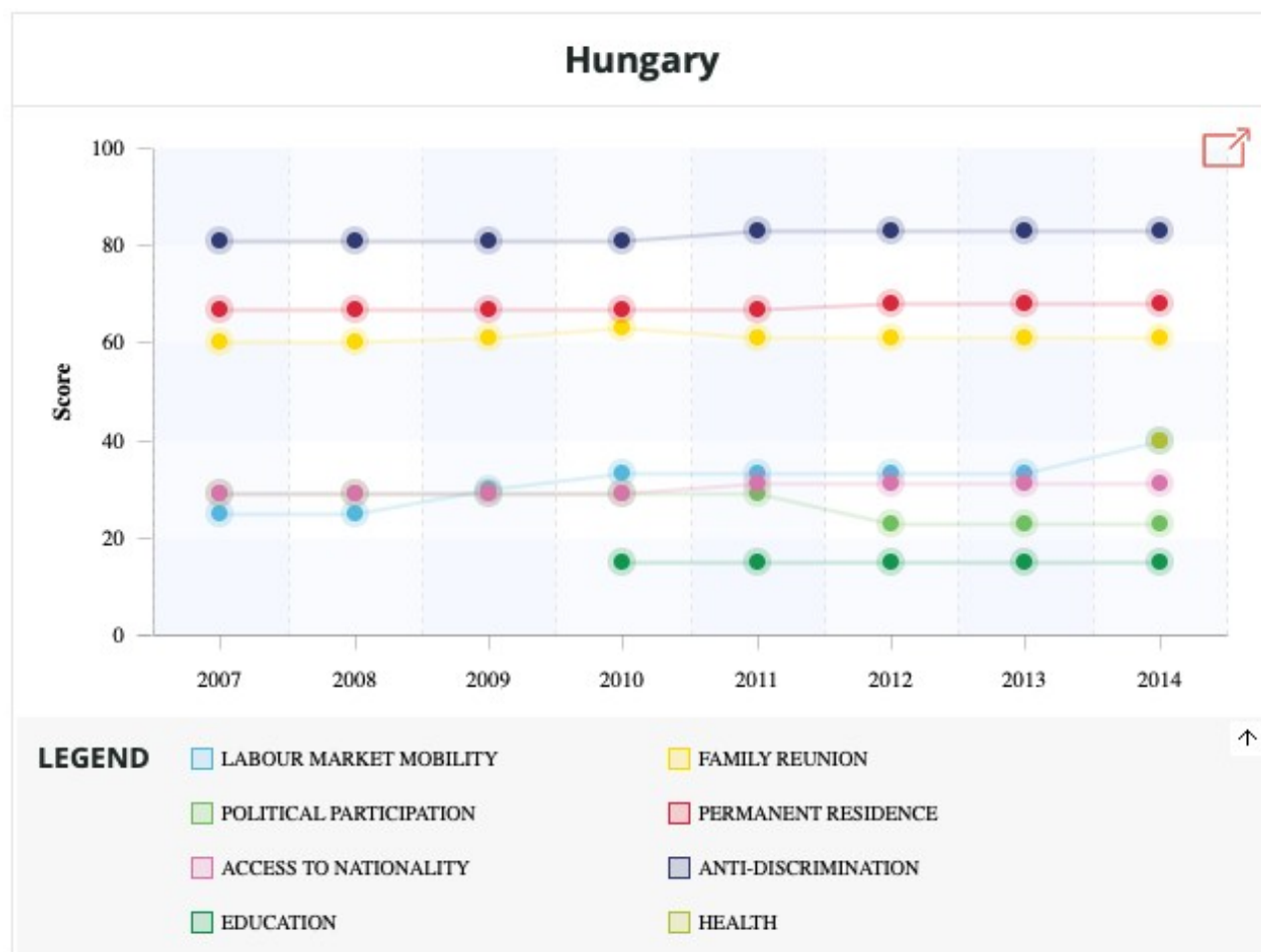
Conclusions and Recommendations

Promoting immigrant integration has not been a government priority from 2010 to 2014. The minor scattered changes do not change the fact that ordinary non-EU legal residents in Hungary still have more obstacles than opportunities, put in their path to participate in Hungarian society, with its overall integration policies scoring 45/100 and ranking 23rd alongside Romania and the rapidly advancing Czech Republic.

Hungary is home to a very small number of non-EU citizens (0.6%) and immigrant children. Its integration policies have yet to respond to the needs and opportunities they bring to nearly all areas of life in the country. In contrast, other new destination countries continue to make major improvements (e.g. CZ, GR, PL), following international reform trends. Several old and new countries of immigration have implemented effective policies that reach and support immigrants to become employed, trained, reunited with family, civically active, long-term residents and national citizens.

Changes in policy:

- No major change on integration since 2010: +1 point in 2014 due to EU-required single residence/work permit
- Small steps on long-term residence & ordinary naturalisation procedure
- Small steps back on basic political liberties and cost of citizenship test
- On contrast, other new destination countries continue to make major improvements (e.g. CZ, GR, PL)



Migrant Integration Policy Index, Hungary

Source: <http://www.mipex.eu/hungary>