



## Migration in Portugal

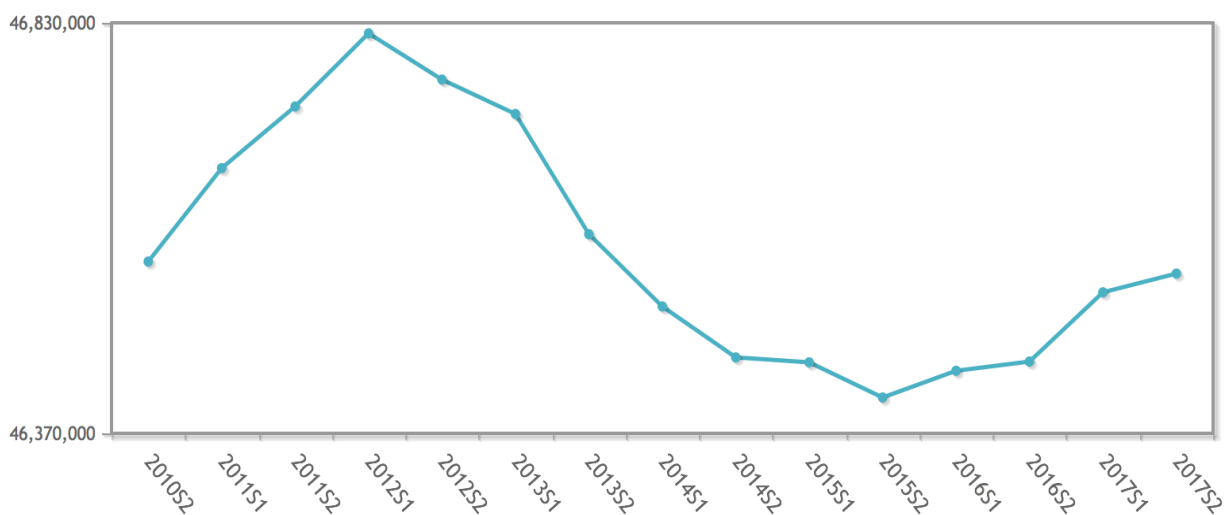


**Alessia Ambrosino**  
**Agnese Anselmo**  
**Ruzhica Dimitrovska**  
**Matteo Venitucci**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

We analysed the immigration in Spain from three different points of view: firstly, we considered the growth of the Spanish population and the immigration in this country, then its stocks and flows with a focus on asylum applicants, and finally the integration of migrants in the destination country.

In the last decade, Spain has become a net recipient of migration once again. The head of Frontex, European's Border and Coast Guard Agency, has projected that the amount of migrants attempting to reach Europe in 2018 will remain high, particularly on the western Mediterranean route<sup>1</sup>. In the graph 1 we firstly consider the growth of the Spanish population from 2010 semester 2 to 2017 semester 2. In 2016 for the first time since 2012 semester 1 the population of Spain has seen a rise. On January 1, 2017 the figure stood at 46.53 million, a 0.19% increase from the previous year, according to numbers released by the National Statistics Institute (INE).



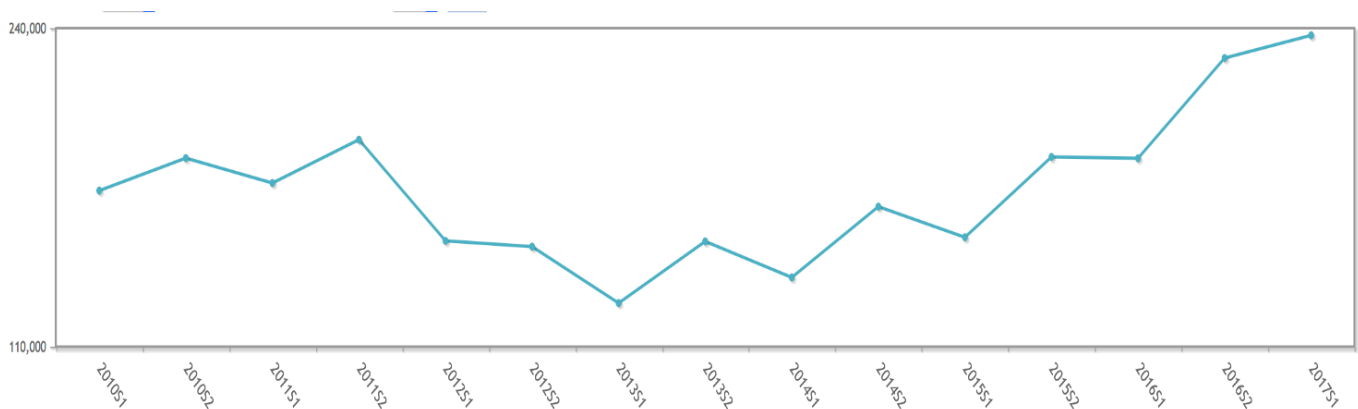
Graph 1: Growth of the Spanish population. Source: INE Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.southeusummit.com/europe/spain/spain-becoming-europes-next-gatekeeper/> , Is Spain Becoming Europe's Next Gatekeeper? Mary Reed Davis, February 21, 2018.

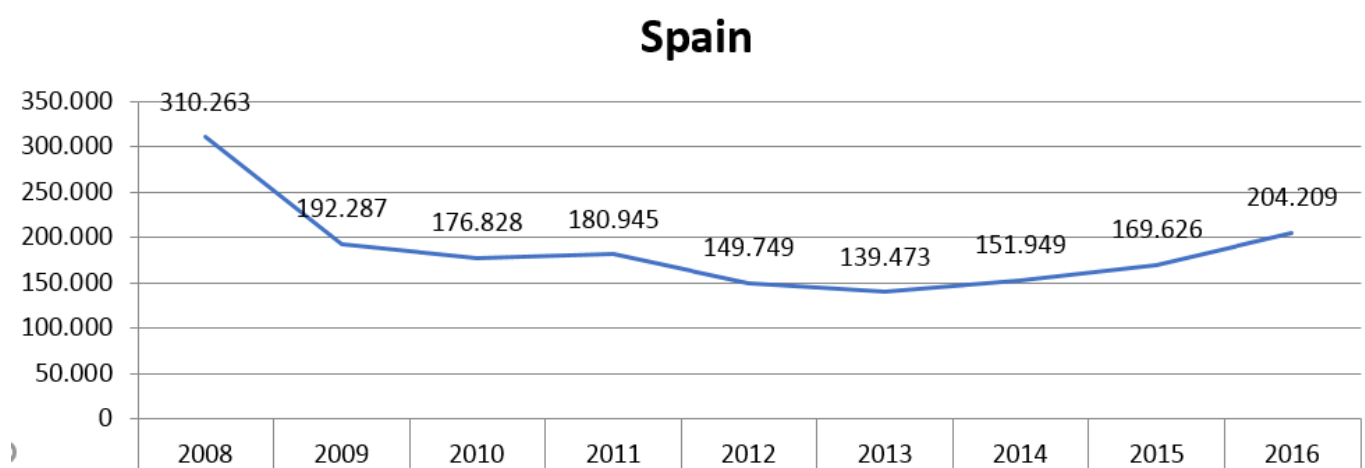
## 2. DATA ANALYSIS

Immigrant arrivals in Spain peaked in the early 2000s, during the economic boom derived from the real estate bubble. But the influx ended abruptly in 2012 semester 1, the last year when immigrant arrivals exceeded departures. It was not just foreigners who went back home, but also a lot of Spaniards decided to go abroad in search of job opportunities. The graph 2 shows that immigration in Spain, from 2010 semester 1 to 2017 semester 1, is a constantly relevant phenomenon with an increase in 2015 semester 2.



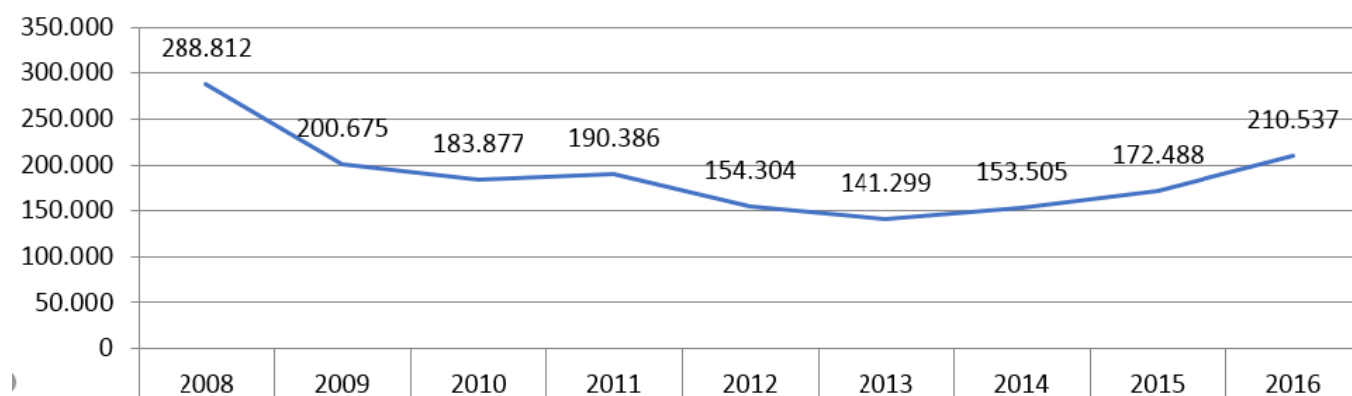
Graph 2: Immigration in Spain. Source: INE Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

The graphs 3 and 4 show the migrant population in Spain from 2008 to 2016 by sex. It is notable the increasement in the last years and the rates of male and female population are similar.



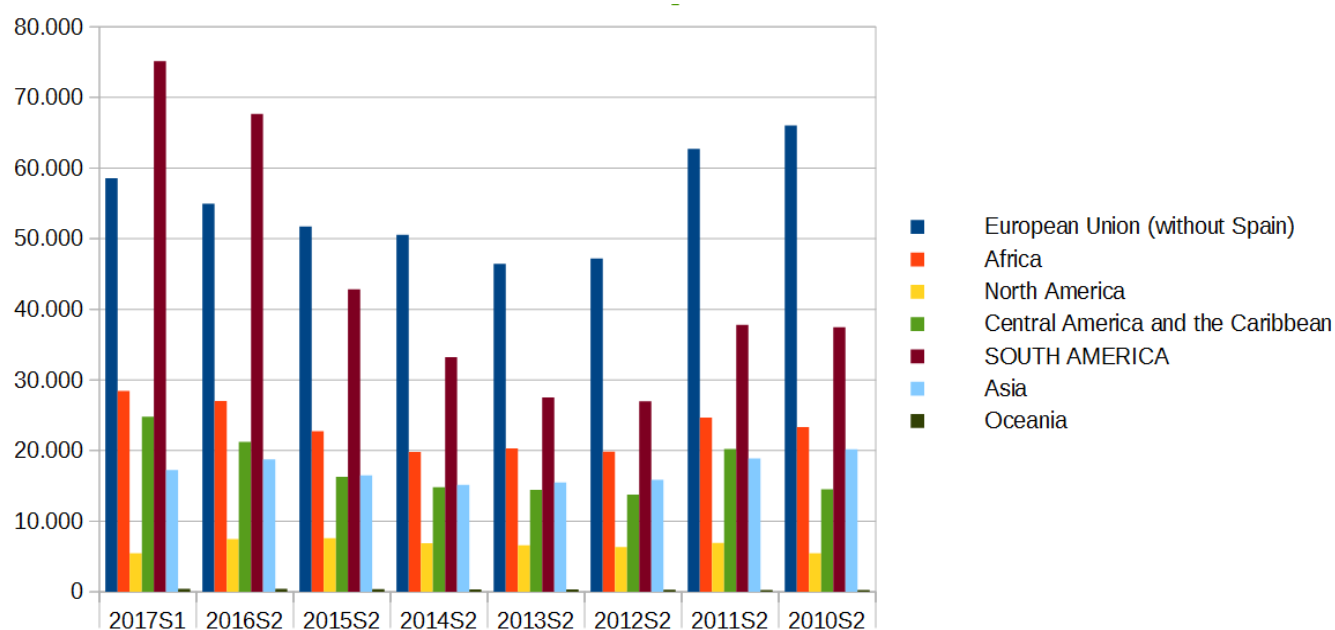
Graph 3: Immigration in Spain of the male population. Source: Eurostat (migr\_imm3ctb).

## Spain



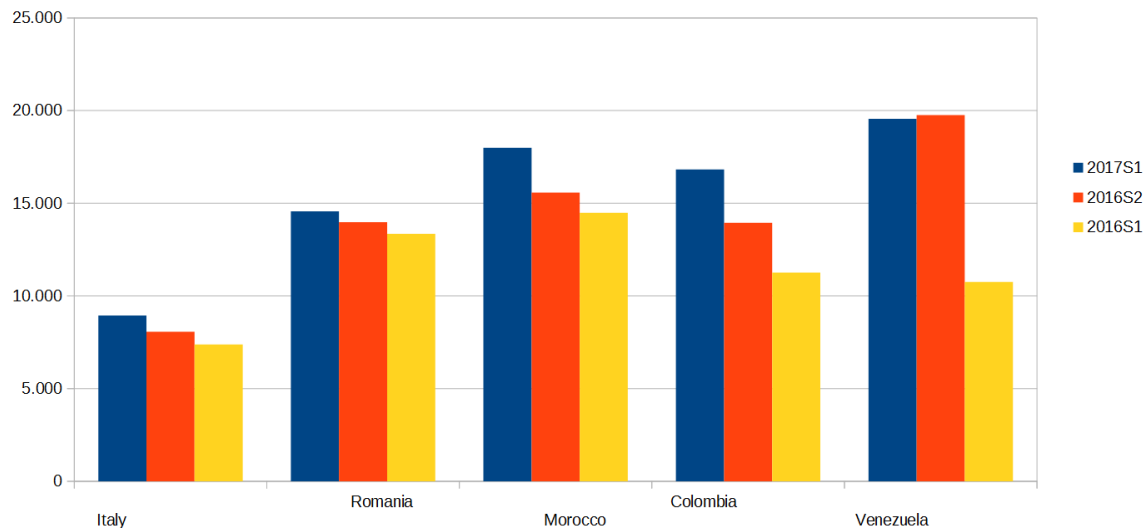
Graph 4: Immigration in Spain of female population. Source: Eurostat (migr\_imm3ctb).

The graph 5 shows the immigration flow from abroad by semester, sex, age group and country of birth from 2010 to 2017. We can observe that from 2010 on to 2015, the majority of immigrants were arriving from the European Union, but then from 2016 on the immigrants from South America overpassed those from the EU. We could eventually explain this by the political crisis happening in several countries in Southern America.



Graph 5: Immigration flow from abroad by semester and country of birth from 2010 to 2017. Source: INE Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

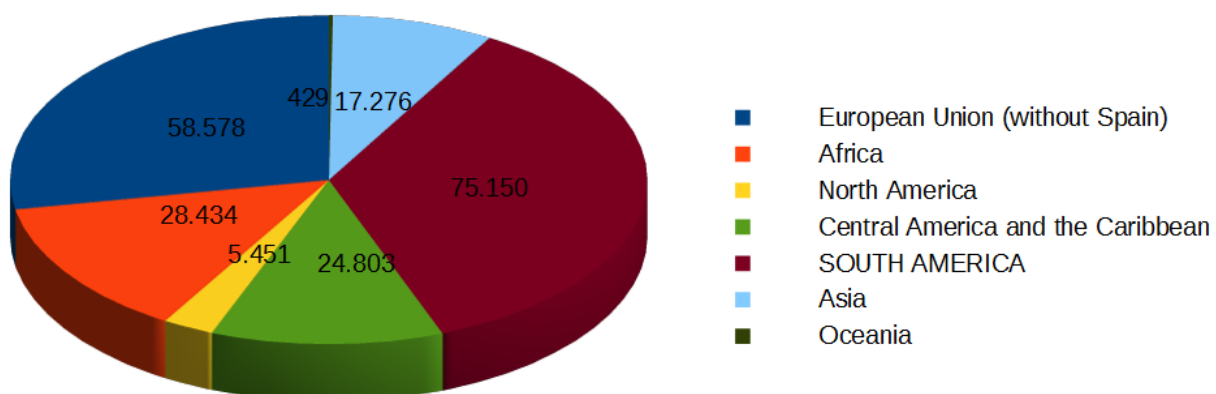
With the graph 6 we analysed the countries with the highest immigration flows coming to Spain during the year 2016 and the first semester of 2017.



Graph 6: Immigration flow from abroad by country of birth from 2016 to 2017. Source: INE Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

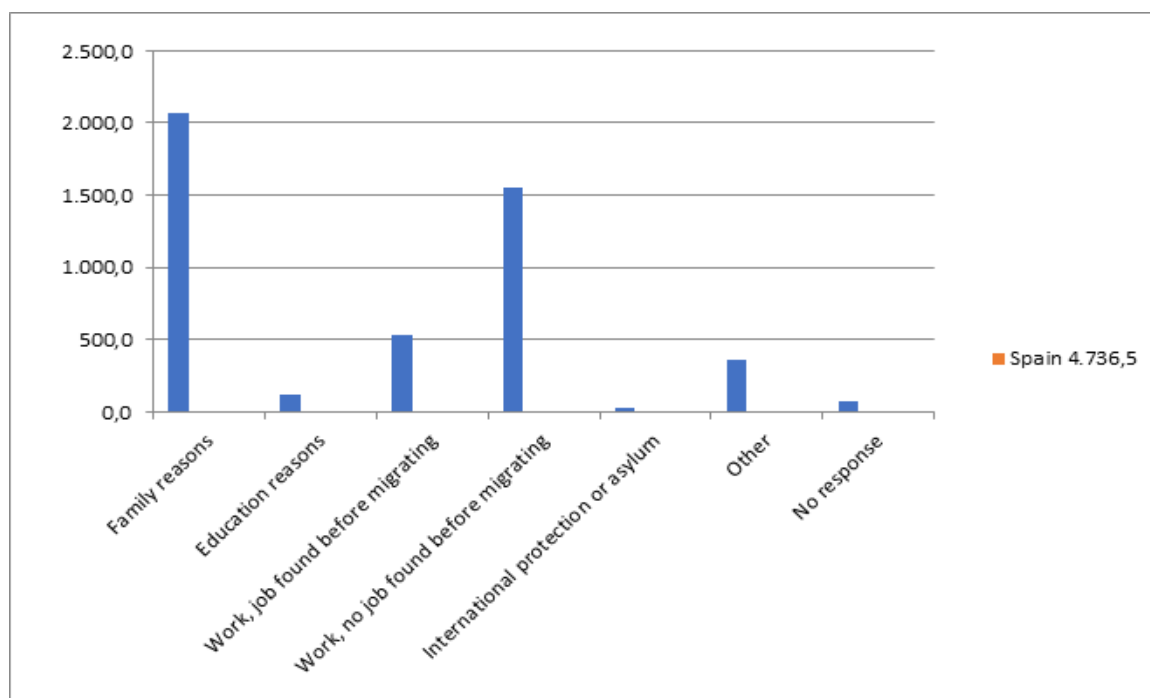
The graph 7 shows the immigration flow from abroad by country of birth in the first semester of 2017.

The main continent of origin in 2017 was South America (75.150), where a profound political and economic crisis has pushed a lot of people out of the country and into Spain, followed by the European Union (58.578).



Graph 7: Immigration flow from abroad by country of birth in the first semester of 2017. Source: INE Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

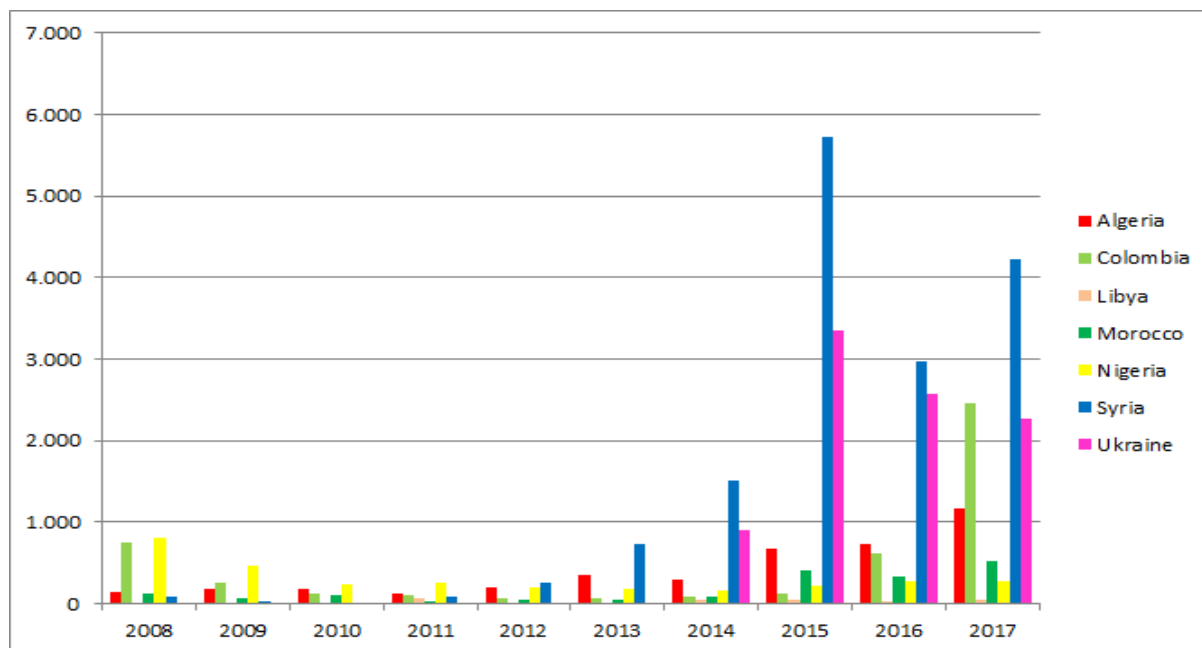
The graph 8 shows the first generation of immigrants by reason from 2008 to 2017 in Spain. The first reasons of migration are the family reunion and people that are searching for a new job in the arrival country.



Graph 8: First generation of immigrants by reason. Source: Eurostat (lfso\_14b1dr).

### **ASYLUM APPLICANTS BY CITIZENSHIP, AGE AND SEX ANNUAL AGGREGATED DATA, 2008 -2017 (rounded)**

In the graph 9, considering the total age range and total sex we can note that there are some countries that have reported asylum peaks in the two-year period (2014-2015). The Ukraine case is more significant because in 2005 only 5 Ukrainian applied for asylum for the first time but the number has been dramatically increasing yearly that in 2015, there were 3345 Ukrainian asylum seekers. In 2008 the Syrian asylum seekers were just 90 and it even decreased to 30 in 2009 and 20 in 2010. However, starting from 2011, due to the wars, the number abruptly increased to 5725 in 2015 and again decreased to 2975 in 2016.

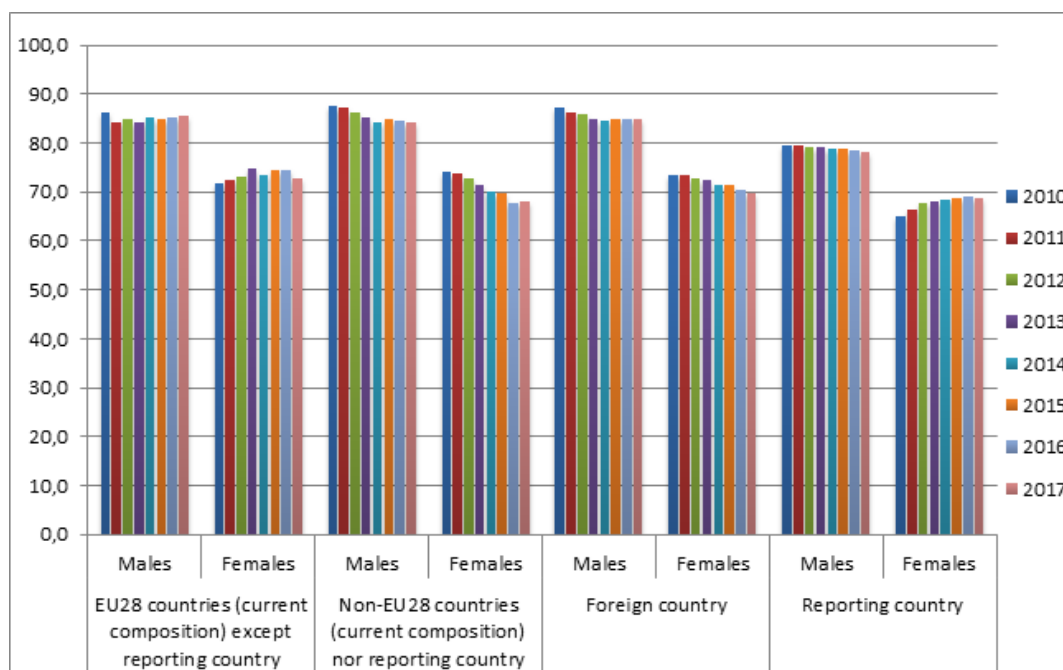


Graph 9: Asylum and first-time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded).  
Source: Eurostat[migr\_asyappctza]. Last update: 30/03/2018.

### 3. LABOUR MARKET AND INTEGRATION

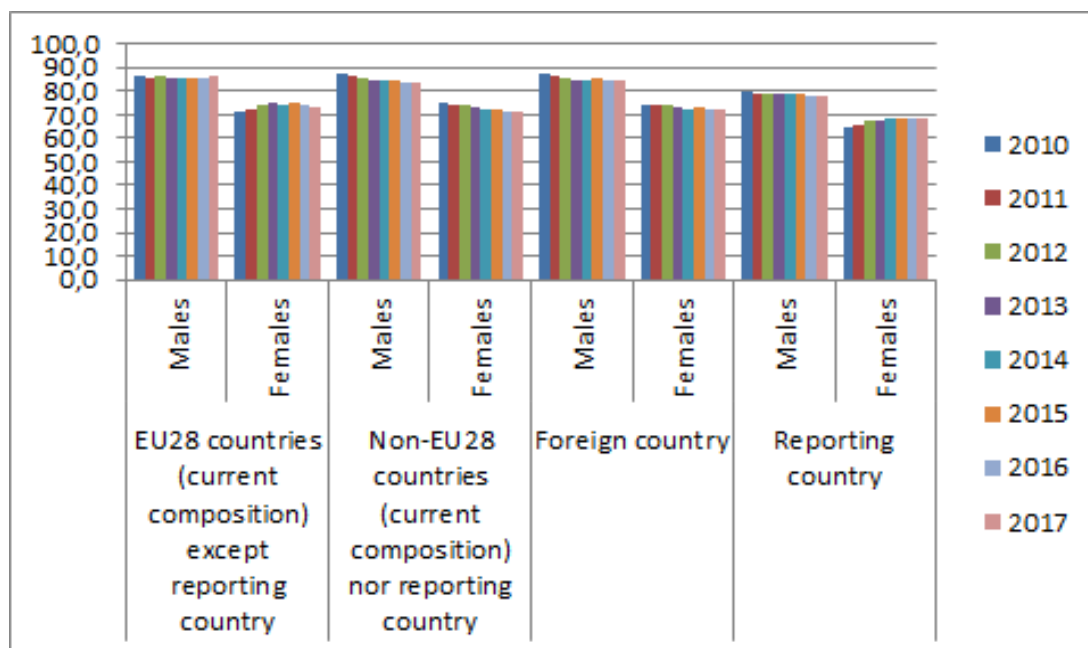
#### ACTIVITY RATES

The graph 10 shows the activity rates by sex and citizenship, considering the age range 15-64 from the year 2010 to 2017 with the last update up to 20-04-2018.



Graph 10: Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%), age 15-64. Source: Eurostat [Ifsa\_argan].

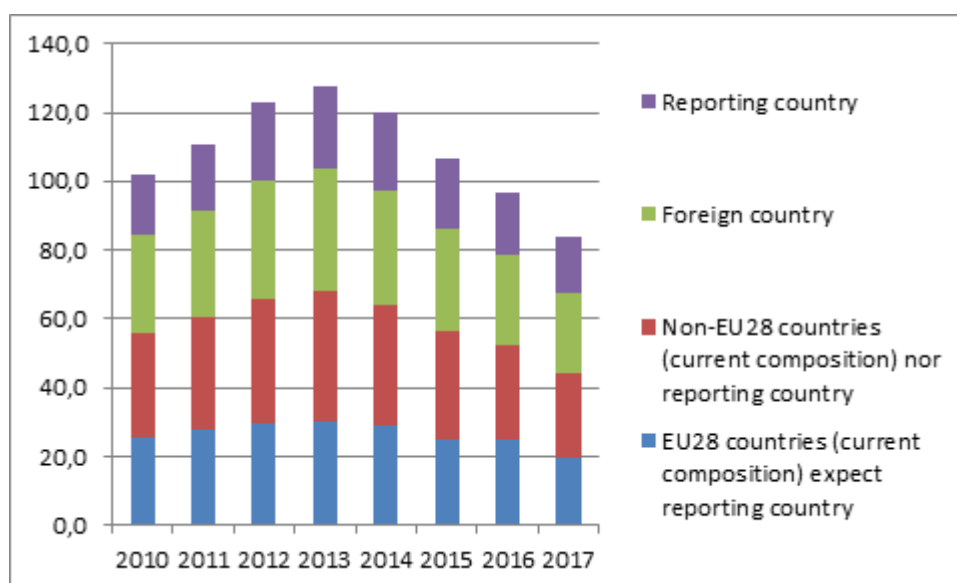
The graph 11 shows the activity rates by sex and country of birth, considering the age range 15-64 from the year 2010 to 2017 with the last update up to 20-04-2018.



Graph 11: Activity rates by sex, age and country of birth (%), age 15-64. Source: Eurostat [lfsa\_argacob].

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 2010 - 2017

The graph 12 shows the unemployment rates by sex and country of birth, considering the age range 15-74 with the last update up to 20-04-2018.

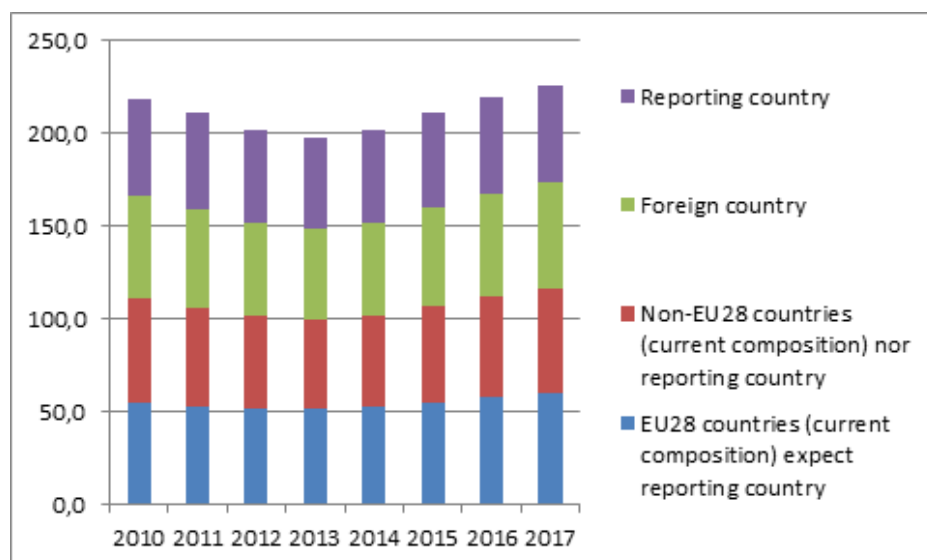


Graph 12: Unemployment rates by country of birth (%). Source: Eurostat [lfsa\_urgacob].  
Last update 20-04-2018.



## EMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 2010 - 2017

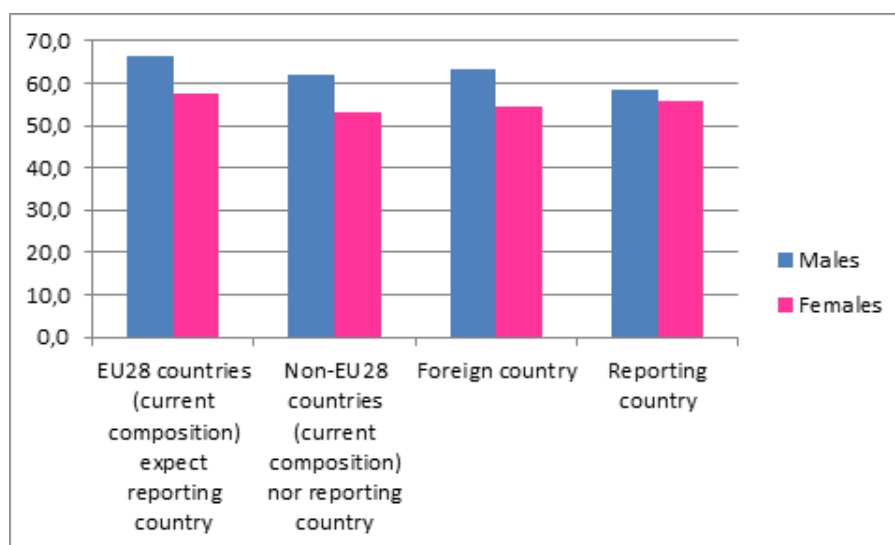
In the graph 13 it is possible to notice that for immigrants from EU countries the employment rate has increased, reaching in 2017 the highest level (59,6%). For immigrants coming from other countries, the employment rates have increased constantly about 2 percentage points from 2010 to 2017.



Graph 13: Employment rates by country of birth (%), age 15 to 74 years. Source: Eurostat [lfsa\_ergacob].  
Last update 20-04-2018.

## EMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 2017

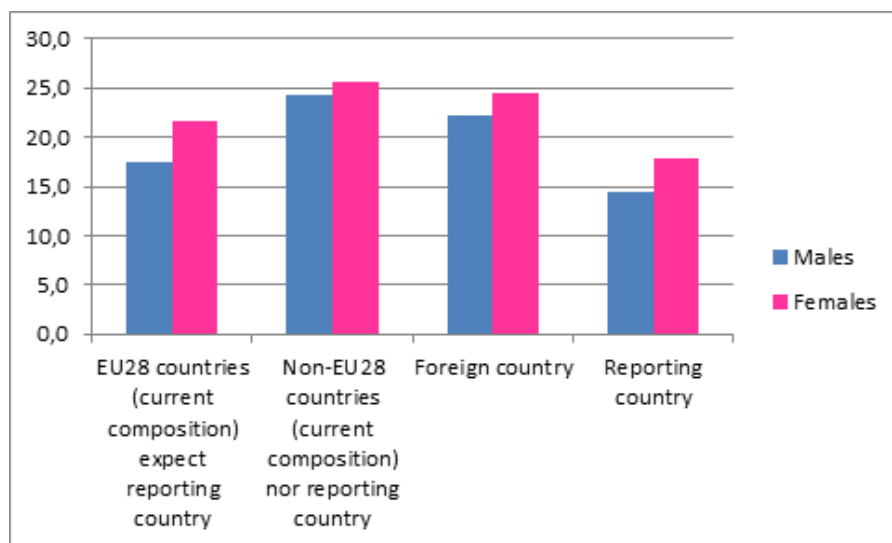
In the following graph it is notable that the female employment rates tend to be lower than the male employment rates in general in the 2017.



Graph 14: Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%), age 15 to 74 years. Source: Eurostat [lfsa\_ergacob].  
Last update 20-04-2018.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 2017

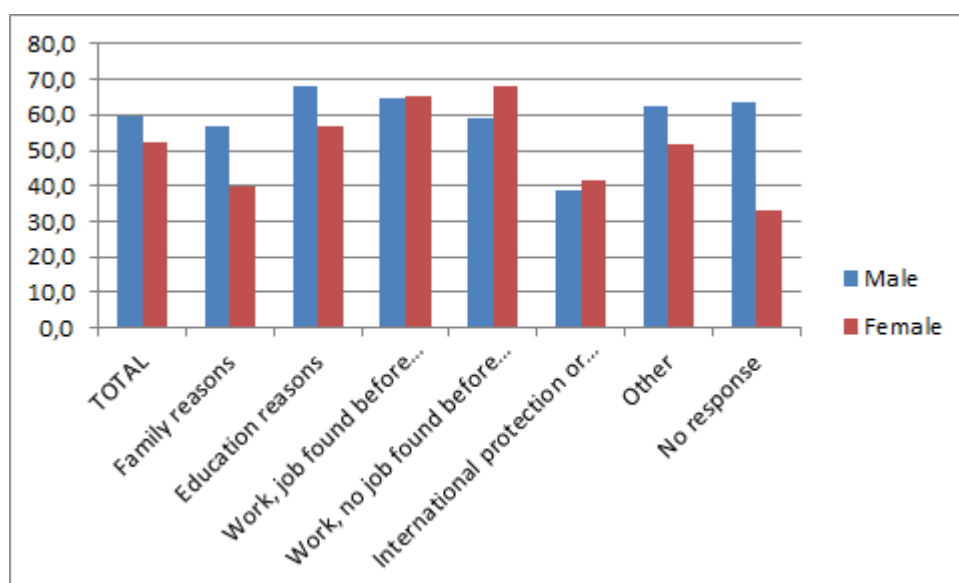
The graph 15 shows that the male unemployment rates are generally lower than female ones.



Graph 15: Unemployment rates by sex and country of birth (%), age 15 to 74 years. Source: Eurostat [lfsa\_urgacob].  
Last update 20-04-2018.

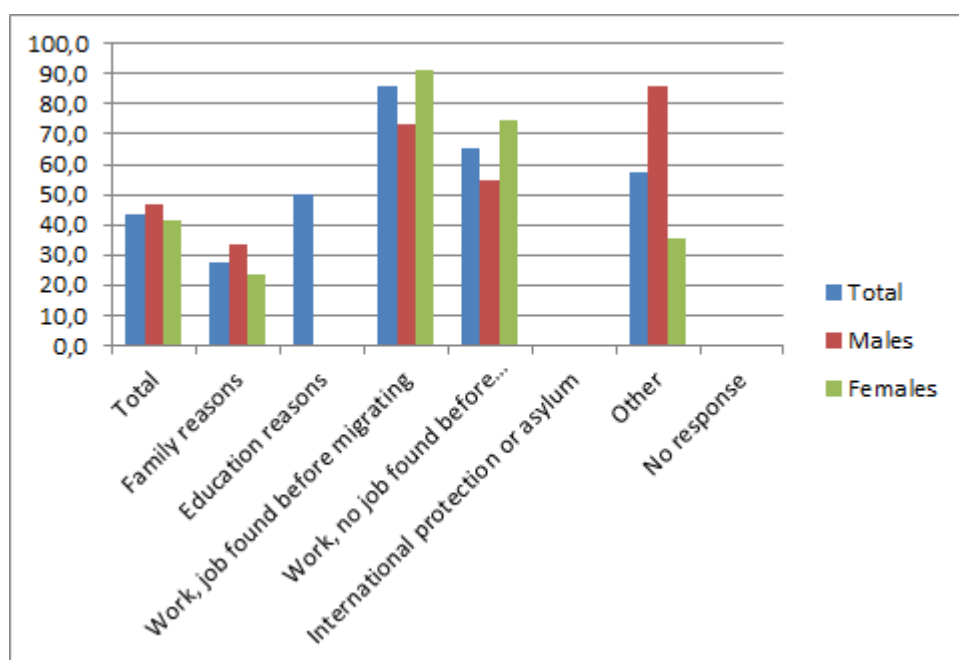
## EMPLOYMENT RATE OF FIRST GENERATION OF IMMIGRANTS BY SEX, AGE, YEARS OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION FROM 20 TO 64 YEARS, 2014

**Duration:**  
**TOTAL**



Graph 16: Source: Eurostat [lfsa\_14l1empr].  
Last update: 06/04/2016.

**Duration:  
FROM 1 TO 5 YEARS**



Graph 17: Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration from to 20 to 64 years, 2014. Source: Eurostat [lfso\_14l1empr]. Last update: 06/04/2016.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

After the decrease registered in 2012, the immigration in Spain has grown in the last period, in particular since 2015, bringing Spain among the main destination countries in Europe again. This influenced the growth of the Spanish population, which shows similar trends as immigration rises. It is noteworthy that male and female immigration rates are similar. If we consider the countries of origin from 2010 to 2017, there is a trend reversal in 2015: until this period, most immigrants came from the European Union. From 2016, immigrants from South America represent the largest share of newcomers. This is due to the economic and political situation facing the South America and to the cultural and social aspects of the destination country – traditions, culture and language. The highest immigration flows to Spain are from Venezuela, Colombia, Morocco, Romania and Italy and the main reasons for migrating (first generation) are family reunion and job search. In the labour market, in general female rates are lower than male ones, even considering the reporting country or the countries of origin (2010-2017). In 2017, the unemployment rate was higher for female population. The employment rates of the first generation of immigrants are similar for male and female immigrants looking for a job (with a job found before) while in general for female are lower - family reasons or educational reasons - except for women with no work experience. In particular, if we consider the duration of five years from arriving, the employment rates are higher for women looking for a job (with work experience or not) while are lower for women moving for family reunifications and other reasons.