



Migration in Cyprus

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Introduction

The Island of Cyprus is situated in the East of the Mediterranean Sea and it is the third largest island. Since 1974 Cyprus has been portioned in two parts: The Greek part, the Republic of Cyprus, and The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. These were separated by a buffer zone known as “Green Line”. The conflict between the two communities was compared to Israel-Palestine one.

In 2004, Cyprus became a member of EU as a divided island. Due to its position, it's easily accessible by sea, especially for refugees coming from the neighboring counties – in fact, most asylum seekers in Cyprus are Syrians, then from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Egypt and Iraq. Data collecting by Eurostat about the total number of long-term immigrants in Cyprus show how the number is increased from 2015 to 2017.

1. Background Information

1.1 Total population last year

	2018
Cyprus	864,236

Source:

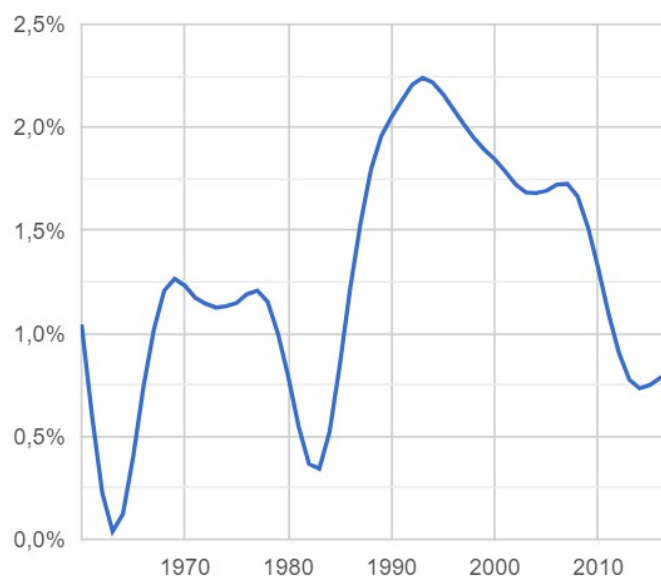
Label: [demo_pjian]

Table 1.1: This table, taken from Eurostat Database, shows the population as a percentage of EU28 population in 2018.



1.2 Population growth

Graph 1.2: The World Bank estimates the population growth in 2017 equal to 0,8%.¹

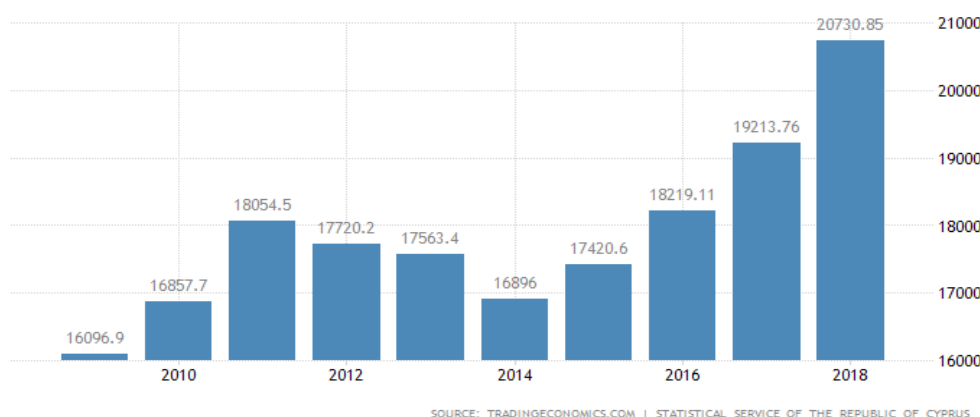


The Population Growth is defined as the increase in the number of people that reside in a country, state, or city. To determine whether there has been population growth, the formula used is: $(\text{birth rate} + \text{immigration}) - (\text{death rate} + \text{emigration})$.² We have only the percentage of 2017.

1.3 GNP per capita last year

The Gross National Product (GNP) is an estimate of the total value of all the final products and services turned out in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents.³

1.
2.
3



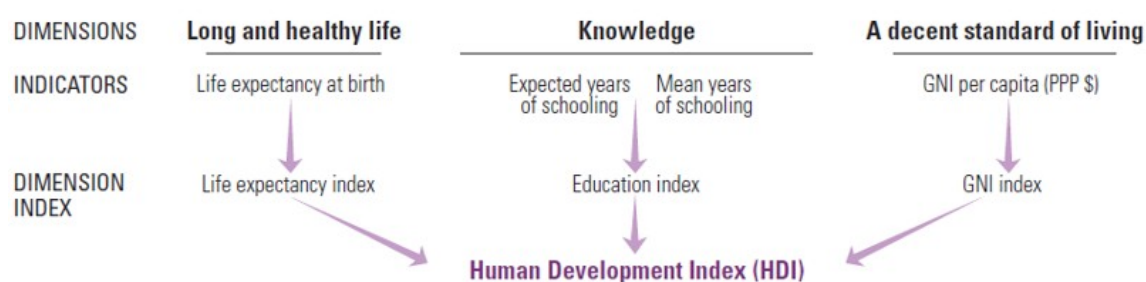
Graph 1.3: The source of this graph is Trading Economics, and it shows how much the GNP has grown in the last year: in fact, it increased from 19213.76 million euros to 20730,85 million euros in 2018. Source: .

The GNP per capita in 2017 is equal to 24.869€ and it is calculated dividing the total GNP by the population of the country.

Source: Label: [nama_10_pp]

1.4 Human Development Index Ranking last year

How HDI is calculated? UNDP⁴ (United Nation Development Program) gives an explanation:



The Index decreases from 1 to 0 (1 = high, 0 = low), and it is subdivided into four groups: countries with very high human development, countries with high HDI, countries with medium HDI and with low HDI. According to UNDP, Cyprus has INDEX = 0,869 and its position in the RANKING is 32 (among countries with very high HDI).

1.5 Unemployment rate of total population last year

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. Eurostat Database shows that the percentage of unemployment rate in 2018 is 8,4% (Table 1.4):



Unemployment rate	2018
Cyprus	8,4

Table 1.4 Source: Label: [une_rt_q]

1.6 Youth unemployment last year

According to Eurostat:

«The youth unemployment ratio is the percentage of unemployed young people (i.e. people aged 15-24) in the total population of this age group. It gives an unemployment-to-population measure. The denominator used in this indicator consequently includes the employed, the unemployed but also the inactive young people».

The youth unemployment in Cyprus in 2018 is 7,9% (Table 1.5):

Youth unemployment	2018
Cyprus	7,9

Table 1.5 Source:

1.7 Total population projection in 2050

Population projections provide a possible scenario of population development. It is calculated including population on 1st January, all groups of ages, total gender group, and considering all type of projections – lower fertility, lower mortality, higher migration, lower migration and no migration (Table 1.6):

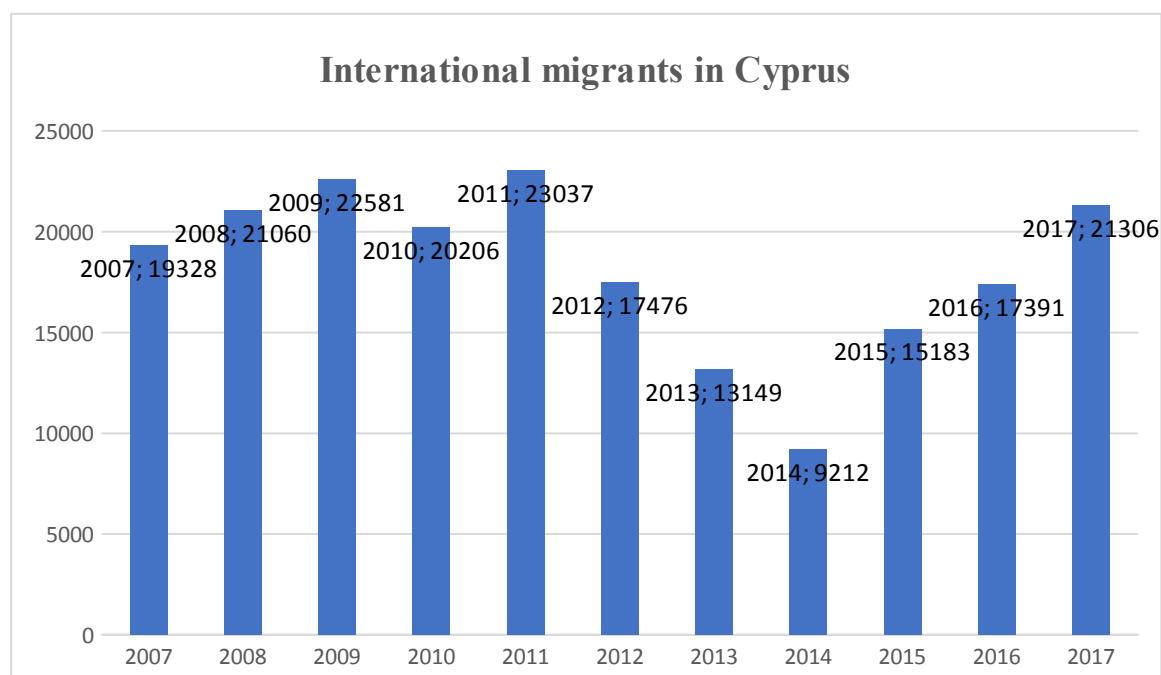
Projection in 2050	2018	2050
Cyprus	858.389	984.402

Table 1.6 Source: Label: [ptoj_15npms]



2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

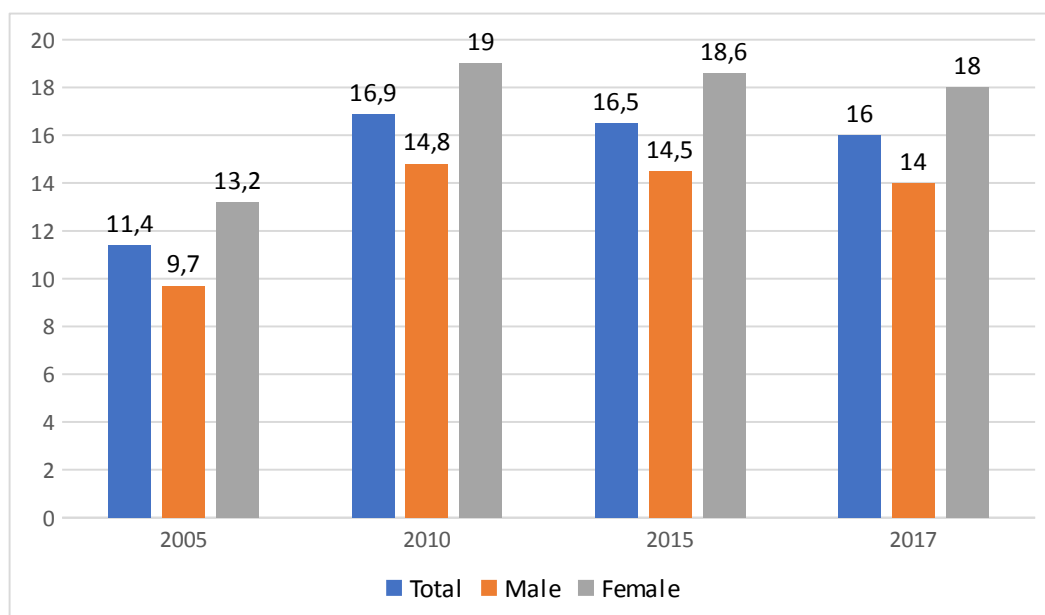
2.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the country



Graph 2.1: Data comes from Eurostat database⁵. It shows the total number of long-term immigrants in Cyprus during the reference year. The last given data are from 2017 because a long-term migrant is a person who moves in a country for a period of at least a year, therefore the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence⁶.

⁵

⁶ Source of the definition:



2.2

International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

Graph 2.2: Data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017). The graph shows the international migrant stock as a percentage of the total population, and the differences (in %) between males and females.

2.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

CYPRUS	2005	2010	2015	2017
% of female migrants of the international migrant stock	57,0%	56,2%	56,2%	56,2%

Table 2.3: Data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017). The table indicates the proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock.

2.4 Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

- Sex group

	Males	Females
2008	9.462	11.598
2009	9.555	13.026

Table 2.4 Source:

Label: [migr_imm8]

The table shows the immigration stock by sex group in the last ten years, including total age and age reached during the year.



2010	8.712	11.494
2011	10.330	12.707
2012	5.795	11.681
2013	6.474	6.675
2014	2.764	6.448
2015	6.495	8.688
2016	8.562	8.829
2017	9.990	11.316

- Age group

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
< 5 years	725	641	1.209	235	188	184	299	257	538
5-9 years	749	690	965	248	343	74	230	154	317
10-14 years	1.176	1.102	832	240	93	316	224	156	327
15-19 years	2.719	2.633	1.119	954	426	923	1.198	1.097	1.664
20-24 years	3.654	3.349	3.225	3.066	1.851	1.258	2.543	4.069	4.223
25-29 years	3.288	2.900	4.118	4.341	3.392	1.633	3.425	3.494	4.705
30-34 years	2.682	2.328	3.402	3.605	1.879	1.517	2.572	2.334	2.966
35-39 years	2.021	1.753	2.577	2.208	1.669	1.257	1.881	1.718	2.099
40-44 years	1.283	1.055	1.980	923	1.005	890	828	1.178	1.328
45-49 years	949	830	1.196	679	778	382	929	1.014	1.410
50-54 years	665	553	778	291	496	193	273	722	718
55-59 years	959	894	589	222	440	175	381	486	432
60-64 years	847	750	464	218	325	65	210	411	266
65-69 years	387	322	303	27	157	125	105	76	201
70-74 years	251	204	137	27	0	138	51	160	74
75-79 years	190	159	93	0	107	44	34	53	24
80-84 years	36	43	50	0	0	15	0	12	14
85-89 years	:	:	:	0	0	13	0	0	0
90-94 years	:	:	:	0	0	8	0	0	0
95-99 years	:	:	:	0	0	2	0	0	0
> 100 years	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2.5

Source:

Label: [migr_imm1ctz]

: not available data. 2008 data are not available. The table shows immigration stock by age group – the maximum values for each year are highlighted.

- Country of birth

	Cyprus	EU28	Non-EU28	Unknown
2008	:	:	:	:
2009	1.599	:	:	18
2010	1.426	:	:	15



2011	1.490	:	:	25
2012	1.157	:	:	0
2013	1.696	6.259	5.194	0
2014	1.569	3.517	4.114	12
2015	2.945	5.908	6.330	0
2016	3.415	6.823	7.153	0
2017	3.987	8.904	8.415	0

Table 2.6

Source:

Label: [migr_imm3ctb]: not available data. Detailed data from regional area (i.e. Eastern Africa, South America, etc.) are not available.

- Reason for migration

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Family reasons	183	640	1.850	1.740	1.440	1.230	2.111	2.580	2.332	2.741
Education reasons	4.023	5.407	2.698	1.907	1.433	1.397	1.444	2.226	3.313	4.923
Remunerated activities reasons	13.884	13.762	11.917	9.897	6.889	6.613	7.989	7.337	7.385	8.204
Other	7.066	5.829	2.674	2.101	1.953	2.215	2.297	3.426	3.940	3.103

Table 2.7

Source:

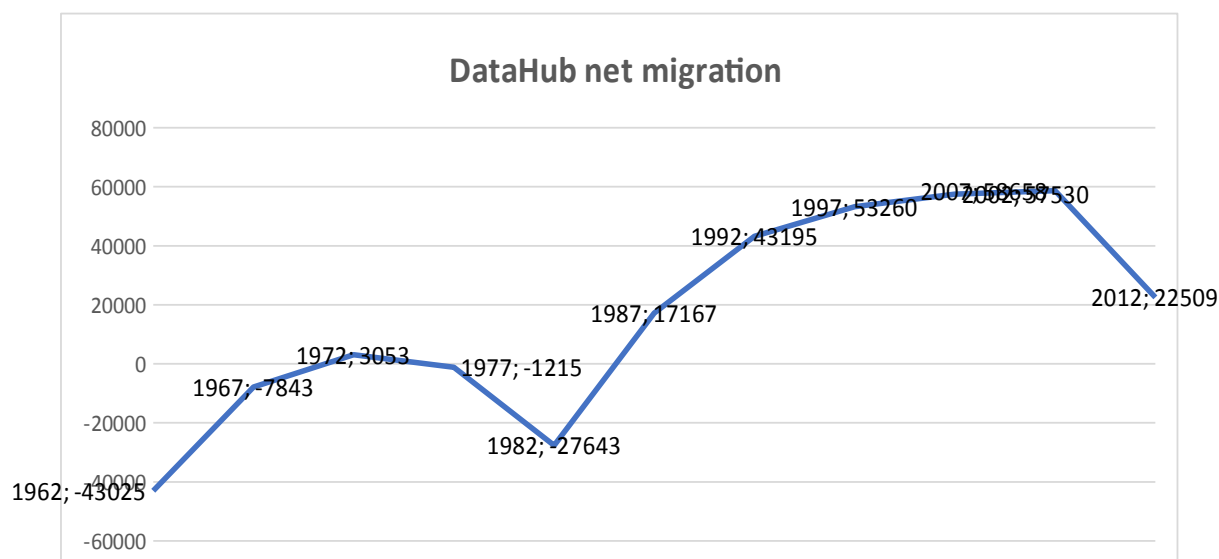
Label: [migr_resfirst]

2018 data are not available. We use the first permits of residence by reason to explain the reason for migration.

2.5 Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

According to UN, migration flows are referred to the number of migrants entering or leaving a country during a given period of time, usually one year. However, there are different concepts, definitions and data collection methodologies among countries to compile statistics on migration flows. There is no unilateral definition of who counts as an international migrant, and due to the lack of comparable data, it is difficult to describe global trends of migration flows. The analyses are largely limited to member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)⁷ – Cyprus is not an OECD member and, for this reason, it's challenging to find up-to-date and institutional data on migration flows.

At the level of international organization, we can find some data on DataHub, a statistical portal which uses values collected from institutional sectors, like World Bank. However, these data refer only to the period from 1967 to 2012. It could be interesting to show the curve generated from these numbers (Graph 2.8):



Graph 2.8

Source: <https://datahub.io/world-bank/sm.pop.netm#resource-data>

Nonetheless, we have found a demographic report of 2017 in the government site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the statistical section, where it is calculated that:

«Net migration in Cyprus has been positive from 1983 to 2011. For the period 2012-2015, net migration has been negative. As from 2016 net migration became positive again. In 2017, it was estimated at 6.201».⁸

Unfortunately, the report is more focused on population as “stock”, and we can not have data on immigration flows by sex, group age, country of birth and reason for migration. In order to give all the information reported, we have created an appendix () where it is possible to read all detailed tables mentioned in the document.

2.6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	:	4.797	4.293	4.895	18.105	25.227	24.038	17.183	14.892	15.105

Table 2.9

Source:

Label: [migr_emi2]

The table shows the number of emigrants who have left the country during the last 10 years.



2.7 Outflow

Previously, we have explained that managing flows data of Cyprus it is complicated. About “outflow”, the latest data we have is from 2013 and it is about 25.200⁹. The Migration Portal website refers to a UN paper as methodology of the survey, where it is assumed for Cyprus:

«Migration statistics are based on a passenger survey conducted among airline passengers upon arrival in Cyprus and before departure abroad. For sea passengers, basic information is collected from passenger manifests using systematic sampling».¹⁰

2.8 Inflow

For the same reason, the latest “inflow” data is from 2013, estimated about 13.100.

2.9 Total number of refugees by country of destination

According to UNHCR, the total number of refugees in Cyprus is 3.631 and the increase started in 2011.¹¹ The Asylum Service¹², a department of the Ministry of Interior, is the authority responsible for asylum-related statistical collection in Cyprus. From this source, the number of people with a refugee status in 2018 is 191, mostly men and, in proportion, from Cameroon – while the number of applicants is primarily from Syria, but above all of them receive subsidiary protection.¹³ Table 2.10:

ΑΙΤΗΣΕΙΣ (APPLICATIONS)	ΑΡΝΗΤΙΚΕΣ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΙΣ (NEGATIVE DECISIONS)	ΠΡΟΣΦΥΓΙΚΟ ΚΑΘΕΣΤΩΣ (REFUGEE STATUS)	ΕΥΜΠΑΡΗΡΩΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ (SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION)	ΕΚΚΡΕΜΕΙΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΙΣ (PENDING)
7761	1260	191	1011	8502

3. Migrants integration indicators

3.1 Migrants by education level

	Cyprus	EU28	Non-EU28
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	21,3	21,6	25,4

⁹

¹⁰ (p. 13)

¹¹

¹²

¹³ A “refugee” is defined by the Directive EU 2004/83 (art. 2) as a third country national or stateless who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for some reasons (race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group) asks protection to the country of destination. At the same article, a “person eligible for subsidiary protection” is defined as a third national country or stateless who does not qualify as a refugee but he/she would face a real risk or suffering serious harm returning in the country of origin (death penalty or execution, torture of inhuman or degrading treatment, indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal conflict).



Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	39,0	42,6	33,3
Tertiary education (levels 5-8)	39,7	35,8	41,2

Table 3.1

Source:

Label: [edat_lfs_9915]

Table 3.1 shows how natives, EU citizens and non-EU migrants are divided by their educational attainment level, either reached in Cyprus or elsewhere before migration.

3.2 Labour force participation in the last 10 years by country of birth (thousands)

	Cyprus	EU28	Non-EU28
2009	302,4	39,4	50,8
2010	300,3	52,1	56,2
2011	304,7	57,4	58,1
2012	305,9	60,9	59,6
2013	313,0	54,4	57,6
2014	320,9	49,9	53,6
2015	312,3	51,4	49,1
2016	307,1	51,8	48,8
2017	312,1	51,5	53,2
2018	323,5	50,5	52,1

Table 3.2 Source:

Label: [lfsa_pgacws]

Table 3.2 shows the amount of labour force in Cyprus in last 10 years (in thousands) of natives, EU born and non-EU migrants. Labour force can be measured summing up employed and unemployed and corresponds to the active population of a country.

3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

- Sex

	Males	Females	Total
2009	64,8	67,6	66,4
2010	67,8	67,0	67,4
2011	67,7	65,2	66,2
2012	66,7	63,5	64,8
2013	64,0	60,4	61,8
2014	62,8	62,9	62,9
2015	63,6	60,3	61,6
2016	63,2	56,8	59,5
2017	64,8	58,9	61,4
2018	64,7	58,0	60,9

Table 3.3 Source:

Label: [lfsa_ergacob]

The table shows employment rates of migrants divided by sex group.



- Age

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
15-19 years	19,5	19,1	14,9	11,4	11,5	10,5	:	13,1	12,4	15,4
20-24 years	60,5	62,1	62,1	63,2	51,7	58,5	54,2	43,5	44,6	52,0
25-29 years	69,2	73,1	74,6	73,3	71,3	76,1	69,2	70,1	70,6	67,2
30-34 years	80,8	82,3	79,3	77,0	75,9	73,6	77,4	73,9	76,9	74,1
35-39 years	81,1	82,7	83,0	77,0	75,1	78,2	78,2	78,3	79,6	78,0
40-44 years	84,9	82,6	78,2	78,1	74,7	76,7	77,8	78,2	75,9	79,6
45-49 years	78,1	77,1	74,1	75,0	70,7	77,1	74,9	75,0	78,8	76,9
50-54 years	74,3	70,9	66,9	65,3	63,0	64,9	66,5	64,2	69,4	67,8
55-59 years	57,1	53,9	55,3	56,0	55,4	55,8	58,3	52,7	59,9	59,5
60-64 years	26,0	30,0	31,8	30,0	31,8	27,1	27,9	32,0	36,6	45,3
> 65 years	6,9	6,6	5,8	5,6	5,3	5,1	:	3,8	4,8	5,2

Table 3.4

Source:

Label: [Ifsa_ergacob]: not available data. The table shows employment rates of migrants divided by age group.

- Country of birth

	Cyprus	EU28	Non-EU28	Total
2009	58,8	63,9	68,4	60,3
2010	58,2	66,4	68,2	60,2
2011	56,5	65,1	67,4	58,7
2012	53,2	62,5	67,4	55,9
2013	50,8	58,4	65,4	53,3
2014	51,0	57,8	68,2	53,5
2015	50,7	57,7	66,0	53,0
2016	51,6	58,9	60,3	53,3
2017	52,9	60,0	62,8	54,8
2018	56,1	57,4	64,7	57,2

Table 3.5

Source:

Label: [Ifsa_ergacob]

The table shows the percentage of employees based on their country of birth (natives, EU citizens or non-EU migrants). It can be underlined how in a 10-year period in Cyprus total employment rate is decreasing, in line with international trends.



- Reason for migration

	Family reasons	Education reasons	Work, job found before migrating	Work, no job found before migrating	International protection or asylum	Other
2014	55,8	25,5	91,6	71,5	:	31,8

Table 3.6

Source:

Label: [lfso_14l1empr]

The table shows the employment rate of migrants in Cyprus divided by the reasons to migrate. The data are referred to 2014 because Eurostat made occasionally this research, whereas Cyprus is not an OECD member state, organization which analyses employment and unemployment of migrants according to the reason to migrate for its member states every year.

3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

- Sex

	Males	Females	Total
2009	11,2	5,4	7,9
2010	9,9	7,4	8,5
2011	11,9	8,8	10,2
2012	16,8	11,3	13,7
2013	19,1	14,1	16,2
2014	18,0	12,1	14,5
2015	16,1	12,9	14,2
2016	14,6	11,3	12,8
2017	12,2	9,5	10,7
2018	9,9	7,6	8,7

Table 3.7 Source:

Label: [lfsa_urgacob]

The table shows unemployment rates of migrants divided by sex group.



- Age

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
15-19 years	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
20-24 years	14,1	14,0	17,9	18,3	26,7	22,8	21,8	21,4	19,0	10,6
25-29 years	9,9	9,8	10,4	14,1	17,3	12,3	18,6	11,4	9,9	9,3
30-34 years	6,1	6,4	9,5	12,8	14,2	15,1	10,5	11,8	9,1	7,8
35-39 years	5,0	6,7	6,0	10,8	12,7	13,0	11,6	10,0	9,7	8,3
40-44 years	6,2	7,6	8,4	10,7	14,2	13,8	11,9	9,5	10,9	8,2
45-49 years	6,1	8,4	11,5	11,2	18,1	11,4	12,9	11,8	7,7	8,2
50-54 years	:	:	8,4	19,0	16,5	17,5	16,2	17,5	13,4	8,0
55-59 years	:	:	:	19,8	15,4	16,0	16,8	16,1	:	9,4
60-64 years	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23,5	:	:
65-74 years	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 3.8

Source:

Label:

[lfsa_urgacob]: not available data. The table shows unemployment rates of migrants divided by age group.

- Country of birth

	Cyprus	EU28	Non-EU28	Total
2009	4,7	8,2	7,7	5,4
2010	5,5	9,2	7,8	6,3
2011	7,1	12,0	8,4	7,9
2012	11,1	14,8	12,7	11,9
2013	15,8	16,9	15,5	15,9
2014	16,6	16,0	13,2	16,1
2015	15,2	16,4	11,9	15,0
2016	13,1	11,7	14,0	13,0
2017	11,2	10,0	11,5	11,1
2018	8,3	9,6	7,8	8,4

Table 3.9

Source:

Label: [lfsa_urgacob]

Table 3.9 shows the percentage of unemployed in Cyprus in a 10-year period according to migrants' country of birth. Unemployment rate pattern is in line with international statistics, constantly growing until 2014-2015 and decreasing slowly afterwards. Every category maintains quite a linear pattern.

- Reason for migration

Since Cyprus is not an OECD member state, we have no data about unemployment of migrants according to the reason for migration.



3.5 Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty

- Income distribution and monetary poverty

	Cyprus	EU28	Non-EU28
Mean equivalised net income in 2017 (€)	17.825	16.422	15.195

Table 3.10

Source:

Label: [ilc_di16]

Table 3.10 shows the mean equivalised net income in 2017 which can underline the income distribution and monetary poverty in the country. In Cyprus at the time of the research, natives earn yearly more than every category of foreigners.

- People at risk of poverty

	Cyprus	EU28	Non-EU28
At risk of poverty	13,4	18,9	31,7

Table 3.11

Source:

Label: [ilc_li32]

According to the table, the risk of poverty is higher for foreigners in Cyprus, specifically for non-European migrants. Data are referred to 2017.



Appendix

ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ 84. ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΚΙΝΗΣΗ, 1981-2017

TABLE 84. MIGRATION MOVEMENTS, 1981-2017

Χρόνος Year	Μετανάστες προς την Κύπρο ¹ Long term Immigrants ¹			Μετανάστες από την Κύπρο ² Emigrants ²	Καθαρή Μετανάστευση ³ Net Migration ³
	Σύνολο Total	Αντρες Males	Γυναίκες Females		
1981	246	129	117	...	196
1982	390	181	209	...	-31
1983	597	297	300	79	518
1984	251	117	134	96	155
1985	329	168	161	91	238
1986	354	176	178	179	175
1987	454	232	222	182	272
1988	383	187	196	126	257
1989	...	...	...	...	4.526
1990	...	...	...	...	8.707
1991	...	...	...	...	10.559
1992	...	...	...	...	9.999
1993	...	...	...	...	8.000
1994	...	...	...	...	7.000
1995	...	...	...	...	6.000
1996	...	...	...	...	5.300
1997	...	...	...	...	4.800
1998	8.801*	4.255	4.491	...	4.200
1999	8.524*	3.978	4.482	...	4.200
2000	12.764	6.298	6.466	...	3.960
2001	17.485	9.563	7.922	...	4.650
2002	6.940	3.249	3.691	1.474	5.466
2003	7.981	3.802	4.179	1.696	6.285
2004	9.003	4.188	4.815	1.913	7.090
2005	10.320	4.878	5.442	2.192	8.128
2006	13.077	6.306	6.771	2.778	10.299
2007	19.328	9.221	10.107	4.106	15.222
2008	21.060	9.462	11.598	4.474	16.586
2009	22.581	9.555	13.026	4.797	17.784
2010	20.206	8.712	11.494	4.293	15.913
2011	23.037	10.330	12.707	4.895	18.142
2012	17.476	5.795	11.681	18.105	-629
2013	13.149	6.474	6.675	25.227	-12.078
2014 [†]	9.212	2.764	6.448	24.038	-14.826
2015	15.183	6.495	8.688	17.183	-2.000
2016	17.391	8.562	8.829	14.892	2.499
2017	21.306	9.990	11.316	15.105	6.201



ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ 21. ΔΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΟΙ ΔΕΙΚΤΕΣ, 1974-2017
TABLE 21. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, 1974-2017

Χρόνος Year	Ετήσιο ποσοστό αύξησης (τέλος χρόνου) % Annual growth rate (end year) %	Ποσοστό γεννη- τότητας Birth rate	Συνολικό ποσοστό γονιμότητας Total fertility rate	Ποσοστό θνη- τότητας Death rate	Ανάλυση γεν- νήσεων προς θανάτους Birth-death ratio	Ποσοστό φυσικής αύξησης Natural increase rate	Ποσοστό καθαρής μετα- κίνησης Net migration rate	Ποσοστό βρεφικής θνητότητας Infant mortality rate	Ποσοστό γαμή- λιότητας ⁽¹⁾ Marriage rate ⁽¹⁾	Ποσοστό διαζευ- κτότητας Divorce rate	Ποσοστό ηλά- κιομένων προς παιδιά Aged to child ratio %	Ποσοστό εξάρτησης Age depende- ncy ratio %
1974	-1.5	16.5	2.12	10.8	1.5	5.7	-29.6	17	5.4	0.27	...	...
1975	-1.5	16.0	2.01	7.9	2.0	8.1	-23.0	15	11.2	0.24	...	...
1980	1.3	20.4	2.46	9.3	2.2	11.1	1.5	12	7.7	0.32	...	...
1985	1.2	19.5	2.38	8.5	2.3	11.0	0.4	11	10.5	0.48	...	...
1986	1.2	19.5	2.40	8.4	2.3	11.1	0.3	10	9.5	0.50	...	...
1987	1.0	18.7	2.32	8.9	2.1	9.8	0.5	11	10.8	0.59	...	...
1988	1.1	19.2	2.41	8.8	2.2	10.4	0.5	11	7.0	0.56	...	...
1989	1.8	18.1	2.37	8.5	2.1	9.6	8.0	11	9.9	0.59	...	...
1990	2.5	18.3	2.42	8.4	2.2	9.9	15.0	10	9.7	0.60	...	...
1991	2.7	17.6	2.33	8.5	2.1	9.1	17.7	10	10.5	0.51	...	...
1992	2.7	18.6	2.49	8.5	2.2	10.1	16.4	10	8.1	0.71	...	...
1993	2.2	16.8	2.24	7.7	2.2	9.1	12.8	8.6	9.7	0.81	...	...
1994	2.0	16.2	2.17	7.7	2.1	8.5	11.0	8.6	9.7	0.87	...	...
1995	1.7	15.2	2.03	7.6	2.0	7.6	9.2	8.5	10.3	1.16	...	...
1996	1.5	14.6	1.96	7.5	1.9	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.7	1.10	...	...
1997	1.3	13.8	1.87	7.7	1.8	6.1	7.2	8.0	10.7	1.27	...	...
1998	1.1	13.1	1.76	8.0	1.6	5.1	6.2	7.0	11.4	1.26	...	...
1999	1.1	12.4	1.67	7.4	1.7	5.0	6.1	6.0	13.2	1.74	...	...
2000	1.0	12.2	1.64	7.7	1.6	4.5	5.7	5.6	13.4	1.70	...	...
2001	1.1	11.6	1.57	6.9	1.7	4.7	6.6	4.9	15.1	1.71	...	...
2002	1.2	11.1	1.49	7.3	1.5	3.8	7.7	4.7	14.5	1.86	...	...
2003	1.3	11.3	1.51	7.2	1.6	4.1	8.8	4.1	7.7	2.05	...	...
2004	1.4	11.4	1.52	7.2	1.6	4.2	9.7	3.5	7.4	2.22	...	...
2005	1.5	11.2	1.48	7.3	1.5	3.9	11.0	4.6	8.0	2.05	...	...
2006	1.9	11.6	1.52	6.8	1.7	4.8	13.7	3.1	7.0	2.34	...	...
2007	2.4	11.2	1.44	7.0	1.6	4.2	19.9	3.1	8.3	2.15	...	...
2008	2.6	11.7	1.48	6.6	1.8	5.1	21.1	3.5	7.8	2.09	...	...
2009	2.8	11.9	1.48	6.4	1.9	5.5	22.0	3.3	7.8	2.15	...	...
2010	2.5	11.8	1.44	6.2	1.9	5.6	19.2	3.2	7.3	2.33	...	...
2011	2.6	11.3	1.35	6.5	1.7	4.8	21.4	3.1	7.3	2.28	...	...
2012	0.5	11.8	1.39	6.6	1.8	5.2	-0.7	3.5	6.7	2.36	...	...
2013	-0.9	10.8	1.30	6.0	1.8	4.8	-14.0	1.6	6.4	2.15	...	...
2014	-1.3	10.9	1.31	6.4 ^r	1.7 ^r	4.5 ^r	-17.4 ^r	2.1 ^r	6.3	2.21	...	...
2015	0.2	10.9	1.32	6.9	1.6	4.0	-2.4	2.7	7.2	2.14	...	...
2016	0.8	11.1	1.37	6.4	1.7	4.7	2.9	2.6	7.5	2.29	...	...
2017	1.1	10.7	1.32	7.0	1.5	3.7	7.2	1.3	6.8	2.25	...	...

Σημ.: 1. Από το 2003 το ποσοστό γαμήλιότητας αναφέρεται στους γάμους κατοίκων Κύπρου.
r. Αναθεωρημένα στοιχεία.

Note: 1. As from 2003, the marriage rate refers to the marriages of residents of Cyprus.
r. Revised figures.



- Σημ.: 1. Για την περίοδο 1981-1988 τα στοιχεία βασίζονται στις δηλώσεις των ταξιδιωτών στα δελτία αφίξεων.
2. Για την περίοδο 1983-1988 τα στοιχεία βασίζονται στις δηλώσεις των ταξιδιωτών στα δελτία αναχωρήσεων.
3. Στα χρόνια που δεν υπάρχουν στοιχεία για μετανάστευση, η καθαρή μετανάστευση βασίζεται σε εκτιμήσεις.
r. Αναθεωρημένα στοιχεία.

*. Περιλαμβάνονται όσοι δεν δηλώθηκαν κατά φύλο.

- Note: 1. For the period 1981-1988 figures are based on the declaration of travelers on the arrival cards.
2. For the period 1983-1988 figures are based on the declaration of travelers on the departure cards.
3. At the years for which there is no data on immigrants and emigrants, net migration is estimated.
r. Revised figures.

*. Includes those whose sex was not stated.



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ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ II. ΜΕΤΑΒΟΛΕΣ ΠΛΗΘΥΣΜΟΥ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ ΤΩΝ 28, 1965-2017
TABLE II. POPULATION CHANGE IN EU28, 1965-2017

Χρόνος Year	Πληθυσμός την 1 Ιανουαρίου Population on 1 January					Αριθμός - Number (1.000)					Ποσοστά ανά 1.000 κατοίκους - Rates per 1.000 population				
	Γεννήσεις Live Births	Θάνατοι Deaths	Φυσική Αύξηση Natural Increase	Καθαρή Μετανάστευση Net Migration	Αύξηση Increase	Γεννήσεις Live Births	Θάνατοι Deaths	Φυσική Αύξηση Natural Increase	Καθαρή Μετανάστευση Net Migration	Αύξηση Increase					
1965	424.721	7.638	4.379	3.259	-41	3.218	17,9	10,3	7,6	-0,1	7,5				
1970	439.873	7.206	4.642	2.564	-707	1.857	16,3	10,5	5,8	-1,6	4,2				
1975	452.066	6.659	4.826	1.833	359	2.192	14,7	10,7	4,0	0,8	4,8				
1980	461.752	6.474	4.912	1.562	469	2.032	14,0	10,6	3,4	1,0	4,4				
1985	468.389	6.015	5.006	1.009	142	1.151	12,8	10,7	2,2	0,3	2,5				
1990	475.188	5.894	4.966	927	721	1.649	12,4	10,4	1,9	1,5	3,5				
1995	481.904	5.181	5.001	180	653	832	10,7	10,4	0,4	1,4	1,7				
2000	487.259	5.167	4.875	291	833	1.125	10,6	10,0	0,6	1,7	2,3				
2001	488.241	5.063	4.833	230	493	722	10,4	9,9	0,5	1,0	1,5				
2002	488.963	5.034	4.891	143	1.586	1.729	10,3	10,0	0,3	3,2	3,5				
2003	490.692	5.080	4.985	96	1.769	1.864	10,3	10,1	0,2	3,6	3,8				
2004	492.556	5.157	4.774	383	1.659	2.043	10,4	9,7	0,8	3,4	4,1				
2005	494.598	5.177	4.871	306	1.533	1.838	10,4	9,8	0,6	3,1	3,7				
2006	496.437	5.264	4.797	468	1.397	1.864	10,6	9,6	0,9	2,8	3,7				
2007	498.301	5.323	4.846	477	1.535	2.012	10,7	9,7	1,0	3,1	4,0				
2008	500.297	5.469	4.892	578	1.216	1.793	10,9	9,8	1,2	2,4	3,6				
2009	502.090	5.413	4.901	511	714	1.225	10,8	9,8	1,0	1,4	2,4				
2010	503.171	5.411	4.906	505	770	1.274	10,7	9,7	1,0	1,5	2,5				
2011	502.965	5.266	4.871	395	714	1.109	10,5	9,7	0,8	1,4	2,2				
2012	504.047	5.231	5.010	221	895	1.115	10,4	9,9	0,4	1,8	2,2				
2013	505.163	5.082	4.994	88	1.761	1.848	10,0	9,9	0,2	3,5	3,7				
2014	507.011	5.137	4.941	196	1.101	1.299	10,1	9,7	0,4	2,2	2,6				
2015	508.540	5.108	5.222	-114	1.851	1.737	10,0	10,3	-0,2	3,6	3,4				
2016	510.277	5.148	5.129	19	1.222	1.242	10,1	10,0	0,0	2,4	2,4				
2017	512.648	5.059	5.263	-204	1.330	1.126	9,9	10,3	-0,4	2,7	2,3				

Πηγή - Source: EUROSTAT database (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>).