



Migration in Greece



Lidia Boccanera
StefanoBozzalla Cassione
MartinaLazzara
SoniaFelloula

1. Introduction

The Greece starts a demographic transition at the beginning of the XX century, later in comparison with others European country.

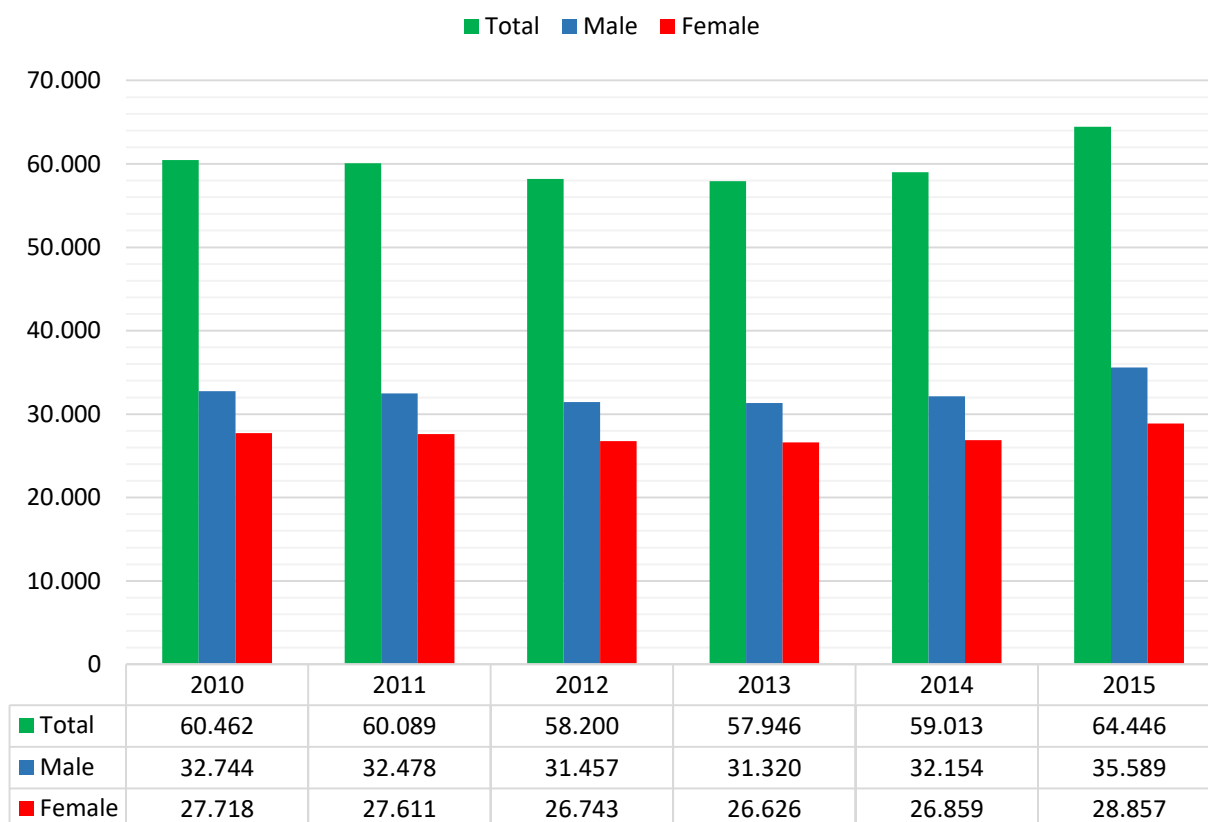
- 1980's first wave of immigration was mainly caused by the fall of the URSS.
- Wave of immigrants due to the Albanian crisis.
- 1990's Second wave caused by the Caucasian country conflict.
- Immigration caused by Kurdish, Afghanistan and Iraqi crisis.

Today Greece is a country of passage for refugees especially from Syria and Afghanistan.

2. General immigration

The *graph 1* shows the general trend of immigration in Greece since 2010 to 2017. The *graph 1* shows that immigration in Greece is a constantly relevant phenomenon with an increase in 2015 (64.446). Migration in Greece is a phenomenon that involves more men than women.

Immigration in Greece 2010-2015

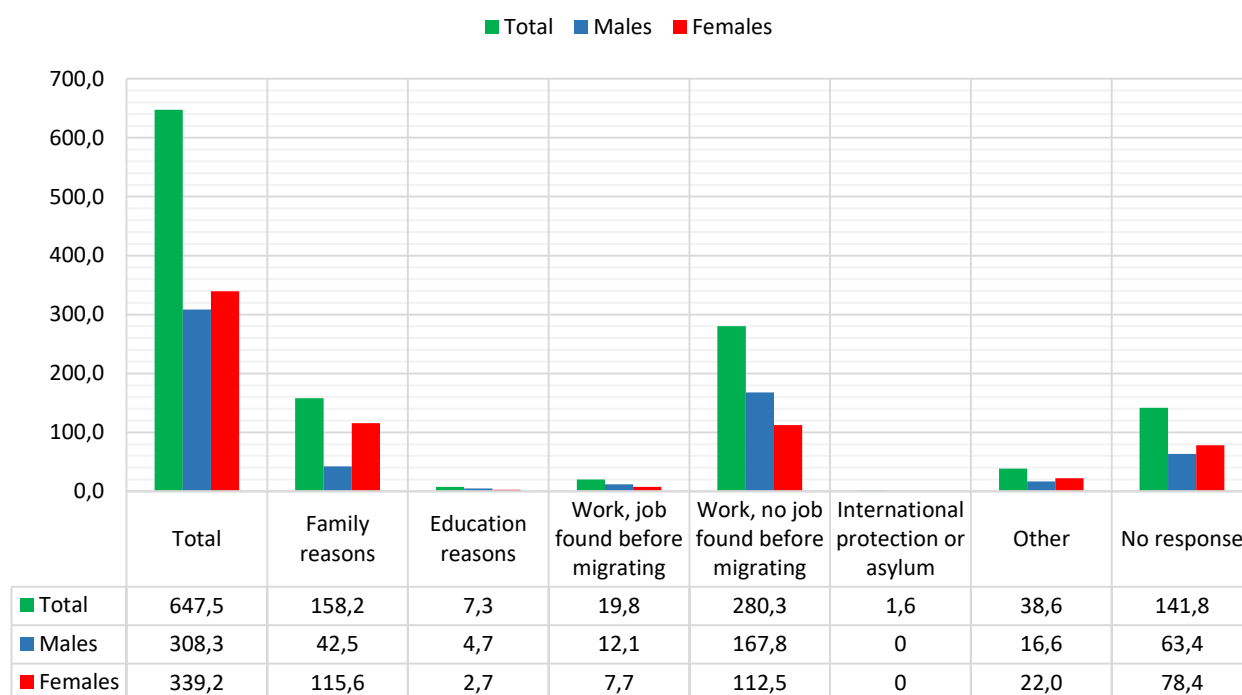


1. Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [*migr_imm3ctb*] – Last update 27/03/2017
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

3. Reasons for migration

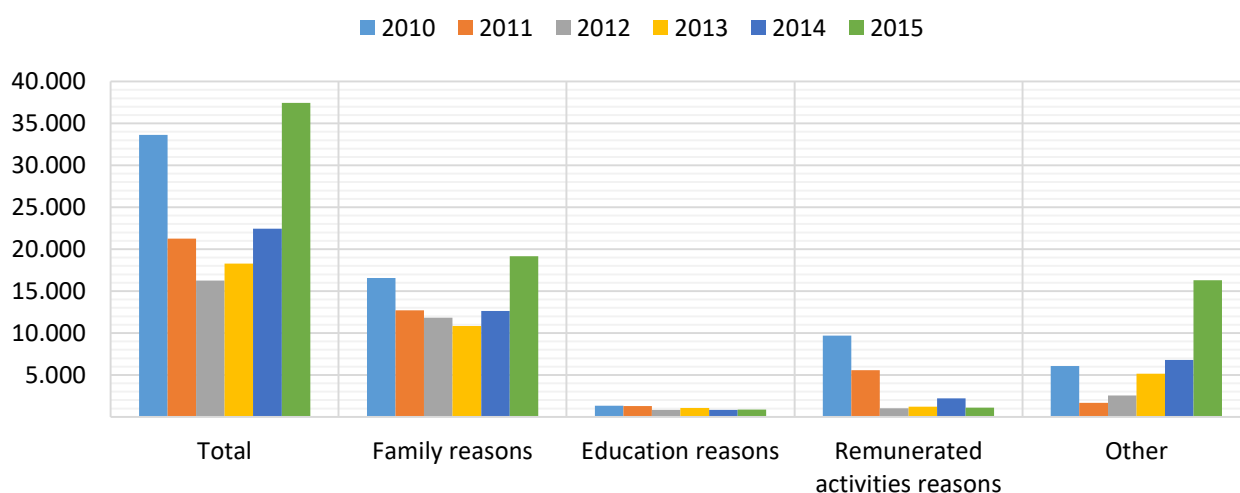
The main reasons of immigration in Greece are work (280,3) and family reason (158,2). Concerning the work area, male migrants are the majority (167,8) while for family reunification are women that move to Greece (115,6).

Reason for migration 2014



2. First generation of immigrants by sex, citizenship, duration and reason for migration [lfso_14b1dr].

First permits by reasons



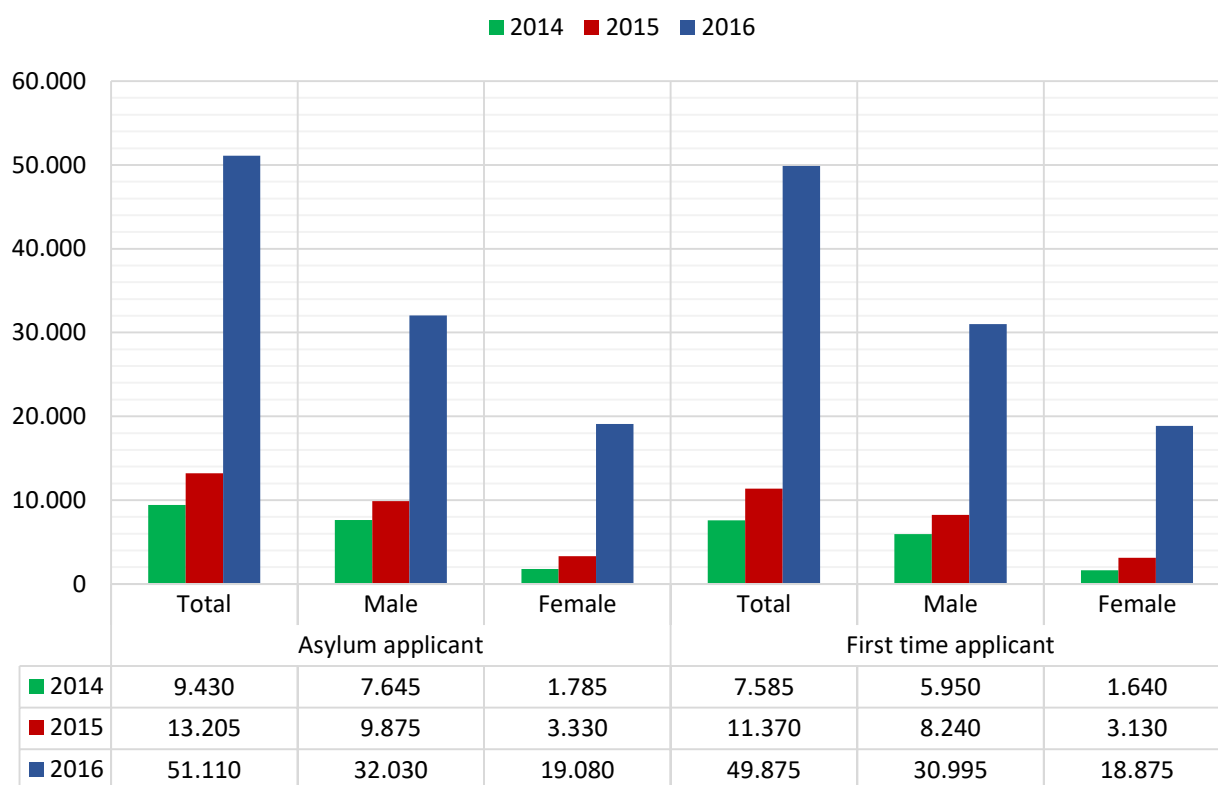
3. First permits by reason [tps00170]

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00170>

The first permit (*graph 3*) is any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national to stay legally on its territory. First permit means the residence permit issued to a person for the first time. (source, Eurostat). The *graph 3* confirms the relevance of family reasons, especially for the year 2015, on the other hand Education reason represents constantly the lower value since 2011 until 2015.

4. Asylum e first time asylum applicants

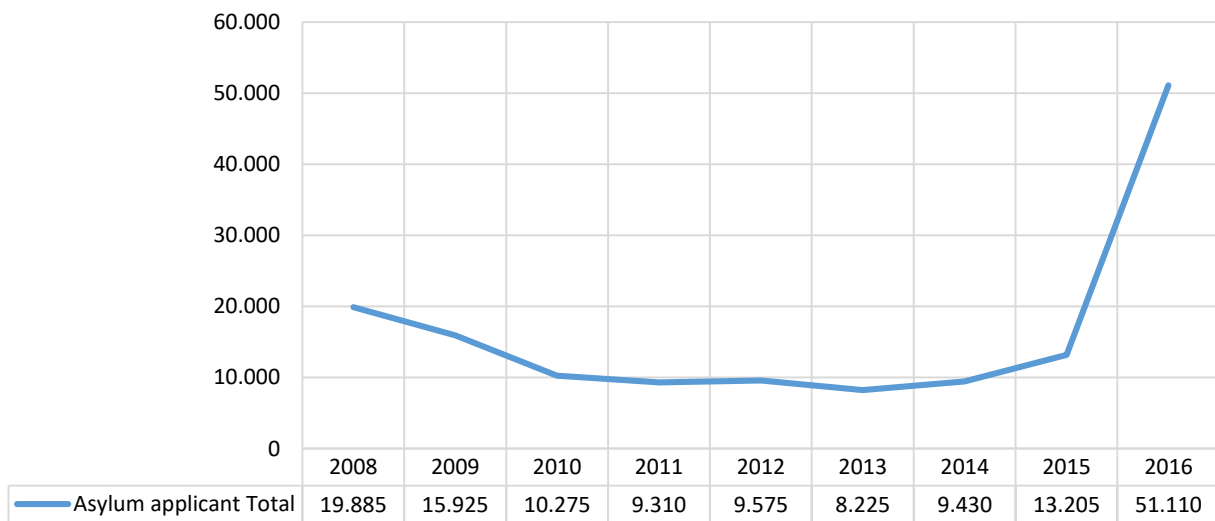
Asylum e first time asylum applicants from 2014 to 2016



4. Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded) [*migr_asyappctza*] – Last update 26-04-2017 - http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctza&lang=en

The *graph 4* tells us the increasing number of requests of asylum from 2014 to 2016 in Greece, the 2016 has been the year with more asylum applicants and first time applicants (51.110). Men applicants are more than women.

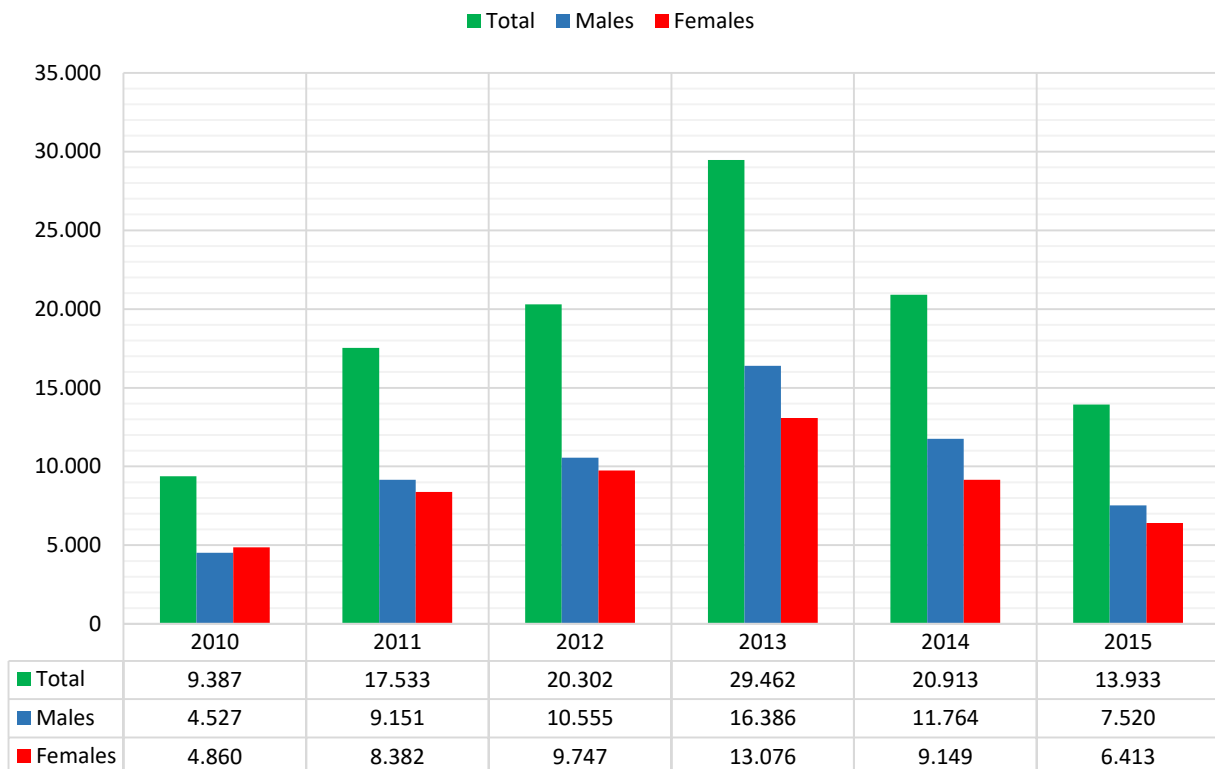
Asylum applicant from 2008 to 2016



5. Asylum and first time asylum applicants - annual aggregated data (rounded) [tps00191]
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tps00191&language=en>

The line in the *graph 5* shows a stable trend from 2010 until 2014 and a steep increase from 2015 that reach the highest level in 2016.

Acquisition of citizenship from 2010 to 2015



6. Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and former citizenship [migr_acq]
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

The *graph 6* shows the acquisition of citizenship data from 2010 to 2015. In this case the year with the larger number of acquisitions is 2013 (tot: 29.462). The graph shows that the number of acquisitions of citizenship is constantly diminishing.

5. Employment and Unemployment

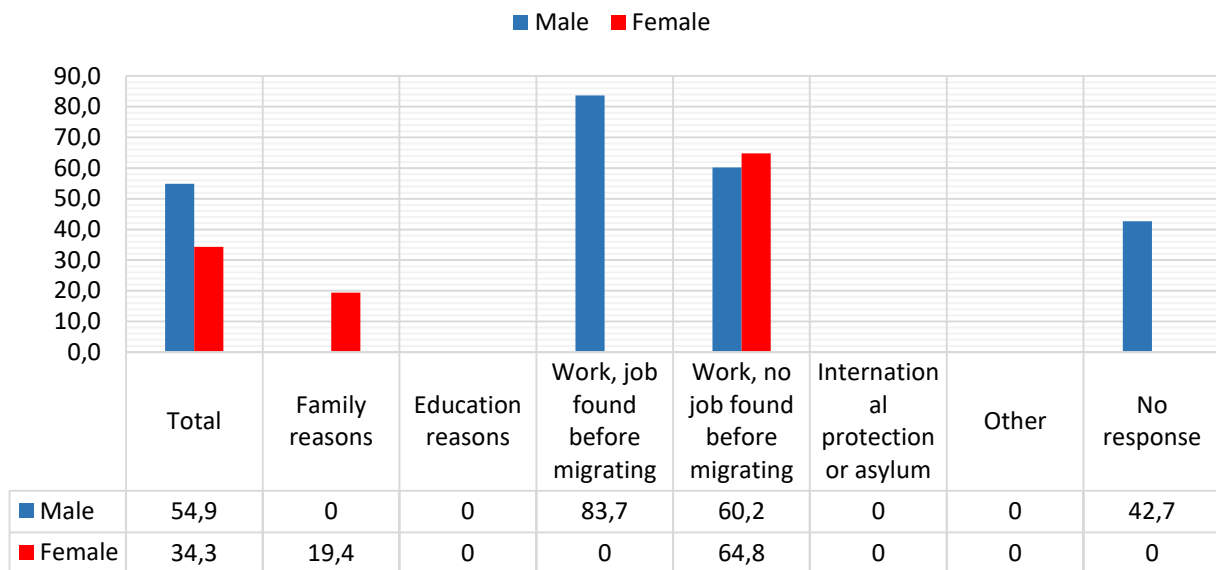
Employment rate of first generation of immigrants From 15 to 64 years



7. Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfsa_1411empr]
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

The *graph 7* shows that the higher value concerning employment rate of first generation of immigrants refers to people that arrive in Greece without a job and find an occupation later in Greece (61,5).

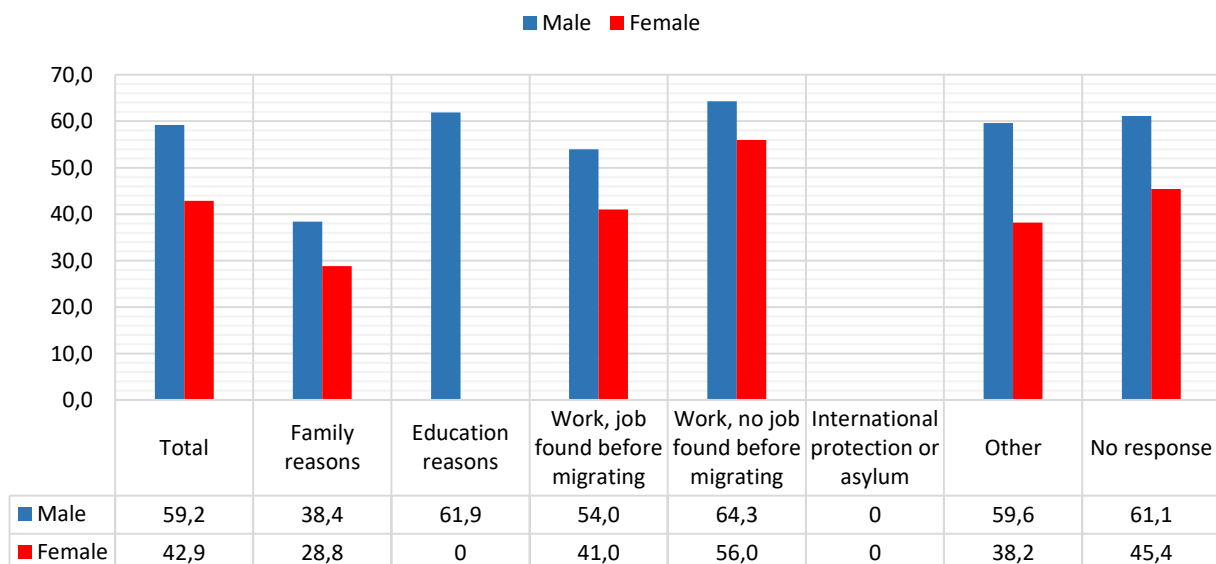
Employment rate of first generation of immigrants 1-5 years of residence



8. Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfso_1411empr]
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

The *graph 8* shows the employment situation of first generation of immigrants during the first five years of residence. The most relevant data is that no women during these five years have already a job, while the percentage of women that found job after migrating is higher than male one.

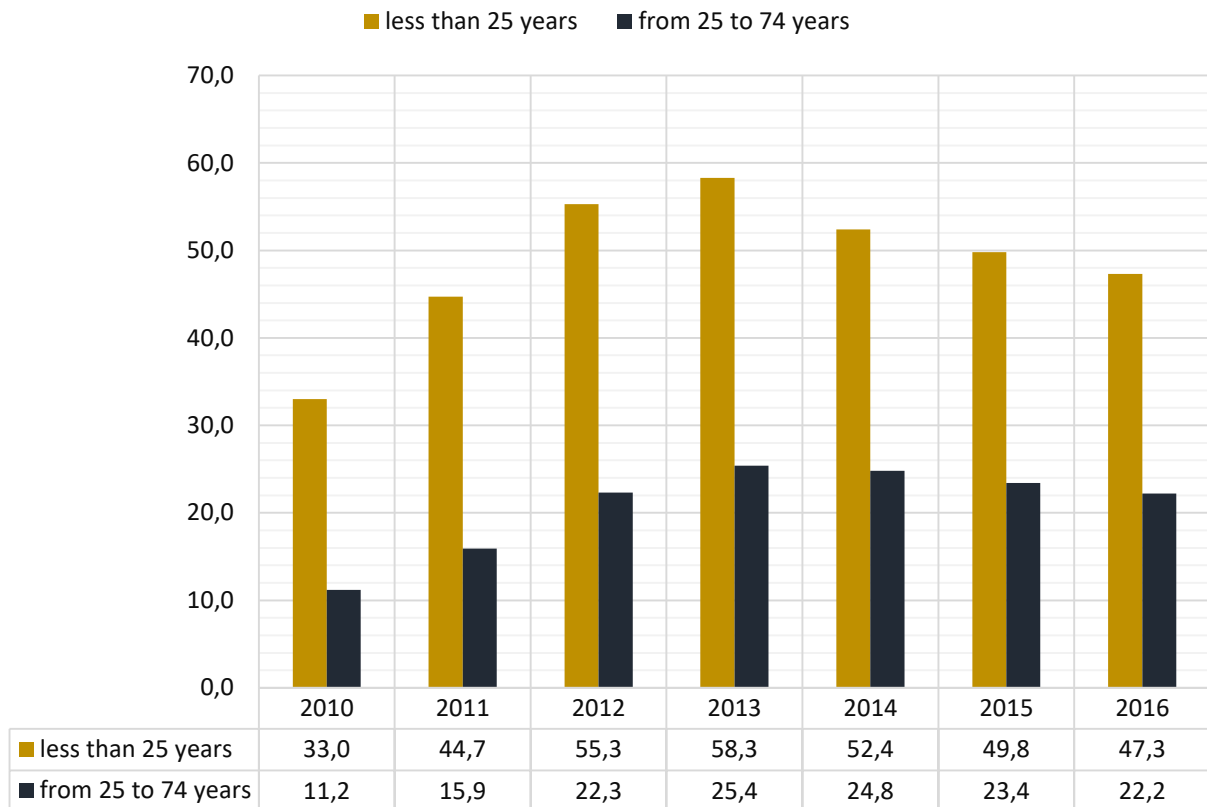
Employment rate of first generation of immigrants 10 years or over of residence



9. Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfso_1411empr]
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

The *graph 9* shows the employment rate of first generation of immigrants ten years or over of residence. In all the cases the male percentage is higher.

Unemployment rate



10. Unemployment rate [tipsun20] Unemployment rate [tipsun20]

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tipsun20&language=en>

The *graph 10* shows the unemployment rate since 2010 until 2016. The 2013 was the most critical time for Greece both for people under 25 and people from 25 to 74. The graph shows that the percentage of unemployment is diminishing in both cases.