Migration in Europe

MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

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Migration Trends:

European Countries Compared

2018-2019

Co-funded by the
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The objective of this report, created by the students of the Jean Monnet Module Migration in Europe of the promotion 2018-19, was set primarily to give the students a practical experience on the use of methods and tools of acquiring accurate and precise data on the sensitive field of European migration trends and phenomena, and to contribute to the world wide understanding and knowledge of the phenomenon making it available and accessible to everybody.

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CENTRAL EUROPE

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Migration in Austria

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1. Background and informations

This report concerns the phenomenon of migration in Austria. Our analysis will be outlined following three axis. The first part will underline the Austrian context with an overview on the total population, its projection for 2050, the population growth and macroeconomic indicators such as GNP per capita or moreover the unemployment rate. We also took into analysis the human development index to give some background information on migration in Austria. Secondly, we will present migration stock and flows in the last 10 years. This complex process will be highlighted by the number of international migrants, the proportion of female concerning migrants stock and the inflows and the outflows, In this part we will also present the number of refugees. At last, we will introduce migrants' integration in Austria, based on various labels. The education, the labor force participation, employment and unemployment will introduce us to social inclusion of the migrants in Austria in the last 10 years for this last part.

1.2 Total population and population growth for last year

TIME / GEO	2016	2017	2018
Austria	8,700,471	8,772,865	8,822,267

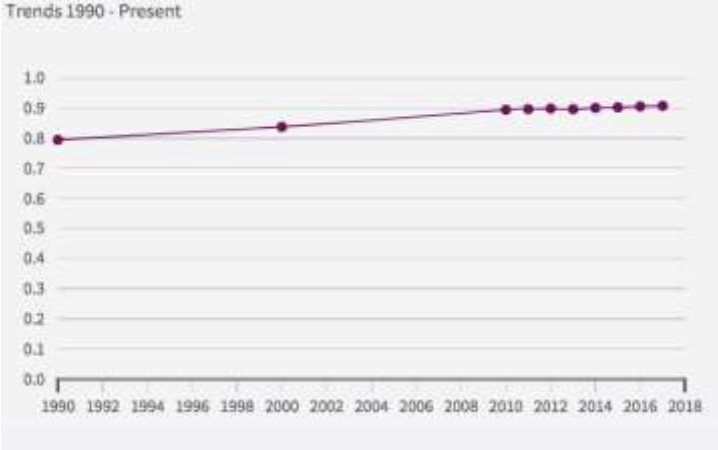
Source of data : Eurostat
Last update : 15-04-2019

1.3 GNP per capita and Human development index ranking

TIME / GEO	2016	2017
Austria	40,760	42,058

Source of data : Eurostat
Last update : 23-04-2019

GDP per capita based on nominal expenditure per inhabitant (in euro)



Source: UNDP 2019 Development Report

1.4 Unemployment of total population and youth unemployment for last year

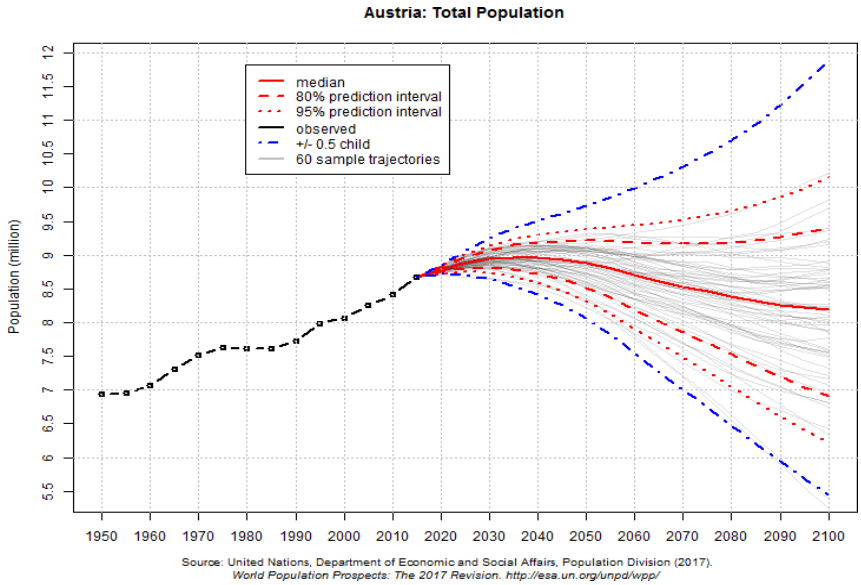
Source : Atlas of Migration 2018

1.5 Youth unemployment for last year (jan-june 2018 and jan 2019 - % of the active population)

TIME / GEO	2018M01	2018M06	2019M01
Austria	9.6	9.6	8.2

Source of data : Eurostat
Last update : 30-04-2019

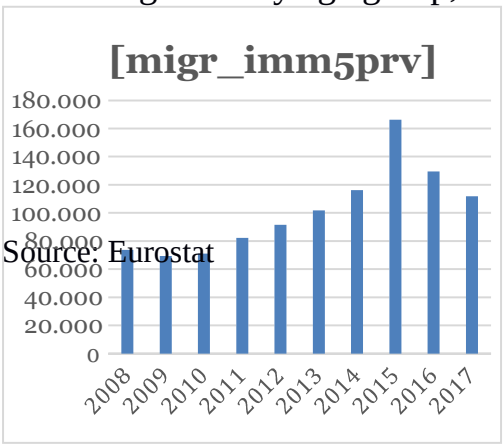
Total population projection for 2050



In 2050, Austrian population could slightly increase to 8.9 million if we take account on the median. Predictions give many sample trajectories with high expectation on population growth and others showing that the population will be stable in the next years. The trend is more on a stagnation for 2050.

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

2.1 Immigration by age group, sex and country of previous residence

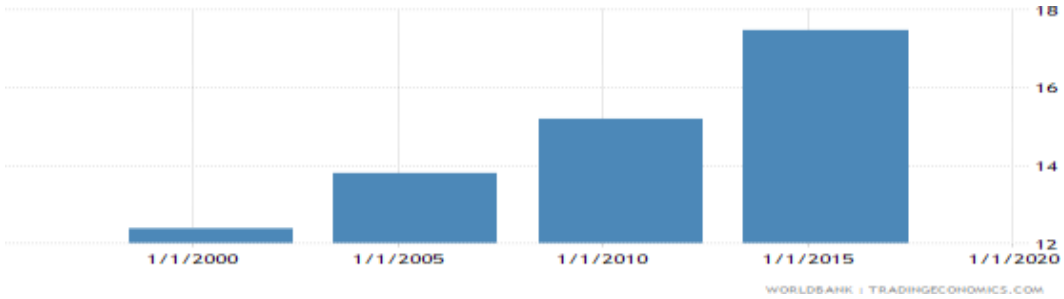


Source: Eurostat

Data extracted on: 30.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm5prv&lang=en

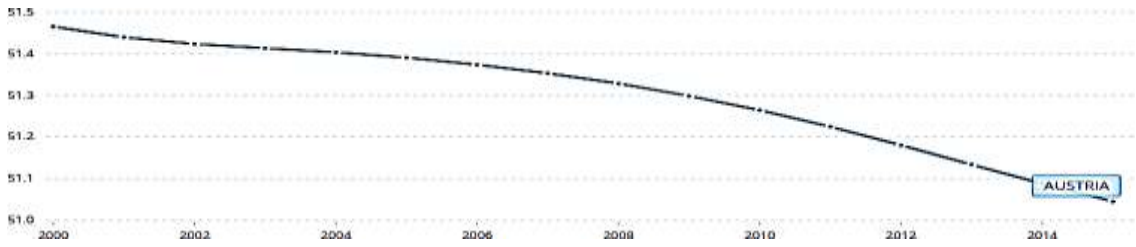
Table 2.1 shows that Austria had the peak of migrants' arrivals in 2015, whereas in 2009, during the global economic crisis that affected also Europe, we had the lowest flow of arrivals.

2.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population



Source: World Bank Data extracted on: 10.04.19
https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.TOTL.ZS?end=2015&locations=AT&name_desc=false&start=2000&type=shaded&view=chart&year=2017

2.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

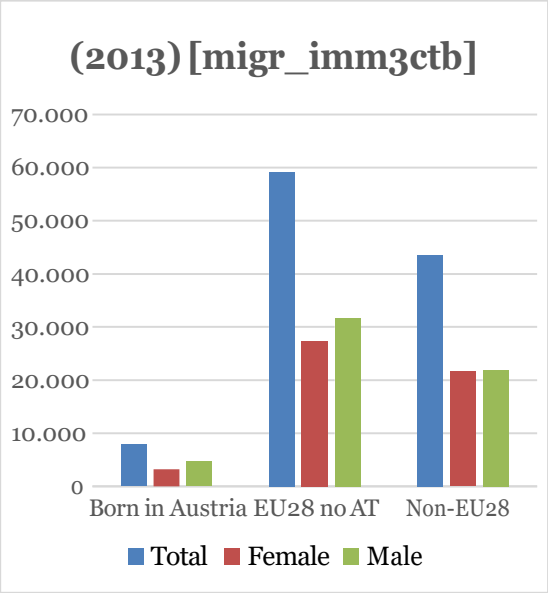


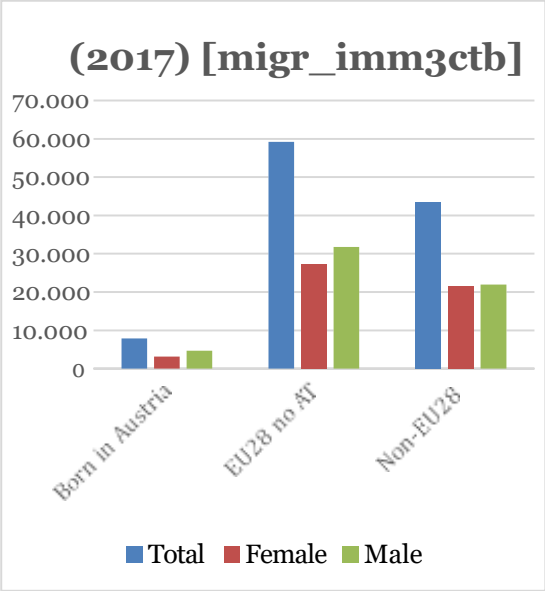
Source: World Bank Data extracted: 10.04.19
https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS?end=2015&locations=AT&name_desc=false&start=2000&type=shaded&view=chart&year=2017

Table 2.2 show how migration stock has increased since the year 2000, having almost doubled in 2015 (almost 18%). In contrast, the proportion of female migrants has slightly decreased from 2000 to 2014.

2.4 Immigration by sex group and country of birth

Austria	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	73.772	69.295	70.978	82.230	91.557	101.866	116.262	166.323	129.509	111.801
Male	37.972	36.276	37.115	44.223	49.033	54.434	63.768	96.978	70.318	58.938
Female	35.800	33.019	33.863	38.007	42.524	47.432	52.494	69.345	59.191	52.863
Total born in AT	6.862	7.200	7.016	6.426	6.774	8.460	7.649	7.693	7.825	7.858
Males born in AT	4.373	4.480	4.289	4.035	4.156	5.241	4.703	4.720	4.692	4.675
Females born in AT	2.489	2.720	2.727	2.391	2.618	3.219	2.946	2.973	3.133	3.183
EU28 no AT - tot	:	:	:	:	:	56.485	63.403	64.878	60.592	59.194
EU28 no AT - M	:	:	:	:	:	29.282	33.131	34.106	31.857	31.744
EU28 no AT - F	:	:	:	:	:	27.203	30.272	30.772	28.735	27.450
Non-EU28 tot	:	:	:	:	:	36.886	44.368	90.248	58.497	43.567
Non-EU28 - M	:	:	:	:	:	19.887	25.288	55.710	32.239	21.922
Non-EU28 - F	:	:	:	:	:	16.999	19.080	34.538	26.258	21.645

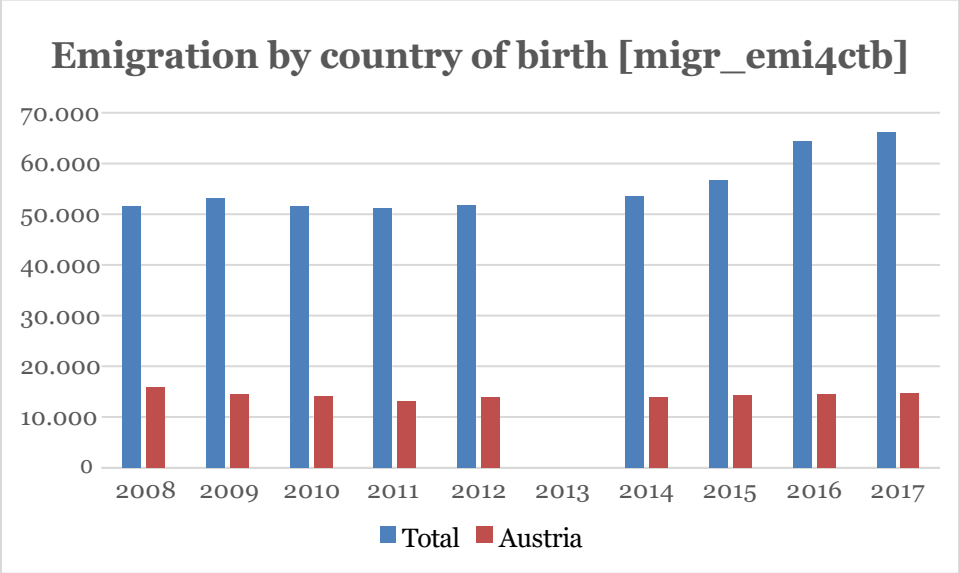




Source: Eurostat Last update: 25.02.19 Data extracted on: 09.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Comparing the two graphs we could say that the migration situation within 2013 and 2017 remained stable, with a little increase in arrivals in 2017, however the table reveals a peak of immigration in 2015, with an amount of 166.323 migrants. So, first the trend had increased whereas in the last years is decreasing, approaching the rates of 2013.

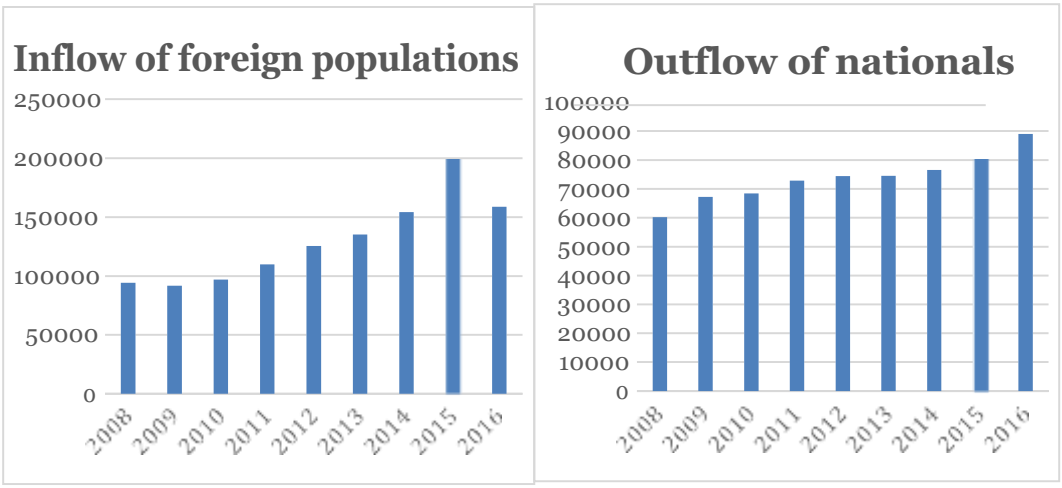
2.5 Total number of emigrants who have left the country



Source: Eurostat Last update: 02.04.19 Data extracted on: 09.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/sub..mitViewTableAction.do

Considering Austria as the country of birth of emigrants, we can say that the emigration rate remained stable during last 10 years, with a decrease in 2010 and 2011, while the total emigration rate had his peak in 2017.

2.6 Inflows and Outflows



Source Inflow: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MIG
Source Outflow: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MIG
Data extracted on 10 Apr 2019 10:39 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat

Comparing the two graphs, we can see how the highest value of outflows (2016) is below the lowest value of inflows (2009). The peak of inflows is in 2015. That means that Austria has become a receiving country, following the European trend.

2.7 Total number of refugees by country of destination

Refugee population by country or territory of origin

Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Source: World Bank Data extracted on: 23.04.19
https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.REFG?end=2015&locations=AT&name_desc=false&start=2000&type=shaded&view=chart&year=2017

These maps, dated 2017, show that Austria is receiving migrants who previously obtained asylum mostly in Turkey and Jordan, while within those that obtained asylum in EU, the majority comes from Germany. Considering the country of birth, Myanmar, Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Sudan are the main sending countries.

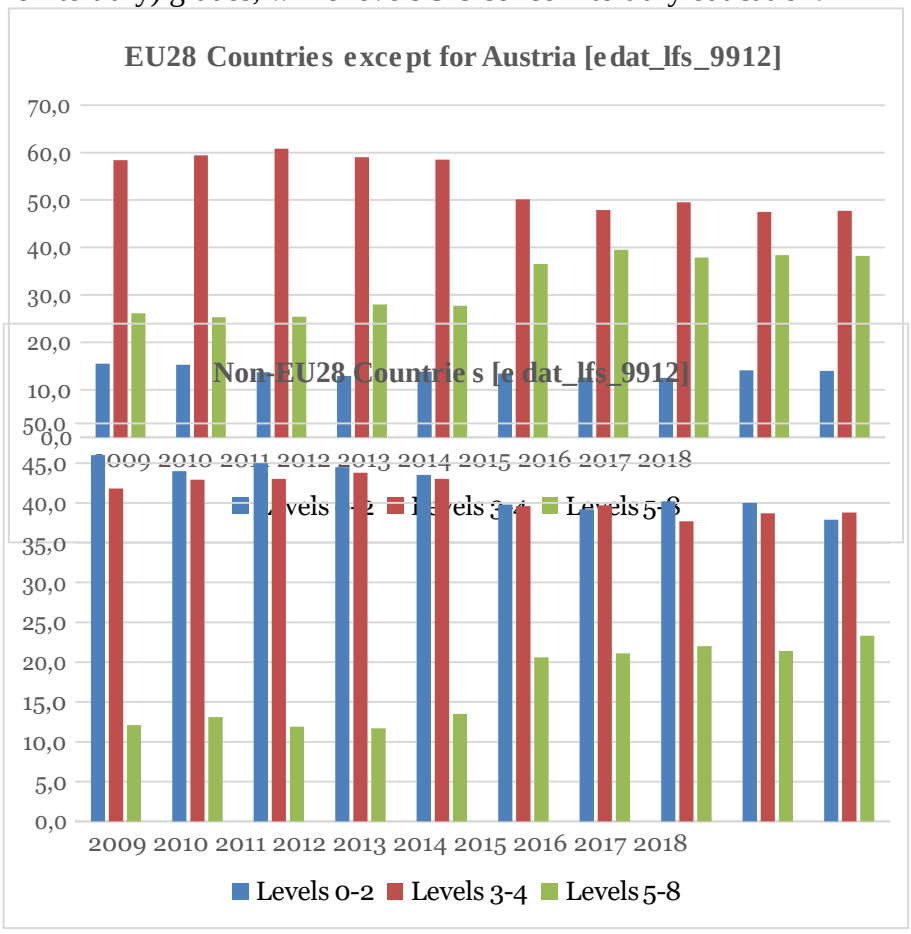
3. Migrants integration indicators

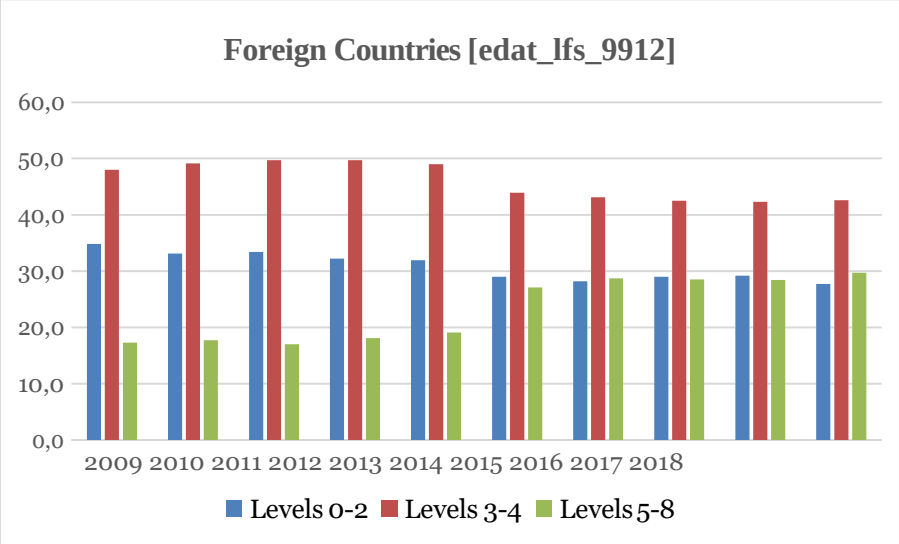
3.1 Distribution of the population by educational attainment level

The tables below calculate in percentage the distribution of migrant population in the last 10 years by:

- Country of birth
- sex (males + females)
- age (18 - 64)
- educational attainment level.

Referring to the last point, we have to underline that levels 0-2 include less than primary, primary and lower secondary educated subjects, levels 3-4 relate to upper secondary and post-secondary (non-tertiary) grades, while levels 5-8 concern tertiary education.

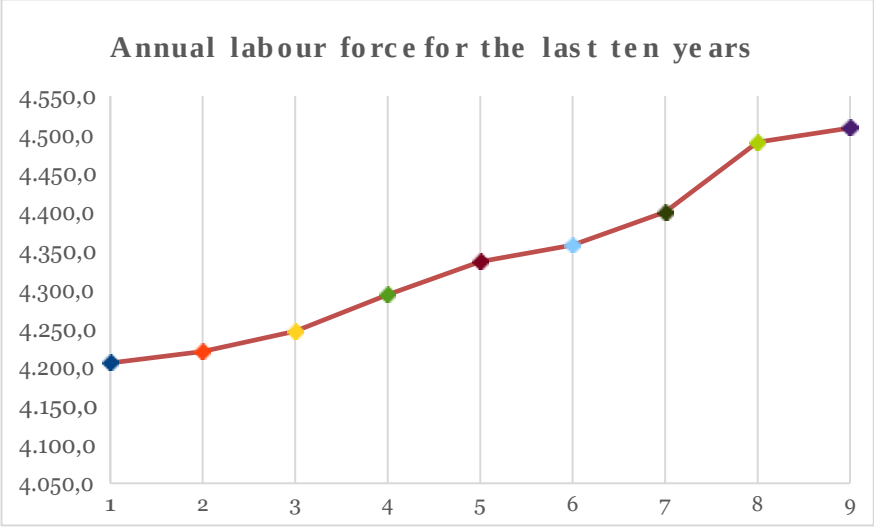




Source: Eurostat Data extracted on: 30.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do

In the first and the third graph there is the predominance of levels 3-4 on the other education grades: in the EU States they are the highest, in foreign Countries are slightly minor but still prevailing. In contrast, in the second chart we can see that levels 3-4 are usually lower than 0-2, with some exception in 2015 and 2018. The 5-8 range is always higher than the 0-2 one in EU Countries, but extremely low in non-EU nations, even if they have increased in the last 5 years. In foreign Countries, levels 0-2 are clearly bigger than 5-8 until 2013, whereas from 2014 they get close to match.

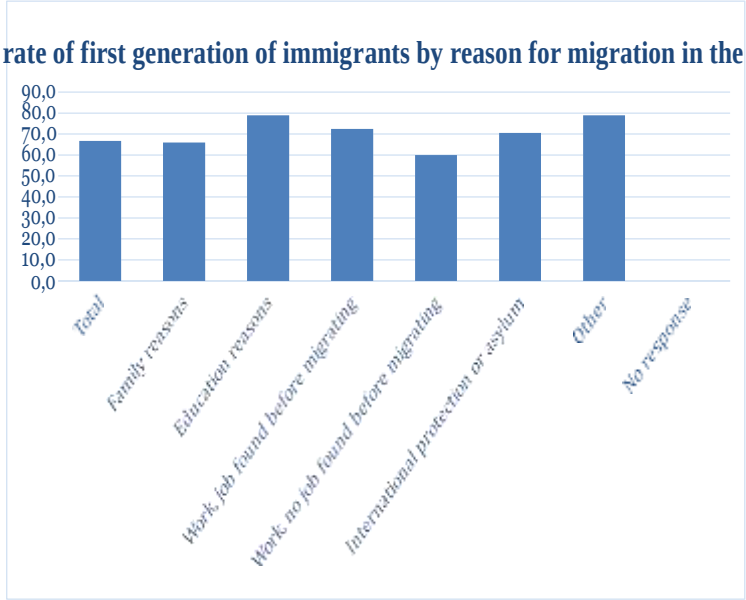
3.2 Labor force participation in the last 10 years:



Source: OECD.Stat Data extracted on: 30.04.19
https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=STLABOUR#

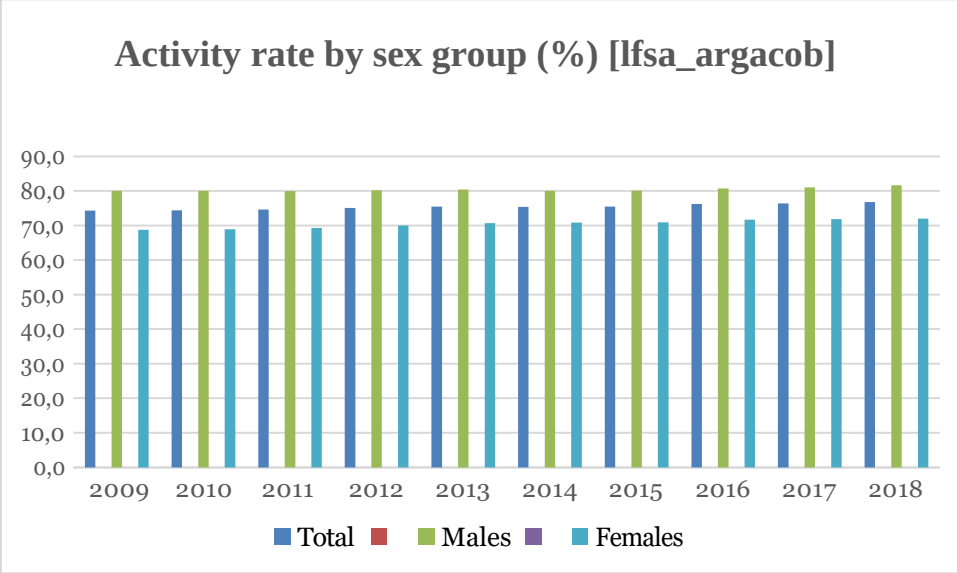
This graph shows a positive trend: annual labour force increased during the last ten years, reaching a high during the ninth year.

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



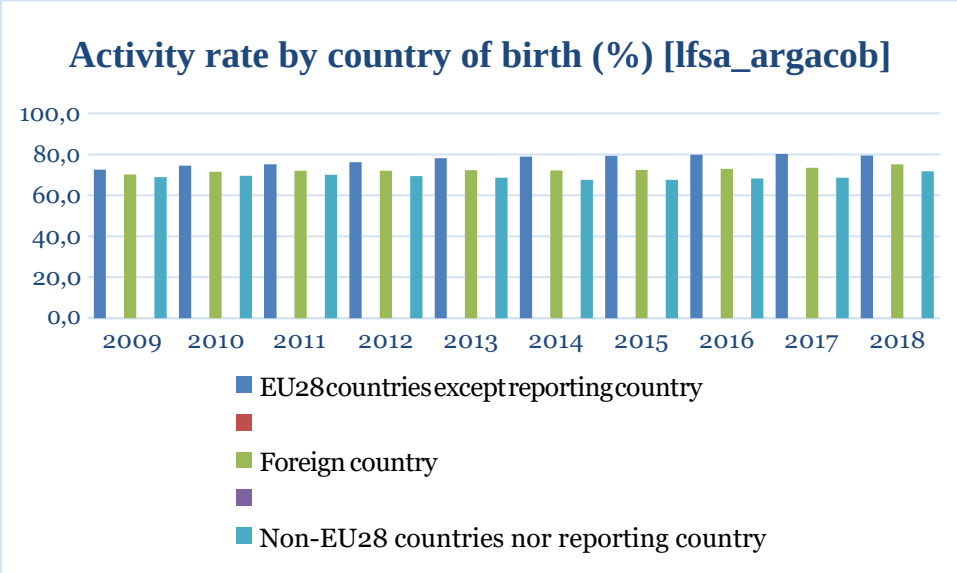
Source: Eurostat Last update: 28.03.19 - Extracted on: 16.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

From this graph we can see that migrants arrived in Austria mostly for education reasons or other not specified reasons.



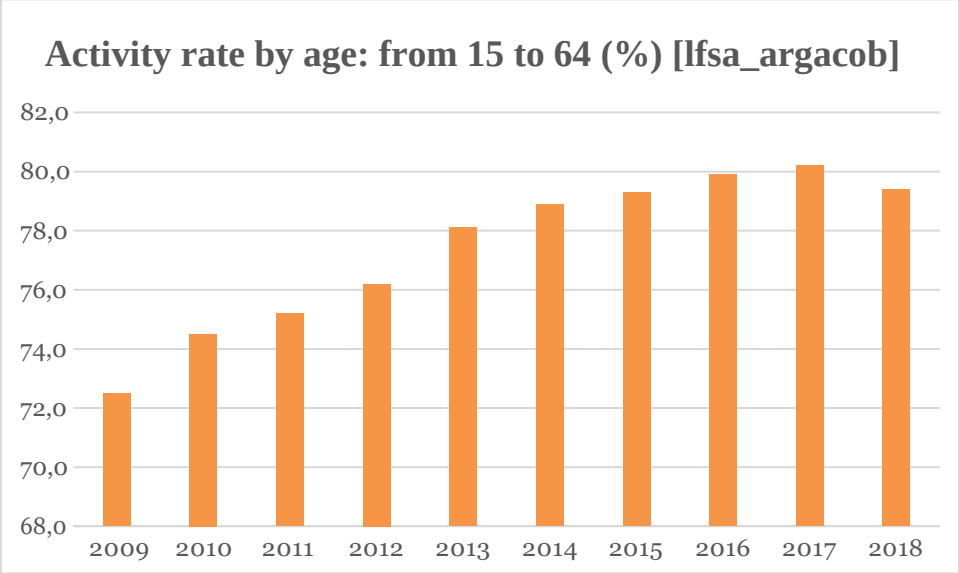
Source: Eurostat Last update: 24.04.19 - Extracted on: 30.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

The graph shows that the activity rate is higher for males and lower for females during the period considered.



Source: Eurostat Last update: 24.04.19 - Extracted on: 30.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

From this graph we can see that most migrants arrive from EU28 countries. The trend is quite stable but it has increased during the last four years.



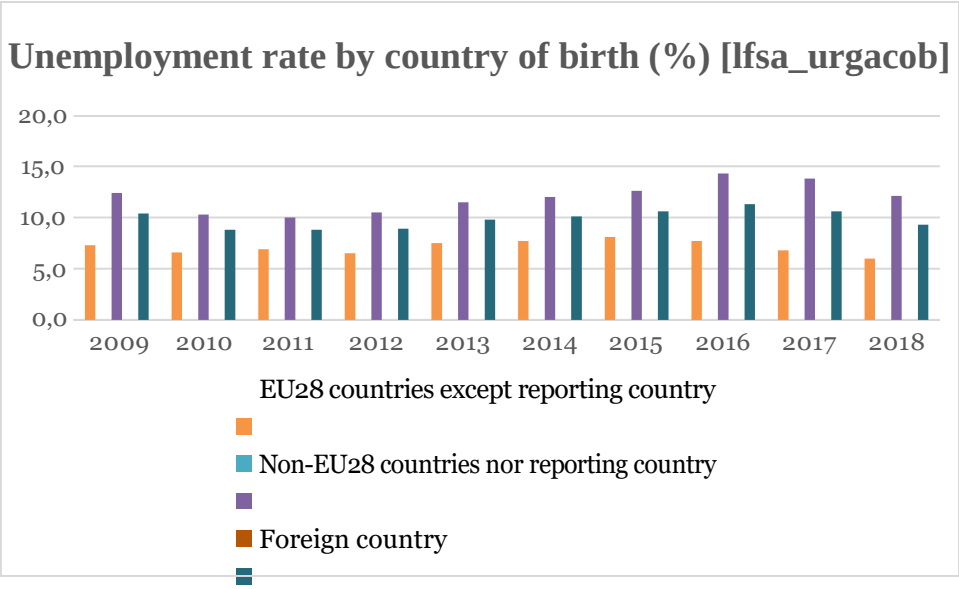
Source: Eurostat Last update: 24.04.19 - Extracted on: 30.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

Activity rate was very low in 2009 but in the next seven years it increased and it peaked in 2017. In 2018 it was a little bit lower.

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

Source: Eurostat Last update: 24.04.19 - Extracted on: 30.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

This graph shows a quite stable trend: unemployment rate is higher for males from 15 to 64 years and lower for females from 15 to 64 years.

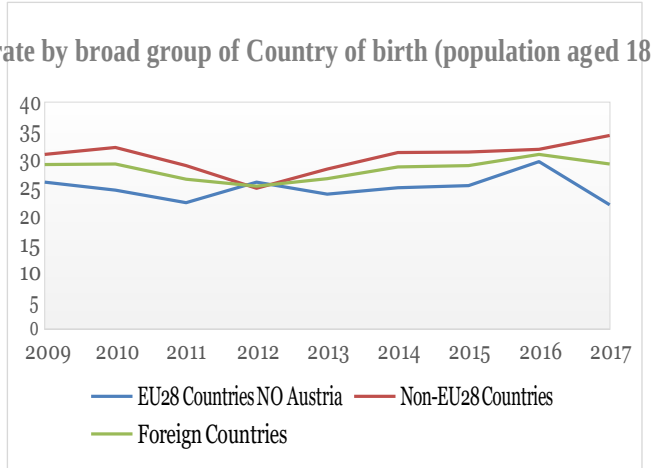


Source: Eurostat Last update: 24.04.19 - Extracted on: 30.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

This graph shows that for ten years unemployment rate has been higher for migrants born in Non-EU28 countries and lower for migrants born in EU28 countries.

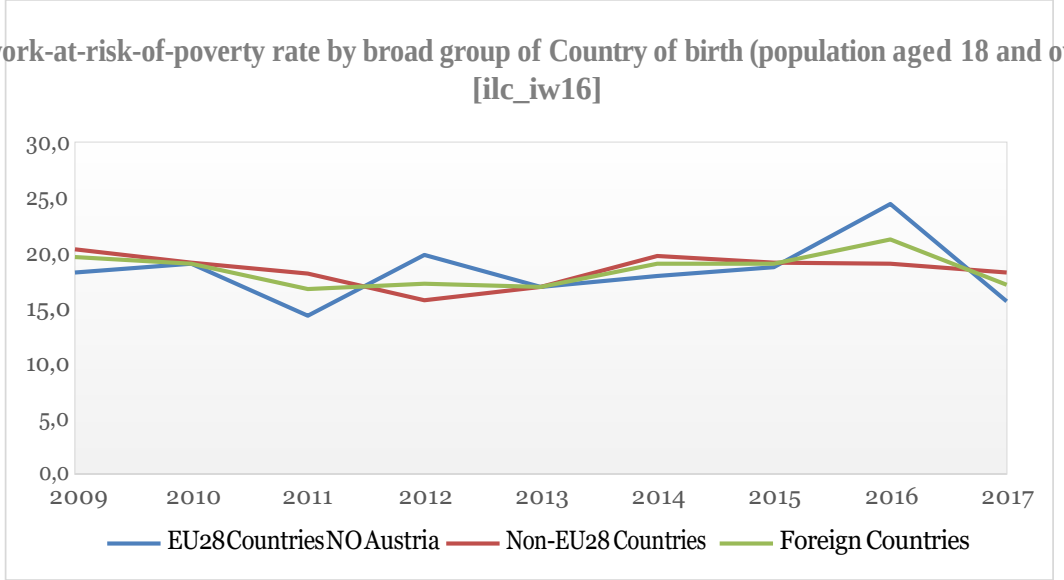
3. Income distribution and monetary poverty

Here we introduce the income situation and the poverty risk trend which affected adult migrants from 2009 to 2017; the values are calculated in euro, there are no data available for 2018, though.



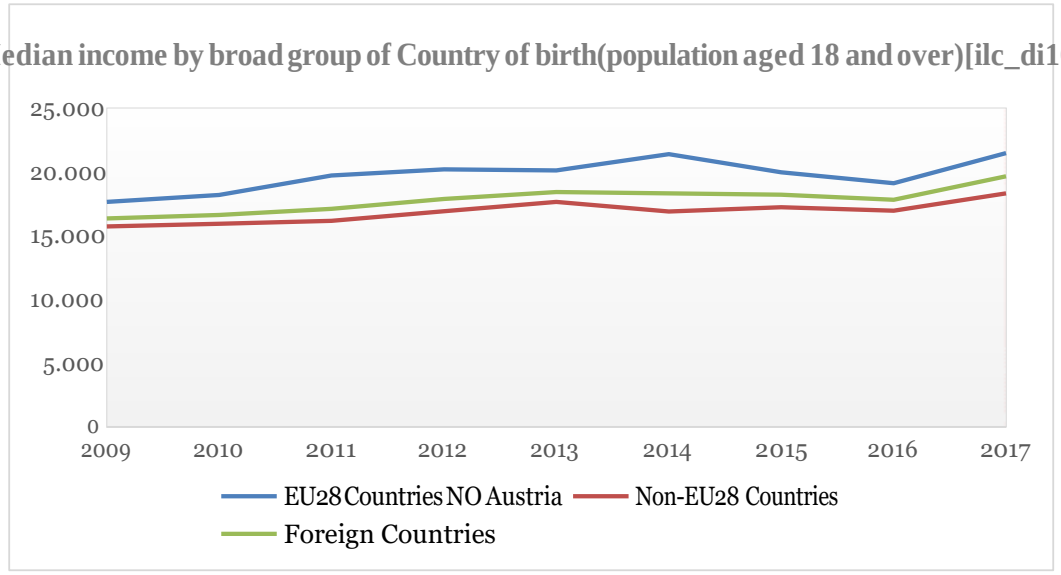
Source: Eurostat Data extracted on: 24.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do

As we can see, the risk-of-poverty rate shows generally constant values, but in 2012 there is a noticeable "meeting point" among all the origin States considered.



Source: Eurostat Data extracted on: 24.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do

The work-at-risk-of-poverty rates are quite constant in this case, too, except for the EU Countries line which is more irregular from year to year and shows a peak in 2016.



Source: Eurostat Data extracted on: 30.04.19
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do

The graph describing the median income presents stable values during the whole period of time, although the higher revenues have been earned by EU foreigners.

Conclusion

Migration has become an important issue that Austria is facing. In fact, as our report pointed out, Austria is perfectly following the European trend of turning into a receiving country.
As a matter of fact, the emigration rate remained stable during the last 10 years, with a decrease in 2010 and 2011, whereas the year 2015 saw the peak of migration arrivals in the Austrian territory, facing almost 200000 newcomers. The majority of migrants arrive from EU28 countries. The migration flows to Austria are basically composed by a medium average, upper or post-secondary educated people, although foreigners from non-EU nations seem to have a generally lower level of scholastic preparation. We can also say that migrants arrive mostly for education reasons and face an unemployment rate higher if their country of birth is a Non-EU28 country, while it's lower for migrants born in EU28 countries. In general, the activity rate is higher for males and lower for females.
Furthermore, the projections show that in 2050, Austrian population could slightly increase to 8.9 million.

Migration in Europe
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Migration in Czech Republic

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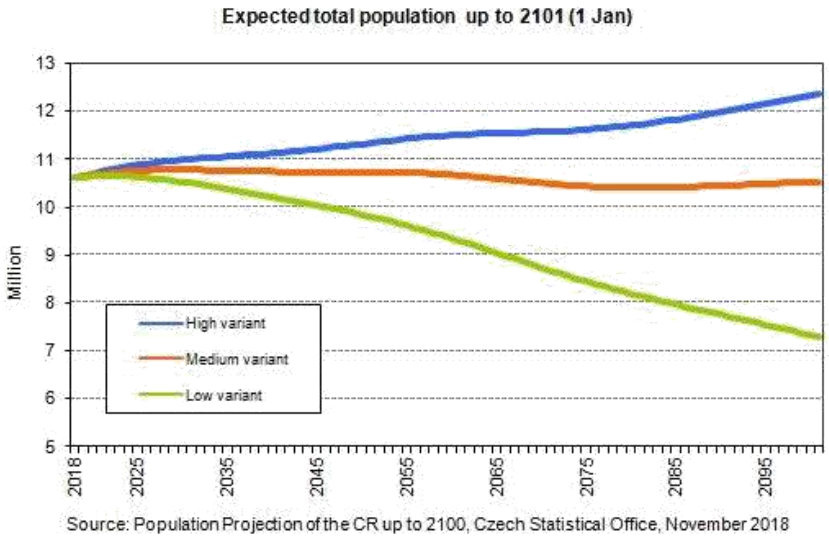
1 Background Information

Data type	Value	Source	Comment
Total population as at 31.12.2018	10,649,800	ČSÚ	
Population growth	0,37%	ČSÚ	
GDP per capita 2018	19 400 €	Eurostat	Current prices EUR per capita.
Human Development Index Ranking 2018	27th	UN	HDI index of 0.888
Unemployment rate of total population 2018	2,23%	ČSÚ	
Youth unemployment rate	6,70%	Eurostat	Percentage of active population aged 15-24.
Population Projection 2050		ČSÚ	Data for the year 2050 assesed from the table in the text.
Low variant	10 milion	ČSÚ	
Medium variant	10.5 milion	ČSÚ	
High variant	11 milion	ČSÚ	

1.1 Population size

Czech Republic is a small landlocked country located in Central Europe with the population of 10,649,800.[1] The population has been quite steady for last 10 years and the last population growth rate for the year of 2018 is very small (0,37%) and is driven mostly by net migration. Only 0,1% was due to natural increase and the rest was consisted of 0,36% net migration rate.[2] According to the Czech Statistical office the population remains more or less the same also in 2050. The office counts with 3 possible variants. The high variant says that the population size will grow around that time up to 11 million of people. The medium would mean that the population keeps the same size as now – 10,5 million and the low variant counts with slightly shrunk population of 10 million of people. [3]



Source: Population Projection of the CR up to 2100, Czech Statistical Office, November 2018

[1] ČSÚ [Czech Statistical Office]. *Population and vital statistics – selected territory. Code: DEM05a/9.* [online]. Generated Apr 24, 2019 [seen. 2019-04-24]. Available at: https://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo2/faces/en/shortUrl?su=477f7f96

[2] Ibid.

[3] ČSÚ [Czech Statistical Office]. *Expected total population up to 2101.* [online]. Latest update: 03.12.2018 [seen. 2019-04-24]. Available at: https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/expected_total_population_up_to_2101

1.2 Macroeconomic data

When it comes to macroeconomic data, The Czech Republic seems to be doing quite well. In the year of 2018, the GDP per Capita was about 19 400 EUR in current prices[4], The average unemployment rate in 2018 was 2,23 % [5] and has been steadily going down from around 5% in year 2015.[6] It is below the natural unemployment rate and also below the average of the EU (6,8%). [7] The unemployment rate of youth is also very low – 6,7% (Active population aged 15-24 years). Also, one of the lowest in the EU, where the average is around 15 %. [8] The Human Development Index (HDI), which is computed by the United Nations, ranks countries mostly by areas such as life expectancy, expected and mean years of schooling and also gross national income per capita in pps. It ranked Czechia with 27th position. With the HDI of 0,888, the country landed in between Spain 26th and Italy 28th place.[9]

4 Eurostat. *Main GDP aggregates per capita.* [online]. Code: [nama_10_pc] Latest update: 23.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tec00001

5 ČSÚ [Czech Statistical Office]. *Basic characteristics of activity status of population aged 15 or more.* [online]. Generated Apr 24, 2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at: https://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo2/faces/en/shortUrl?su=d7e9e104

6 Ibid.

7 Eurostat. *Unemployment by sex and age - annual average.* [online]. Code: [une_rt_a] Latest update: 23.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database

8 Eurostat. *Young people aged 15-24 neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by sex - annual averages.* [online]. Code: [lfsi_neet_a] Latest update: 24.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database

9 UNDP (United Nations Development Programme. *Country Profile: Czechia* [online]. [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CZE#

2 Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years.

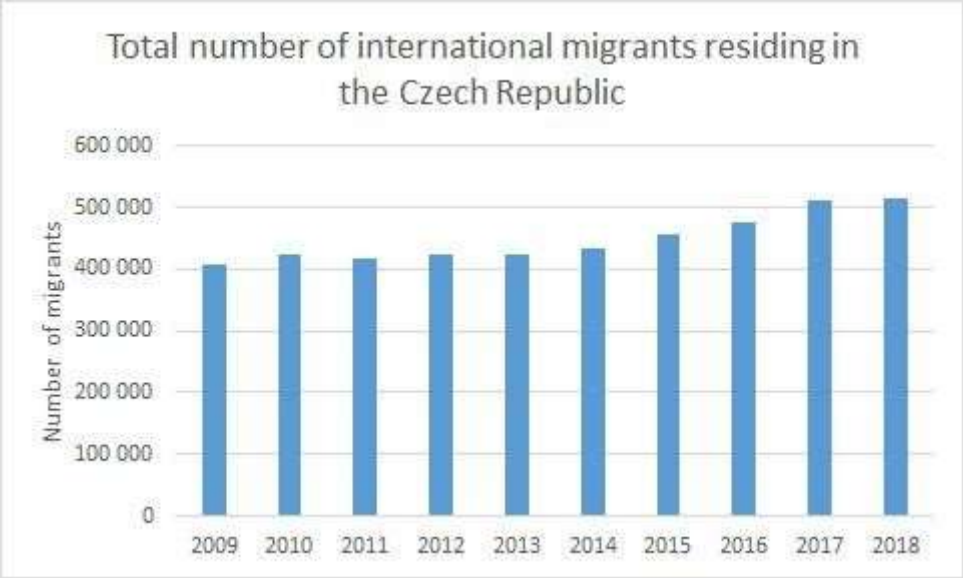
Diagrams in chapters 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 are based on the following table:

Table X

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Population	10 467 542	10 506 813	10 532 770	10 505 445	10 516 125	10 512 419	10 538 275	10 553 843	10 578 820	10 610 055
Total Migrant Population	407 541	424 419	416 737	422 966	422 280	434 581	457 323	476 345	510 841	515 422
Male Migrant Population	244 757	250 044	240 304	243 360	241 064	247 043	260 796	271 285	290 477	291 882
Female Migrant Population	162 784	174 375	176 433	179 606	181 216	187 538	196 527	205 060	220 364	223 540
Migrant Percentage	3,89 %	4,04 %	3,96 %	4,03 %	4,02 %	4,13 %	4,34 %	4,51 %	4,83 %	4,86 %
Female Migrant Proportion	39,94 %	41,09 %	42,34 %	42,46 %	42,91 %	43,15 %	42,97 %	43,05 %	43,14 %	43,37 %

This table is synthesized from data by Eurostat[10].

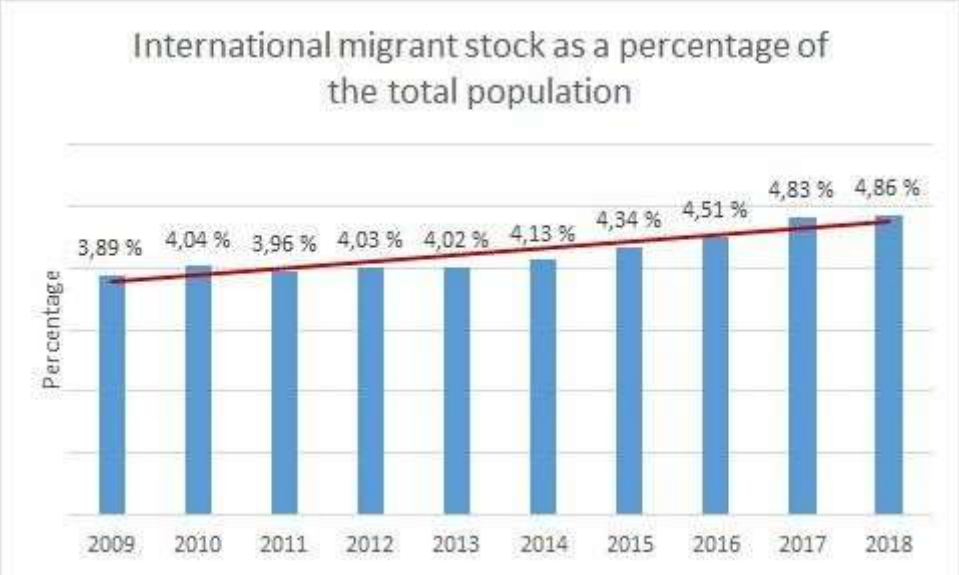
2.1 International migrants residing in Czech Republic



The graph show the development of the immigrant stock in the Czech Republic during the last 10 years. The number of international migrants residing in the Czech Republic have increased by approximately 100 000 over the last 10 years. We see some minor fluctuations, but the trend is clearly positive. The data in this diagram can be found as “Total Migrant Population” in Table X.

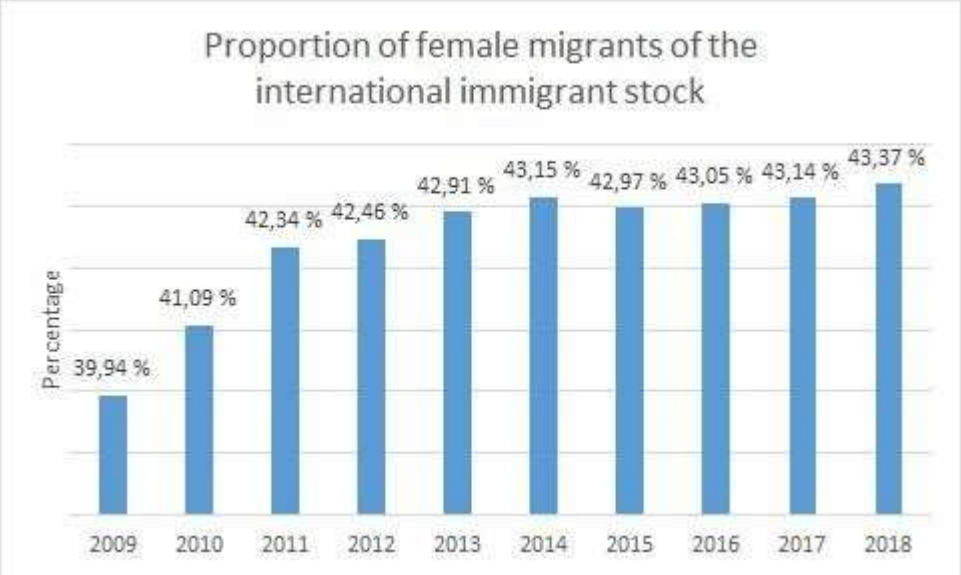
10 Eurostat. Population on 1 January by age, sex and broad group of citizenship. [online]. Code: [migr_pop2ctz]. Latest update: 30.04.2019 [seen: 2019-05-01]. Available at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

2.2 Migrant Stock compared to total population



The bars in the diagram show the percentage of migrant stock, relative to total population. The red line show the linear trend. The international migrant stock as a percentage of the total population have increased over the last 10 years. Although we see some fluctuation on a year-to-year basis. The data in this diagram can be found as "Total Migrant Population" in Table X. "Migrant Percentage" was calculated by taking "Total Migrant Population" divided by "Total Population".

2.3 Female proportion compared to total migrants



The proportion of female migrants increased steadily the first five years, but seems to have plateaued the last five years. The data in this diagram can be found as “Female Migrant Proportion” in Table X. “Female Migrant Proportion” was calculated by taking “Female Migrant Population” divided by “Total Migrant Population”.

2.4 Immigrant Stock by category

For our analysis of the Immigrant Stock we will use the following Table Y.

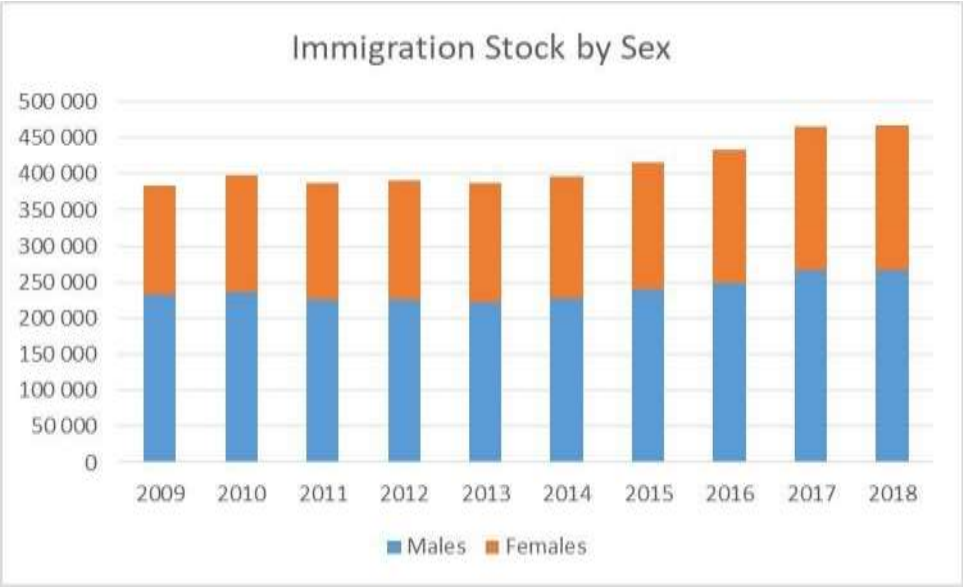
Table Y

Sex	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Males	232 121	236 160	225 028	226 395	222 583	226 749	239 228	248 560	266 434	266 867
Females	152 044	162 337	162 943	164 592	164 879	169 407	177 226	184 730	198 622	200 713
Age										
<15	16 237	17 102	17 005	15 553	14 651	14 655	:	16 132	17 510	18 020
15-64	357 657	370 435	359 165	362 170	358 294	365 108	:	396 305	424 003	424 372
65+	10 271	10 960	11 801	13 264	14 517	16 393	:	20 853	23 543	25 188
Country of Birth										
Europe	300 170	304 809	294 392	300 065	297 206	301 240	:	332 787	353 552	355 779
Africa	3 880	4 193	4 438	4 629	4 822	5 101	:	5 606	6 265	6 332
America	4 939	5 741	6 112	6 286	6 757	8 855	:	9 228	12 264	12 604
Asia	74 362	82 891	82 191	79 185	77 780	78 938	:	83 505	90 650	90 564
Other	814	863	838	822	897	2 022	:	2 164	2 325	2 301
Non-Europe	83 995	93 688	93 579	90 922	90 256	94 916	:	100 503	111 504	111 801

This table is synthesized from data from Eurostat[11]. We not that "Age" and "Country of Birth" data is not available for the year 2015.

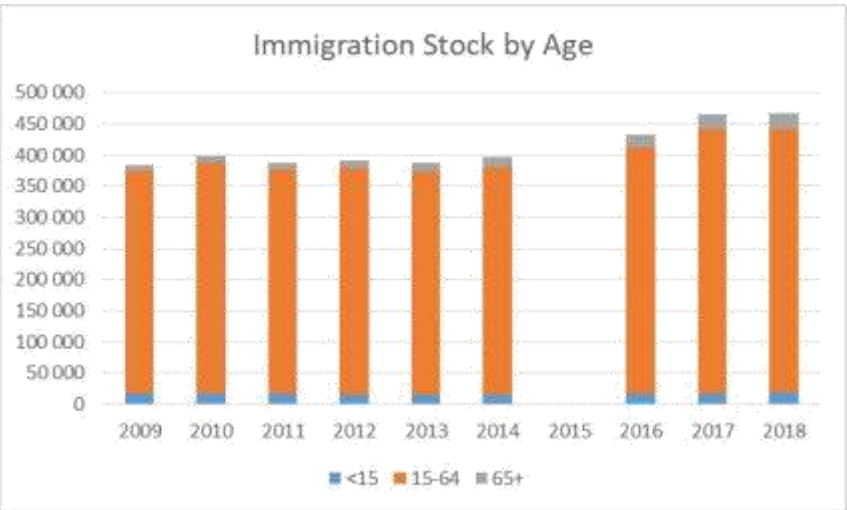
Firstly, we will discuss sex. The point mainly is a supplement for point discussed in chapter

2.1. The only difference between the diagrams is that this one separates by sex. The relative weight of the sexes has also been discussed in chapter 2.2.



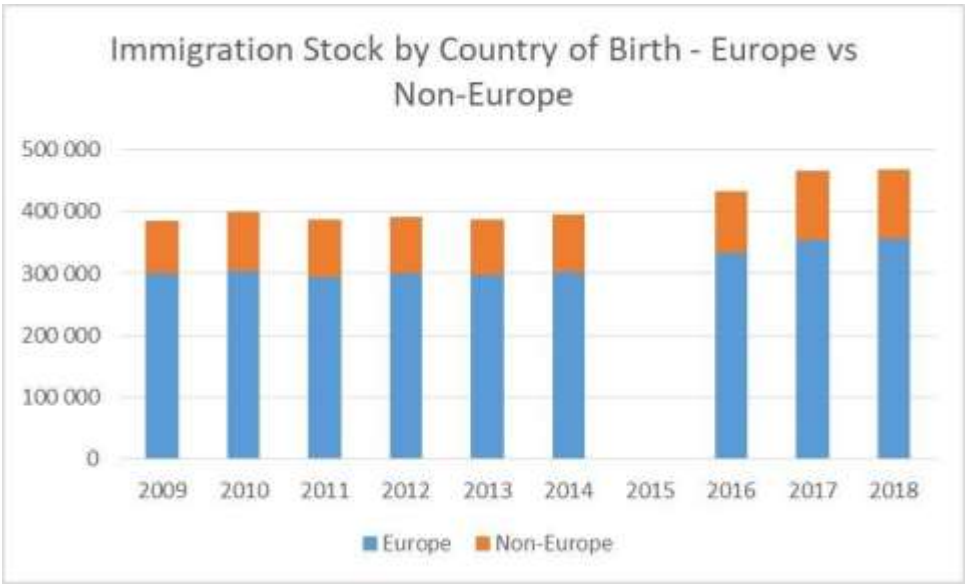
Secondly, age. We choose to divide into three groups. The headers indicate years of age, in both Table Y and the following diagram. We choose these three groups because they roughly separates the population into children, adults and seniors.

11 Eurostat. Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth. [online]. Code: [migr_pop3ctb] Latest update: 30.04.2019 [seen: 2019-05-01]. Available at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupDownloads.do

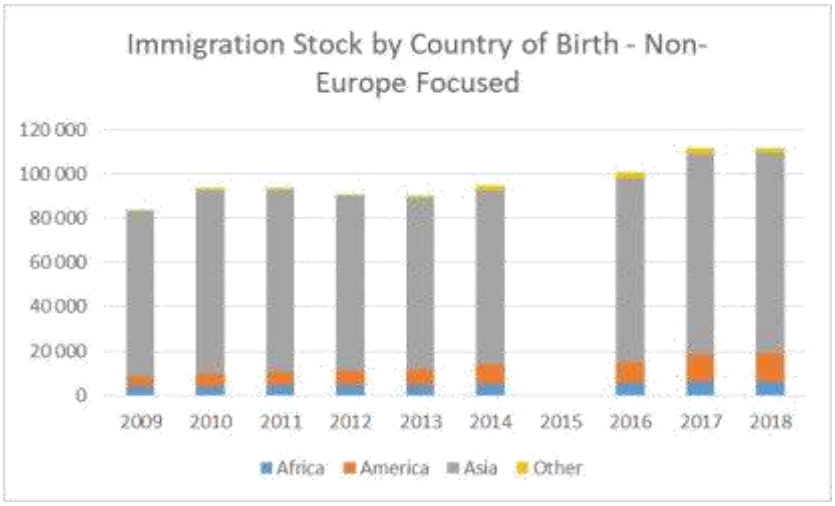


The graphics extenuates the overwhelming portion of 15-64 year olds in the migrant stock. This is to be expected with regards to basic demography, and might suggest a longer line of immigration in the Czech Republic.

Lastly, we will analyze the "Country of Birth". For this part, we have chosen to go with continental origin. It quickly became obvious that the vast majority of Czech migrant stock is of European origin, thus we decided to split our analysis into two charts.



When looking on Europe vs Non-Europe, it would seem that the relative weight is more or less constant over the last 10 years.

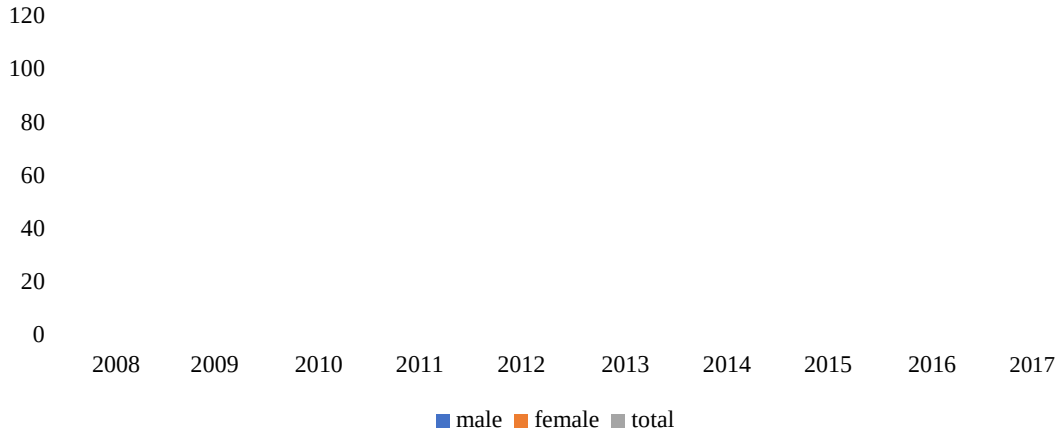


When we focus on the Non-European originators, Asia represent the majority. This is consistent with what one would expect when comparing to the world population. At least, in absolute terms. However, with the same logic Africa would seem underrepresented. Geographical and cultural distance may explain the phenomenon.

2.5 Immigration flows in the last 10 years

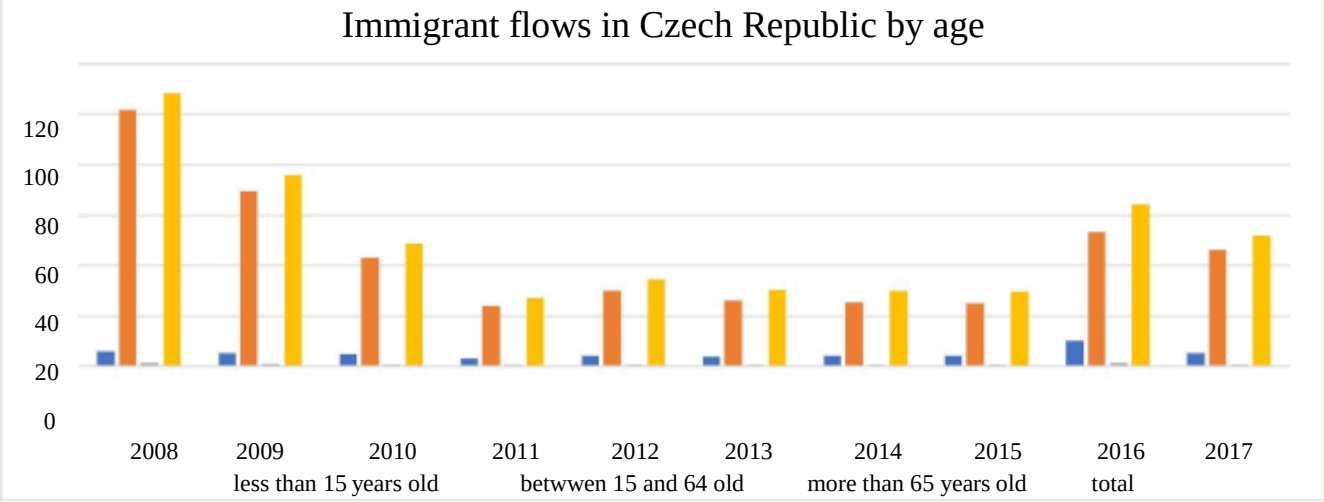
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
male	64,176	43,502	25,768	14,76	18,155	16,361	16,442	16,324	35,909	29,988
female	43,998	32,118	22,549	12,354	16,182	13,763	13,455	13,278	28,174	21,859
total	108,174	75,62	48,317	27,114	34,337	30,124	29,897	29,602	64,083	51,847

Immigrant flows by Sex in Czech Republic in thousands



Czech Republic is stable and economically developed country in EU. There are two peaks of immigrants-the first one is intensively marked in 2008/as a reaction of the global financial crisis and second – during 2016 in a result of reaching the top of the migrant crisis, provoked by the intense social-economic situation in Syria, Iran. It makes impression that in the most crisis years 2008 and 2009 clearly predominate immigrants-man, who take care of the family, despite the tendency of emancipation. The percentage of man is increasingly in the gender structure during the period 2016-2017.There are not found researches why there are so many immigrants in Czech Republic.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	201
ss than 15 years old	5,652	5,131	4,826	2,868	3,925	3,61	4,008	4,176	9,945	5,21
etween 15 and 64 old	101,475	69,551	42,756	23,687	29,857	25,833	25,213	24,825	52,916	45,90
ore than 65 years old	1,047	0,938	0,735	0,559	0,555	0,681	0,676	0,601	1,222	0,73
tal	108,174	75,62	48,317	27,114	34,337	30,124	29,897	29,602	64,083	51,84

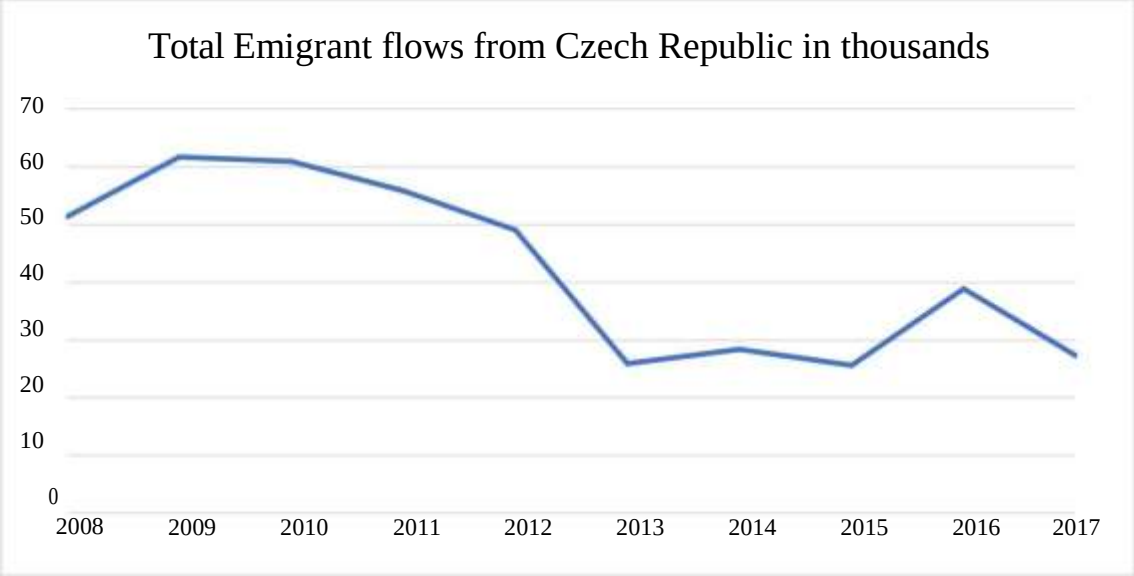


According to information of interviewer immigrants over 70% of them are trying to establish themselves in Czech Republic to work. This is obvious from the stable high percentage of immigrants in work ag. By data of the interviewer around 15% immigrate in Czech Republic with purpose education and professional career. Insignificant statistically is the number of immigrants-pensioner. It makes impression the double amount of immigrants to 15 years through 2016 towards 2015against of their lower percentage during the analysed period. This is explainable with the peak of migrant crisis and the growth of migrant flow in Europe during the sighted sub-period. (look it is nonsense as the come mostly from Ukraine, Slovakia, Russia The families from North Africa, Syria, Iran and etc. are trying to settle their peaceful and normal life.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ukraine	28.056	13.369	3.631	2.264	4.410	3.693	3.387	3.654	3.654	3.654
Slovakia	9.219	7.377	7.648	5.599	6.020	6.861	7.155	7.070	7.070	7.070
Vietnam	11.712	7.887	1.783	737	924	1.012	902	1.275	1.275	1.275
Russia	5.539	4.919	3.139	1.187	3.026	1.573	1.335	896	896	896
Poland	1.384	1.036	961	704	633	606	637	648	648	648

There are many immigrants from Ukraine, Russia and Slovakia. One of the reasons Czech Republic to be a target for the immigrant is the high salaries and living standard of life. At the same time as in the most developed European countries also in the Czech Republic there is a deficit of workers especially for not qualified labour.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
emigrants	**51,478**	**61,782**	**61,069**	**55,91**	**49,106**	**25,894**	**28,468**	**25,684**	**38,864**	**27,316**

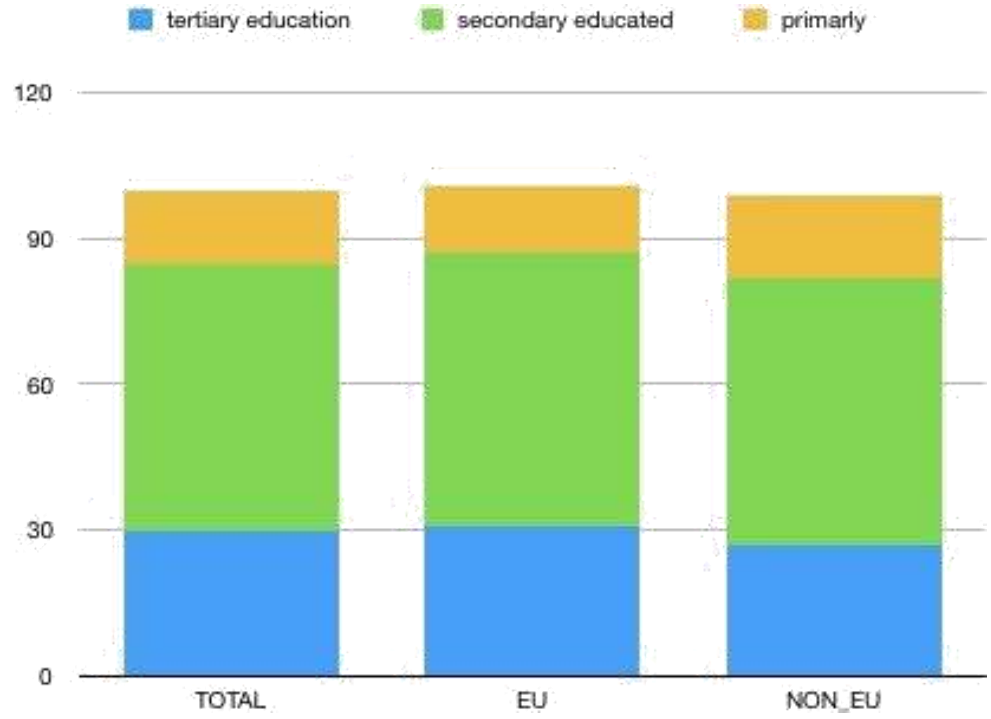


Trying to stop the consequences of global financial economic crisis, the highest is the number of Czech emigrants during 2009-2010.During the period 2008-2017 the emigrants are less than 2017.There are clear symptoms for a new economic crisis, for example, the mass dismissals in a big companies in Germany and also the European future is not clear after the BREXIT

3 Migrants integration indicators

3.1 Migrants by level of education

In order to analyse the approximate distribution of education among migrants in Czech Republic, it is relevant to divide into 2 groups (EU-citizens/NON-EU citizens) and also to provide date on total figures.



Graph №1. Migrants by educational level.

As we can see from the data, the majority of migrants in Czech Republic are secondary-educated migrants: share of tertiary-educated migrants in 2017 has reached about 30% of all the migrants.

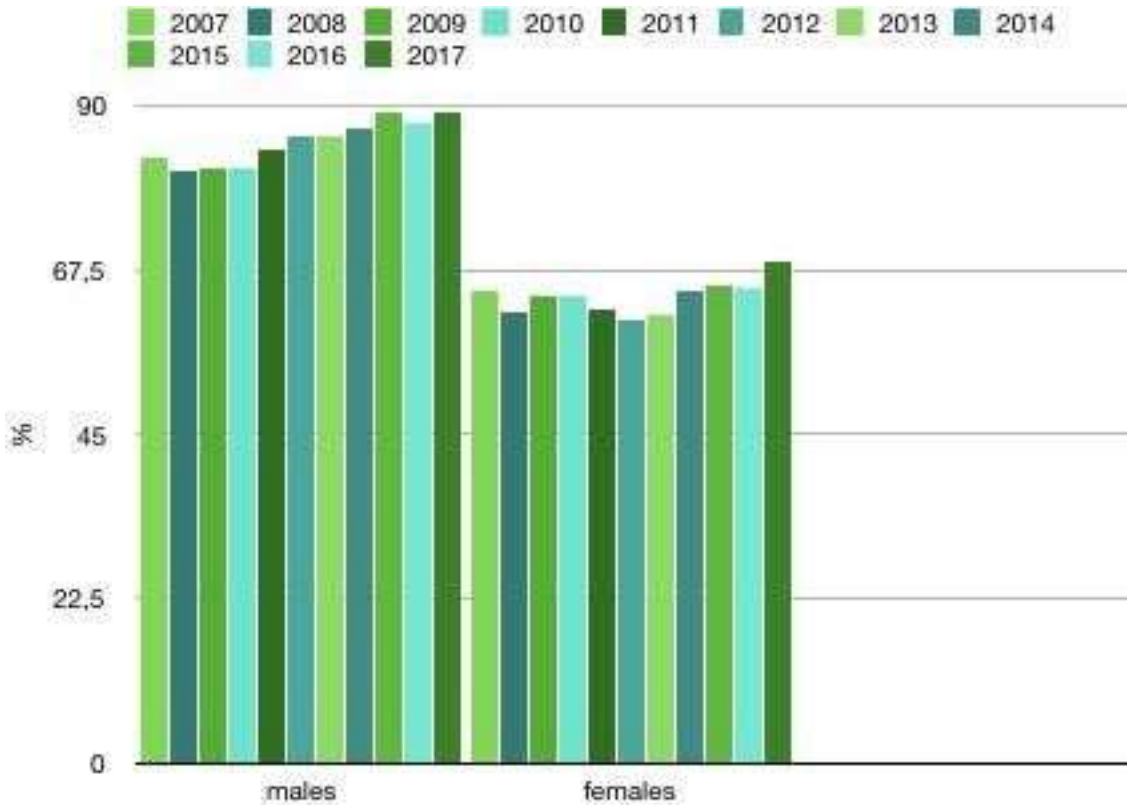
Share of tertiary-educated migrants raised in the last 10 years on almost 10 %. EU-migrants represent the group with the higher percent of tertiary educated persons.[12]

3.2. Migrants by levels of employment

Migrants in CZ republic have quite a high rate of employment. It is stipulated also by the fact that high number of migrants have residence permit by remunerated activities, so their labour status determines their presence in the country. As it can be seen from the graph, the number of employed migrants is increasing every year as well, which is also linked to increasing number of migrants as a group. Here again all the migrants can be divided into 2 groups: EU-citizens and NON-EU citizens. However, it is also important to examine employment by gender and age group.

12 Eurostat. Migrants by educational attainment level. [online]. Code: [edat_lfs_9911] Latest update:
29.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at:
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

If to compare males and females in terms of employment, there share of employed males is higher, then share of employed females.



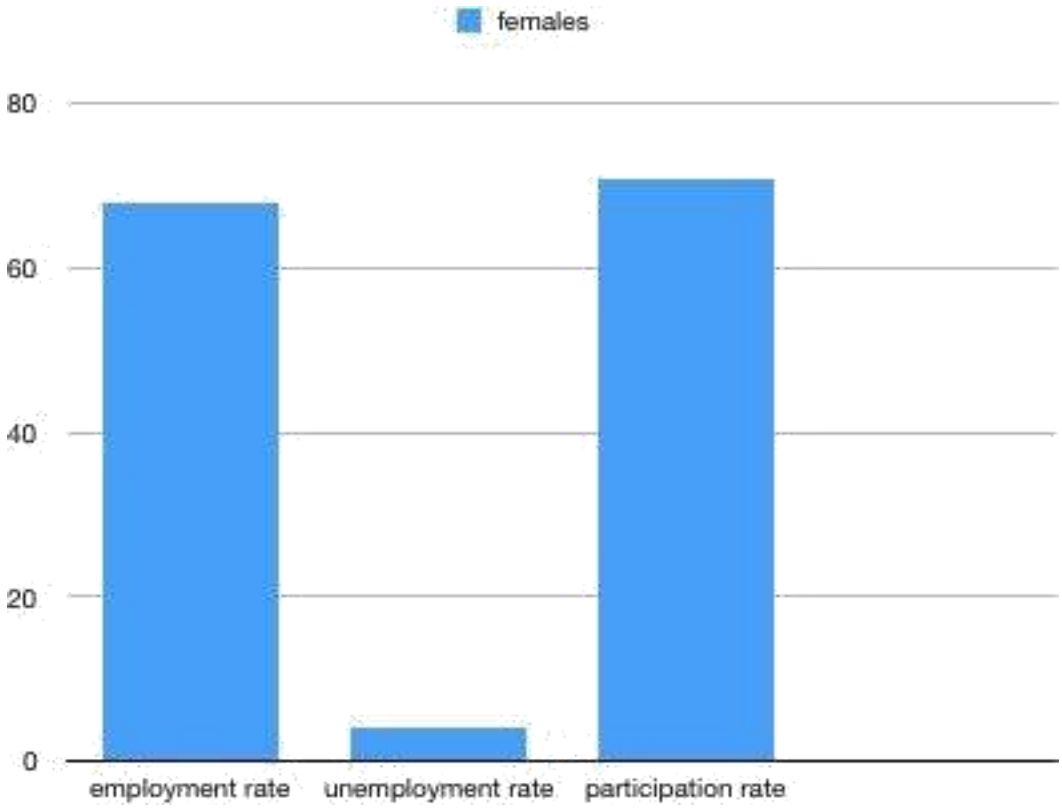
Graph №2. Employment of migrants in the last 10 years by gender.

As we can see from the graph № 2, share of employed migrants has slightly increased in the last 10 years. For males it reached almost 90%, for females it approximated 70%. [13]

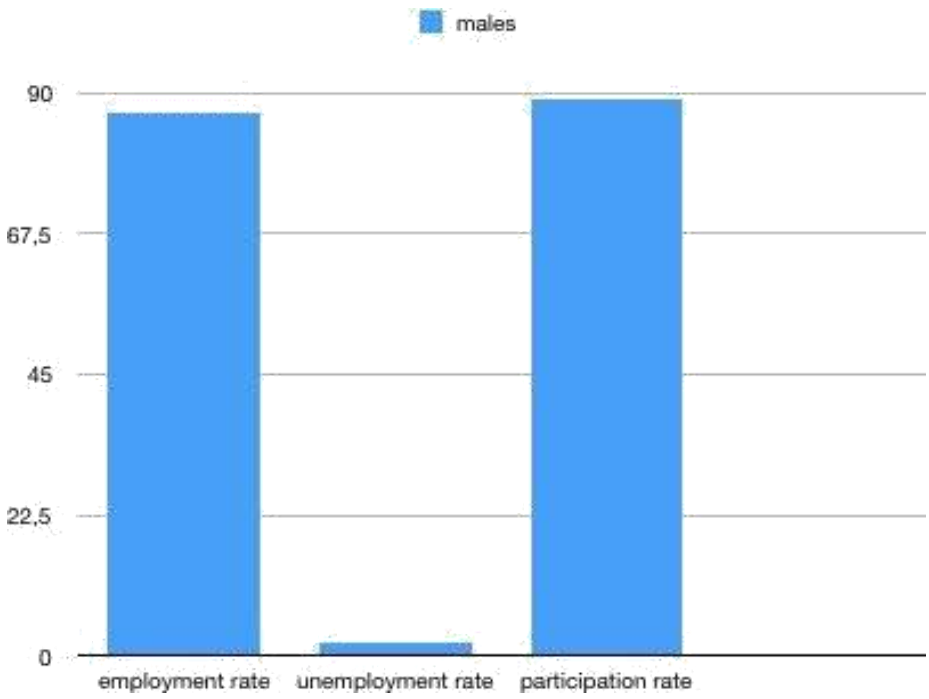
The two following graphs show percentage of employed and unemployed migrants by gender. As we can see, rate of unemployment is very small among migrants (its's slightly higher for females than for males).[14]

13 Eurostat. Migrants by sex, age and labour status. [online]. Code: [lfsa_pgacws] Latest update:
29. 04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgacws&lang=en

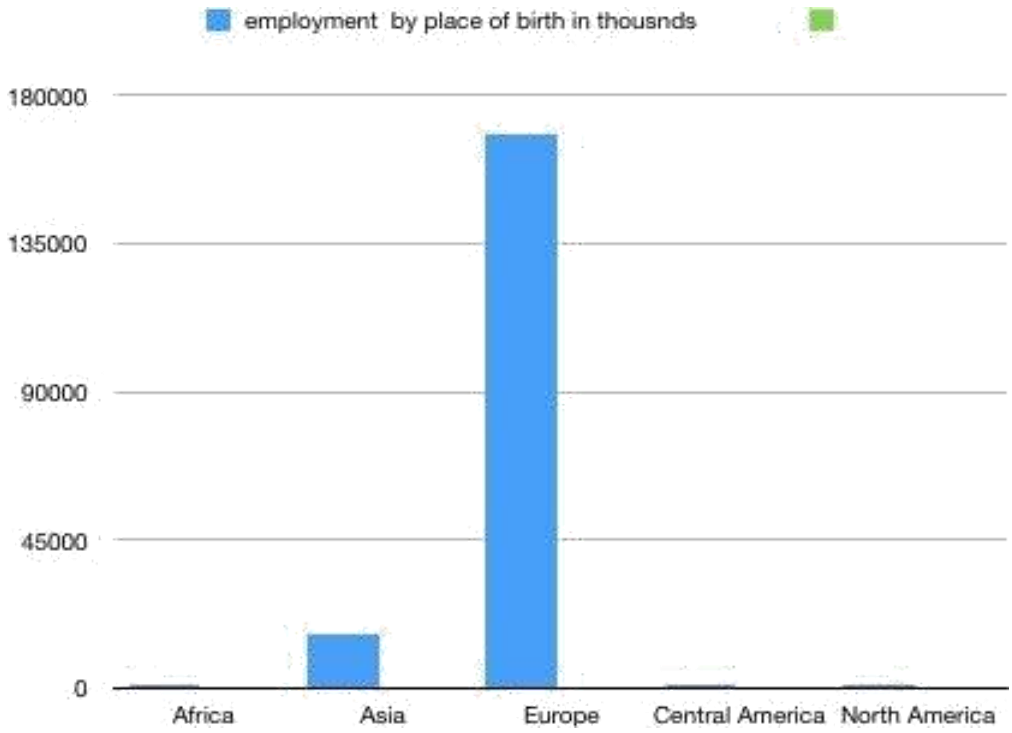
14 OECD. Employment, unemployment, participation rates by sex and place of birth. [online]. Latest
update: 27.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at https://stats.oecd.org/#



Graph №3. Employment, unemployment, labour market participation for female migrants.



Graph №4. Same indicators for males.



Graph № 5. Employment of migrants by place of birth

Employment rate by the place of birth shows that Europeans have the highest rate of employment, comparing to migrants from other places. It can be explained by the fact that Europeans (Eastern Europeans) represent the dominant group in terms of numbers.[15] The other groups are less presented on the national territory.

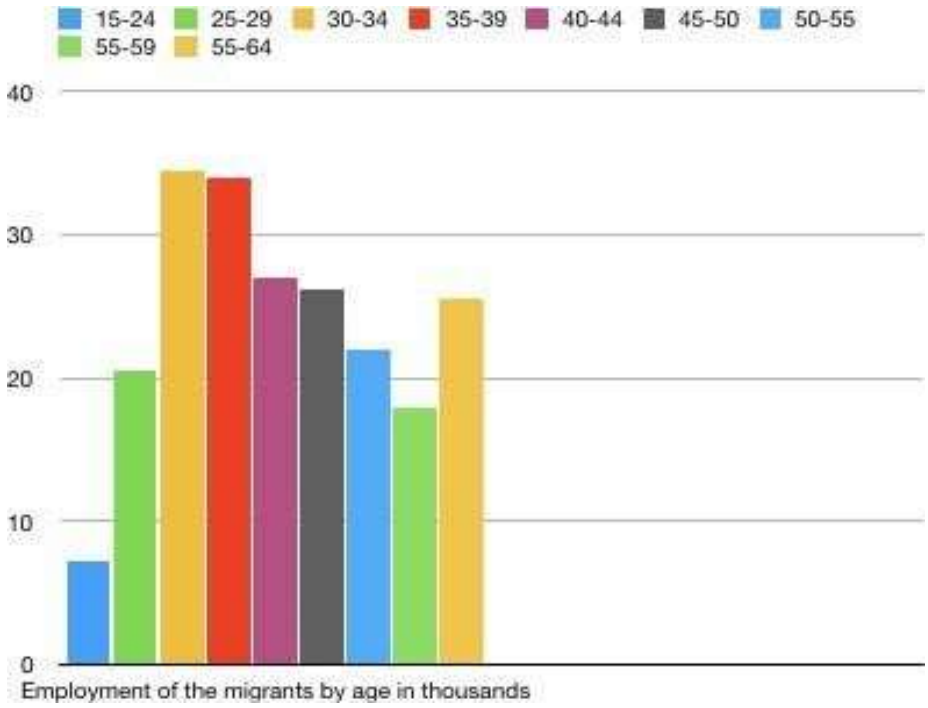
Graph №6 demonstrates employment of migrants by age. Employment rate by age demonstrates that there are more 30-39 aged employed migrants in Czech Republic. Partly it can be explained by the fact that they represent the most numerous age group.[16]

Graph № 7 demonstrates First residence permit by reason (2017). According to the data, work is the main way of entrance for migrants to Czech Republic (40% of residence permits in 2017 were given for labour reasons).

15 OECD. Employment rates by place of birth [online]. Latest update: 27.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at https://stats.oecd.org/#

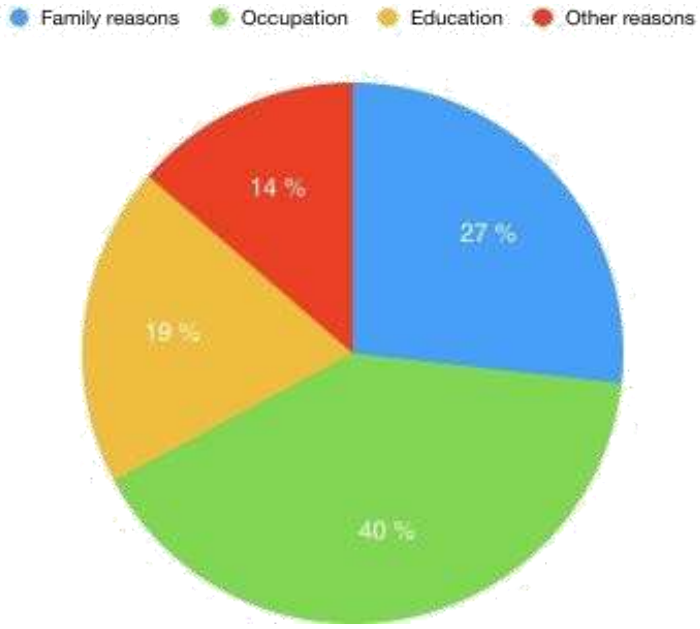
16 Eurostat. Migrants by age and labour status. [online]. Code: [lfsa_pgacws] Latest update: 29.04.2019
[seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

Family reason is the second important way of entrance and 27% of total residence permits. Immigration in Czech Republic for education is becoming more and more popular way of entrance (17% of residence permits in 2017).[17]



Graph №6. Migrants by employment and age.

17 Eurostat. First residence permit by reason. [online]. Code: [migr_resfirst] Latest update: 29.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfirst&lang=en



Graph №7. First residence permit by reason (2017).

3.2 Migration by levels of unemployment

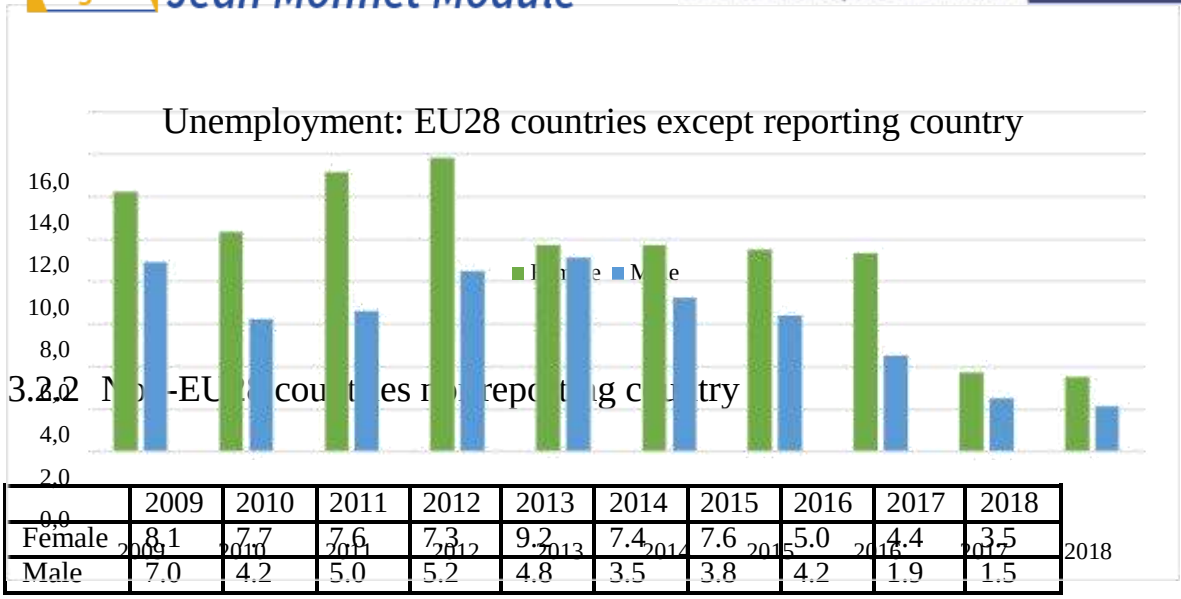
This chapter will have a further look on the unemployment in the last 10 years, by sex, age and country of birth. As in chapter 3.1, the migrants are divided into two groups by whether the country of birth is an EU-country or a non-EU country. The age group is from 15-74, and the unit of measure is in percent.

3.2.1 EU28-countries except reporting country

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	12.2	10.3	13.1	13.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.3	3.7	3.5
Male	8.9	6.2	6.6	8.5	9.1	7.2	6.4	4.5	2.5	2.1

By looking at the data, we can see that there is a slightly difference in the unemployment rate between women and men, with the rate being higher for women. Still the overall unemployment rate is low among migrants from EU28-countries.[18]

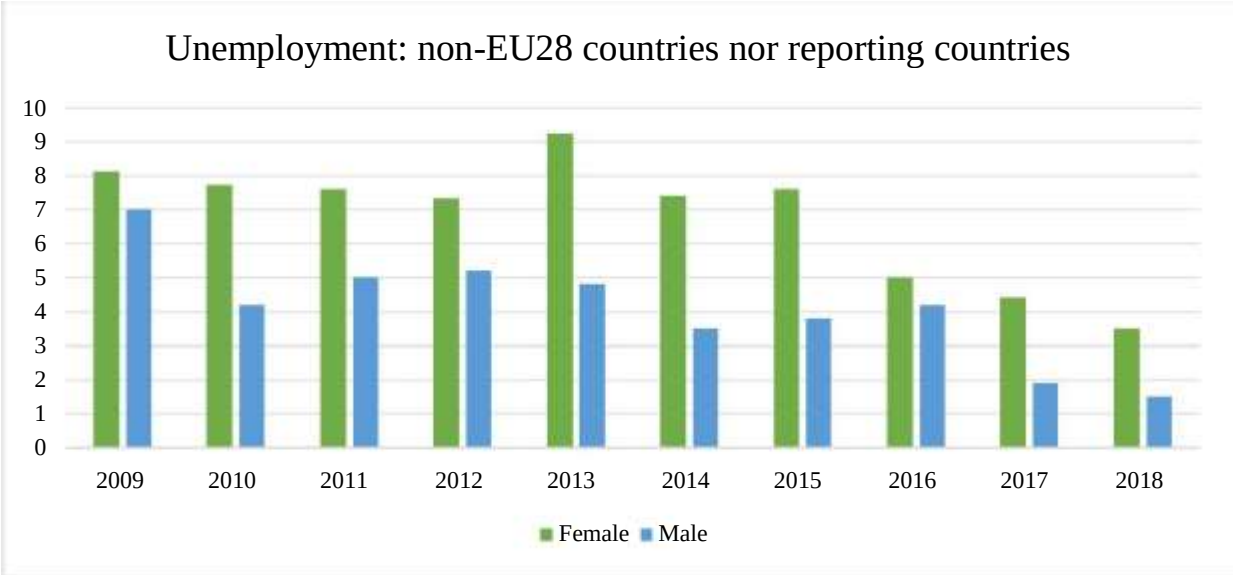
18 Eurostat. Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). [online]. Code: [lfsa_urgacob]. Latest update: 29-04-2019 [seen 2019-04-30]. Available at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en



3.2.2 Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	7.6	5.0	4.4	3.5
Male	7.0	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	1.9	1.5

The data that shows the unemployment rate among migrants from non-EU28 countries is quite similar to the numbers in chapter 3.2.1. The unemployment rate is a few percent lower among this group, but we still see that it is higher among women than men. [19]



19 Eurostat. Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). [online]. Code: [lfsa_urgacob]. Latest update: 29-04-2019 [seen 2019-04-30]. Available at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en

The unemployment rate in the Czech Republic is overall low, with the unemployment rate for women being slightly higher than for men. This is the case both for migrants whose country of birth is belonging and not belonging to EU28. In both cases we see that the unemployment rate has decreased the last years, both for women and men.

3.3 Social inclusion

In this chapter we will discuss and take a look at statistics linked to social inclusion. We will mainly discuss three different key numbers, income distribution, monetary poverty and risk of poverty.

3.3.1 Income distribution

In this figure[20] we have divided the population into five different percentiles, where in the first group you have the 20% poorest people, and y-axes shows how much of the total income in Czech republic this percentile have, and then the second percentile. We see that the first percentile have 9,7% of the total income, if the income distribution was "perfect", the first percentile and the last percentile would have 20% of the total income each. So we see that the first percentile has approximately 50% less of the total income compared to perfect distribution. Czech Republic is the country with the "best" income distribution in EU, and we see that the the fifth percentile has 3,5 times more than the first.

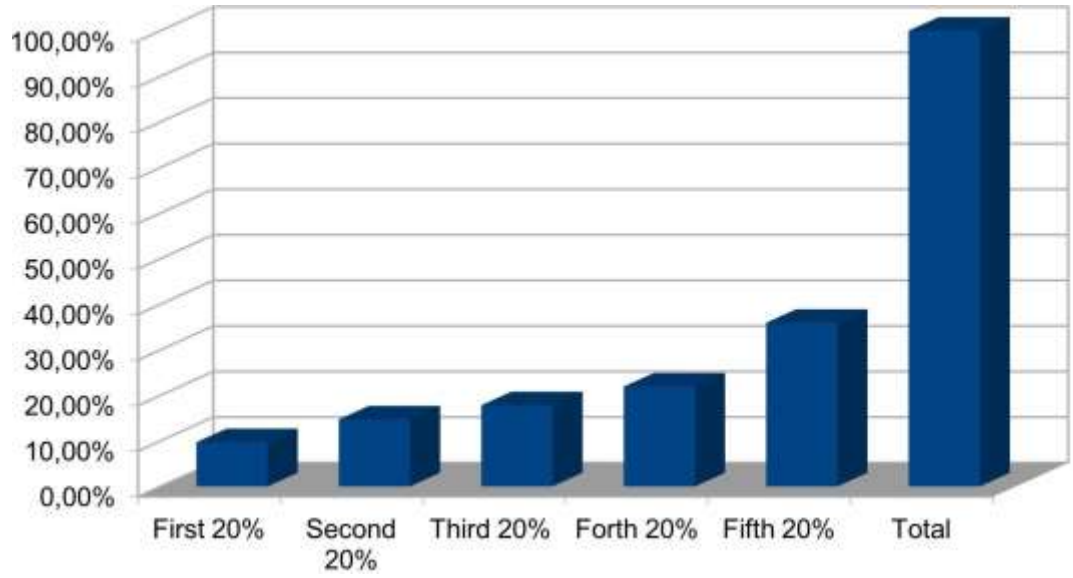


Figure 3.5.1 Income distribution in Czech Republic

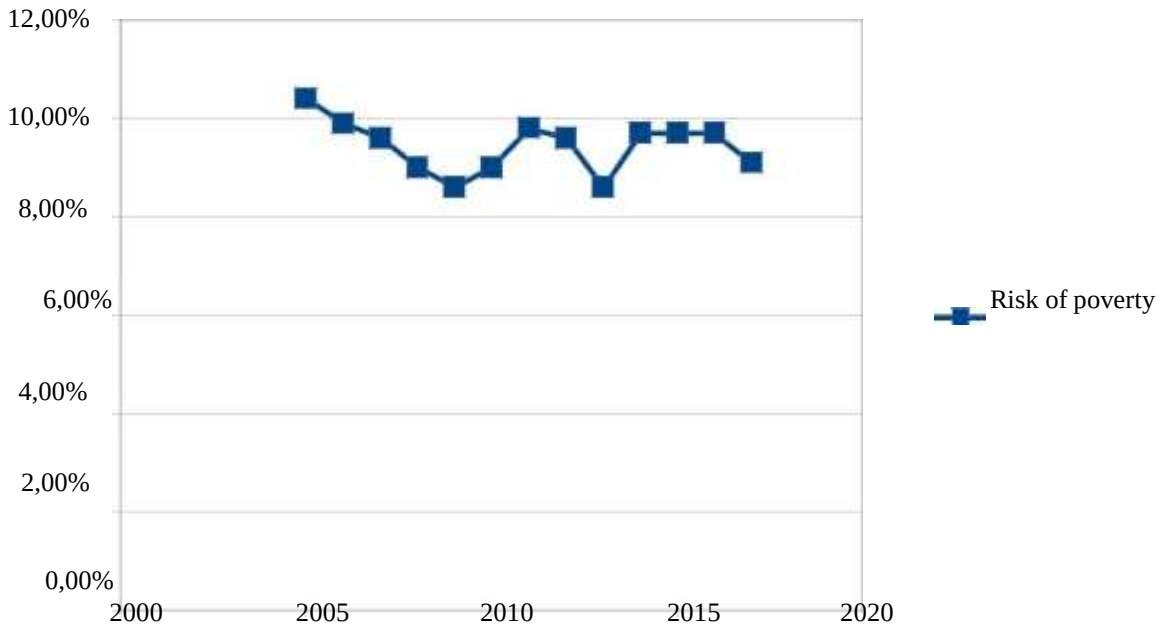
20 https://tradingeconomics.com/czech-republic/gini-index-wb-data.html

3.3.2 Monetary poverty

We can take a look at the monetary poverty as the poverty gap in Czech Republic. We find on OECD[21] that 23,6% of Czech Republics population falls under OECDs definition on poverty line. It is defined[22] as half of the median household income in Czech Republic. So around a quarter of the populations fall under this line. In a country where the income distribution is very equal, this might not be a big problem. But in a country where the income distribution is very unequal, it could be a higher problem here.

3.3.3 Risk of poverty

In the figure we see the risk of poverty[23] in Czech Republic the last 10 years. We see that the risk of poverty is just under 10%, and quite stable. The EU28[24] has risk of poverty level of 16,9%. We see that it's a lower risk of becoming poor in Czech Republic than in EU28. Czech Republic has one of the lowest risk of poverty rates in EU.



21 https://data.oecd.org/inequality/poverty-gap.htm

22 https://data.oecd.org/inequality/poverty-gap.htm

23 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/employment-and-social-inclusion-indicators/statistics-illustrated

24 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tessi010&plugin=1

Migration in Estonia

Paolo Agagliati
Valentina Crepaldi
Irene Felisio

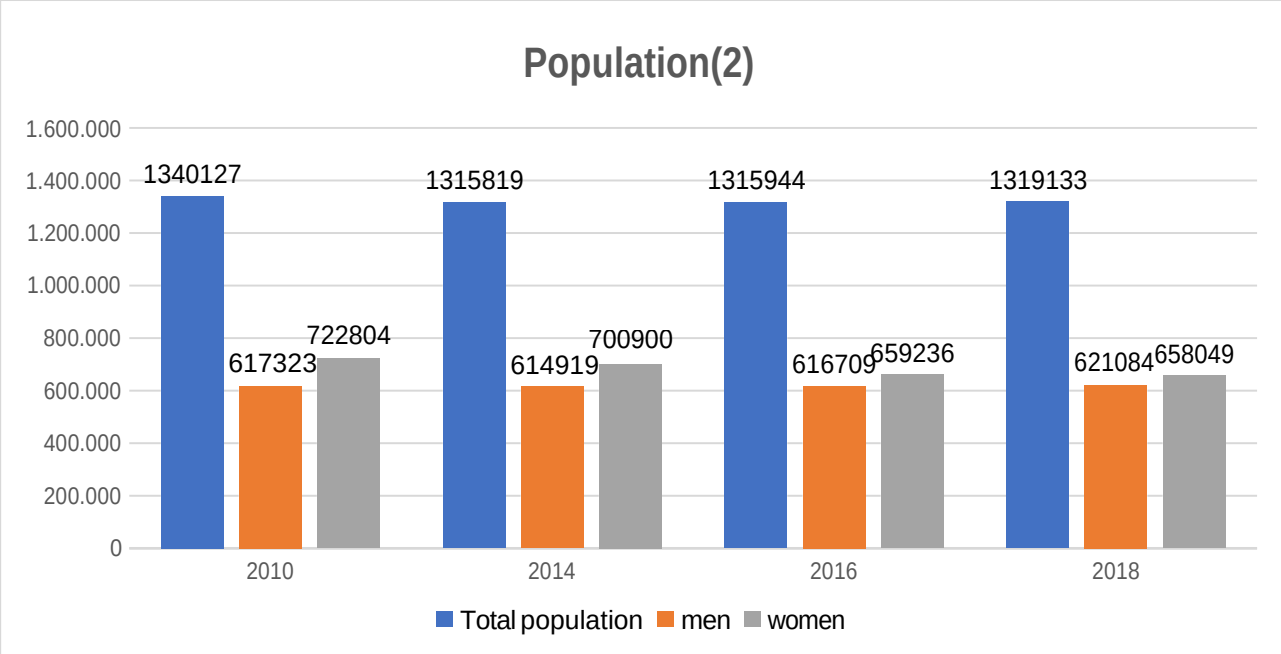
Demography and social aspects

Population (1)

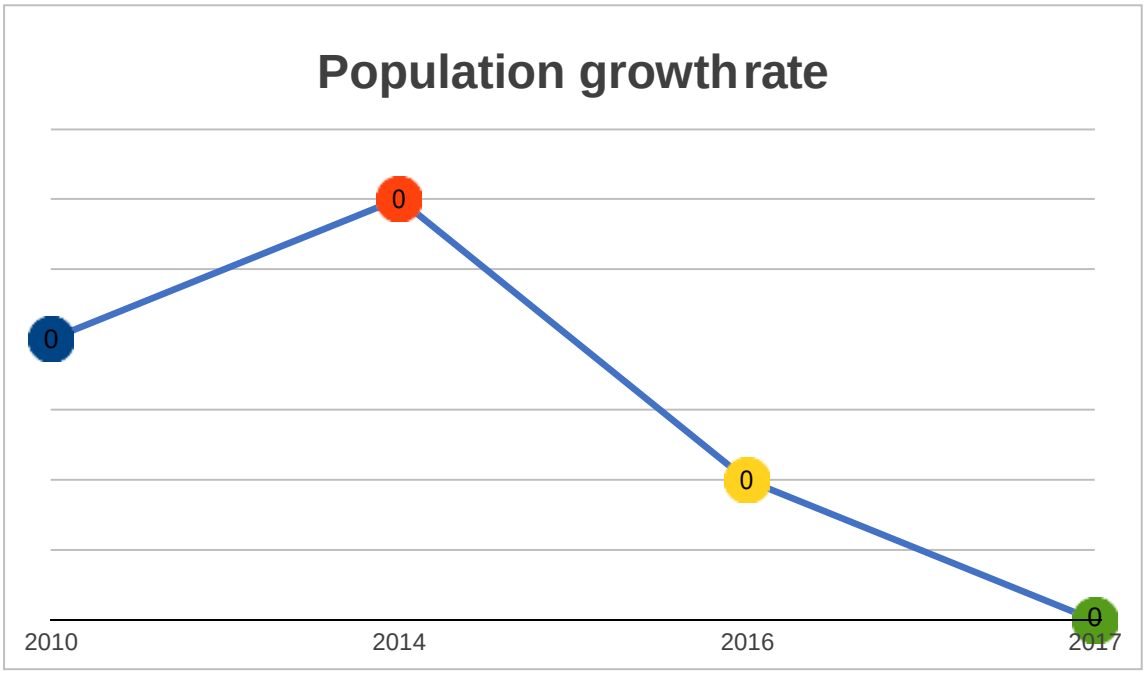
Years	Millions of people
2010	1.340.000
2014	1.316.000
2016	1.316.000
2017	1.316.000
2018	1.319.401

In 2010 the population of Estonia was of 1.340.000 of people.
For 3 years (2014-2016-2017)the level of population was the same.
In 2018 the population was of 1.302.401
In the table we can se that population decrease from 2010 to 2018

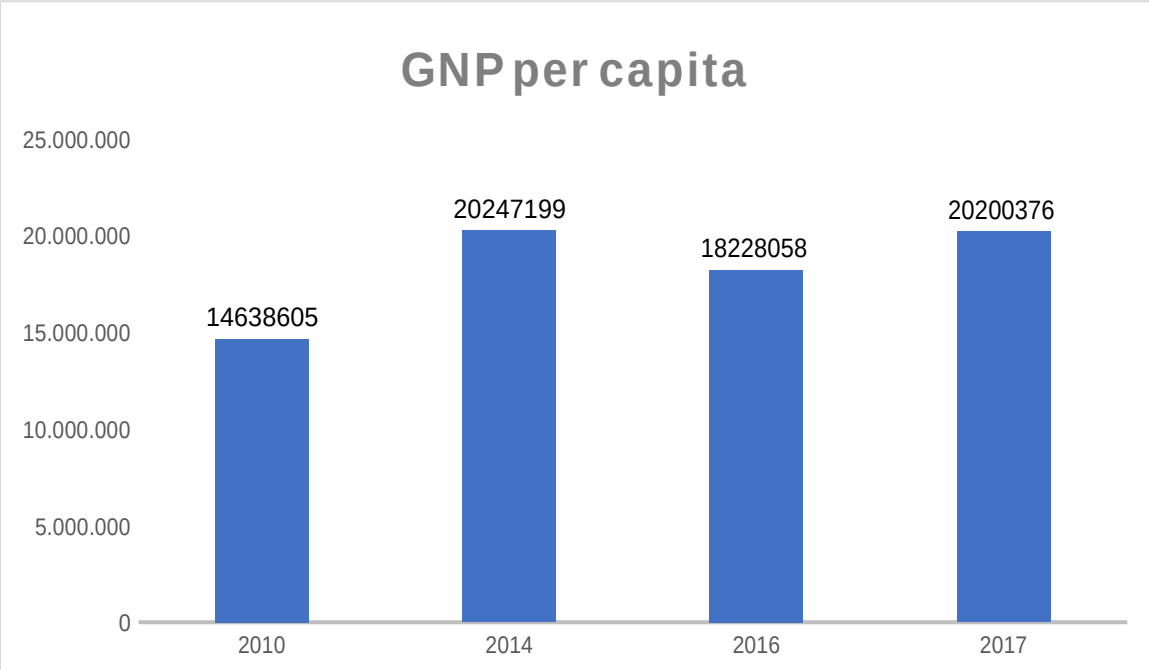
Population (2)



In the graphic, in addition to the total population level, we can see the division between men and women over the 4 years.
Women were over of men.



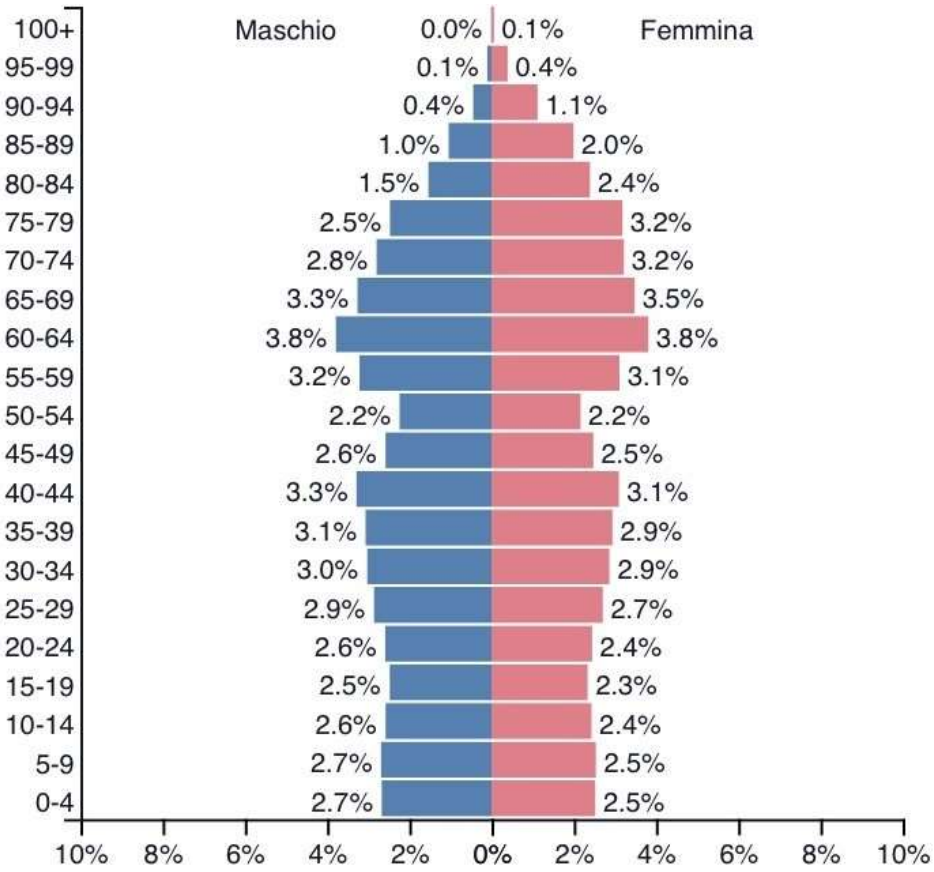
Population growth rate is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases over a given perid of time as a fraction of the initial population.
In the graphic we can observe a growth from 2010 to 2014 and a decrease from 2014 to 2017.



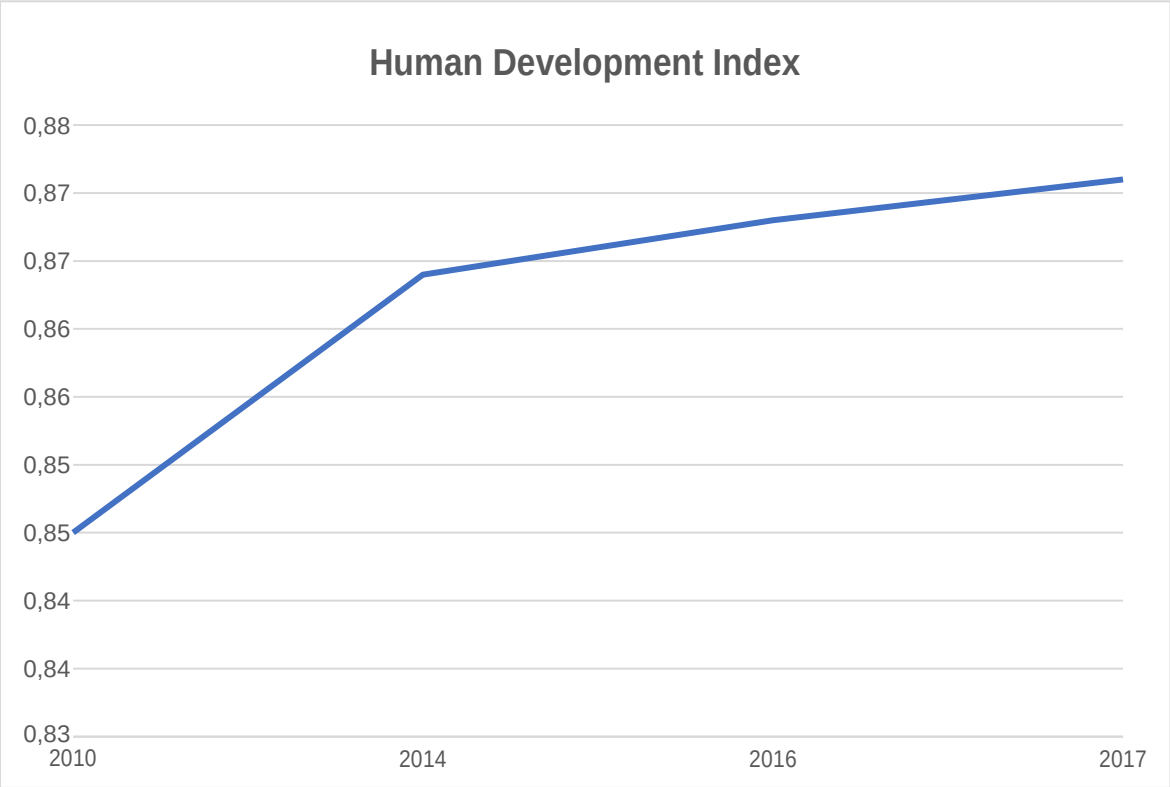
GNP per capita is the total value of all goods and services producted by a country in a particular years, dived by the number of people living there.
In Estonia there was :

- An increase from 2010(14.638.605) to 2014(20.247.199);
- A decrease from 2014(20.247.199) to 2016(18.228.058);
- An increase from 2016(18.228.058) to 2017(20.200.376).

Population 2050
Total 1,129,047

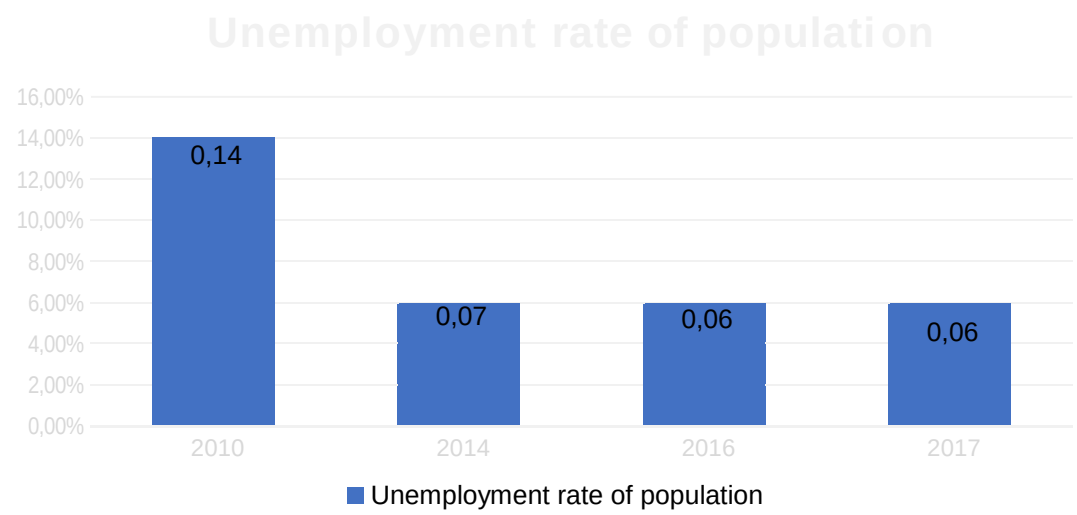


The prevision for 2050 is that population will dicrease from 1.302.401(2018) to 2050. The major percentage will be 3.8%(60-64) and 3.5%(65-69%).
This mean that population will ageing**.**



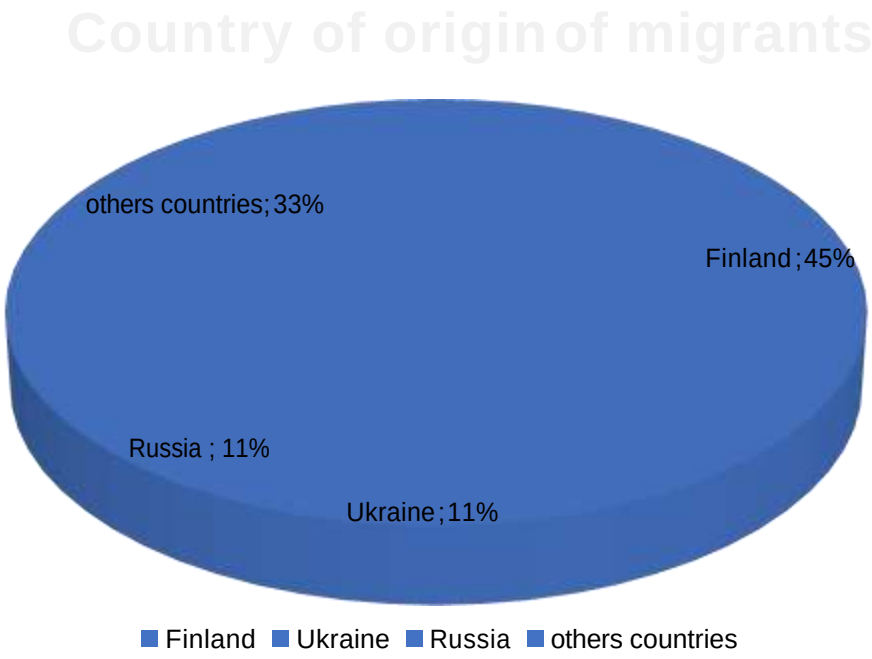
The Human Development Index is a statistic index that includes life expectancy , education and per-capita income's indicators, which are used to indicate human development.
In this case, for what it concerns Estonia, from 2010 to 2014 we can encounter that the growth has been very strong for the country, with a rate of growth of 0.8-0.9.
From 2014 to 2017 we can verify that the growth started slowing down, with a lower , although constant, rate of growth.

WORK



The graphic shows all the unemployment rates of the population through years, starting with 2010. Since 2010, year of the beginning of the economic crisis that affected Europe, the total unemployment rate has decreased. It halved itself during the period between 2010 and 2014 and its decrease continued also in 2016 and 2017.

WHERE DO ALL MIGRANTS IN ESTONIA COME FROM?



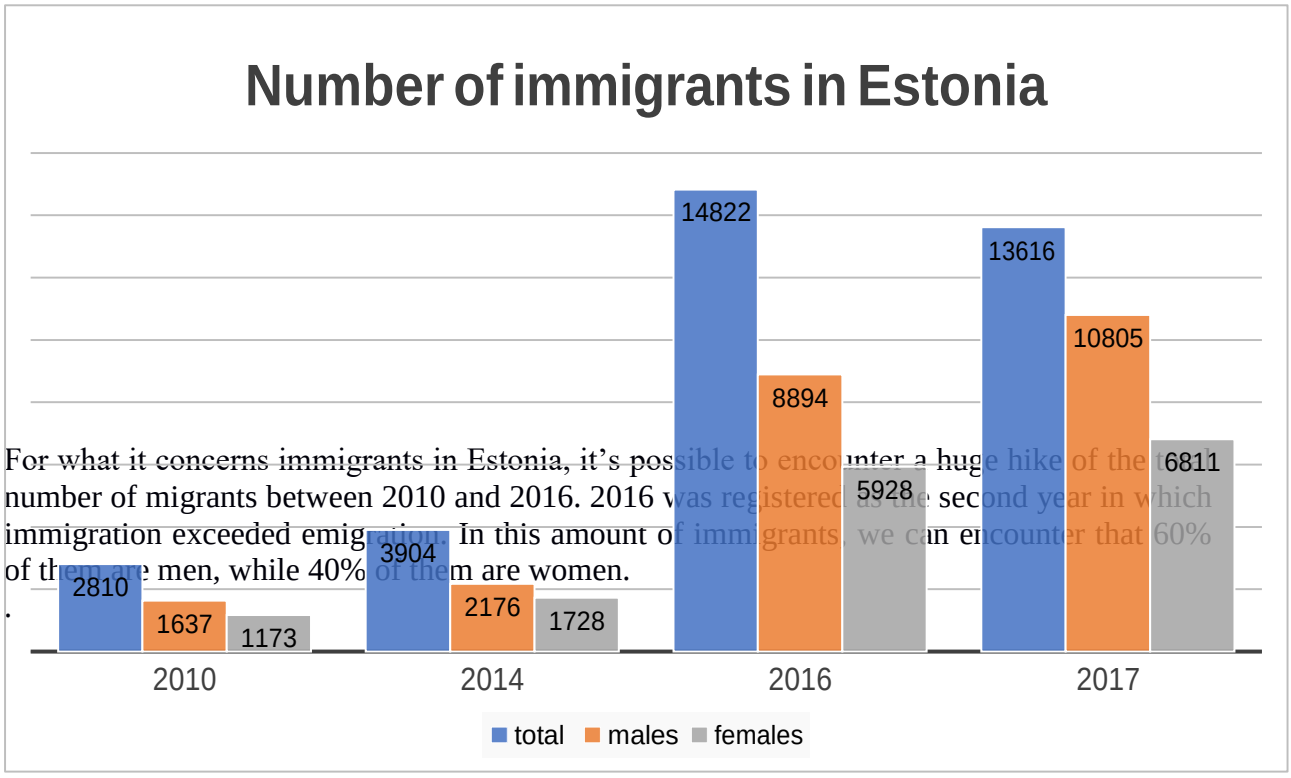
As we can observe, the higher percentage of migrants in Estonia come from Finland, followed by Ukraine and Russia. The 33% left is represented by "other countries" all over the world, such as Belarus, Latvia, Lituana, Usa, China, India, Canada, etc.

WHERE DO ALL ESTONIAN MIGRANTS MOVE TO?

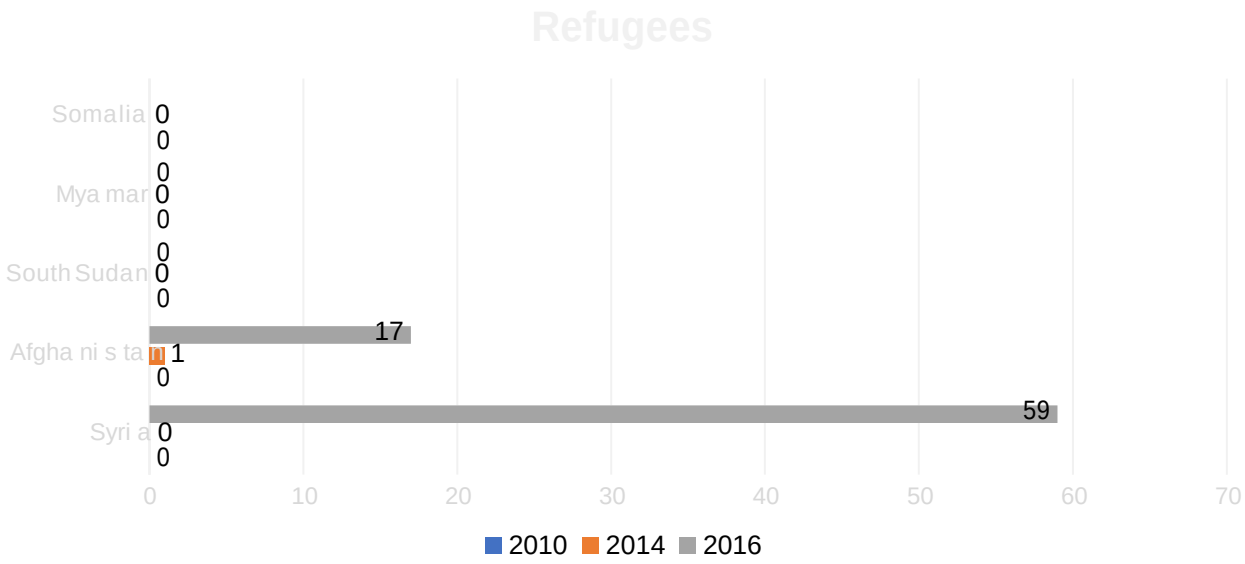
Emigration Years										
Countries	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Total	4 658	5 294	6 214	6 321	6 740	4 637	13 003	13 792	12 358	10 476
Spain	50	50	53	53	61	33	71	105	89	138
Netherlands	25	45	28	30	53	55	60	57	64	77
Ireland	132	159	189	72	62	61	71	72	58	30
Italy	48	30	39	13	22	30	29	49	63	113
Lithuania	15	9	50	12	7	5	18	23	31	50
Latvia	25	17	27	21	24	24	17	32	37	89
Norway	64	55	117	72	91	42	42	43	93	70
France	37	47	51	30	47	25	24	33	53	127
Sweden	139	105	167	110	152	169	151	113	127	118

Germany	214	231	282	185	213	196	173	198	223	364
Finland	2 733	3 475	3 597	4 883	5 120	3 051	3 228	2 647	2 308	2 197
Great Britain	409	260	779	365	394	366	400	390	256	216
Ukraine	32	73	55	33	43	26	21	120	124	142
Russia	270	247	245	167	157	188	118	220	279	231
United States of America	86	135	168	40	35	38	90	70	87	84

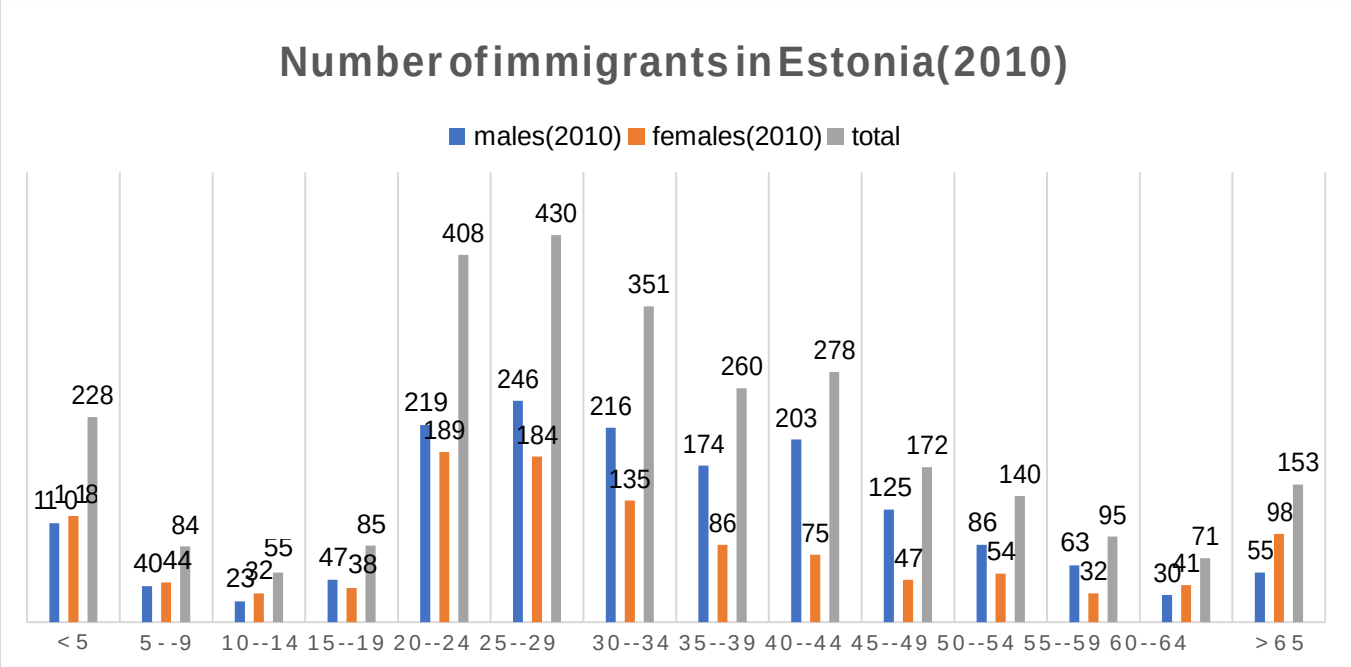
Considering this table, it's possible to encounter that the top country where Estonian people move the most to is Finland, represented with the highest rates registered among all these countries. Other countries that have medium- high rates of Estonian migrants are ,in order, Uk , Russia, Germany , Sweden and Ireland.



For what it concerns immigrants in Estonia, it's possible to encounter a huge hike of the total number of migrants between 2010 and 2016. 2016 was registered as the second year in which immigration exceeded emigration. In this amount of immigrants, we can encounter that 60% of them are men, while 40% of them are women.
.



It's also important to take in account the category of refugees when we're talking about immigration. The graphic shows the amount of those who come from the top 5 countries from where people immigrate the most, in Estonia. Except for Myanmar and South Sudan, from which none of the refugees came to Estonia, all the other countries have registered, even though few, arrivals to Estonia, mostly in 2016. From Afghanistan, nobody arrived before 2014, year in which a person arrived from there and then, in 2016, 17 afghan people have entered Estonia.
Before 2016, nobody arrived from Syria, but in the mentioned year, 59 people entered the country.
For what it concerns Somalia, only 2 people arrived in Estonia in 2016.


Number of immigrants in Estonia (2010)
males(2010)
females(2010)
total
110
18
228
40
44
84
23
32
55
47
38
85
219
189
408
246
184
430
216
135
351
174
86
260
203
75
278
125
47
172
86
54
140
63
32
95
30
41
71
55
98
153
< 5
5 - -9
10--14
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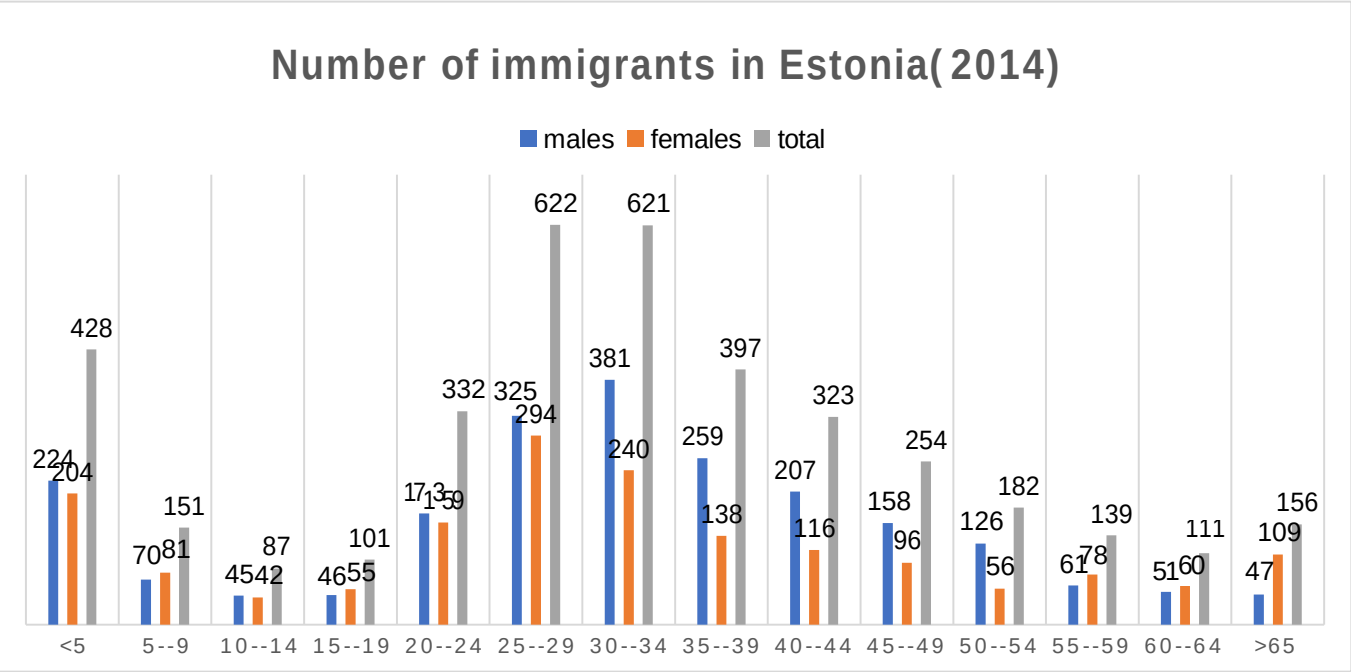
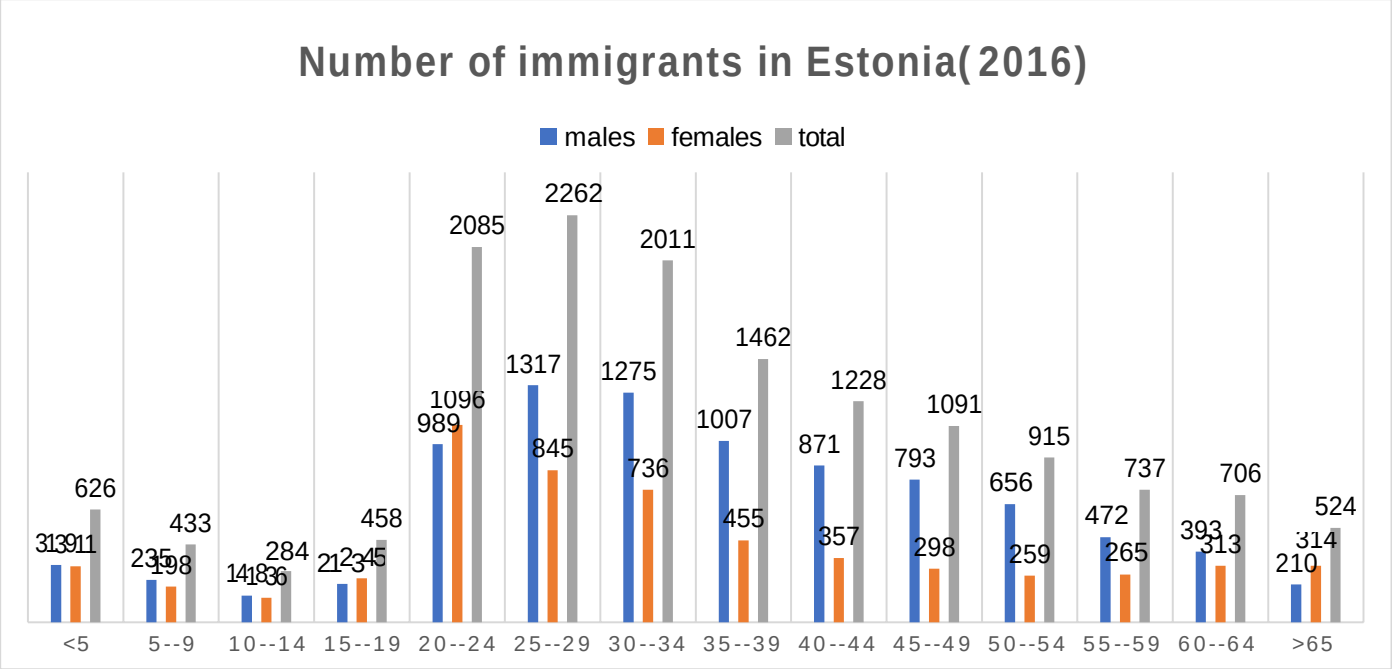
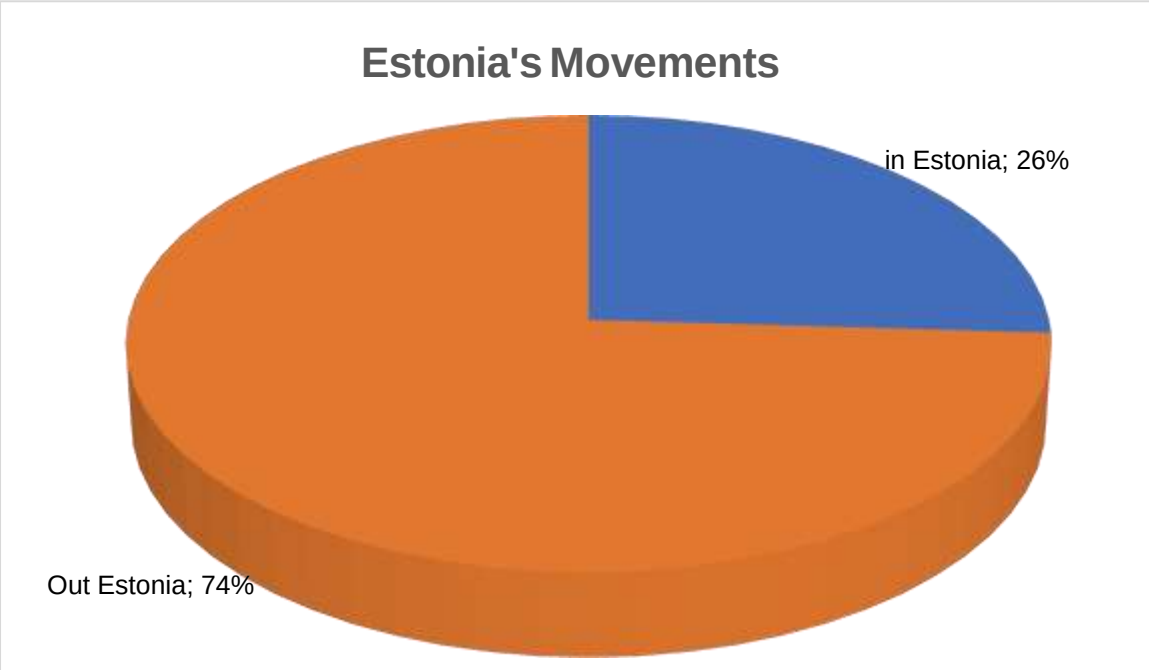
25--29
30--34
35--39
40--44
45--49
50--54
55--59
60--64
> 6 5


Number of immigrants in Estonia(2014)
males
females
total
224
204
428
70
81
151
45
42
87
46
55
101
173
159
332
325
294
622
381
240
621
259
138
397
207
116
323
158
96
254
126
56
182
61
78
139
51
60
111
47
109
156
<5
5--9
10--14
15--19
20--24
25--29
30--34
35--39
40--44
45--49
50--54
55--59
60--64
>65



For the age range between 20 and 59 years(the working age), males are always more compared to females. For what concerns children and old people the amounts of males and females are very similar and sometimes, especially for those who are over 65 years old, females are more than males.



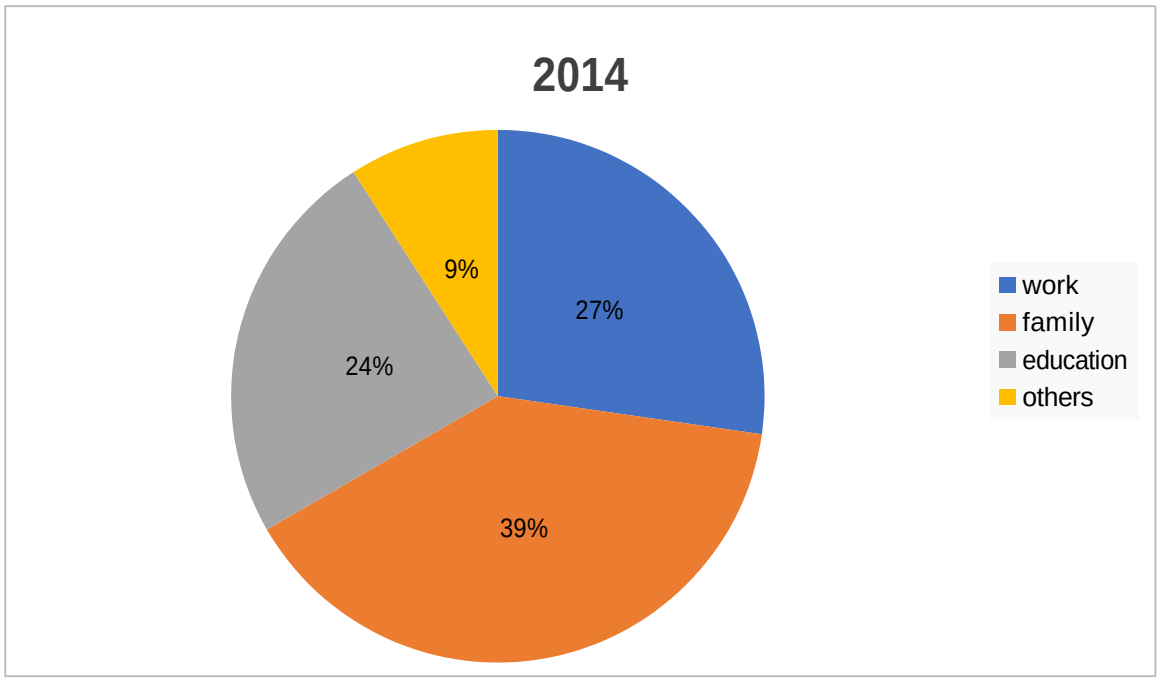
EDUCATION IN ESTONIA

	Low	Medium	High
National	-	**46.8%**	**42.1%**
UE mobility	-	**39%**	**54.2%**
Non UE mobility	**12,2%**	**62%**	**25.9%**

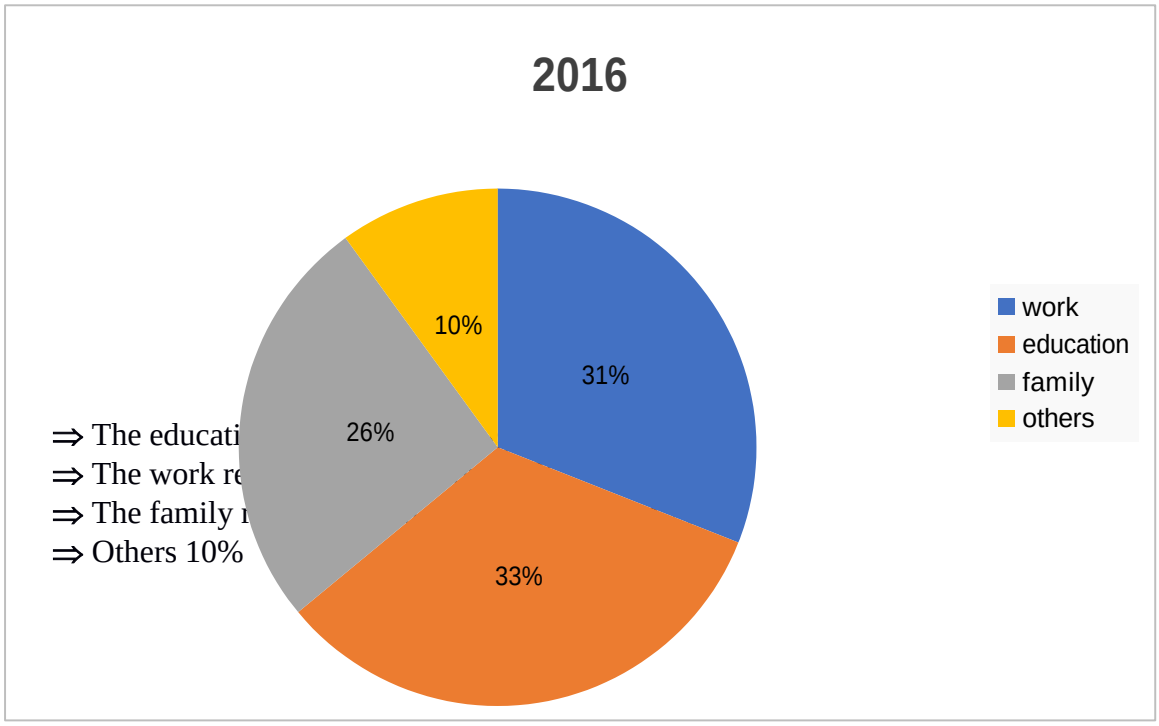
EMPLOYMENT RATE FOR LEVEL OF EDUCATION

	Males	Females
LOW	**56,4%**	**51,8%**
MEDIUM	**80,9%**	**60,4%**
HIGH	**81,7%**	**67%**

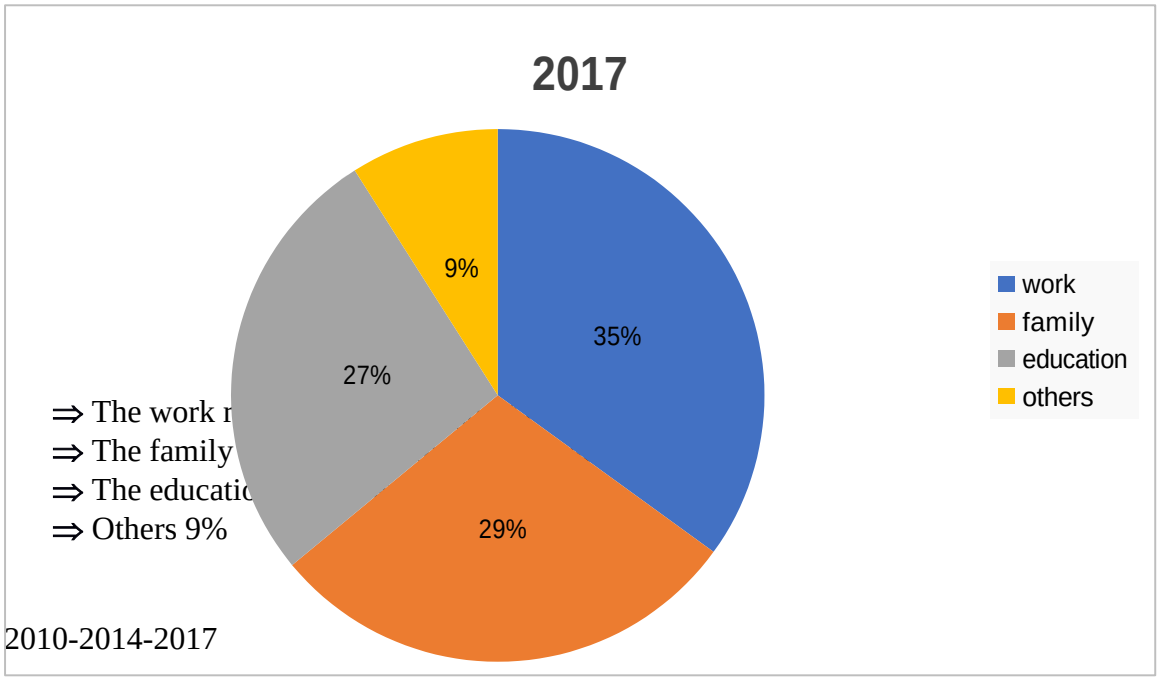
REASON FOR OBTAINING A RESIDENCE PERMITS



⇒ The family reason has the highest (40%)
⇒ The work reason represents the 27%
⇒ The educational reason amounts to 24%
⇒ Others 9%



⇒ The educati
⇒ The work re
⇒ The family r
⇒ Others 10%



⇒ The work r
⇒ The family
⇒ The educatio
⇒ Others 9%

2010-2014-2017

- Education: small growth;
- family: constant decrease;
- Work: constant increase;
- Others: small growth.

SITOGRAPHY

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

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https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=global-bilateral-migration

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Migration in Europe
MigrEU Jean Monnet Module
Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Migration in Hungary

Teresa Taccetti
Simone Biggio

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.

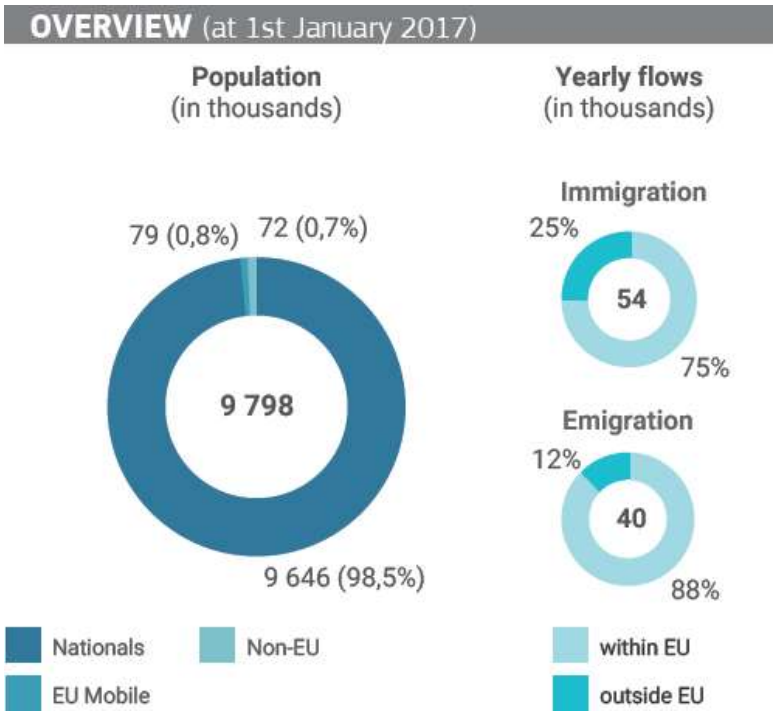


Figure 1.1 Hungarian Population
Source: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/atlas-migration-2018.

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.

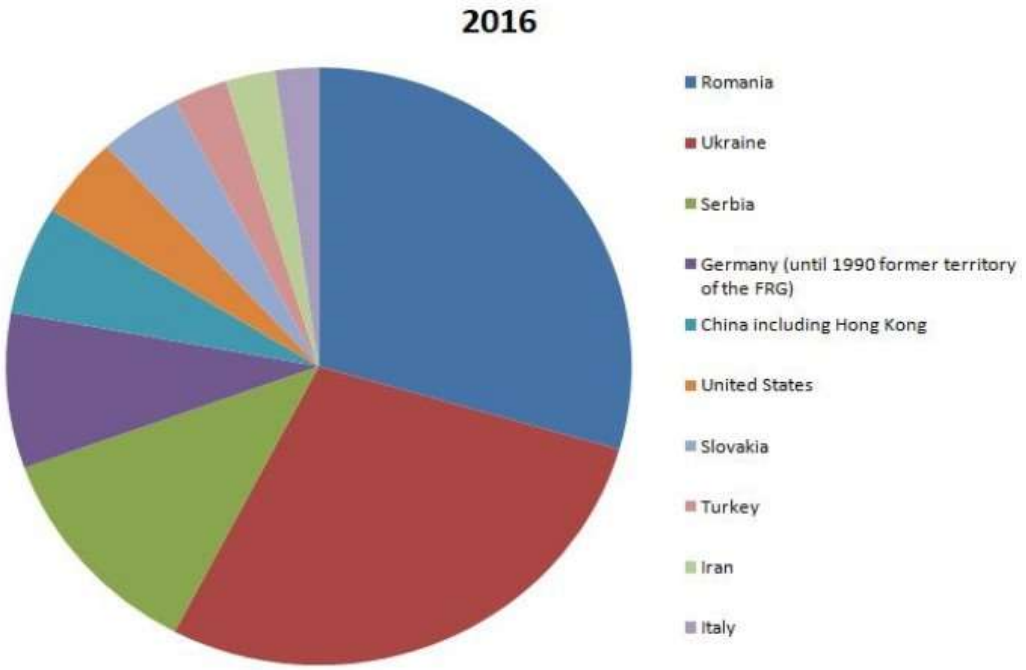
Table 1.2 (Emigrants from Hungary)

	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.

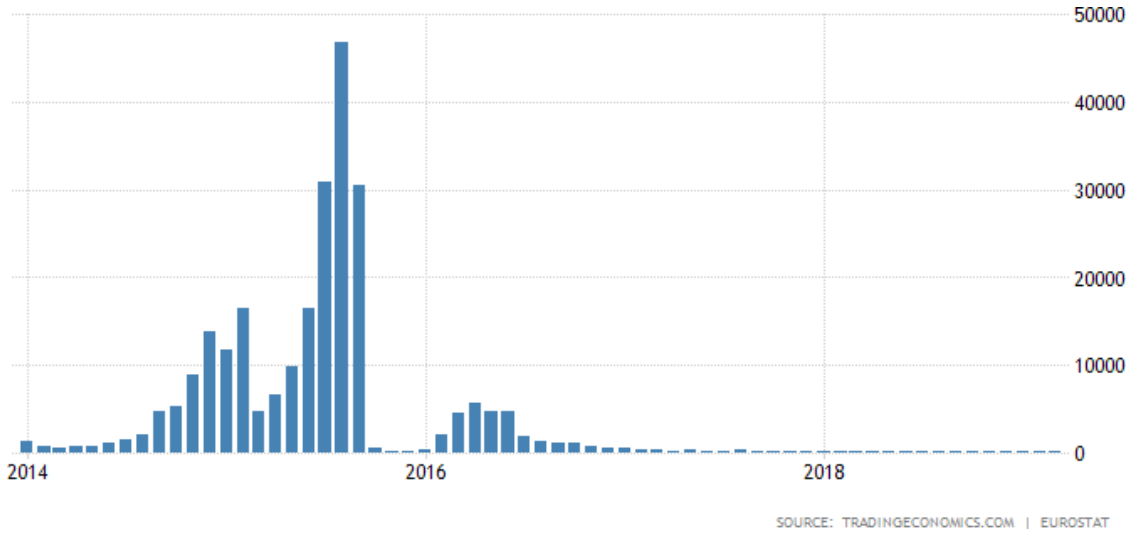


Table 2. Asylum seekers in Hungary over the period 2013-2017.

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**

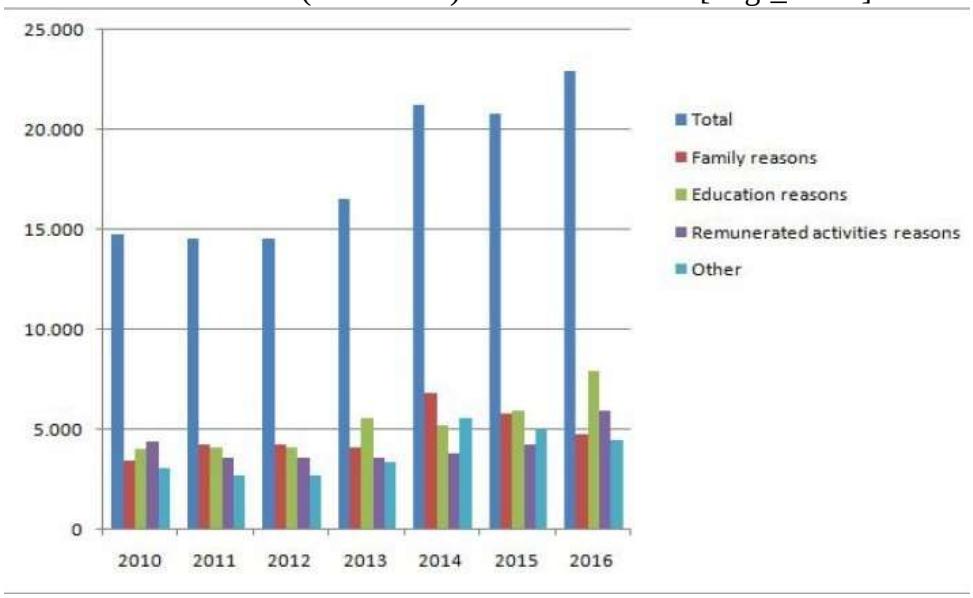
Source: https://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_wnvn002b.html.

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].

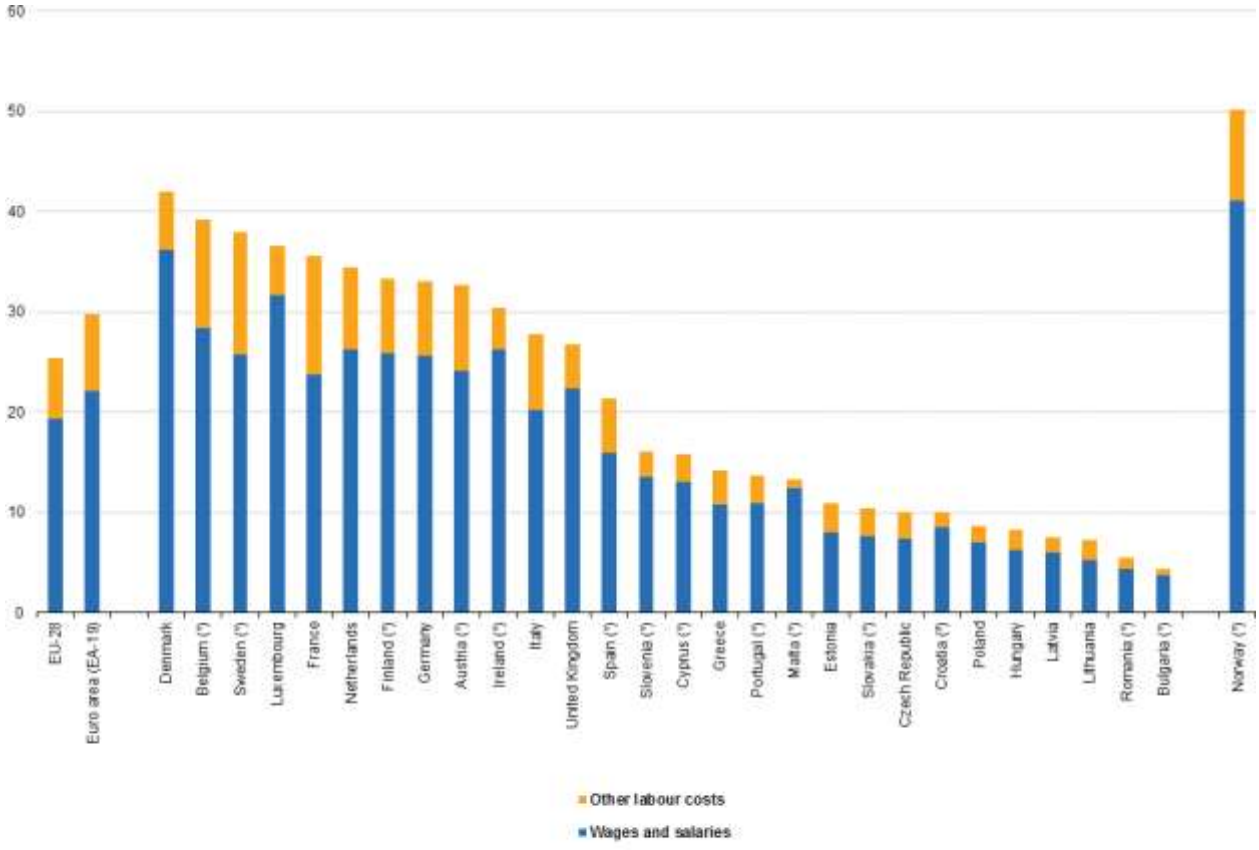


Labour Market

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.
(e) 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 were 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

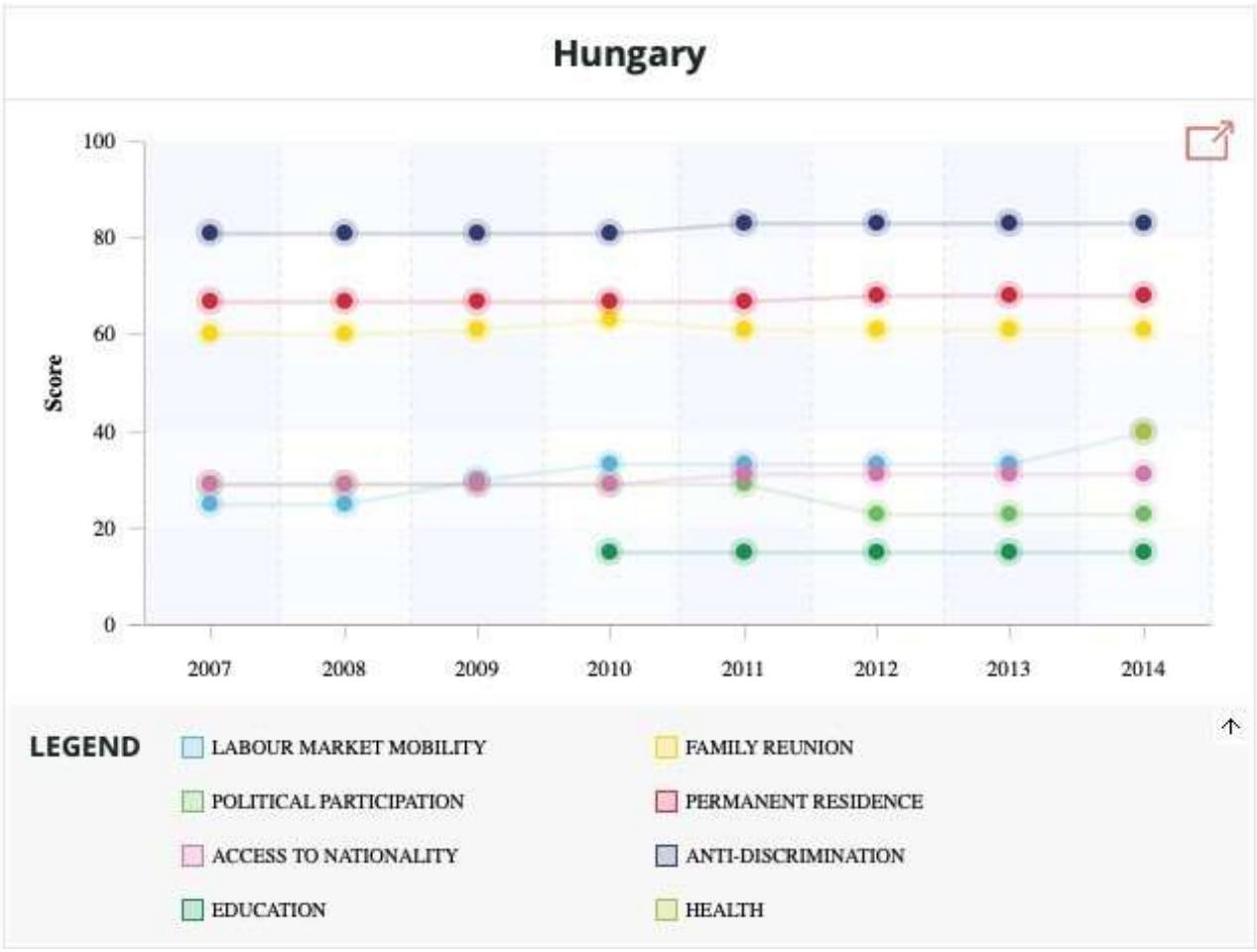
Year	Total	Of which: 15–24 years old
Total		
2011	466,0	74,5
2012	473,2	84,6
2013	441,0	83,5
2014	343,3	67,6
2015	307,8	58,9
2016	234,6	44,7
2017	191,7	36,3
2018	172,1	33,6
Male		
2011	251,5	43,9
2012	262,1	48,5
2013	239,3	46,6
2014	181,7	37,9
2015	161,9	35,3
2016	127,5	25,6
2017	95,7	18,9
2018	88,1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

Migration in Europe
MigrEU Jean Monnet Module
Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Migration in Poland

Debernardi Maria Sole
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Magazzino Marialucia

Introduction

Since 1989 Poland became a participant in global migration processes. In those years, Poland faced an increase of foreigners about 40% more compared to the previous year. Since the fall of Communism in 1989, the nature of migration to and from Poland has been in flux. As a result of its negative migration balance, Poland is still regarded mainly as a country of emigration. Because of its geographic location between Eastern and Western Europe, however, it increasingly serves as a transit country for migrants.

There are also numerous immigrants from Vietnam and Armenia living in the country. In addition to this, Poland seems to be developing into a destination country, primarily for migrants from neighbouring countries on its eastern border (Ukraine, Belarus, Russia), and from other parts of the former Soviet Union. This is predominantly due to the fact that, compared with other Central and Eastern European countries, Poland has been experiencing a period of comparatively rapid economic growth since the 1990s, first as a country associated with the European Union (EU), then as a candidate for accession, and now as a new EU member state. Moreover, there was an increase in the number of foreign students, most of them were coming from Ukraine, Belarus, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

The country's access to the European Union in May 2004 caused one of the biggest emigration flows since Poland's post-war history, so the country became one of the most important exporter of labour within the enlarged European Union. In addition to a decreasing birth rate, migration accounted for a real reduction in Poland's population over the past decade. In July 2011, the inter-ministerial Committee on Migration adopted the “Polish migration policy – current state of play and further actions” which sets out recommendations for a new migration policy for Poland that included even policies on integration.

1. Backgrounds information

Population……..…….38.420.687 (July 2018 est.)
Population growth rate……..…....-0,16% (2018 est.)
Birth rate……...9,3 births/1.000 population (2018 est.)
Death rate……..…10,5 deaths/1.000 population (2018 est.)
Net migration rate…….....-0,4 migrant(s)/1.000 population (2017 est.)

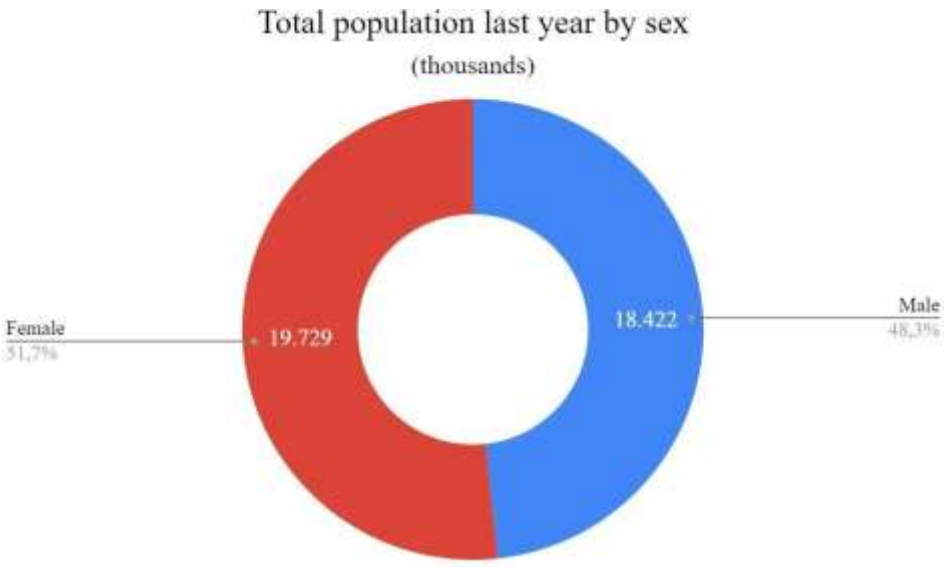
Ethnic groups*……..Polish 96,9%, Silesian 1,1%, German 0,2%, Ukranian 0,1%, other and unspecified 1,7%

*represents ethnicity declared first

Source: CIA World Factbook

1.1. Total population last year

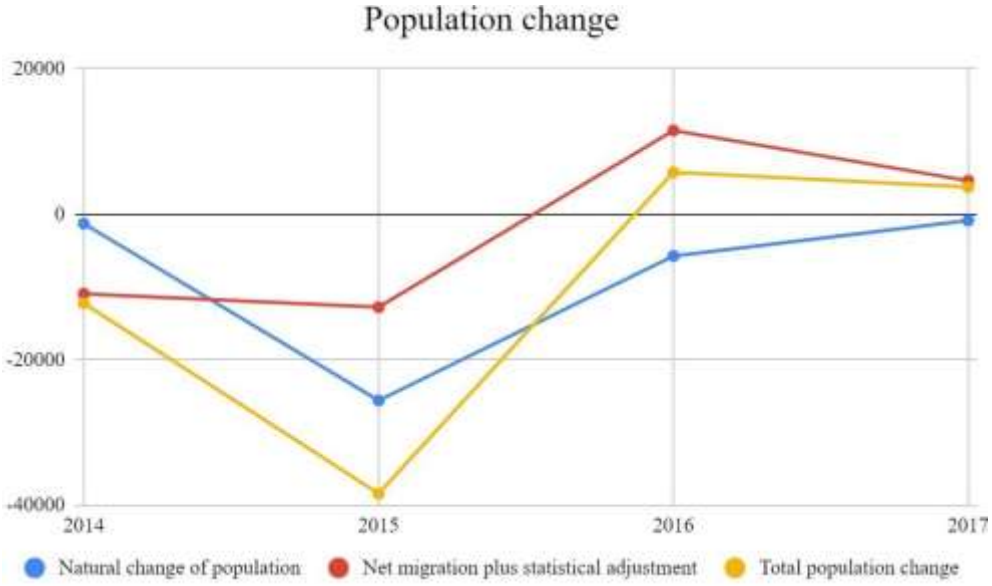
The total population of Poland, both sexes combined, was about 38.151 thousands as of 1st July last year (2017).



https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/

Source: UNDESA, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision; **GEO:** Poland; **Extracted:** 11/04/2019

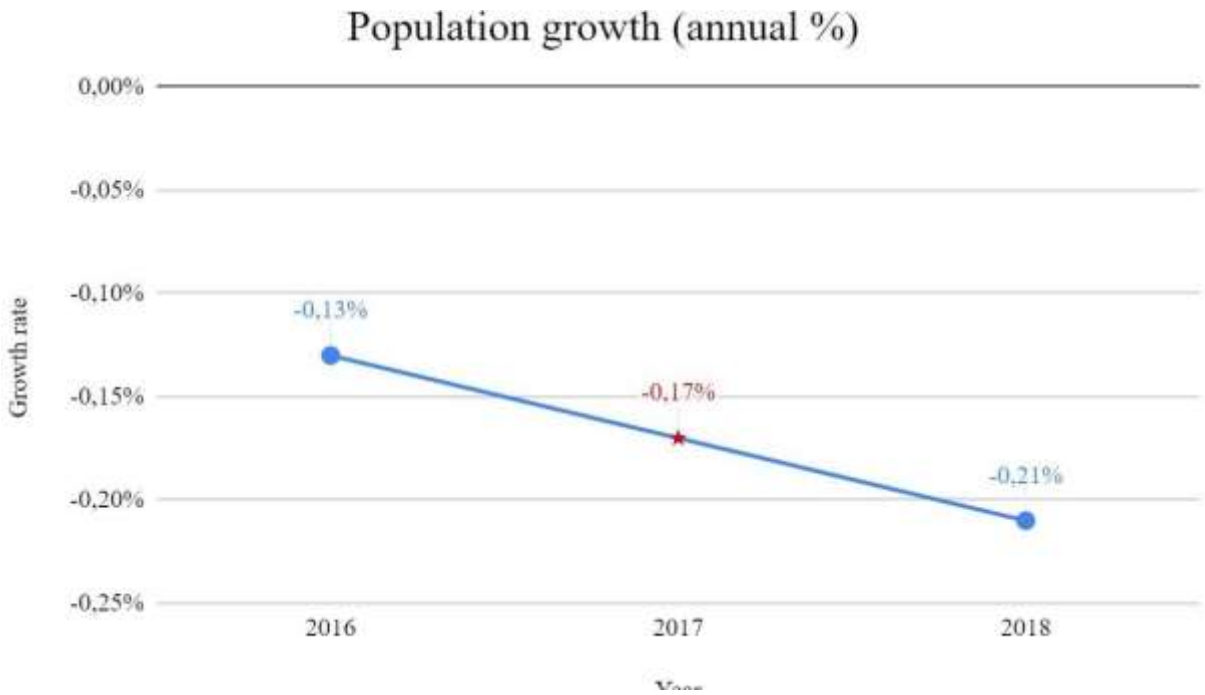
Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level [demo_gind]



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

Source: Eurostat; **INDIC_DE:** Natural change of population [ATGROW], Net migration plus statistical adjustment [CNMIGRAT], total population change [GROW]; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; Last update: 28/03/2019

1.2. Population growth (annual %)



Source: UNDESA, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision; **GEO:** Poland;
Extracted: 11/04/2019

In 2017 the rate of population growth was by -0,17%. The rate is negative, so we can say that the population is decreased by 0,17%. The estimated growth rate for 2018 is by -0,21%. The total population in three years has decreased from 38.265 people in 2015 to 38.068 in 2018.

1.3. GNP per capita last year

GNI per capita, formerly GNP per capita, is the gross national product converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNP is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income from abroad. GNP, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank.

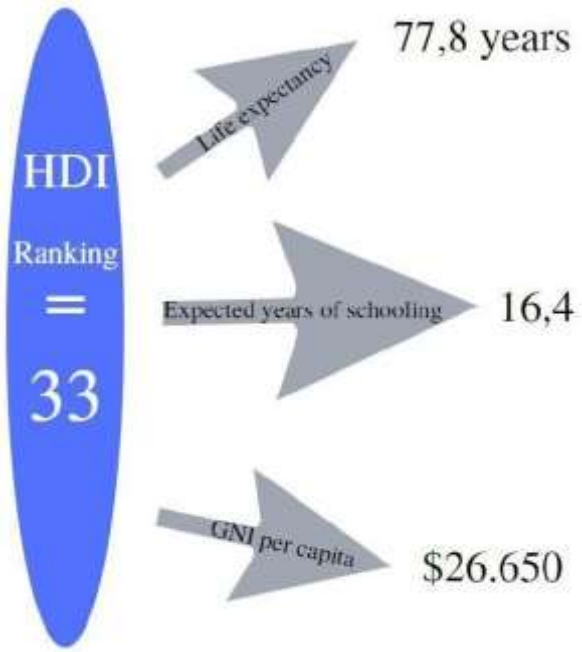
In Poland GNP per capita has fluctuated from 12.950$ to 13.680$ per year from 2011 to 2017.

https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&type=metadata&series=NY.GNP.PCAP.CD#

Source: World Bank national accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files; **GEO:** Poland; **CODE:** NY.GNP.PCAP.CD; **Indicator name:** GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$); **Extracted:** 11/04/2019

1.4. Human Development Index Ranking

HDI is measured not only by income per capita, as had long been the practice, but also by health and education achievements, according to sustainable development goals. In 2010 additional indices have been developed to capture other dimensions of human development like the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) and the Gender Inequality Index (GII). In 2014 was also introduced the Gender Development Index (GDI).



Considering that Poland's HDI rank is 33 http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development _statistical_update.pdf (1=High – 188=Low), this country can be

Source: UNDP, Human Development DataBank; **Indicator_id:** 146206; **Indicator_name:** HDI Rank; iso3: POL; **Country_name:** Poland; **Extracted:** 11/04/2019

certainly listed between the countries with the highest human development. Polish HDI Index is 0,865. As we can see HDI rank is calculated taking into accounts some variables such as the expectancy of life, the excpected years of schooling and the GNI per capita.

In 1999 there was a major reform of the school system in Poland, while in 2016 another reform path began and it is supposed to be concluded in 2022/2023. Poland has made serious, sustained commitments to reforming the quality of its education systems; learning has improved over time, not always steadily, but enough to show that system-level reform can pay off (The World Development Report, 2018). The international PISA (2012) praised the progresses made by Polish education in mathematics, science and literacy; the number of top-performers having increased since 2003 while the number of low-performers decreased again. In 2014, the Pearson/Economist Intelligence Unit rated Polish education as fifth best in Europe and tenth best in the world. The contribution of the education index (0,886) (Human Development Report – United Nations Development Programme) to the HDI one is considerable.

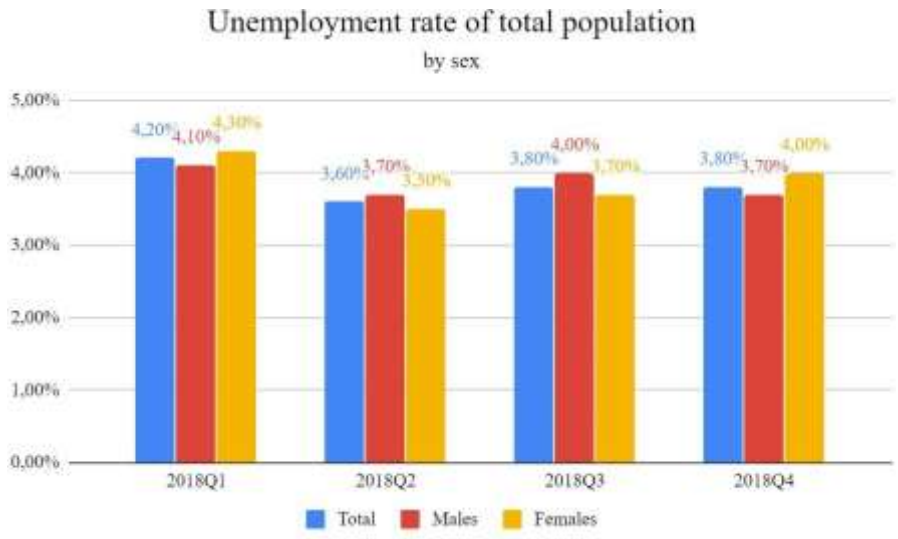
1.5. Unemployment rate of total population last year (2018)

The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) provides population estimates for the main labour market characteristics, such as employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours of work, occupation, economic activity and other labour related variables, as well as important socio-demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, education, household characteristics and regions of residence. Unemployent rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of active people (aged from 15 to 74) employed and unemployed.

The unemployment rate of total population last year is calculated with quarterly report. As we can see in the next chart the percentage of people unemployed is variable in the four quarters and the rate of males or females unemployed is almost equal more or less. Unemployment Rate in Poland averaged 12.81 percent from 1990 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 20.70 percent in February of 2003 and a record low of 0.30 percent in January of 1990 (Central Statistical Office of Poland). The Poland unemployment rate was estimated at 3.85 in 2018, reaching 3.6 in the second quarter of 2018 with the fourth lowest rate among EU countries (Eu 28).

In Poland there's one of the lower unemployment rate. From the beginning of the years '90 the unemployment rate is at an all-time low. In fact the current government of right-wing *Law and justice* has decided to lower the retirement age to 65 years for men and 60 years for women in contradiction with the European Union where the retirement age is 67 years.

Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship **[lfsq_urgan]**



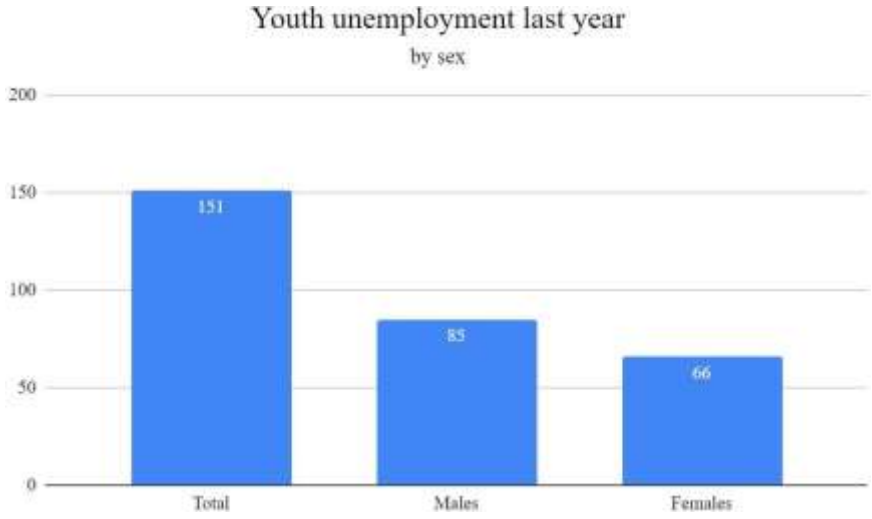
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsq_urgan&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2018 [2018Q4, 2018Q3, 2018Q2, 2018Q1]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **AGE:** From 15 to 74 [Y15-74]; **UNIT:** Percentage [PC]; **Last Update:** 03/04/2019

1.6. Youth unemployment last year

As we can see in the graph below males unemployed are more than females and the total unemployment is about 151 thousands of youth people. In order to calculate the youth unemployment we have chosen only the population aged less than 25 years.

Unemployment by sex and age **[une_rt_a]**

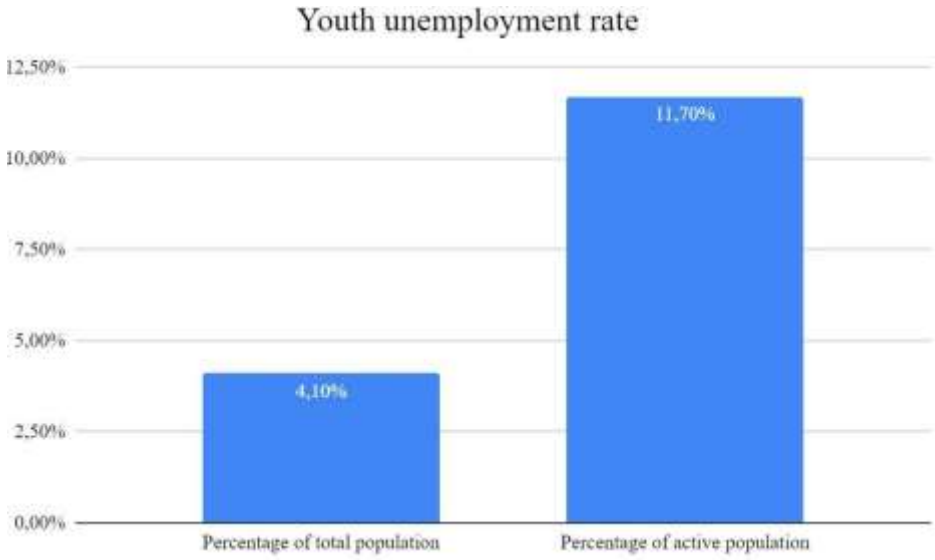


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_a&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2018; **UNIT:** Thousand persons [THS_PER]; **SEX:** Total [T], Males [M] and Females [F]; **AGE:** Less than 25 [Y_LT25]; **Last update:** 15/04/2019

The graph above shows the number of active population aged less than 25 years in Poland last year. According to the data shown we can say that the rate is not very high and the number of active females is higher compared to the opposite sex of the same age.

Unemployment by sex and age **[une_rt_a]**



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

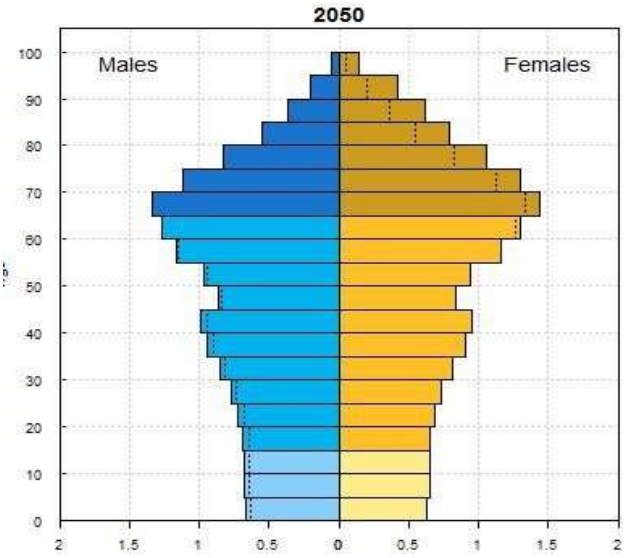
Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2018; **UNIT:** Percentage of total population [PC_POP] and percentage of active population [POP_ACT]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** Less than 25 [Y_LT25]; **Last update:** 15/04/2019

The graph above show us the youth unemployment rate in 2018. As we can see is high if we use the percentage of active population as unit, so the youth population is often unemployed in comparison with the total population. Youth Unemployment Rate in Poland averaged 26.93 percent from 1997 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 42,5 percent in 2002 and a record low of 11.7% in 2018.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

1.7. Total population projection for 2050

This population pyramid projection of how Poland will be in 2050 shows us the increasing of people between 65 and 70 years old. On the contrary births and young population will decrease more and more. From 2017 to 2050 the composition of population will change radically in Poland, but also in the rest of the world. The trend is general ageing of population and decreasing of births.



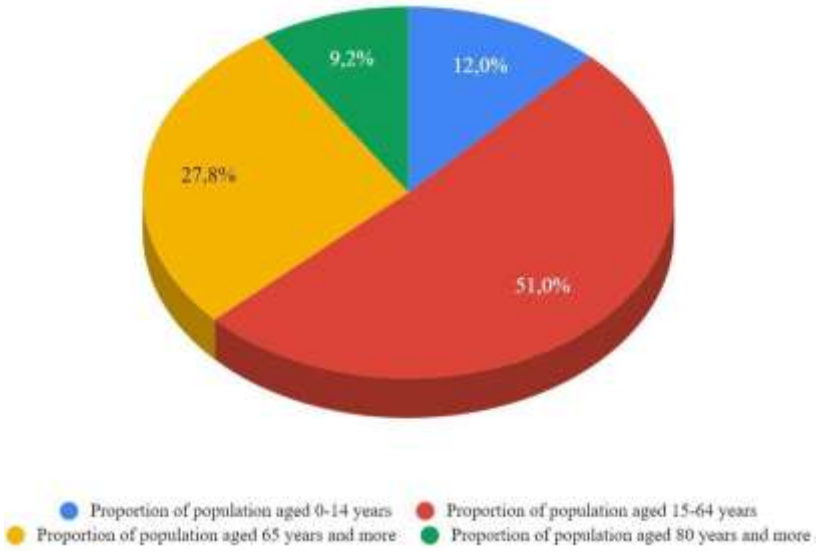
https://population.un.org/wpp/Graphs/DemographicProfiles/

As we can see in the graph the proportion of population aged 65 years and more (yellow) is increasing. From UNDESA projection the total population will be about 29.510 thousands in 2050. In the graph below we can see the proportion by age in 2050.

The Polish population - 38 million people - is ageing rapidly with the highest ageing rate in the European Union.

Population projections at national level **[proj_15ndbims]**

Population projections for 2050



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=proj_15npms&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2050; **INDIC_DE:** Proportion of population aged 0-14 [PC_Y0_14], Proportion of population aged 15-64 years [PC_Y15_64], Proportion of population aged 65 years and more [PC_Y65_MAX], Proportion of population aged 80 years and more [PC_Y80_MAX]; **UNIT:** Percentage of population [PC_POP]; **Age:** Total; **Last update:** 05/02/2019

Furthermore the green slice of the pie chart that represents the population aged 80 years and more is a significant part of the population projected for 2050. The proportion between the population aged 0-14 and the population aged 80 years and more is almost equal and this figure means that the population will age year by year.

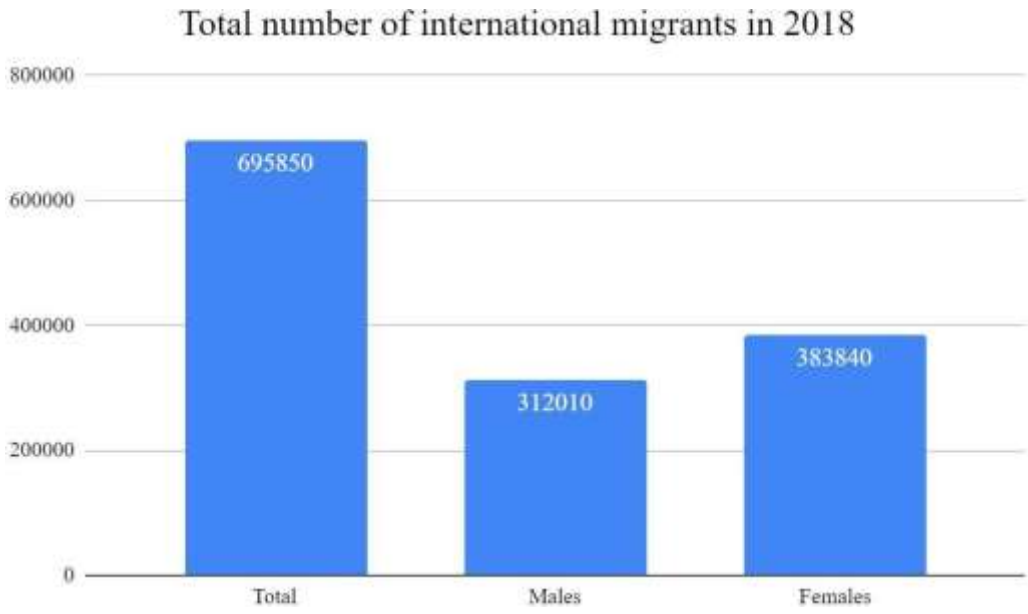
2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

2.1. The total number of international migrants residing in the country

The total number of international migrants is the total population born in a foreign country.

Female migrants are more than male migrants.

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en%20

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **SEX:** Total [T], Males [M], Females [F]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **TIME:** 2018; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 17/04/2019

2.2. International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

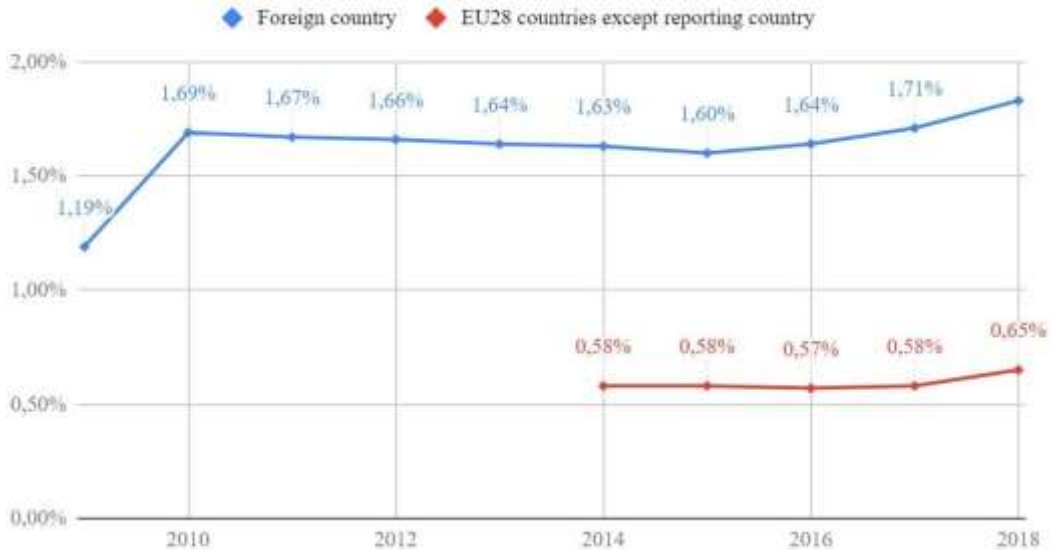
In order to find the stock of international migrant as a percentage of the total population we need to calculate the percentage by crossing two factors: the number of immigrants that were born in a foreign country divided by the number of the total population and multiply it for one hundred to obtain the percentage.

$$\frac{\text{Population born in a foreign country (year by year)}}{\text{Number of total population (year by year)}} \times 100$$

Data for population from EU28 countries except reporting country are available only from 2014 to 2018.

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb]

International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en%20

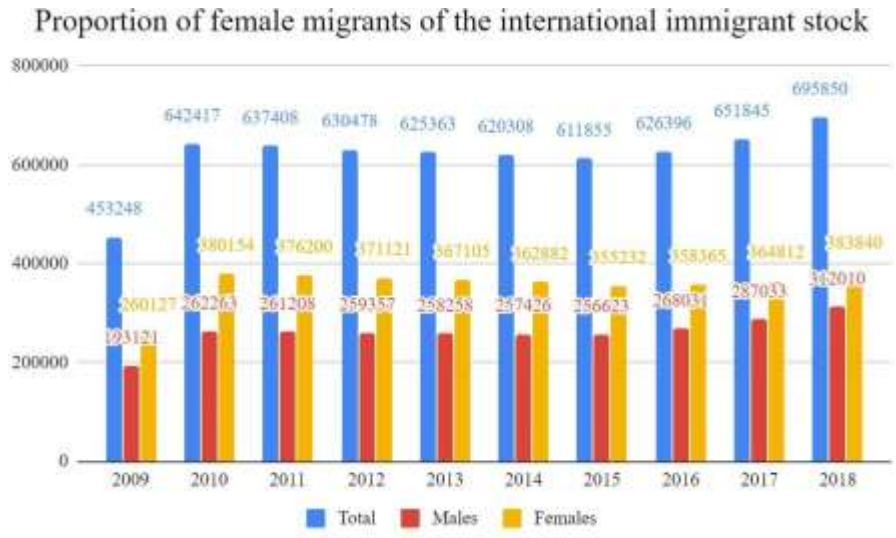
Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **C_BIRTH:** EU28 except reporting country [EU28_FOR] and Foreign country [FOR]; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total; **UNIT:** Number; **Last update:** 17/04/2019

As we can see in the chart above, the international migrants stock was mostly grown in 2009 and since then has remained almost stable with slight variations. The international migrant stock as a percentage of the total population show us that is a lower percentage than other European countries. This may be happen for the policies, the position of Poland or the social conditions that can be found in the country. The number of migrants that come from EU28 countries is approximately one third of the total number of migrants. According to the data of the chart above, from 2009 to 2010 Poland has faced an increase of 0,50% of its total international migrants stock. This percentage remained stable during the following seven years then increased again in 2017 until reaching 1,83% in 2018.

2.3. Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

It isn't usual that the number of migrant women is higher than the number of migrant men. Generally first generation of migrants is mainly composed by men and then their women join them later with their children. Instead in Poland there were 383.840 migrants women and 312.010 migrants men in 2018, for example.

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth **[migr_pop3ctb]**

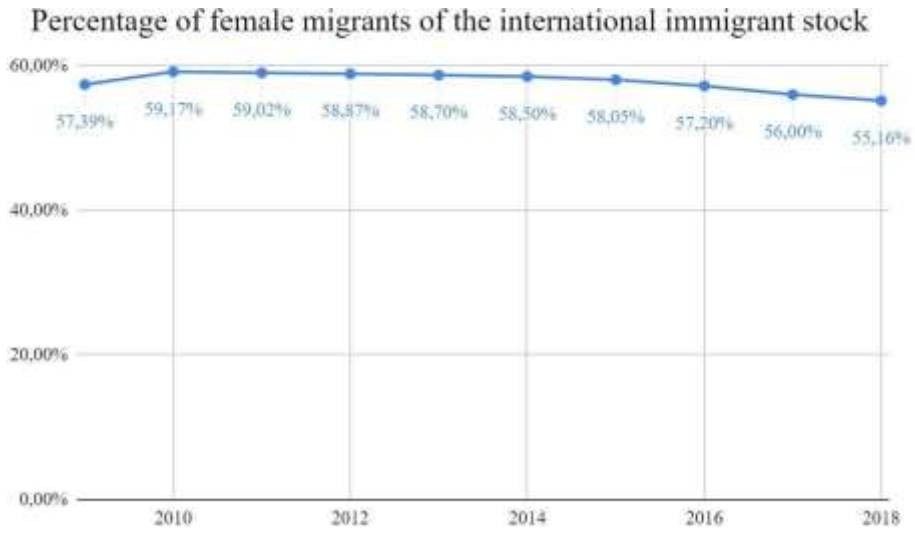


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en%20

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total [T], Males [M] and Females [F]; **UNIT:** Number; **Last update:** 17/04/2019

The chart above show us that female migrants in the last 9 years are always more than half of the international immigrant stock. This is possibly due to a circumstance that we can observe in graph related to paragraph 2.4, in which the number of migrants women over 65 years old is almost double than men's one and high is absolute terms.

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth **[migr_pop3ctb]**

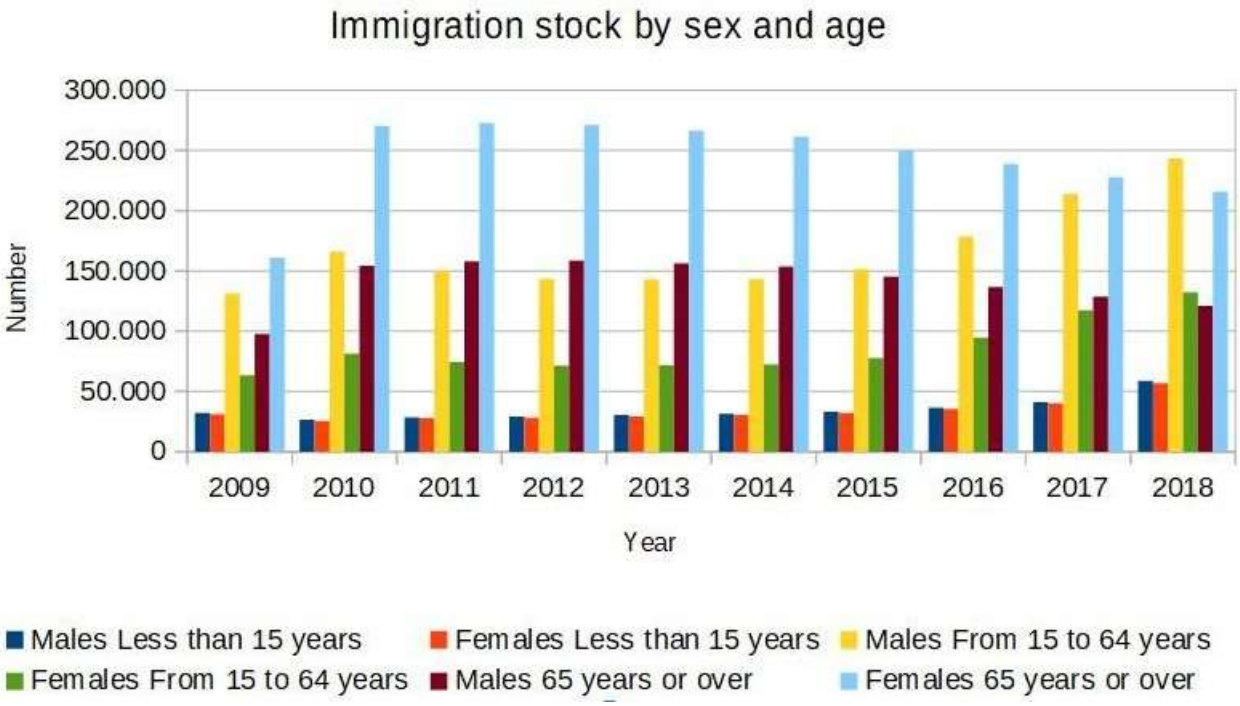


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en%20

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total and Females; **UNIT:** Number; **Last update:** 17/04/2019

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

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth **[migr_pop3ctb]**



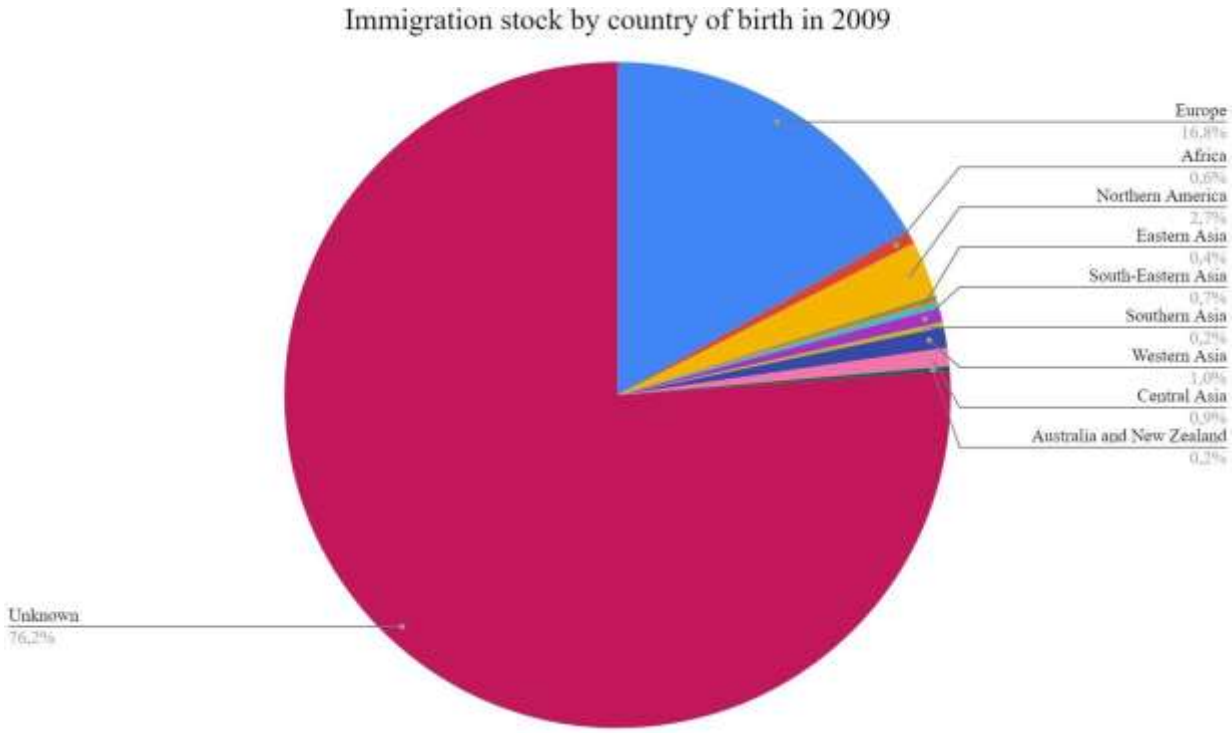
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **AGE:** Less than 15 years [Y_LT15], from 15 to 64 years [Y15-64] and 65 years or over [Y_GE65]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **SEX:** Male [M] and Female [F]; **TIME:** 2009/2018; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 17/04/2019

In the chart above we can notice that the number of 65 years or over female migrants is much higher than the number of 65 years or over male migrants or all other categories, almost the double of male migrants over 65 years.

About country of birth of the migrant population data continent by continent, like Africa, Asia, America and Oceania, are only available for the year 2009. So the chart below represents the situation of Polish immigration stock in the year 2009, in order to have a precise breakdown of the country of origin. Unfortunately the major part is categorized as unknown because of the unavailability of the data. In the slice "Europe" are included all immigrants from Europe except from Poland, to do that we have subtracted the number of population from reporting country [population from Europe less population from reporting country = Population from Europe territory except from Poland].

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth **[migr_pop3ctb]**



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **C_BIRTH:** Europe [EUR], Africa [AFR], Northern America [AME_N], Central America [AME_C], South America [AME_S], Eastern Asia [ASI_E], South-East Asia [ASI_S_E], Southern Asia [ASI_S], Western Asia [ASI_W], Central Asia [ASI_C], Australia and New Zeland [AU_NZ], Unknown [UNK]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 17/04/2019

Eu 28

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Poland	453,248	642,417	637,408	630,478	625,363	620,308	611,855	626,396	651,845	695,850

Non Eu 28

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	222,020	218,995	216,340	220,874	247,177

Unknown

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	398,288	392,860	410,056	430,971	448,673

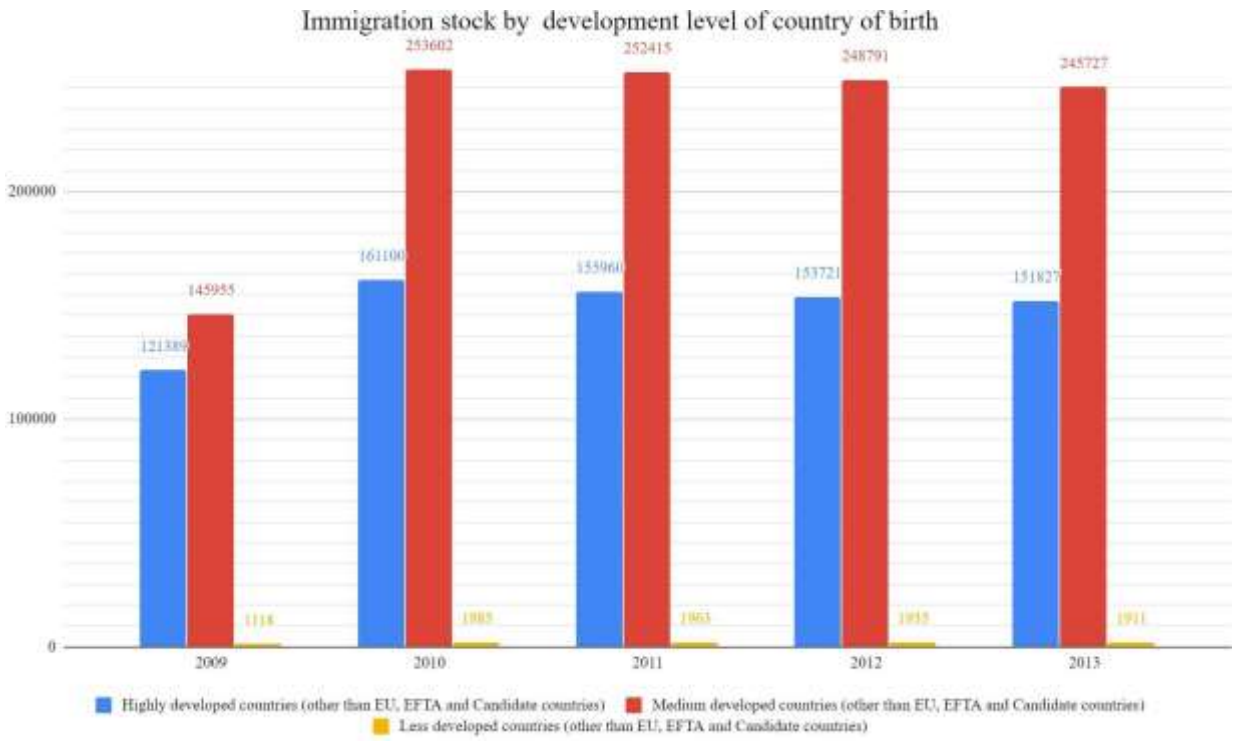
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

In the table above we can see how the European country of birth flow decreases from 2010 until 2015, when it returns to a similar value and then it undergoes a significant increase in 2018. Whereas data on Non-European and Unknown are only available from 2014 and show in both cases a lower number, slightly increasing.

In order to have an overview of the countries of origin of the migrant population in Poland, below there's the chart that represents the level of development of the country of birth of the migrant population. It show us that a minimal number of migrants come from *Less developed country* and the major part come from *Medium developed country*, infact from the chart below we can see that the major part of migrants (except the *Unknown category*) come from Europe or North America.

For *less*, *medium* and *high developed country* category data are available only from 2009 to 2013 and the missing number of migrants on reaching the stock is part of EU, EFTA, Candidate countries or Unknown.

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

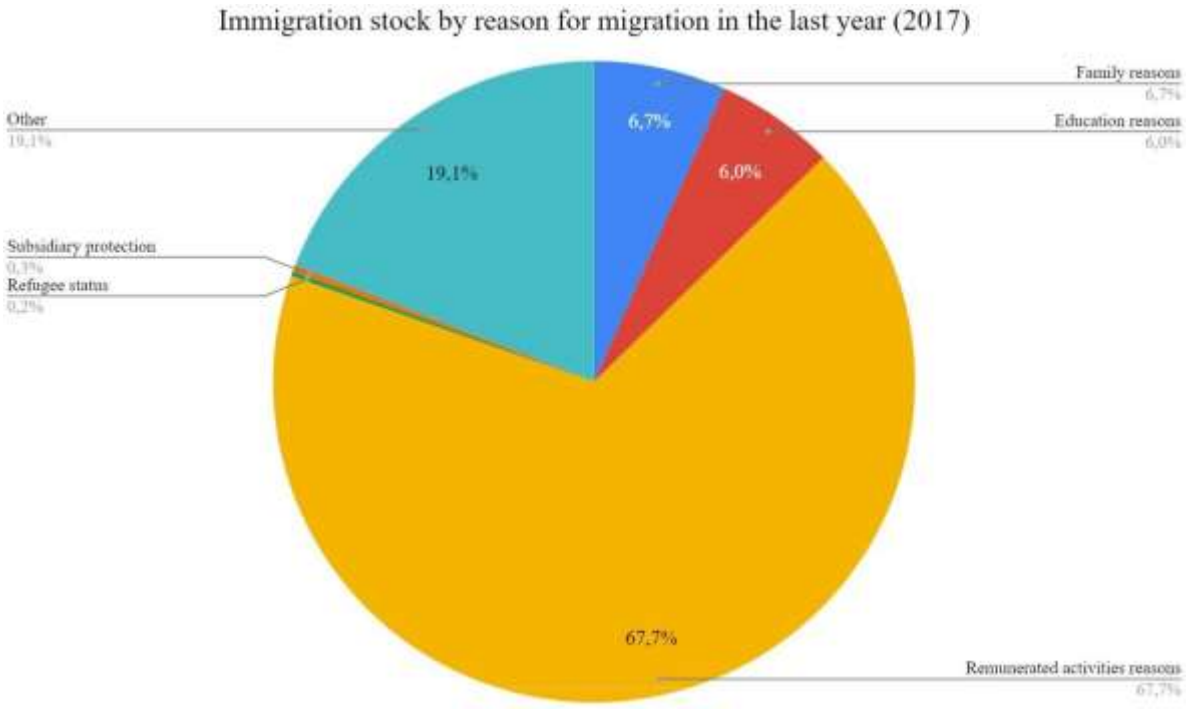
Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **C_BIRTH:** Less developed countries (other than EU, EFTA and Candidate countries) [LDC_EXT], Medium developed countries (other than EU, EFTA and Candidate countries) [MDC_EXT] and Highly developed countries (other than EU, EFTA and Candidate countries) [HDC_EXT]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 17/04/2019

In order to analyse the reasons for migration we have used the data in the analytical category of *All valid residence permits*. As we can see in the chart on the next page the first cause of migration into Poland is work.

The 67,7% of the permits are for remunerated activity reason, then the 19,1% is for other reason, the 6,7% is for family reason and the 6% is for education reason. Refugee status and subsidiary protection represent the 0,5% of all reasons to migrate.

By that we can deduce that Poland is not favorable to the migrations for humanitarian reasons or for refuge that's why the number of migrants that come from less developed country are very low like the percentage of permits for refugee status or subsidiary protection.

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]



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

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **TIME:** 2017; **REASON:** Family reasons [FAM], Education reasons [EDUC], Remunerated activities reasons [OCCUP], Refugee status [REF], Subsidiary protection [SUB] and Other reasons [OTH]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

Then in order to analyse the the development of the reasons for migration in the last ten years, we have done a bar chart from 2010 to 2017. Data for all valid permits by reasons are only available from 2010 to 2017, unlike the total number of all valid permits that is available from 2008 to 2017. Here below the total number of valid permits year by year:

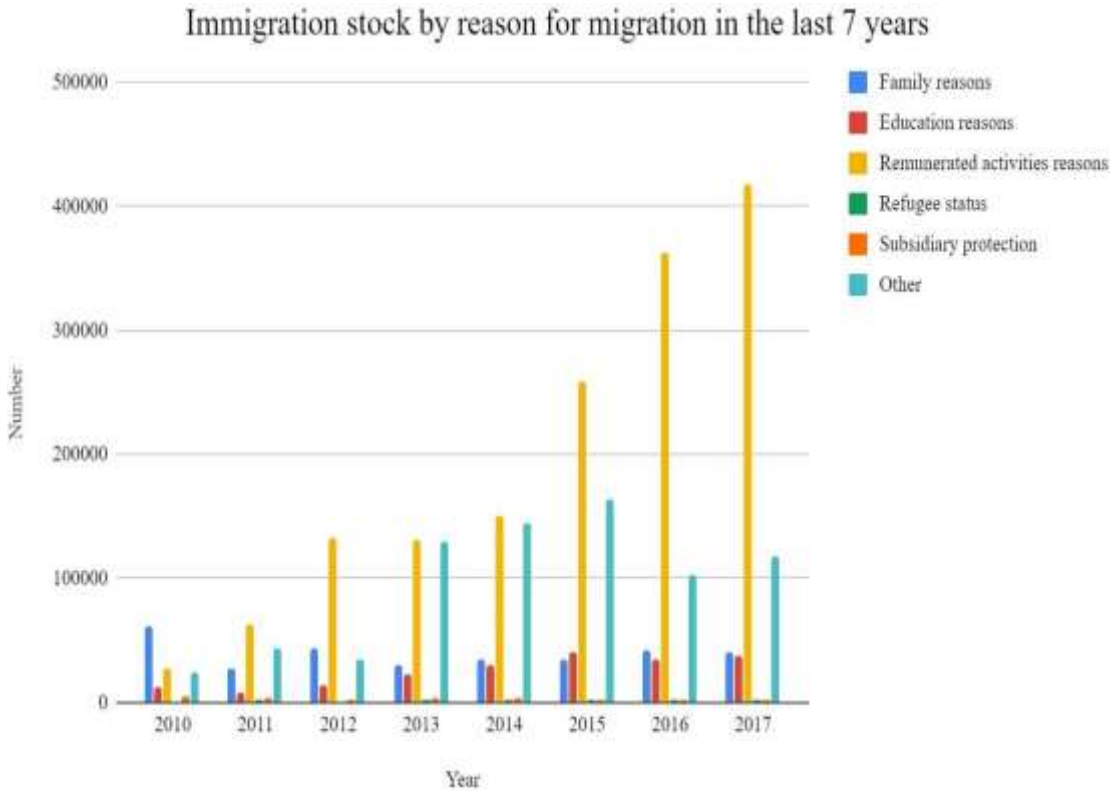
All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]

GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Poland	72.126	87.345	130.886	144.876	227.021	316.336	364.652	501.251	544.841	617.211

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

In the bar chart below, divided in categories by reasons for migration, we can notice the increase of migration for work year by year. In 2010 the major reason to migrate was *Family reason*, but from 2011 the major reason became *Remunerated activities reason*, destined to grow at the level of numbers year by year. We can therefore assume that the Polish Government has decided to increase labour migration, which is much more favourable for the country, by implementing migration policies that are favourable to it.

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]



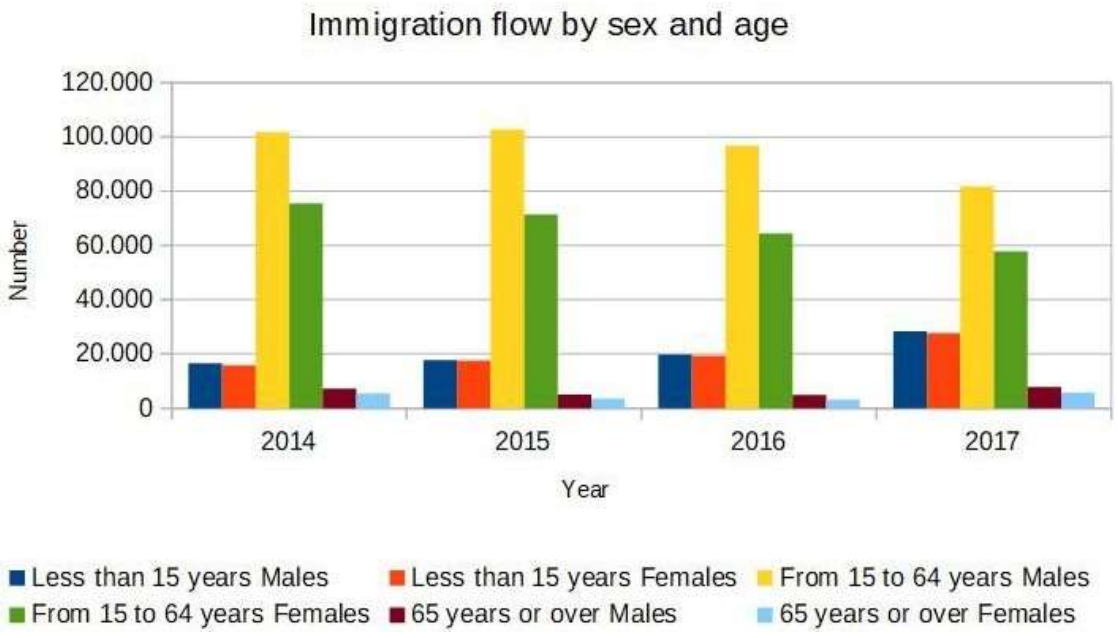
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **TIME:** 2010/2017; **REASON:** Family reasons [FAM], Education reasons [EDUC], Remunerated activities reasons [OCCUP], Refugee status [REF], Subsidiary protection [SUB] and Other reasons [OTH]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

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

When we talk about "stock", we can generally observe a growing number year by year. Instead the flow refer to the number of migrants entering or leaving a given country during a given period of time. So this number can increase or decrease year by year because it isn't cumulative. Talking about flow the number of males for every age group is higher and talking about stock we have seen that is not always higher. So it can be stand for a larger number of males migrant but a higher average age for women. In the preceding paragraph we have seen greatest number for women over 65 years, so we can assume that the life expectancy for migrant women is higher. Data are available only from 2014 to 2017.

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth **[migr_imm3ctb]**

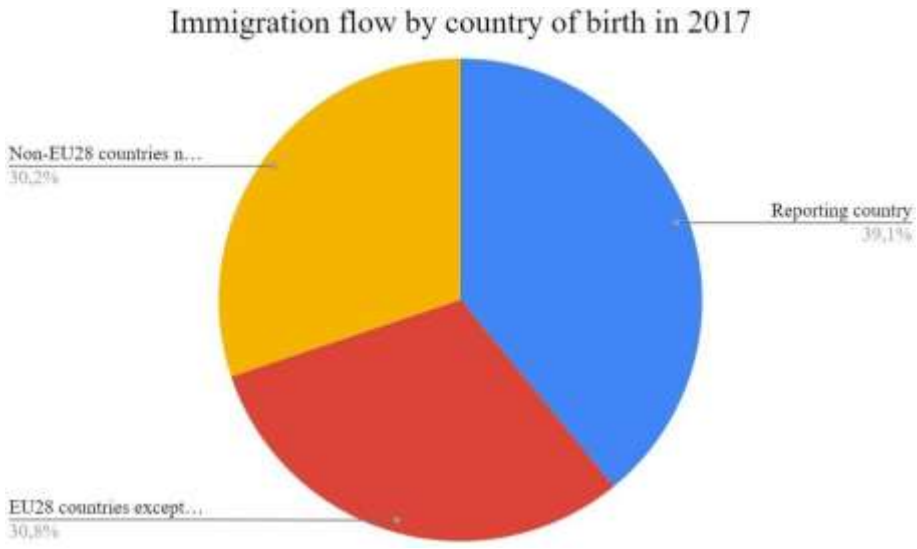


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **AGE:** Less than 15 years [Y_LT15], from 15 to 64 years [Y15-64] and 65 years or over [Y_GE65]; **C_BIRTH:** Total [TOTAL]; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **SEX:** Males [M] and Females [F]; **TIME:** 2013/2017; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

As regards to the division of immigration flows by country of birth, unfortunately no data are available indicating the origin of migrant population continent by continent. So we have decided to use the broad group of country of birth. Talking about flow, the total number of immigrants is about 209.353 in 2017.

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth **[migr_imm3ctb]**

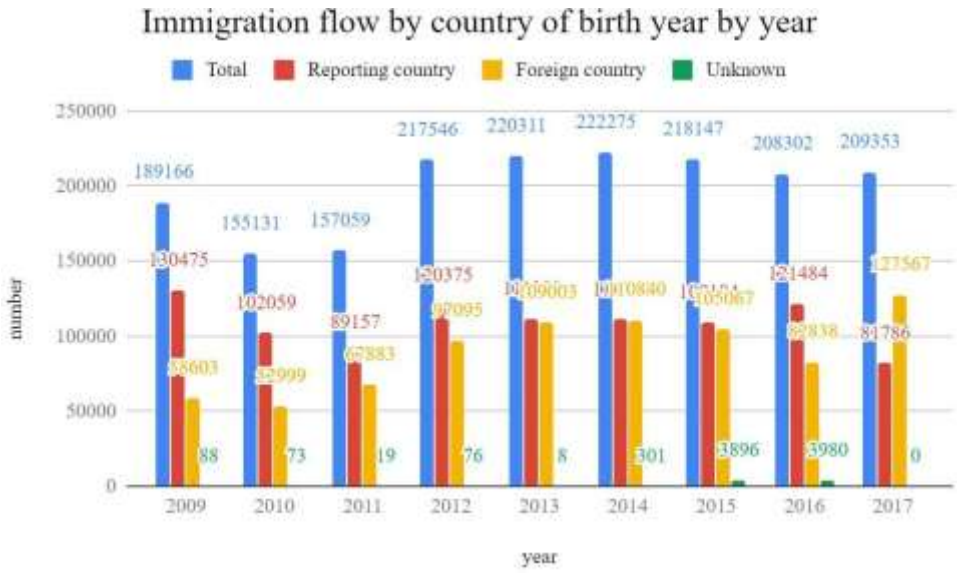


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Source: Eur ostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **TIME:** 2017; **C_BIRTH:** Reporting country [NAT], EU28 countries except reporting country [EU28_FOR], Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country [NEU28_FOR] and Unknown [UNK]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

As there were no precise data on the country of birth, we have used the label migr_imm4ctb in order to facilitate the analysis.

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of country of birth **[migr_imm4ctb]**

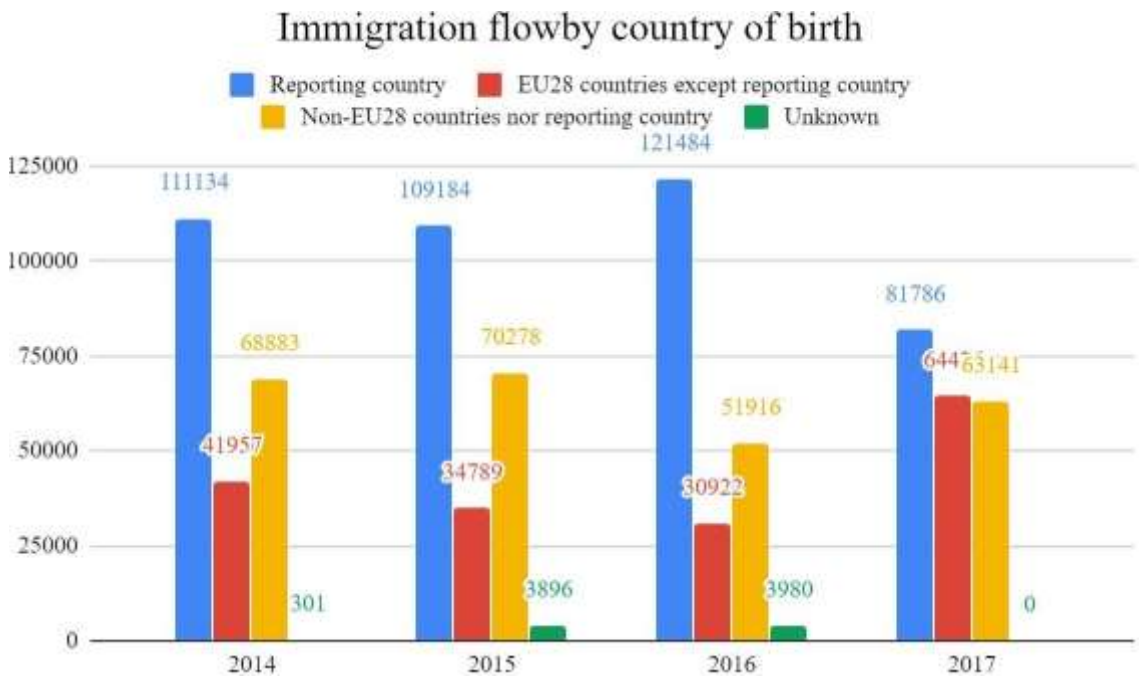


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm4ctb&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **C_BIRTH:** Total [TOTAL], Reporting country [NAT], Foreign country [FOR] and Unknown [UNK]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 25/02/2019

On the label **[migr_pop4ctb]** there is no available data for the subcategory of *Foreign country* (EU28 or Non-EU28 country). Data for EU28 and Non-EU28 country are available on the label **[migr_pop3ctb]** but only for the last four years (2014/2017).

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth **[migr_imm3ctb]**



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2014/2017; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **C_BIRTH:** Reporting country [NAT], EU28 countries except reporting country [EU28_FOR], Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country [NEU28_FOR] and Unknown [UNK]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

Since *Percentage distribution of main reason for migration* data is not available for Poland, we decided to use the same label of the preceding chapter, but we have calculated a growth rate year by year using this formula:

$$\frac{\text{N° of permits by reason for the considering year} - \text{N° of permits by reason for the previous year}}{\text{N° of permits by reason for the considering year}} \times 100$$

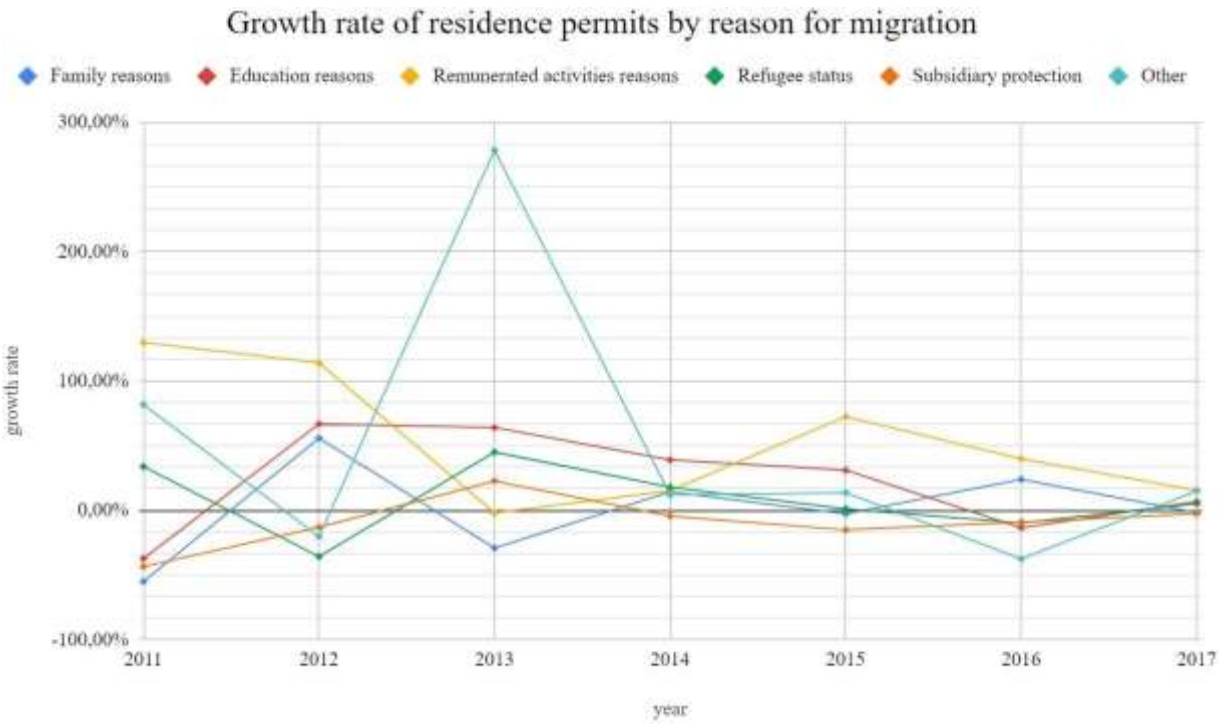
Thanks to the graph built on the basis of this data we can observe the course of the concessions of permits by reasons in the last few years.

In 2013 the permits issued for *Other reasons* have reached a peak of considerable growth, almost 300%, but as we can see in the preceding chart *"All valid permits by reason for migration"*

the main reason for migration is for work purposes. The managing of migration is oriented to *Remunerated activities reasons* and *Other reasons.* The number of permits for refugee status and subsidiary protection is very low even if is increasing in the last year.

Data are available only from 2010 to 2017.

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]



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

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **TIME:** 2010/2017; **REASON:** Family reasons [FAM], Education reasons [EDUC], Remunerated activities reasons [OCCUP], Refugee status [REF], Subsidiary protection [SUB] and Other reasons [OTH]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

Even thought is the main reason for permits, in the last two years the granting of permits for *Remunerated activities* is decreasing. Also permits for *Family reasons* are decreasing in the last year. Instead permits for *Refugee status* and *Subsidiary protection* are increased in the last year, but the quantity remains small in relation to the total number of permits issued.

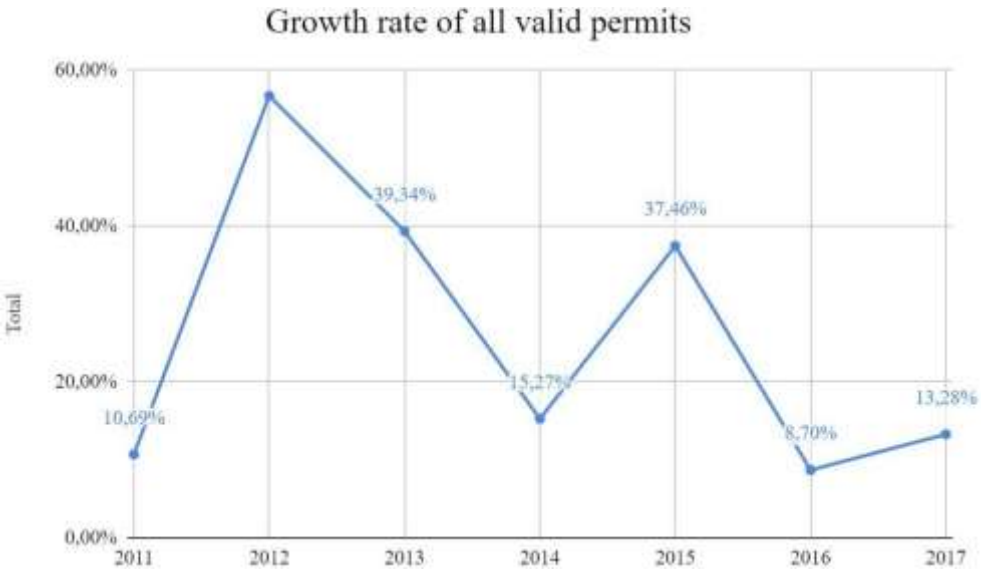
The total number of all valid permits increases year by year as we can see on the table below:

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
130886	144876	227021	316336	364652	501251	544841	617211

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

Here in the chart below we can observe the growth rate of all valid permits:

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]



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

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **TIME:** 2010/2017; **REASON:** Total [TOTAL]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

Then we have tried to select the relevant data by reason and citizen of the migrants' population.

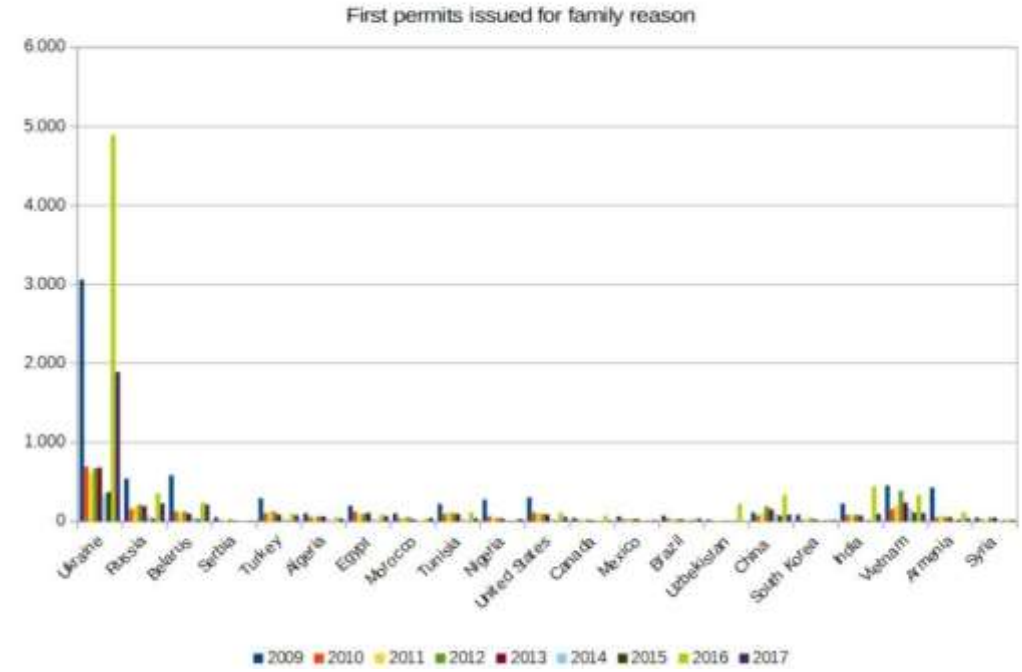
The importance of the figure also varies according to the population present in the country of origin, but it remains a significant figure to understand where the different groups of migrants come from and why they arrive. We have downloaded the data for all the citizens and countries of birth and then we have selected country of origin where the number is higher.

From the charts below we can observe that generally the country of origin of the migrants population are almost the same also for different reason, with some exceptions. Because of Polish migration policies, which prefer immigration from culturally similar countries, we can see that the most important countries of immigration are still Ukraine, Russia and Belarus, but also Vietnam, China and India have relevant data.

With regard to immigration for education purposes, we can see that many countries, even those with a high level of development, have high numbers. These include the United States, Canada, India and Japan. However these residence permits for education purposes don't become work permits in the case of these countries, as people tend to go where the wage is higher. The absolute primacy on residence permits for work purposes remains with Ukraine with an overwhelming figure: from 2.751 work permits issued in 2009 to 545.266 in 2017.

First permits issued for family reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resfam]

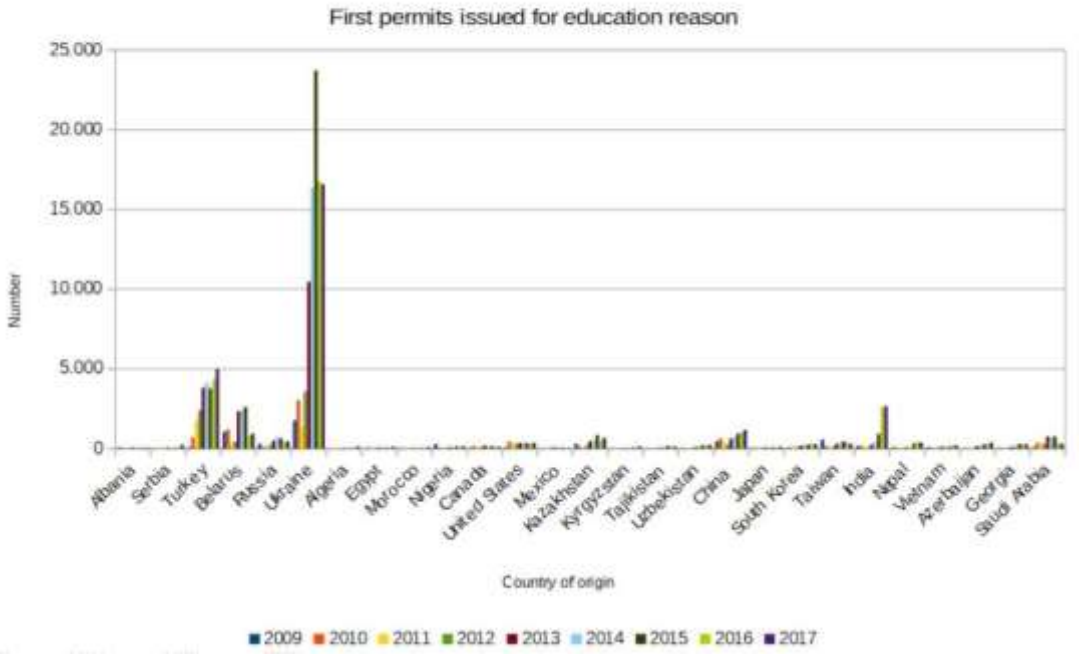
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	8.699	2.567	2.662	3.062	2.628	1.188	1.010	8.416	3.517



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

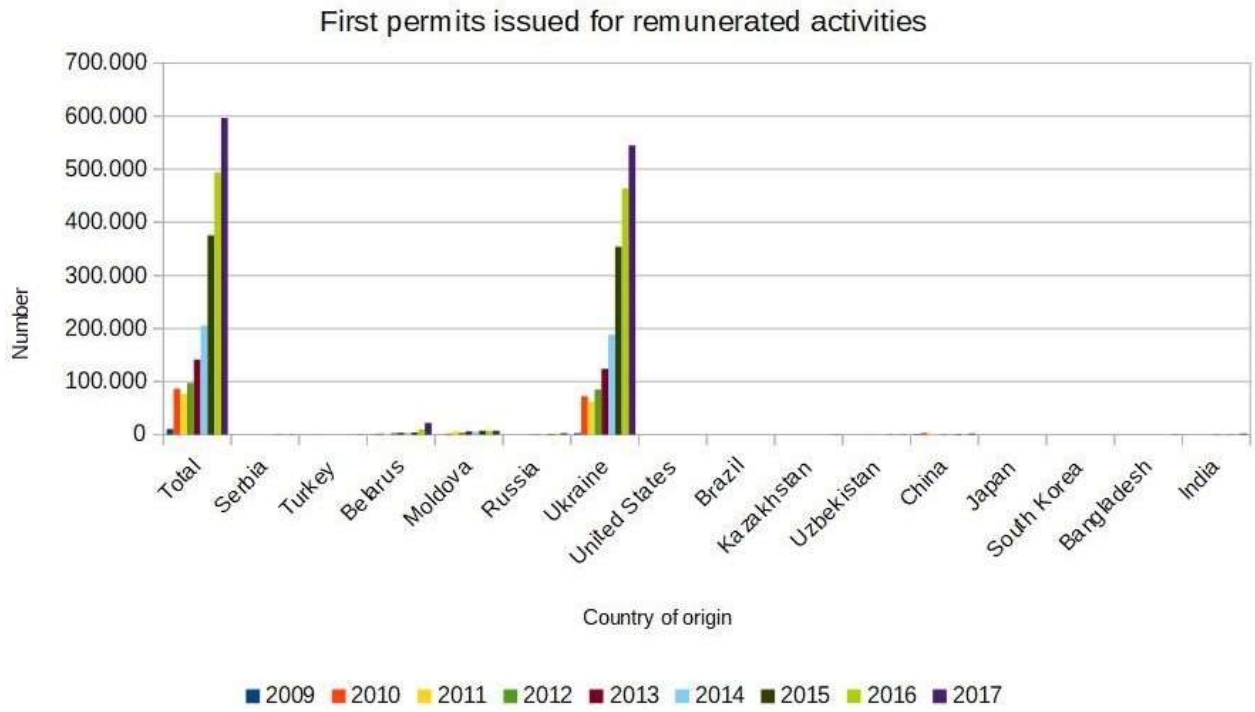
First permits issued for education reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resedu]

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	7.066	9.098	6.995	9.614	23.007	29.825	39.308	32.676	34.709



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

First permits issued for remunerated activities by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resocc]



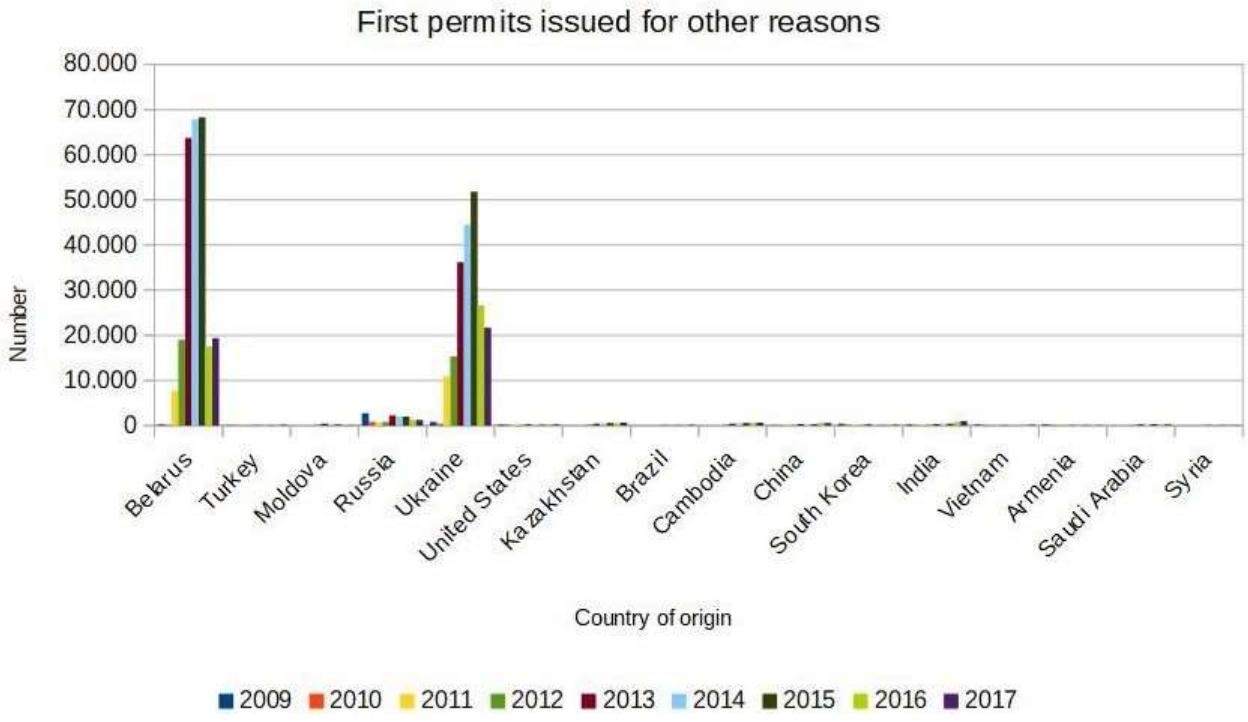
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resocc&lang=en

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	11.123	86.839	76.525	97.031	141.668	206.279	375.342	493.960	596.916
Serbia	46	78	46	58	200	431	572	431	608
Turkey	493	939	496	209	426	318	370	597	837
Belarus	555	2.162	1.092	3.254	3.784	3.788	4.418	9.506	22.192
Moldova	280	2.366	5.960	4.311	6.288	5.698	7.648	7.333	7.590
Russia	331	143	496	797	889	907	1.218	2.017	2.591
Ukraine	2.751	72.280	62.267	85.151	124.419	188.785	354.144	464.279	545.266
United Sta	245	338	337	221	362	267	257	310	487
Brazil	53	39	62	26	67	65	67	178	259
Kazakhsta	23	6	14	75	94	238	95	363	556
Uzbekista	80	202	274	582	415	802	766	673	616
China	1.375	3.369	1.867	366	999	893	1.172	1.450	1.978
Japan	323	163	188	131	202	157	207	239	203
South Kor	435	270	313	47	195	168	142	174	170
Banglades	23	228	48	8	17	38	90	236	620
India	462	476	286	247	596	741	985	1.603	2.466

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

First permits issued for other reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resoth]

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Poland	6.539	3.070	21.854	36.912	106.583	118.229	125.923	50.917	48.086

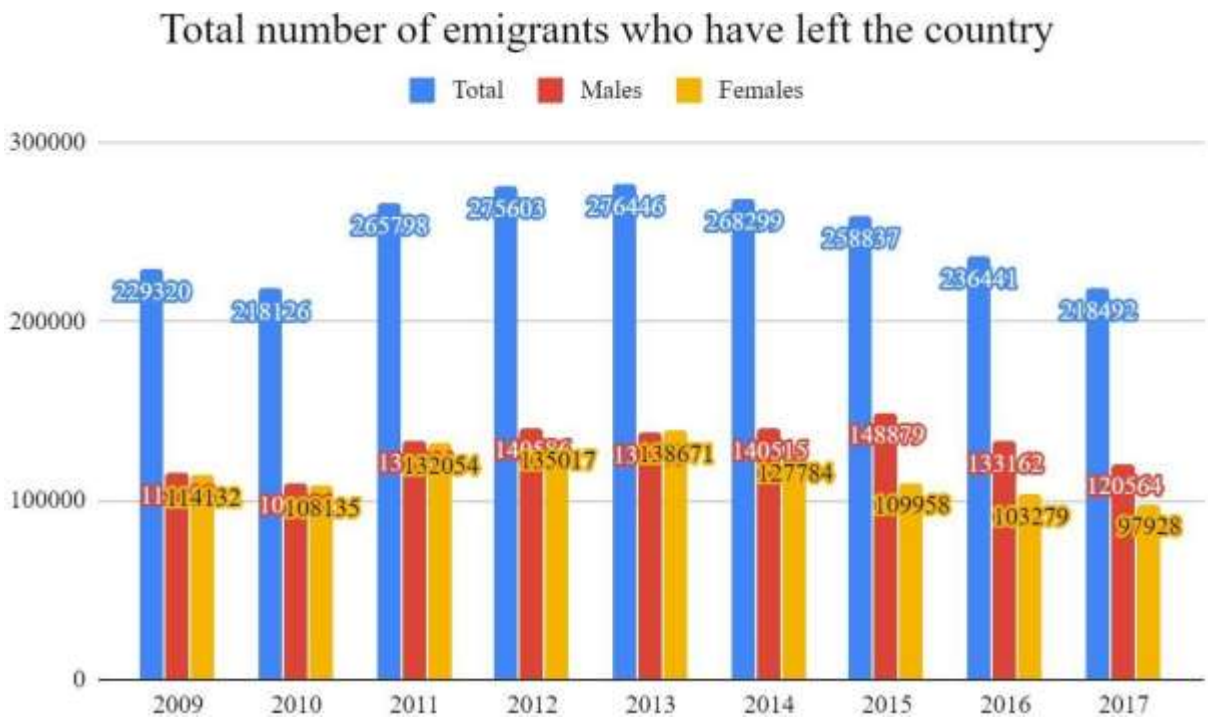


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resoth&lang=en

In this chart we can observe the only case where Ukrainian migrants are not the majority. Although Ukraine is a country that is demographically and geographically larger than Belarus, we can observe here that permits issued for other reasons are greater for Belarusians than for Ukrainians.

2.6. Total number of emigrants who have left the country

Emigration by age and sex **[migr_emi2]**



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

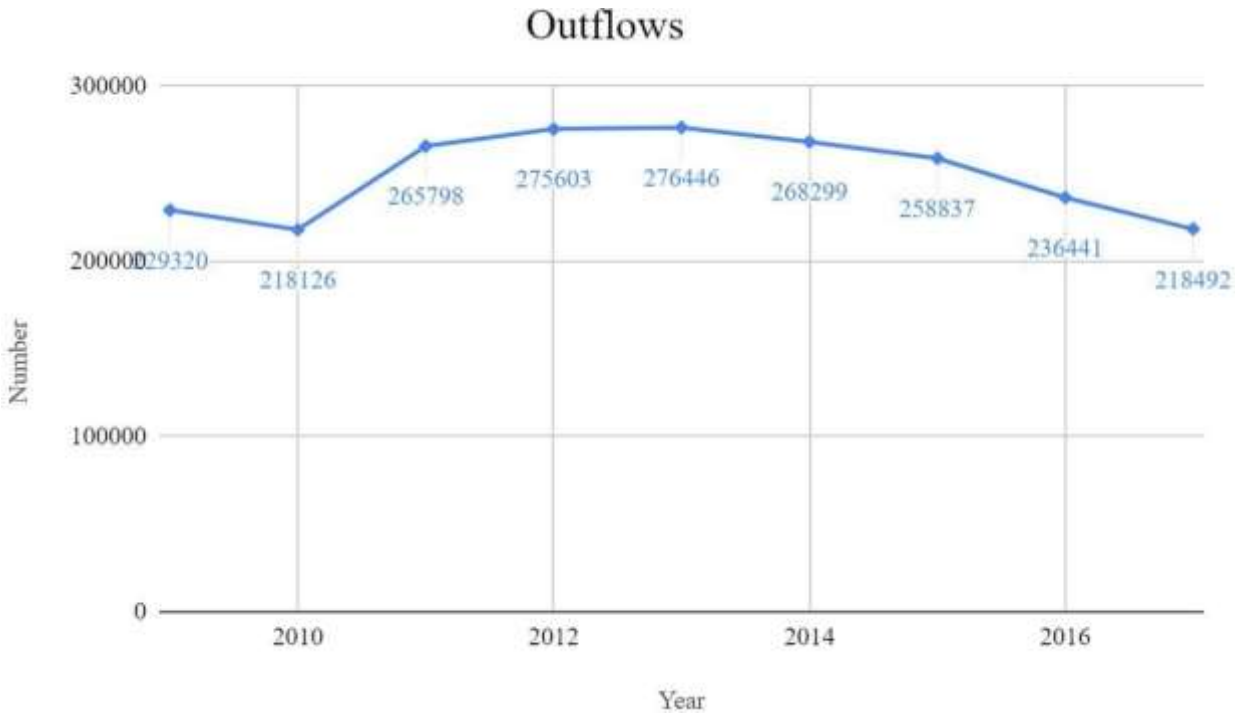
Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total, Males, Females; **UNIT:** Number; **Last Update:** 25/02/2019

The graph above shows the trend of the total number of emigrants who have left the country in the last 10 years. From 2014 the number of emigrants begins to decrease. From 2009 the number of females individuals who left the country increases year by year in relation to the number of males.

A total of 22 of the EU Member States reported more immigration than emigration in 2017, but in Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania the number of emigrants outnumbered the number of immigrants [*Migration and migrant population statistics*, Eurostat].

2.7. Outflows

Emigration by age and sex **[migr_emi2]**



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi2&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2010/2017; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total [T]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 25/02/2019

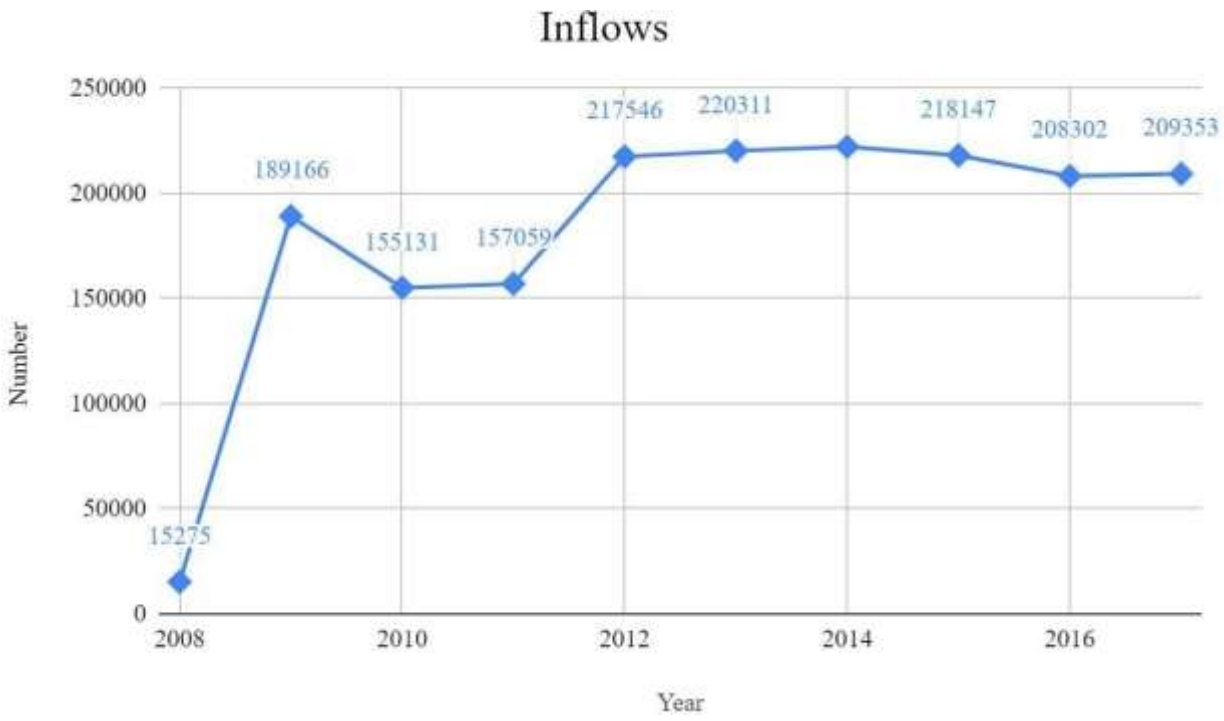
Starting from 2013 the outflows of the Poles is slowly decreasing, from a peak of 276.446 it reaches a minimum of 218.492 people. The biggest change in Poland's migration profile came with Polish accession to the European Union and the freedom of mobility that such membership entailed. Within two years of accession, more than 264,000 Poles had been approved for work applications in the United Kingdom. As of 2015, an estimated 1.3 million to 2 million Poles resided in other Member States according to Migration Policy Institute.

2.8. Inflows

As a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Poland has implemented the strict Schengen border rules to restrict illegal immigration and trade along its eastern borders with Belarus and Ukraine.

According to the graph below a stable influx growth can be noted, with a subsequent stabilization after 2012 until 2017.

Immigration by age and sex **[migr_imm8]**



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

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

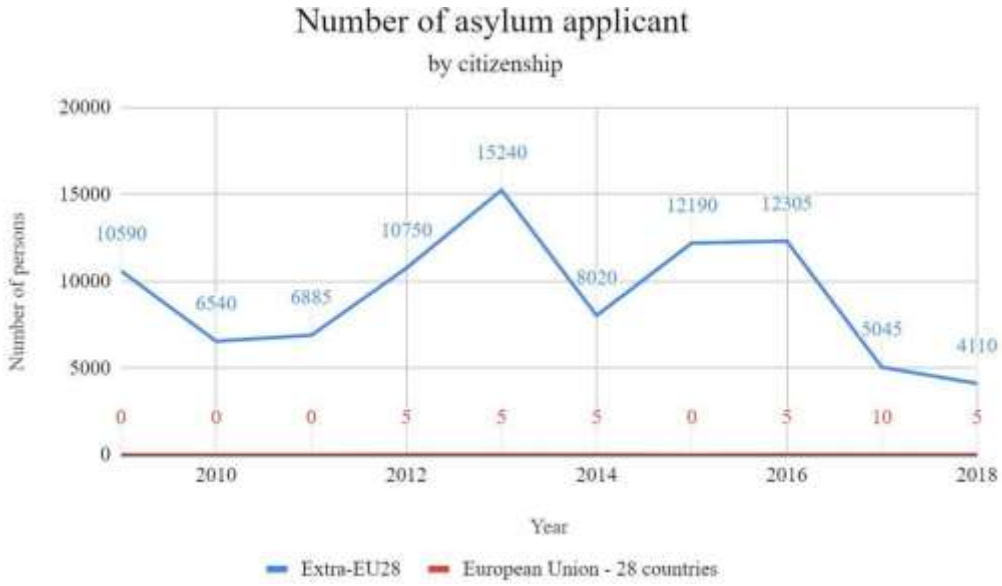
2.9. Total number of refugees by country of destination

UNHCR opened an office in Poland in 1992, following Poland's accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. Among others, Poland became one of the destinations of refugees from former Soviet Union (in particular, Chechnya), Yugoslavia and Afghanistan.

The number of refugees coming to Poland was still tiny compared to that coming to Western European countries. That number roughly doubled by late 1990s, and Polish government passed new laws as part of preparation for Poland's accession to the European Union.

By early 2000s the number of people applying for refugee and asylum in Poland rose to 7,000. From 2010 the number has been oscillating at around 6–7.000 to 15.000 in 2013 ("Poland. Operations in Poland" Office of the UNHCR 2017)

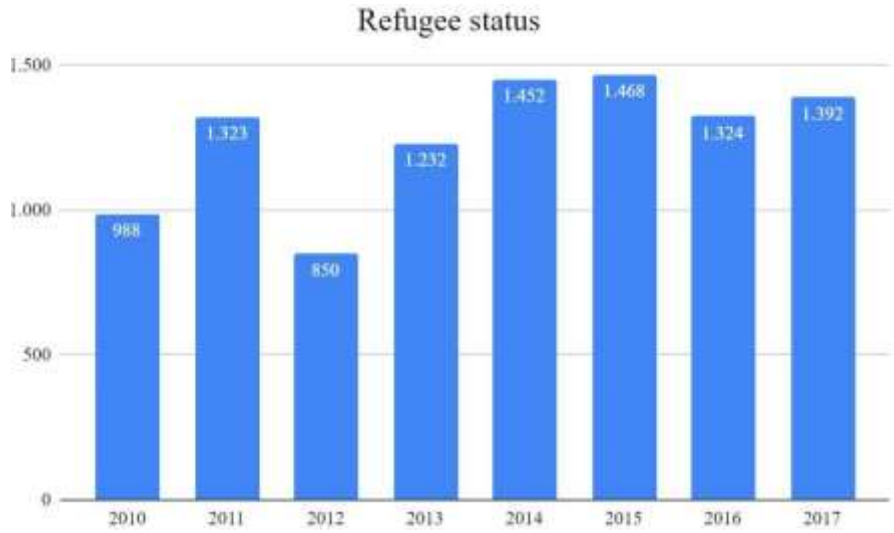
Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded) [migr_asyappctza]



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

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2018; **CITIZENSHIP:** European Union – 28countries [EU28] and Extra-EU28 [EXT_EU28]; **ASYL_APP:** Asylum applicant [ASY_APP]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 08/04/2019

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]



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

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2010/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **REASON:** Refugee status [REF]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

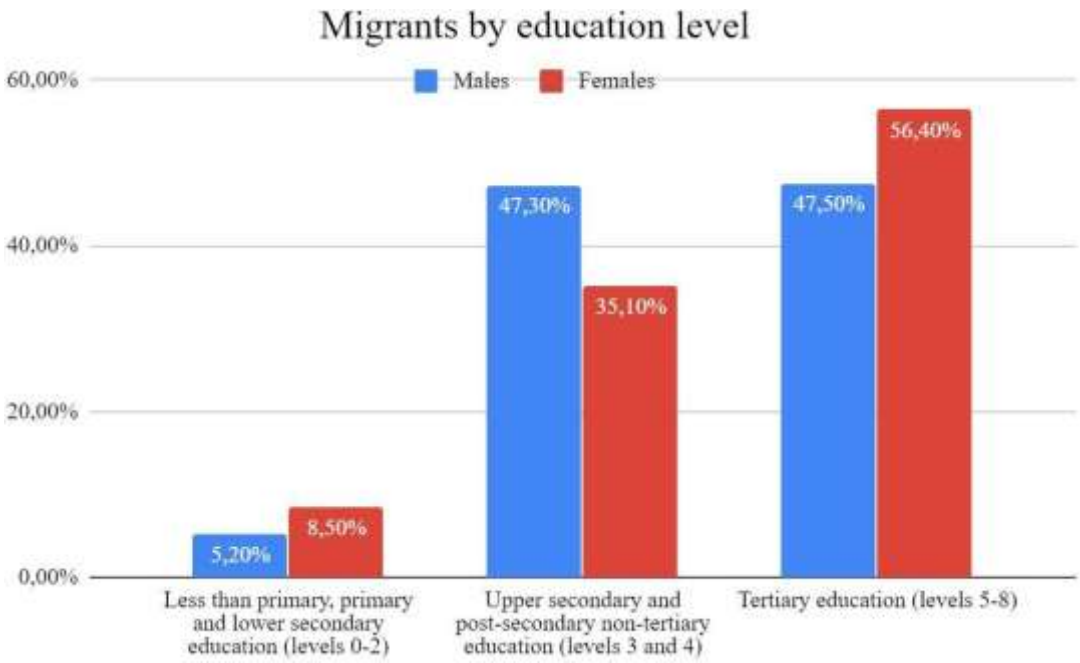
The label on the basis of which the graph above was obtained takes into consideration all valid refugee status in the given year, but the number of permits granted per year is way lower and obviously the number of positive first instance decision on applications is even lower. In 2012, 10.761 people applied for asylum in Poland, nevertheless Polish authorities granted very few refugee status and complementary protection (475 intotal according to EASO *Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the European Union 2012*). The majority of asylum seekers came from the Russian Federation, Georgia, Armenia, Kazahstan and Syria.

In 2018, 168 refugee status were granted out of over 4.000 applications, with a rejection rate of 85% (Head of the Office for Foreigners, weekly report on Poland).

3. Migration integration indicators

3.1. Migrants by education level

Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%) [edat_lfs_9911]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9911&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2017; **AGE:** from 15 to 74 [Y15-74]; **SEX:** Total, Males, Females; **CITIZEN:** Foreign country [FOR]; **UNIT:** Percentage [PC]; **Last Update:** 12/04/2019

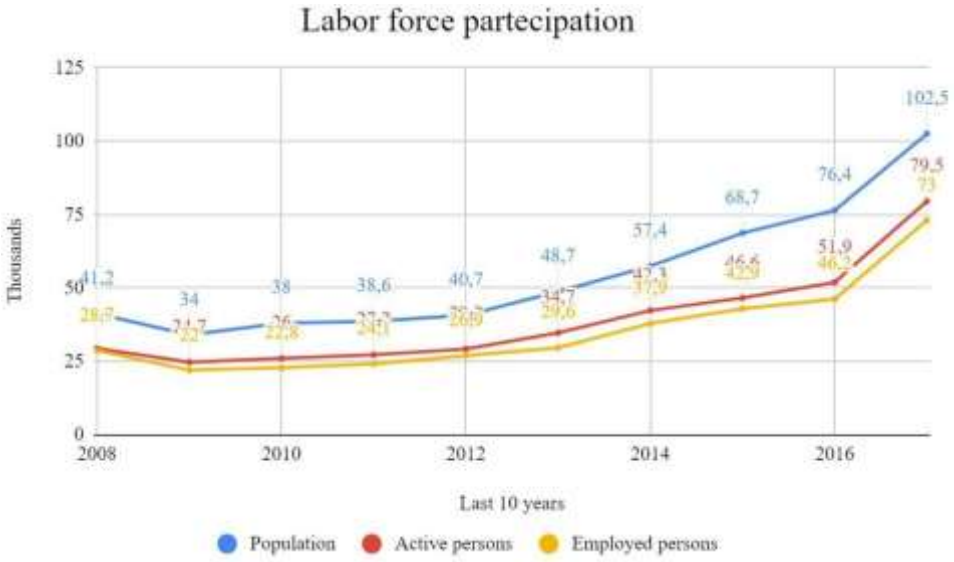
As we can see from the chart women are on average more educated than men, especially with regard to achieving a level of tertiary education. It is not an usual thing, but it could explain why in the last two years there are more unemployed men than women.

3.2. Labor force partecipation in the last 10 years

The difference between the number of active migrants and the number of employed migrants is minimal, 6.500 people, event if this difference, as we can see on the line chart below, is increasing proportionally year by year. Only the 8% of active migrants and the 22% of total migrants is unemployed. This is not an usual thing because migrants and young people are usually the most easily affected part of the population by unemployment.

This phenomenon could also explain why unemployment in Poland is now at an all-time low since the early 90s.

Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status (thousands) **[lfsa_pganws]**

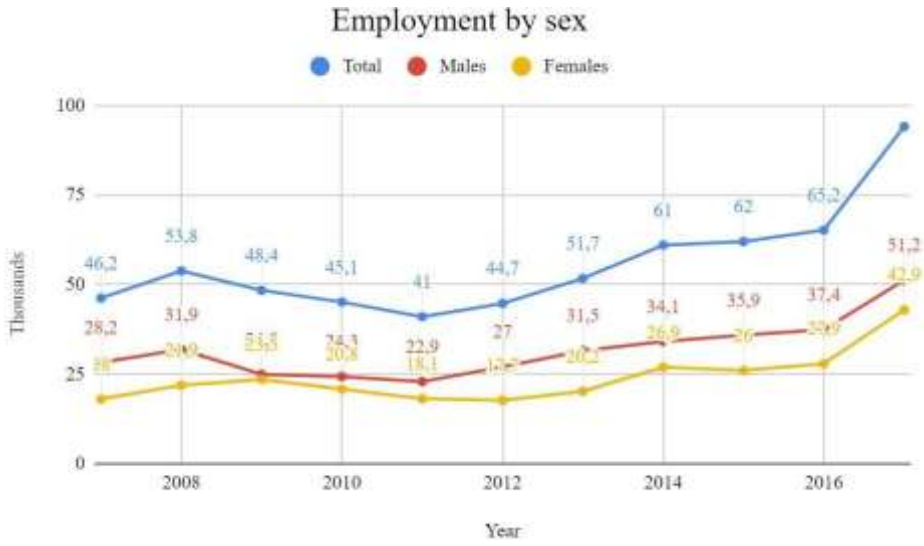


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pganws&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2008/2017; **AGE:** from 15 to 64 [Y15-64]; **SEX:** Total; **CITIZEN:** Foreign country [FOR]; **WSTATUS:** Population [POP], active persons [ACT] and Employed persons [EMP]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **Last Update:** 11/03/2019

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

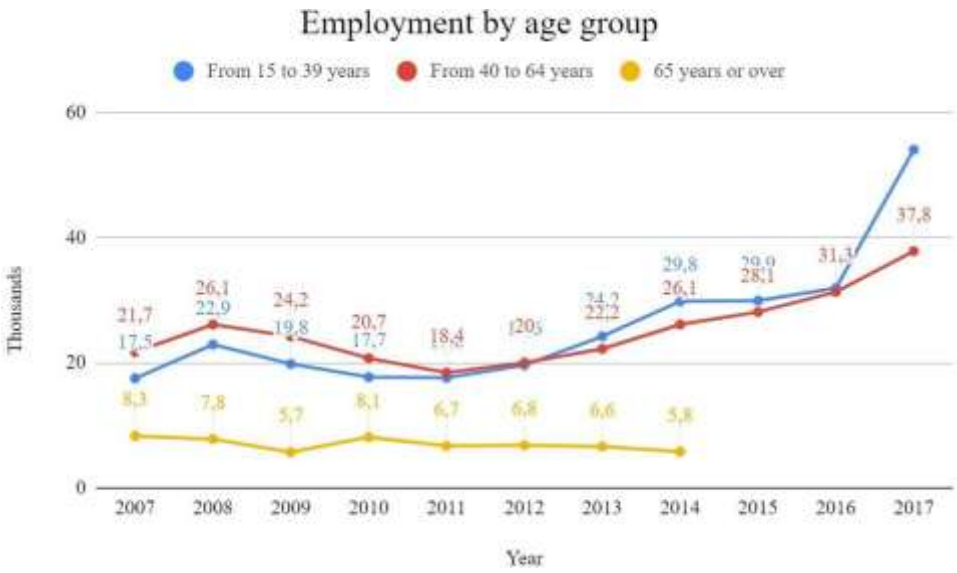
Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status **[lfsa_pgacws]**



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

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2007/2017; **SEX:** Total [T], Males [M] and Females [F]; **AGE:** From 15 to 74 [Y15-74]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **WSTATUS:** Employed persons [EMP]; **Last Update:** 24/04/2019

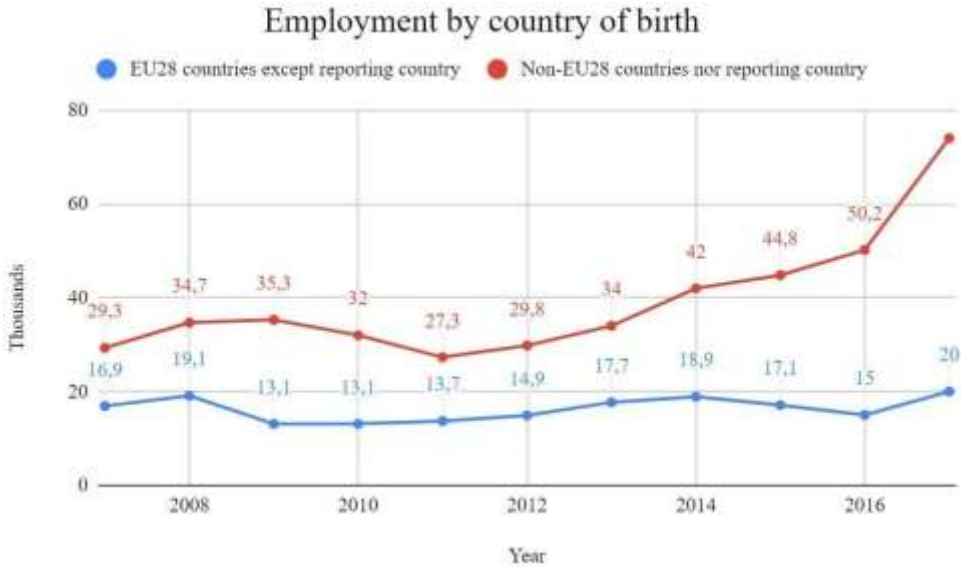
Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status **[lfsa_pgacws]**



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

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2007/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** From 15 to 39 [Y15-39], from 40 to 64 [Y40-64] and 65 years or over [Y_GE65]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **WSTATUS:** Employed persons [EMP]; **Last Update:** 24/04/2019

Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status **[lfsa_pgacws]**



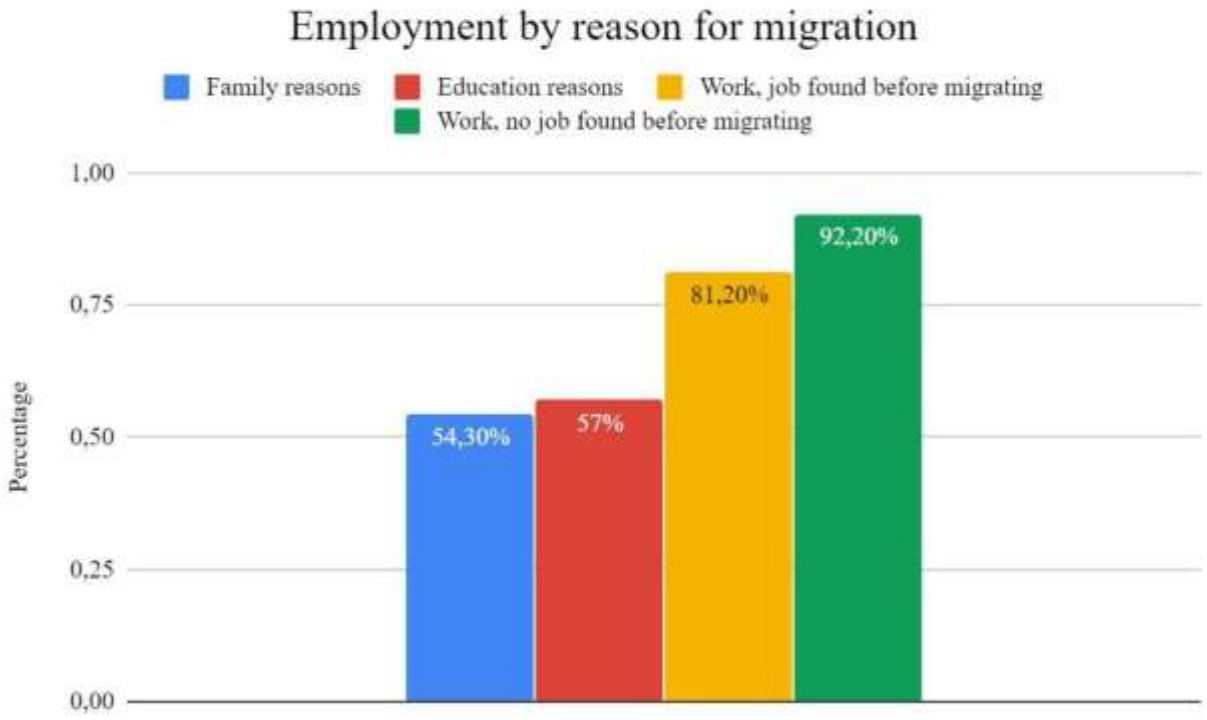
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgacws&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2007/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** From 15 to 74 [Y15-74]; **C_BIRTH:** EU28 countries except reporting country [EU28_FOR] and Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country [NEU28_FOR]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **WSTATUS:** Employed persons [EMP]; **Last Update:** 24/04/2019

Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfso_14l1empr]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfso_14l1empr&lang=en

GEO/REASON	Family reasons	Education reasor	Work, job found	Work, no job fou	International pro	Other	No response
Poland	54,30%	57%	81,20%	92,20%	:	:	:



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfso_14l1empr&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2014; **AGE:** From 15 to 64 [Y15-64]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **REASON:** Family reasons [FAM], Education reasons [EDUC], Work, job found before migrating [WRK_JOB], Work, no job found before migrating [WRK_NJOB], International protection or asylum [IPRO_ASY], Other [OTH] and No response [NRP]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **UNIT:** Percentage [PC]; **Last Update:** 28/03/2019

Data are available only for 2014.

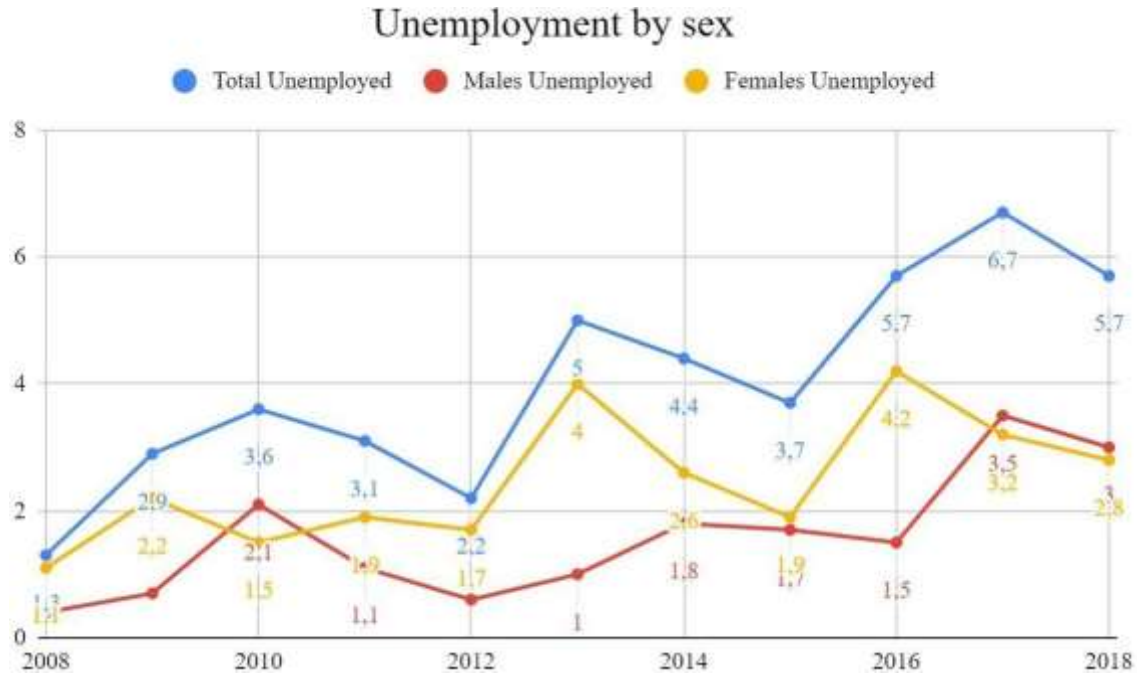
LFS ad-hoc modules on migrants (mii_lfso) section, the data on "reason for migration" (and other variables) for Poland and 11 other low-migration countries were not authorized, nor collected; as reported by *Migrants in Europe, 2011 Edition* [p. 9], this is likely due to relatively low magnitude of migration in these Member States; therefore in the survey *Percentage distribution of main reason for migration, by country of birth, sex and age (% of total migrants)* **[lfso_08cobr]** collected in 2008 on this particular variable, the Poland related data are not reported.

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

Searching data for unemployment with **[lfsa_pgacws]** label, if we select **WSTATUS:** Unemployed persons, there's no data available for Poland divided into sex or age group. So we decided to use the label **[lfst_r_lfu2gacu]**.

Data are available only from 2013 to 2017. The Unemployment by sex for the foreign population is not available for Poland so we have tried to derive the unemployment data divided by sex subtracting *Reporting country/Unemployed/by sex* to the *Total population/Unemployed/by sex.*

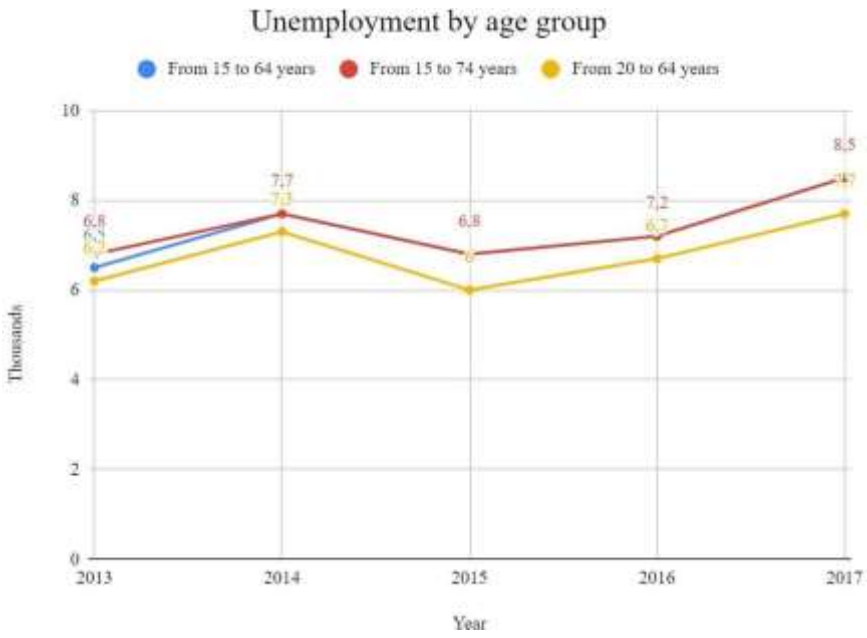
Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status (1 000) **[lfsa_pganws]**



Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2008/2018; **SEX:** Total [T], Males [M] and Females [F]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL], Reporting country [NAT] and Foreign country [FOR]; **AGE:** From 15 to 74 years [Y15-74]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **WSTATUS:** Unemployed [UNE]

From this chart we can notice that the unemployment trend by sex is not regular or predictable. Generally the number of females unemployed is higher, but in the last two years unemployed males are more than unemployed females. This may be happen because of the the higher level of schooling for migrants women.

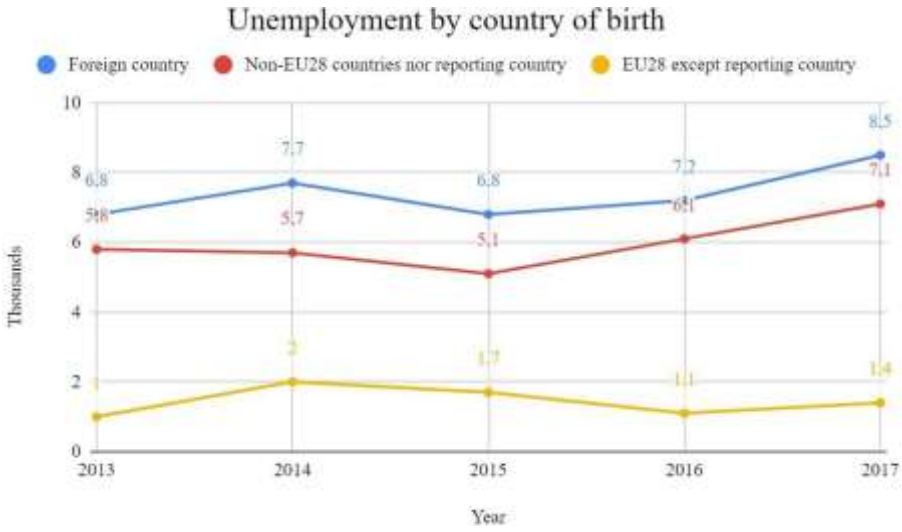
Unemployment by sex, age, country of birth and degree of urbanisation [lfst_r_lfu2gacu]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu2gacu&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2013/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** From 15 to 64 years [Y15-64], From 15 to 74 years [Y15-74] and From 20 to 64 years [Y20-64]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **DEG_URB:** Total [TOTAL]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **Last Update:** 24/04/2019

Unemployment by sex, age, country of birth and degree of urbanisation [lfst_r_lfu2gacu]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu2gacu&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2013/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** From 15 to 74 years [Y15-74]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR], EU28 countries except reporting country [EU28_FOR] and Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country [NEU28_FOR]; **DEG_URB:** Total [TOTAL]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **Last Update:** 24/04/2019

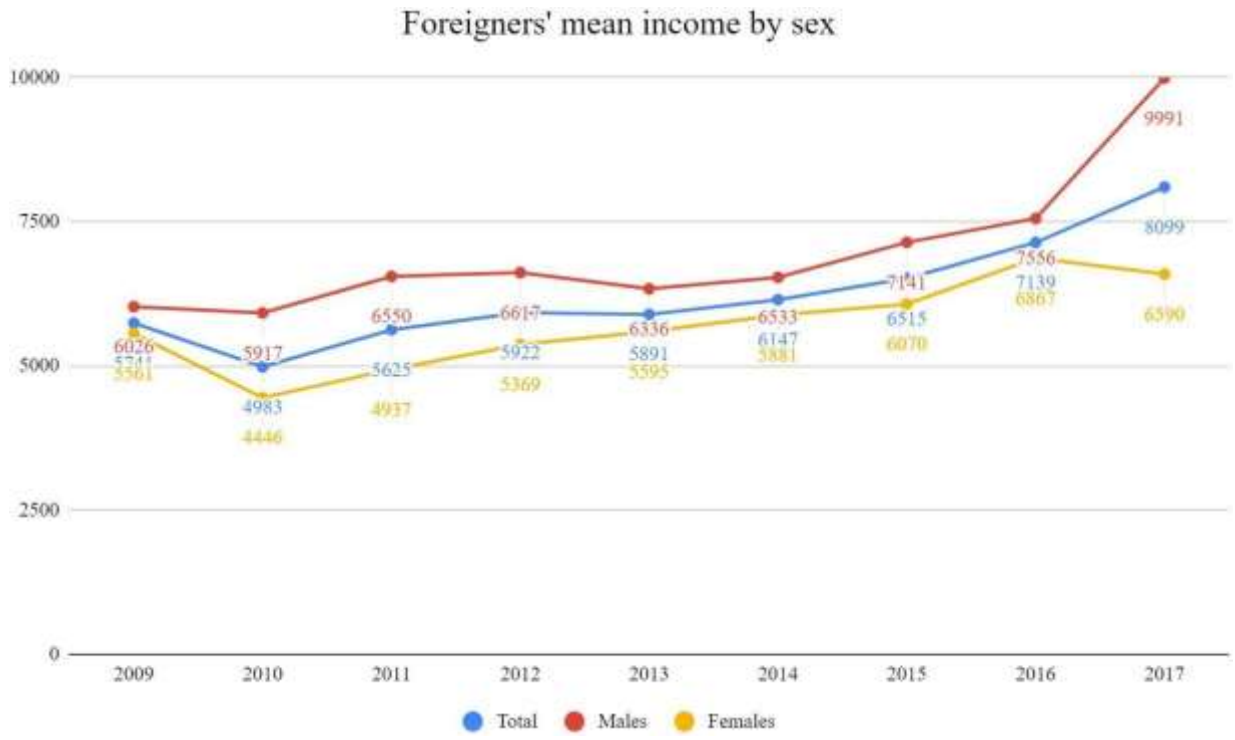
Other highly empowering data, such as the *Obstacles to getting a suitable job by migration status, labor status and citizenship (%)* section **[lfso_14ociti]** data, that allows the identification of the main barriers encountered by migrants in finding a suitable job (lack of language skills, lack of recognition of qualification, citizenship of residence permi, origin, religion or social background) are classified as confidential and are not available.

Data for unemployment in Poland were mostly unavailable so the chart for unemployment by sex and by reason are missing.

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

Income distribution

Mean and median income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over [ilc_di16]

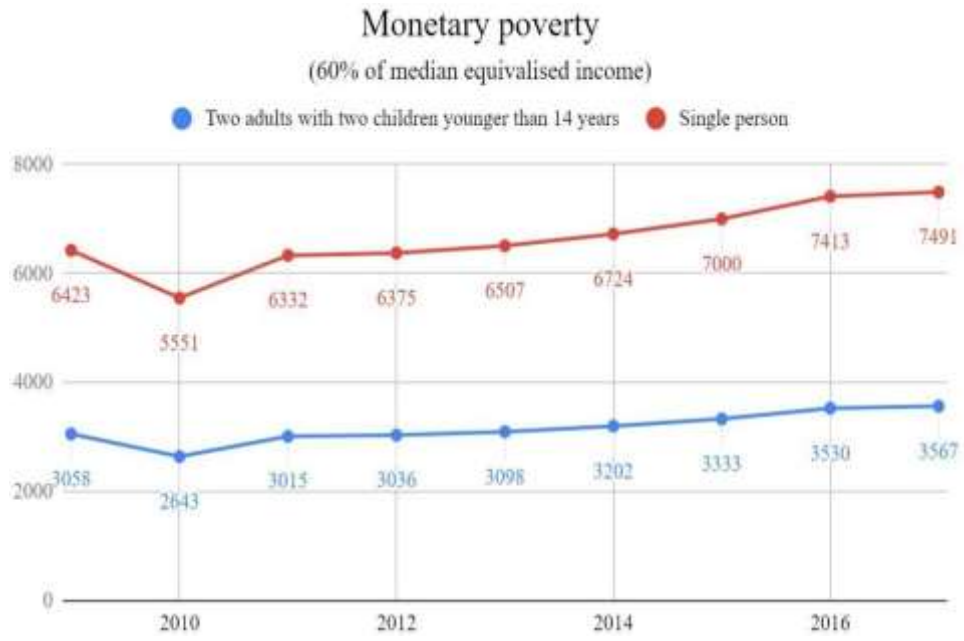


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_di16&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **AGE:** 18 years or over [Y_GE18]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **INDIC_IL:** Median equivalised net income [MED_E]; **SEX:** Total, males, females [T, M, F]; **UNIT:** Euro [EUR]; **Last update:** 10/04/2019

Monetary poverty

At-risk-of-poverty thresholds - EU-SILC survey **[ilc_li01]**



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

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **HHTYP:** Single person [A1] and Two adults with two children younger than 14 years [A2_2CH_LT14]; **INDIC_IL:** At risk of poverty threshold (60% of median equivalised income) [LI_C_MD60]**; Last Update:** 10/04/2019

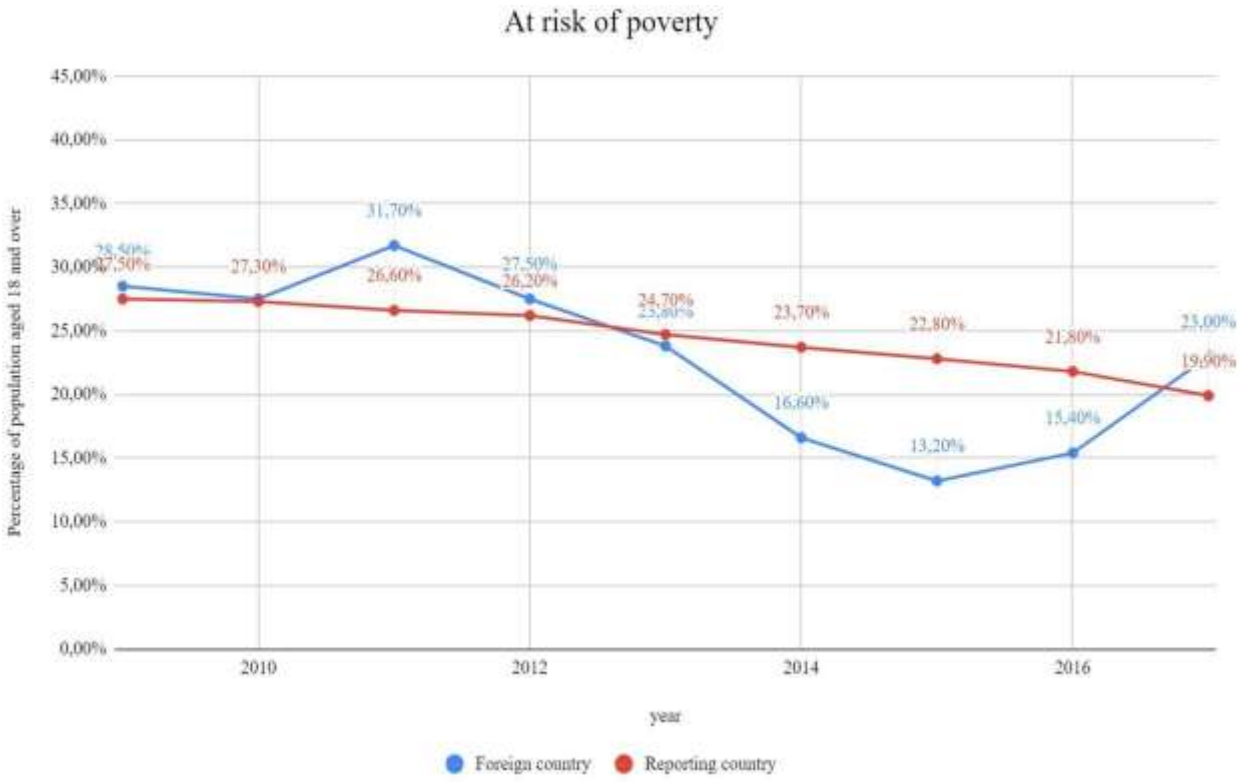
The collection "Income distribution and monetary poverty" houses collections of indicators relating to poverty risk, poverty risk of working individuals as well as the distribution of income.

Risk of poverty

The collection "People at risk of poverty or social exclusion" houses main indicator on risk of poverty or social inclusion included in the Europe 2020 strategy as well as the intersections between sub-populations of all Europe 2020 indicators on poverty and social exclusion.

The graph above show us a percentage of migrant people-blue line and native people-red line that are at risk of poverty. As we can see from the graph below the risk of poverty of native people is decreasing year per year, instead the risk of poverty of migrants from foreign country is incostant and variable.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) [ilc_peps06]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupDownloads.do

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL];**AGE:** 18 years or over [Y_GE18]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR] and reporting country [NAT]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **Last update:** 10/04/2019

Talking about migration policy we could try to explain the inconstance of the risk of poverty of migrants from foreign country. Poland is a country of emigration and immigration is considered mainly in the case of migration for work. In the years 2013/2016, where there's more native population than foreign population at risk of poverty, maybe there was a majority of high-skilled migrants who have not suffered the risk of poverty by finding gainful employment.

Conclusion

For most of the 20th century, Poland was a sending country of both refugees and immigrants. After 1989 Poland became a more appealing destination following its liberalization and a transition towards capitalistic and democratic society.

UNHCR opened an office in Poland in 1992, following Poland's accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. Among others, Poland became one of the destinations of refugees from former Soviet Union (in particular, Chechnya), Yugoslavia and Afghanistan. The number of refugees coming to Poland was still insignificant compared to that coming to Western European countries. That number roughly doubled by late 1990s, and Polish government passed new laws as part of preparation for Poland's accession to the European Union. By early 2000s the number of people applying for refugee and asylum in Poland rose to 7,000. From 2010 the number has been oscillating at around 6–7.000 to 15.000 in 2013 [*Operations in Poland*, Office of the UNHCR, 2017]. Immigrants from outside the European Union generally do not view Poland as an attractive destination because the Polish economy did not need large numbers of new workers until its own people began leaving.

In fact, many migrants from Eastern Europe and Asia still consider Poland a transit country or a gateway to the West, usually crossing the eastern Polish border from Ukraine or Belarus. Moreover, the government has made immigration to Poland difficult, largely to meet the requirements for EU accession and for the Schengen zone, furthermore it has limited the granting of international protection by contracting its asylum system after the attacks occured in Brussels in March 2016 - immediately after the "asylum crisis" began in earnest in mid-2015 - demonstrating kind of aversion to accepting a share of humanitarian arrivals. Poland is also very restrictive on the policy of granting residence, showing an extremely low number of non national resident in the country, the share of them in the resident population in 2018 is one of the lowest of all EU contries, with 1 % of the population in Poland (0.6 %). (Share of non-nationals in the resident population, 1 January 2018 (%) Source: Eurostat **[migr_pop1ctz]**).

Poland's number of migrants from foreign countries tends to be higher until 2017, when it comes to be almost equal to those from EU28.

After the global economic crisis of 2008 became visible in world economies, there was a slowdown in Poland too; however, it is the only member of the European Union that has not fallen into a recession and that has continued to grow economically in the last 10 years.

We can identify several peculiarities as a remarkably high HDI index (33), driven - among others - by a high education index, which appears coherently accompanied by a low youth unemployment rate.

Considering also that the largest group among long-term emigrants in 2008 was young workers, nearly 1 million Poles between ages 20 and 29 left the country that year (according to central statistical office), showing both the high mobility of this generation and the lack of early-career opportunities. By the way this void has created a dynamism in the labor market and we can likely link this factor as another one influencing such a low youth unemployment rate. According to the data we examined, only the 8% of active migrants and the 22% of total migrants is unemployed.

Another tangible feature we'd like to highlight concerns data relating to migrant women in Poland, it seems interesting to us nothing that the total number of international female migrants - born in a foreign country - residing in Poland in 2018 (2.1) is unusually high, comparing to males, their stock number in the last 10 years appears always higher than males one (2.3).

Other characteristics related to the female sex which have aroused our attention are: the higher education level of women, on average more than men and also consisting in a higher level of tertiary education and finally a low unemployment rate among foreign country women which stands stable in the years examined between 2007 and 2017.

Sitography

- *Human development indices and indicators,* UNDP, 2018 Statistical Update

http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

- *Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the European Union 2012,*

EASO https://www.easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/EASO_AnnualReport

%202012.pdf

- *Migrants in Europe: a statistical portrait of the first and second generation*, Eurostat, European Commission, 2011 Edition

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/5727749/KS-31-10-539-EN.PDF/bcf27a60-7016-4fec-98c5-e8488491ebbd

- *Migration and migrant population statistics*, Eurostat

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-

explained/index.php/

Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Mediterranean Basin

Migration in Europe
MigrEU Jean Monnet Module
Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Migration in Cyprus

Alessandra Baio
Francesco Bruno
Sofia Maldarizzi
Ivana Ristovska
Giovanni Luca Zaccagnino

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

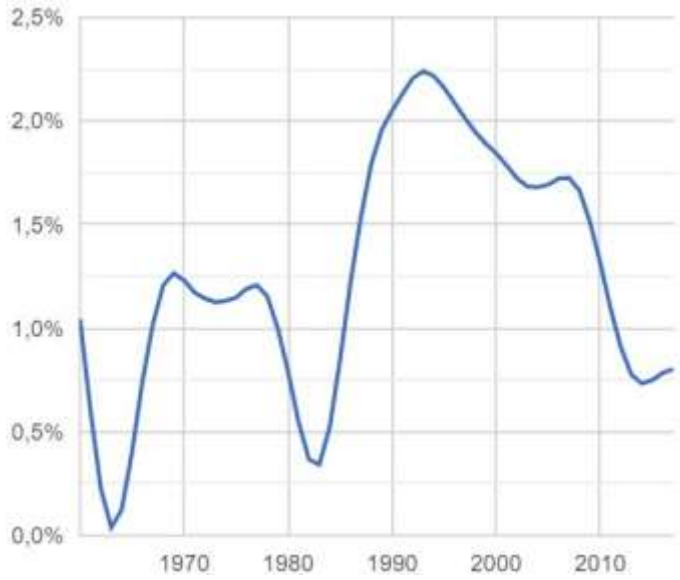
1.1 Total population last year

	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: (birth rate + immigration) - (death rate + emigration).[2] We have only the percentage of 2017.

1.3 GNP per capita last year

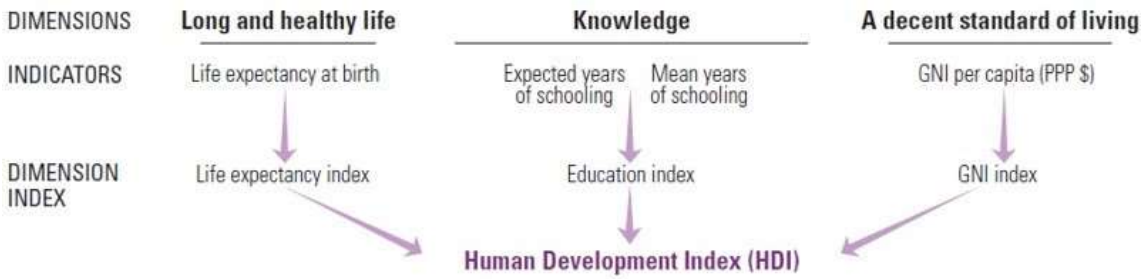
The Gross National Product (GNP) is an estimate of the total value of all the final products and services turned out in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents.[3]

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? UNDP[4] (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):

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

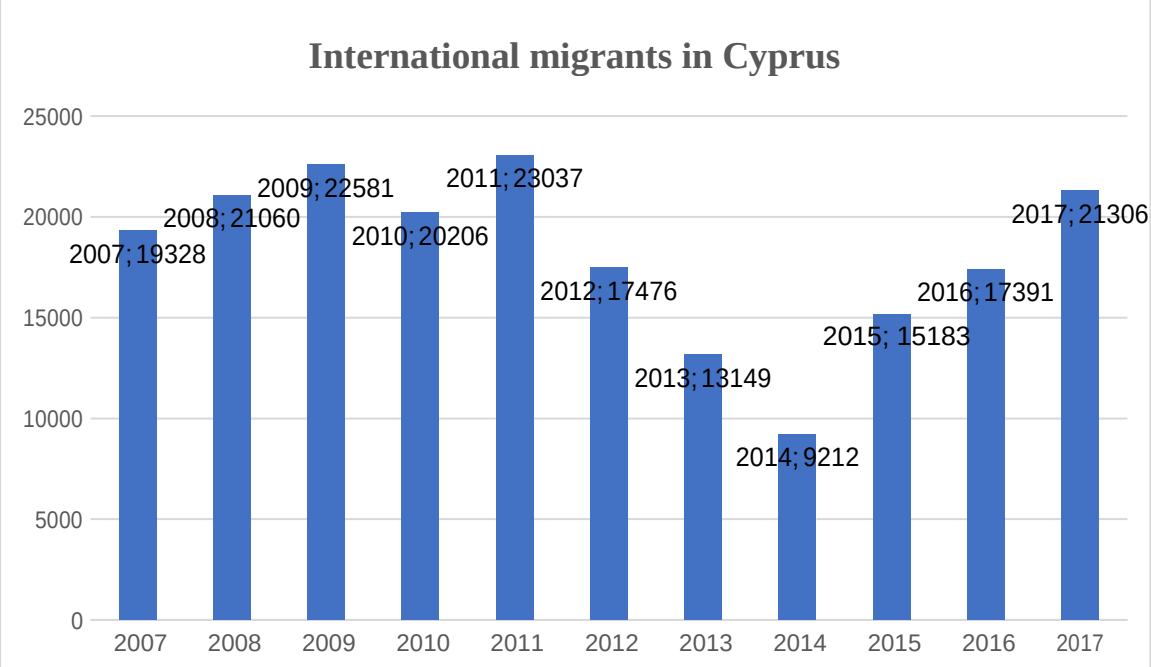
Population projections provide a possible scenario of population development. It is calculated including population on 1st January, all groups of ages, total gender group, and considering all type of projections – lower fertility, lower mortality, higher migration, lower migration and no migration (Table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

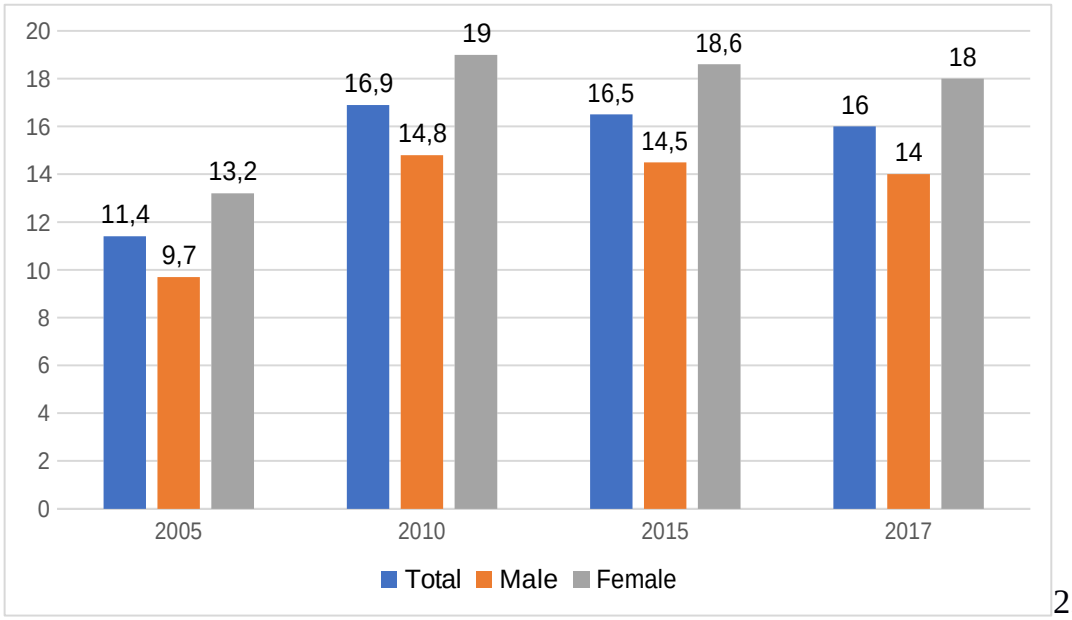
2.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the country



Graph 2.1: Data comes from Eurostat database[5]. 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 residence[6].

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

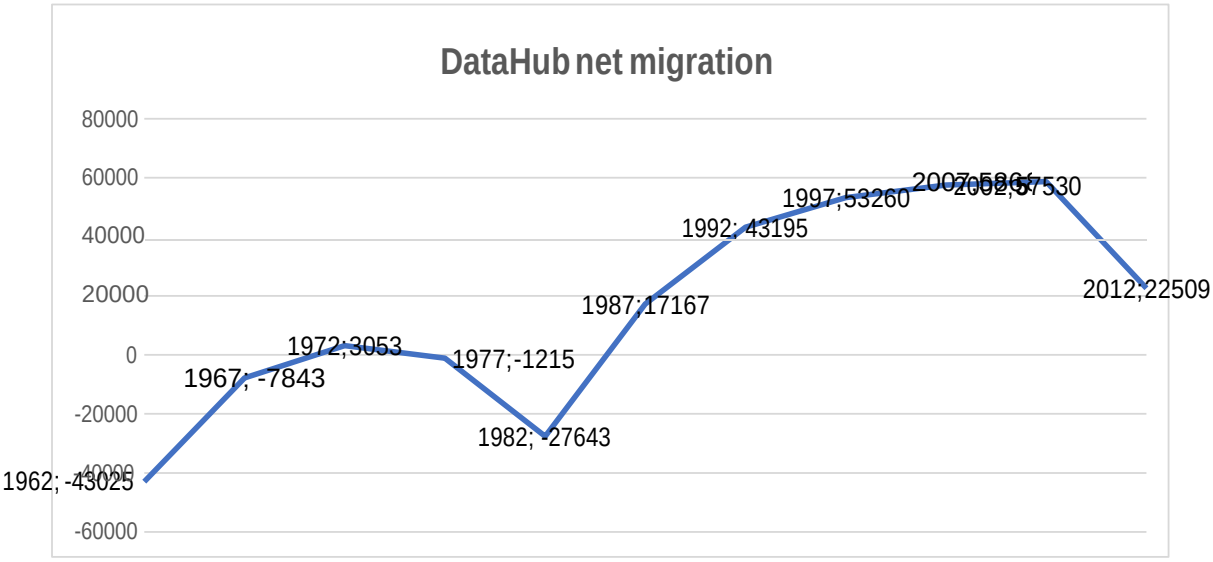
Table 2.7
Source:
Label: [migr_resfirst]
2018 data are not available. We use the first permits of residence by reason to explain the reason for migration.

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):

7



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.

8 (p. 17)

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 25.200[9]. 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 Service[12], 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)	ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΙΚΗ 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: [lfsa_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: [lfsa_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	Άντρες 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 [r]	**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 γεννητικότητας Birth rate	Συνολικό ποσοστό γονιμότητας Total fertility rate	Ποσοστό θνησιμότητας Death rate	Αναλογία γεννήσεων προς θανάτους Birth-death ratio	Ποσοστό φυσικής αύξησεως Natural increase rate	Ποσοστό καθαρής μετανάστευσης Net migration rate	Ποσοστό βρεφικής θνησιμότητας Infant mortality rate	Ποσοστό γαμηλιότητας [1] Marriage rate [1]	Ποσοστό διαζευκτικότητας Divorce rate	Ποσοστό ηλικιωμένων προς παιδιά Aged to child ratio %	Ποσοστό εξάρτησης Age dependency ratio %
1974		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		7.7	0.32	...	...
1985	1.2	19.5	2.38	8.5	2.3	11.0	0.4	12	10.5	0.48	42	58
1986	1.2	19.5	2.40	8.4	2.3	11.1	0.3		9.5	0.50	41	58
1987	1.0	18.7	2.32	8.9	2.1	9.8	0.5		10.8	0.59	41	58
1988	1.1	19.2	2.41	8.8	2.2	10.4	0.5		7.0	0.56	41	59
1989	1.8	18.1	2.37	8.5	2.1	9.6	8.0	11	9.9	0.59	42	58
1990	2.5	18.3	2.42	8.4	2.2	9.9	15.0		9.7	0.60	42	58
1991	2.7	17.6	2.33	8.5	2.1	9.1	17.7		10.5	0.51	43	58
1992	2.7	18.6	2.49	8.5	2.2	10.1	16.4	10.0	8.1	0.71	44	57
1993	2.2	16.8	2.24	7.7	2.2	9.1	12.8	8.6	9.7	0.81	44	57
1994	2.0	16.2	2.17	7.7	2.1	8.5	11.0	8.6	9.7	0.87	44	56
1995	1.7	15.2	2.03	7.6	2.0	7.6	9.2	8.5	10.3	1.16	45	55
1996	1.5	14.6	1.96	7.5	1.9	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.7	1.10	46	55
1997	1.3	13.8	1.87	7.7	1.8	6.1	7.2	8.0	10.7	1.27	47	54
1998	1.1	13.1	1.76	8.0	1.6	5.1	6.2	7.0	11.4	1.26	48	53
1999	1.1	12.4	1.67	7.4	1.7	5.0	6.1	6.0	13.2	1.74	49	52
2000	1.0	12.2	1.64	7.7	1.6	4.5	5.7	5.6	13.4	1.70	51	51
2001	1.1	11.6	1.57	6.9	1.7	4.7	6.6	4.9	15.1	1.71	54	50
2002	1.2	11.1	1.49	7.3	1.5	3.8	7.7	4.7	14.5	1.86	56	49
2003	1.3	11.3	1.51	7.2	1.6	4.1	8.8	4.1	7.7	2.05	58	48
2004	1.4	11.4	1.52	7.2	1.6	4.2	9.7	3.5	7.4	2.22	61	47
2005	1.5	11.2	1.48	7.3	1.5	3.9	11.0	4.6	8.0	2.05	63	46
2006	1.9	11.6	1.52	6.8	1.7	4.8	13.7	3.1	7.0	2.34	66	45
2007	2.4	11.2	1.44	7.0	1.6	4.2	19.9	3.1	8.3	2.15	68	44
2008	2.6	11.7	1.48	6.6	1.8	5.1	21.1	3.5	7.8	2.09	71	43
2009	2.8	11.9	1.48	6.4	1.9	5.5	22.0	3.3	7.8	2.15	73	42
2010	2.5	11.8	1.44	6.2	1.9	5.6	19.2	3.2	7.3	2.33	75	42
2011	2.6	11.3	1.35	6.5	1.7	4.8	21.4	3.1	7.3	2.28	78	42
2012	0.5	11.8	1.39	6.6	1.8	5.2	-0.7	3.5	6.7	2.36	81	42
2013	-0.9	10.8	1.30	6.0	1.8	4.8	-14.0	1.6	6.4	2.15	85	43
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	89	45
2015	0.2	10.9	1.32	6.9	1.6	4.0	-2.4	2.7	7.2	2.14	92	46
2016	0.8	11.1	1.37	6.4	1.7	4.7	2.9	2.6	7.5	2.29	96	47
2017	1.1	10.7	1.32	7.0	1.5	3.7	7.2	1.3	6.8	2.25	98	47

Σημ.: 1. Από το 2003 το ποσοστό γαμηλιότητας 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.

ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ ΙΙ. 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	Γεννήσεις Live Births	Θάνατοι Deaths	Φυσική Αύξηση Natural Inrease	Καθαρή Μετανάστευση Net Migration	Αύξηση Increase	Γεννήσεις Live Births	Θάνατοι Deaths	Φυσική Αύξηση Natural Inrease	Καθαρή Μετανάστευση Net Migration	Αύξηση Increase
	Αριθμός - Number (1.000)						Ποσοστά ανά 1.000 κατοίκους - Rates per 1.000 population				
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).

Migration in Europe
MigrEU Jean Monnet Module
Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Migration in Greece

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Giorgia Durantini
Matteo Merletti

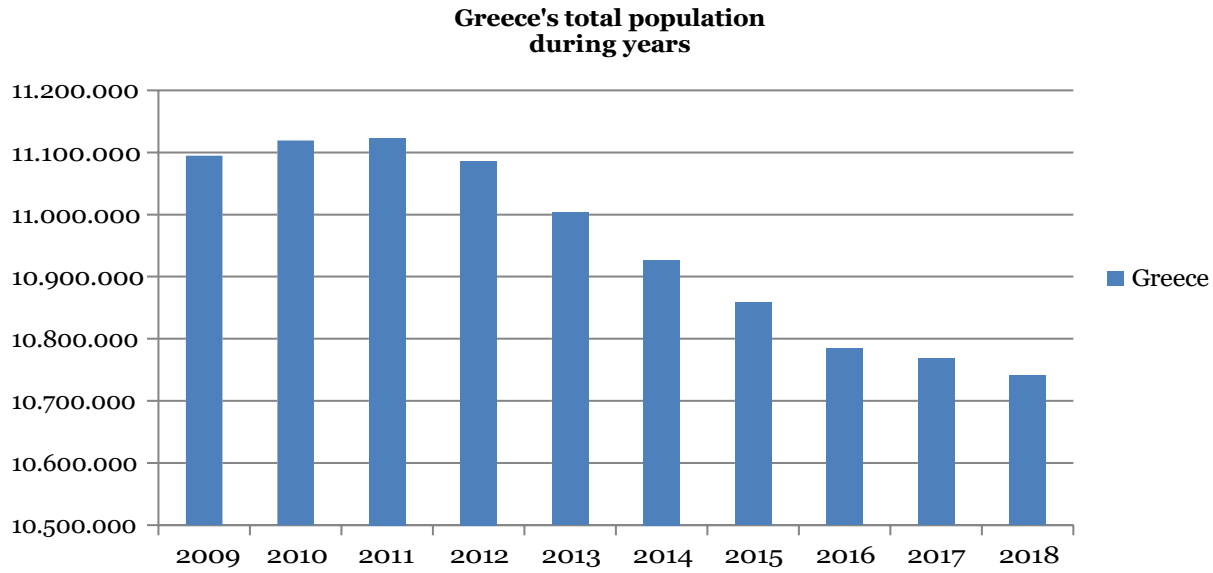
Introduction

Greece is one of the southern European countries in which most of migrants arrive from the eastern Mediterranean area. Thanks to its geographical position, the country has always had an important role regarding the migration issue. In 1981 Greece became a member state of the EEC starting to strengthen the cooperation with its neighbours in order to manage migration. However the natality rate of the country is declining, Greece population is growing, like the rest of the EU population, thanks to the net migration rate.
Migration flows to the country have already begun in the 1990s thanks to the fall of the communist block and the continuous increase in GDP per capita. Since 2000s the migration flow from Asian and Middle Eastern countries started to rise for asylum application. This trend has been stronger since 2011-2012 because of humanitarian crisis linked to Arab uprising and the Syrian conflict. The 2001 census registered 797,091(7,3% of the total population) “regular foreigners” among a total population of 10,166,929.

In 1986, legal and unauthorized immigrants were approximately 90,000 and one third of them were from European Union countries.
The 1991 Census registered 167,000 "foreigners" among a total population of 10,259,900.
Furthermore, the rapid economic changes that occurred after the 1981 and the improved living standards and higher levels of education as well as the family-based economy have renewed the labour market.
2004/38 EC about the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the EU and EEA member states, integrated into the National Law on June 2007, was implemented by the adoption of the Schengen Visa rules.
The EU-Turkey Declaration, signed in March 2016 and establishing a new system to manage Third Countries National migrants led to massive increasing of via sea arrivals in Greece.

1. Background information

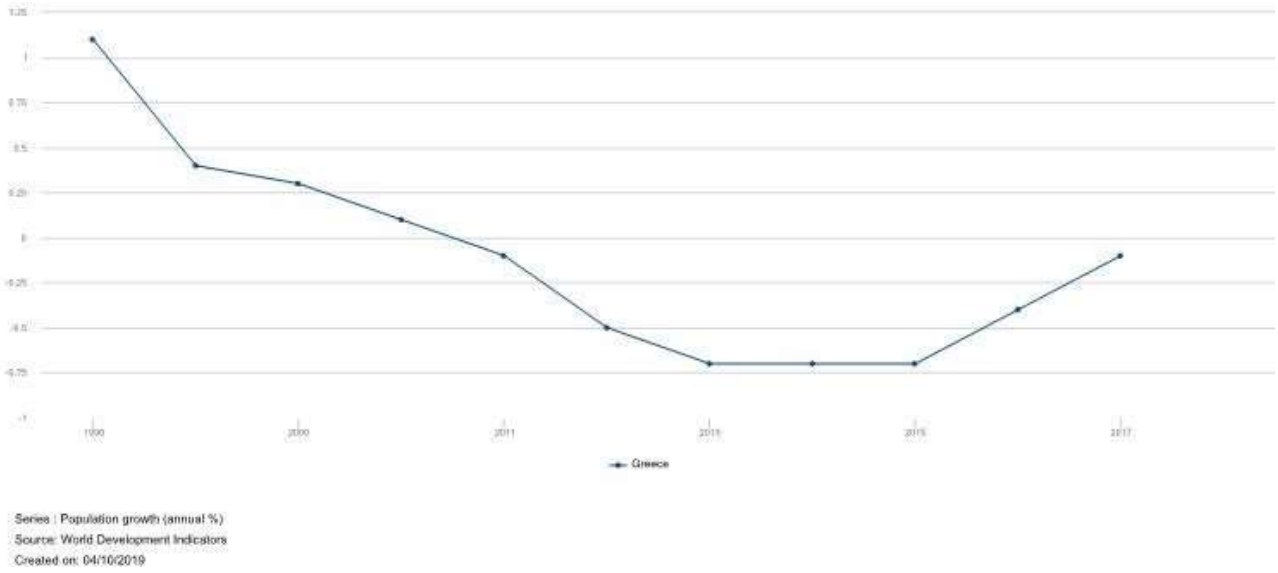
1.1 Total population last year



Source: Eurostat, Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level [demo_gind]

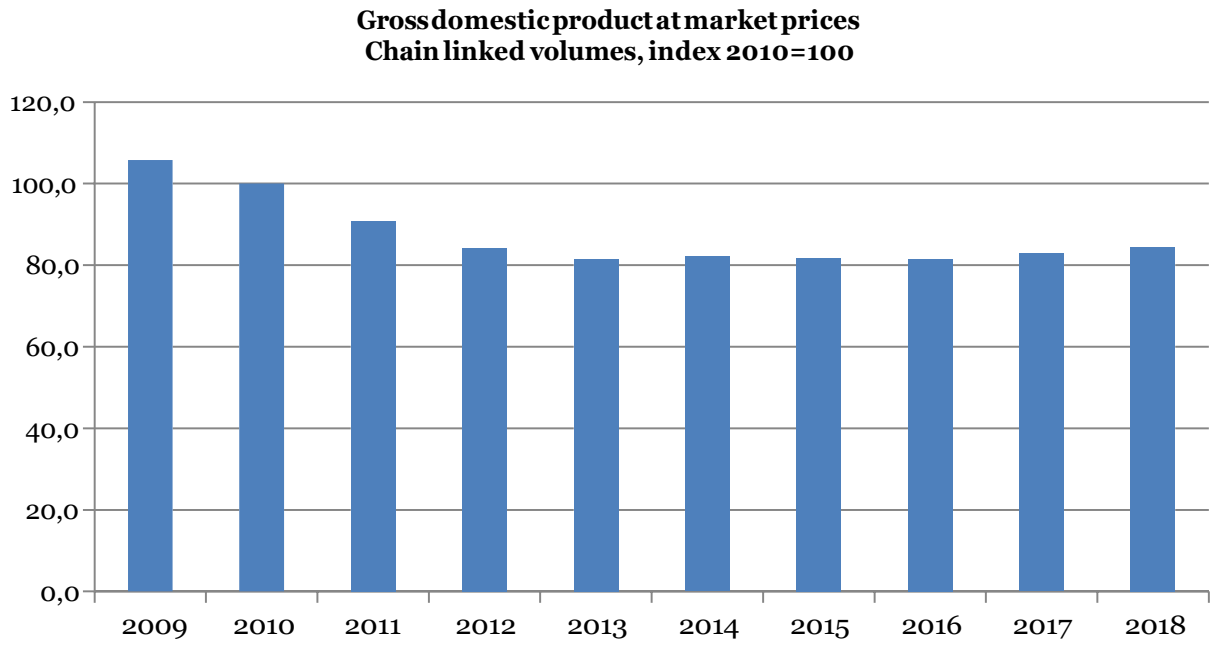
The number of persons having their usual residence in a country on 1 January of the respective year. When usually resident population is not available, countries may report legal or registered residents.
Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level

1.2 Population growth (annual % last year)



Source: World development Indicators, Greece, Population growth (annual %)

1.3 GDP per capita last year

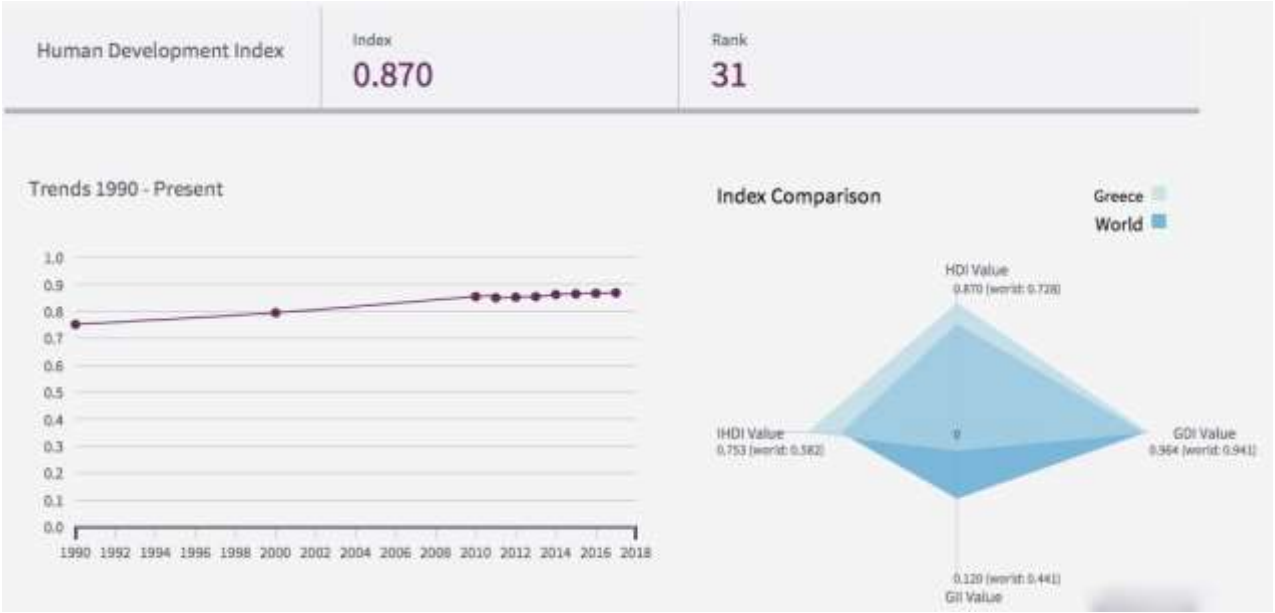


Source: Eurostat, GDP and main components (output, expenditure and income) [nama_10_gdp]

GDP (gross domestic product) is an indicator for a nation's economic situation. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries, and calculations on a per head basis allows for the comparison of economies significantly different in absolute size.

1.4 Human Development Index Ranking last year (1 = High - 188 = Low)[1]

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy. Knowledge level is measured by mean years of education among the adult population, which is the average number of years of education received in a life-time by people aged 25 years and older; and access to learning and knowledge by expected years of schooling for children of school-entry age, which is the total number of years of schooling a child of school-entry age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates stay the same throughout the child's life.
Standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant 2011 international dollars converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion rates.



Source: UN Development Programme, Human Development Reports, Greece, Human development indicators, Human Development Index

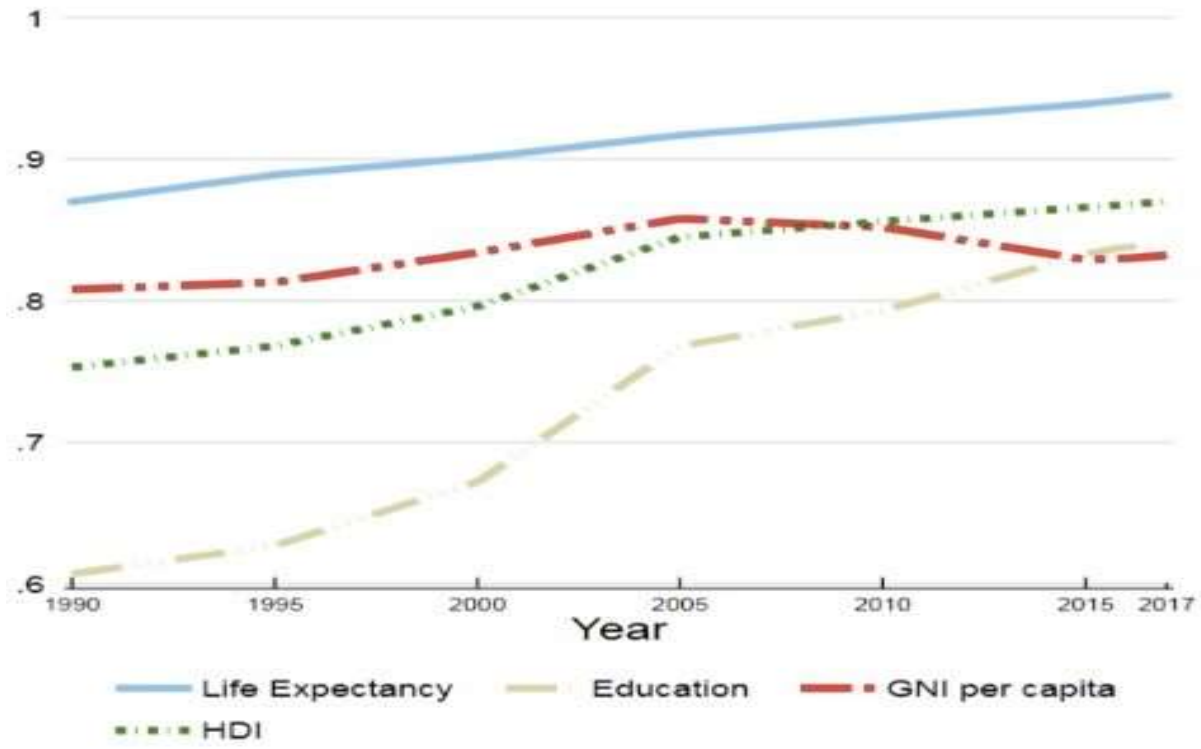
Greece's HDI value for 2017 is 0.870— which put the country in the very high human development category—positioning it at 31 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2017, Greece's HDI value increased from 0.753 to 0.870, an increase of 15.5 percent. The

1 http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GRC#

table reviews Greece's progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1990 and 2017, Greece's life expectancy at birth increased by 4.8 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.9 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.9 years. Greece's GNI per capita increased by about 16.9 percent between 1990 and 2017.

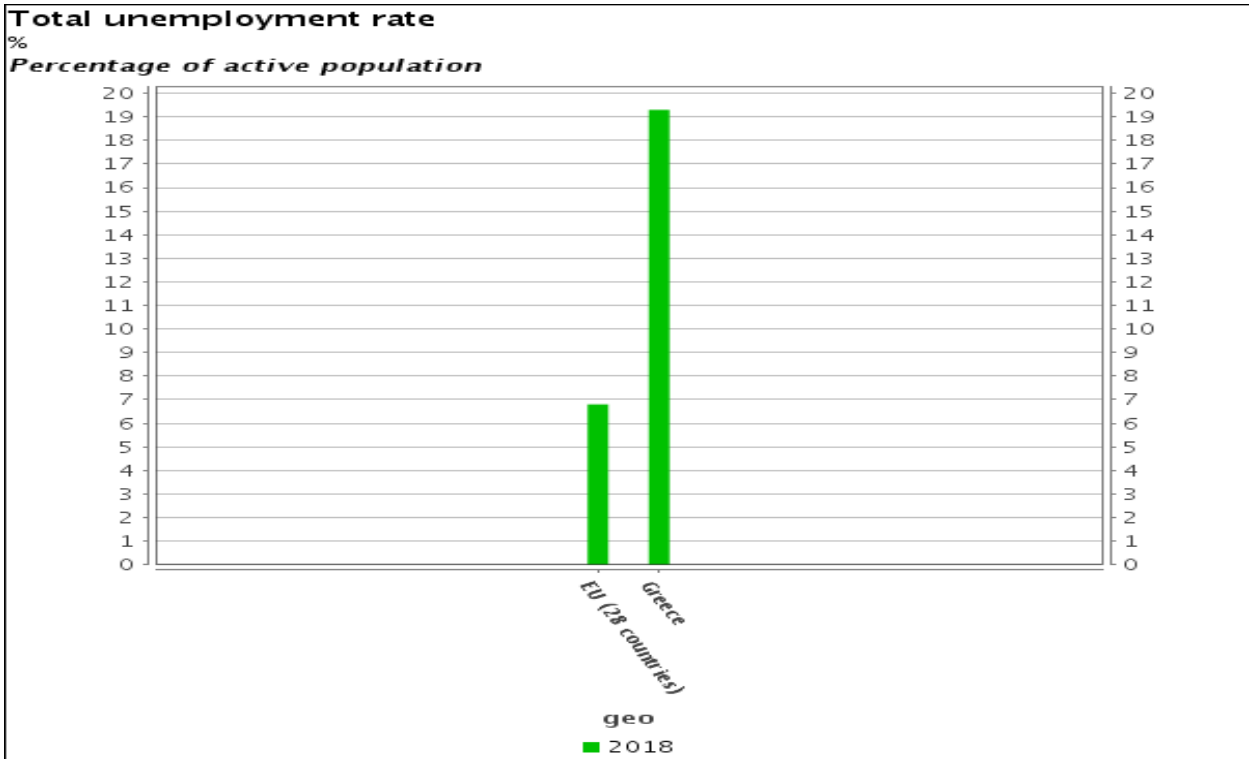
	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (2011 PPP$)	HDI value
1990	76.6	12.4	7.9	21,080	0.753
1995	77.8	12.7	8.2	21,752	0.768
2000	78.6	13.9	8.6	24,924	0.796
2005	79.6	15.9	9.8	29,203	0.845
2010	80.3	16.2	10.3	28,134	0.856
2015	81.0	17.3	10.6	24,251	0.866
2016	81.2	17.3	10.8	24,284	0.868
2017	81.4	17.3	10.8	24,648	0.870

Source: UN Development Programme, Human Development Reports, Greece, Human development indicators, Greece's HDI trends based on consistent time series data and new goalposts



Source: UN Development Programme, Human Development Reports, Greece, Human development indicators, Trends in Greece's HDI component indices 1990-2017

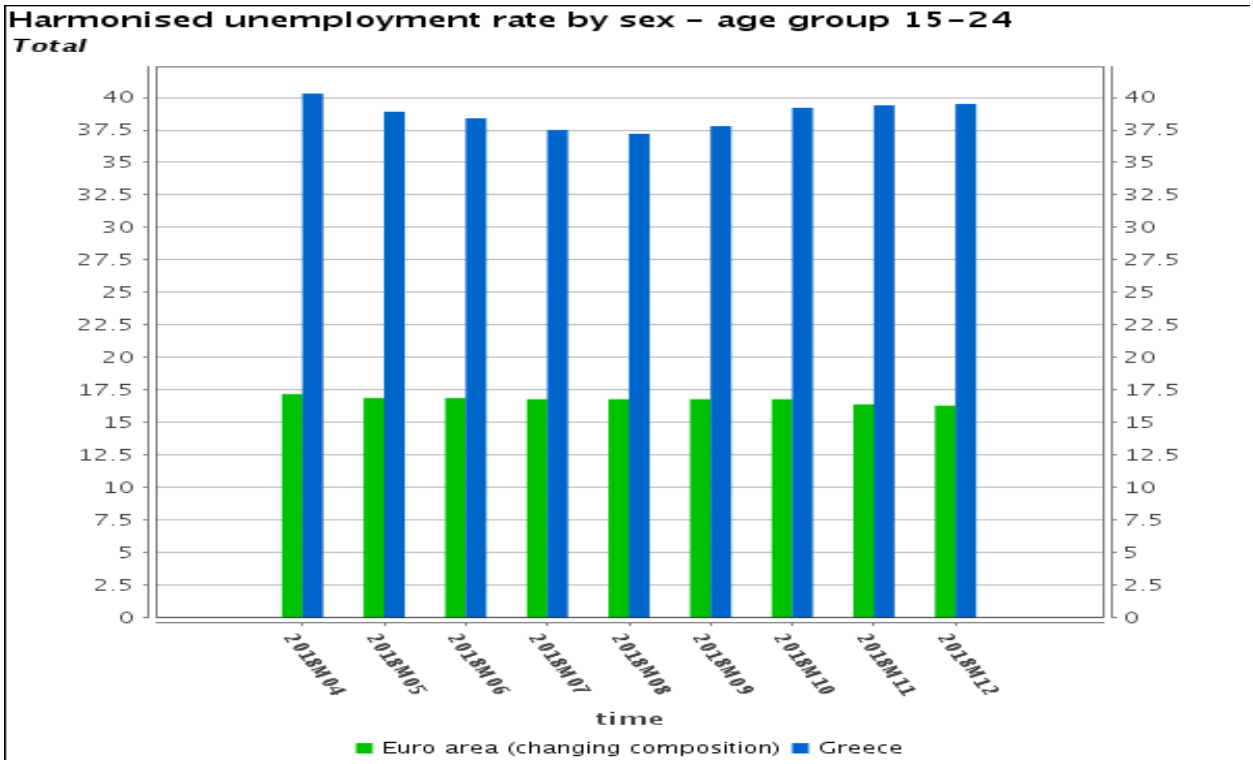
1.5 Unemployment rate of total population last year



Source: Eurostat, Total unemployment rate [tps00203]

Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were: a. without work during the reference week, b. currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, c. actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of, at most, three months. This table does not only show unemployment rates but also unemployed in 1000 and as % of the total population.

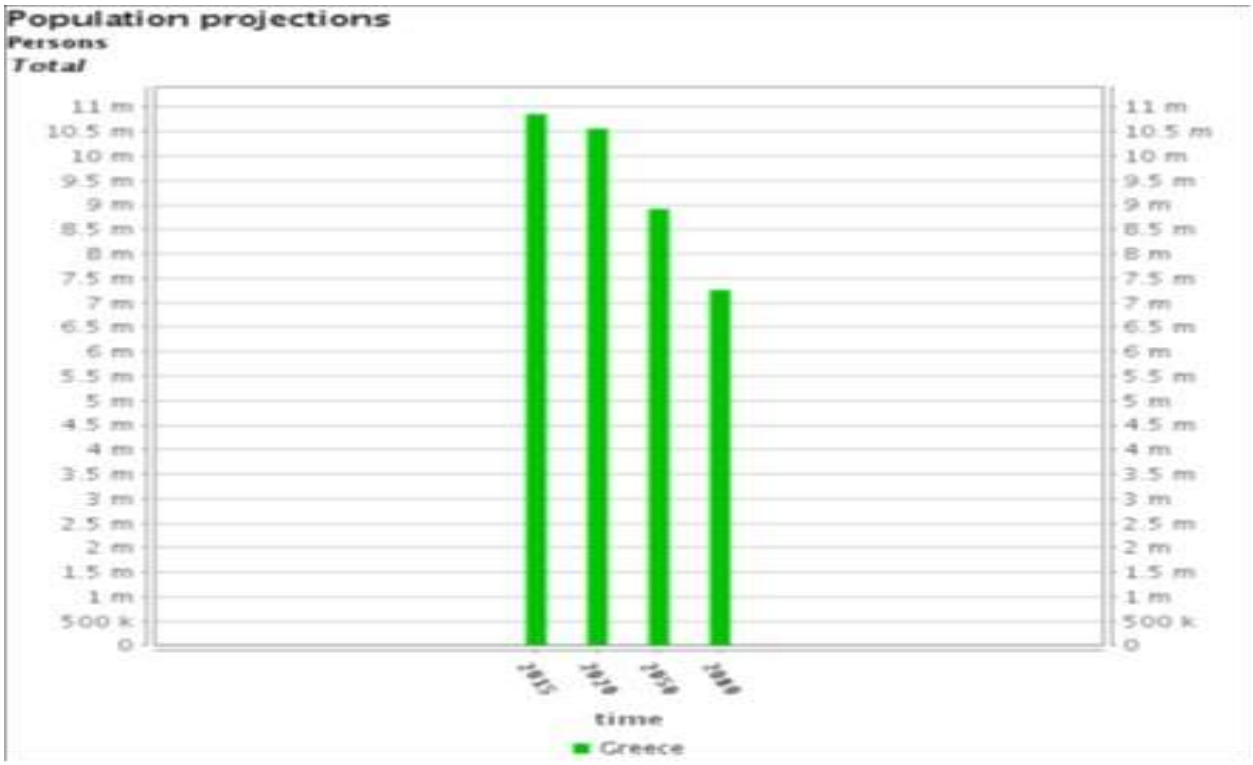
1.6 Youth unemployment last year



Source: Eurostat, Harmonised unemployment by sex - age group 15-24 [teilm021]

The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force based on International Labour Office (ILO) definition, which here refers to the total number of employed and unemployed persons aged 15 to 24. Unemployed persons comprise here persons aged 15 to 24 who: - are without work; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - and have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. Data are presented in seasonally adjusted form.

1.7 Total population projection 2050

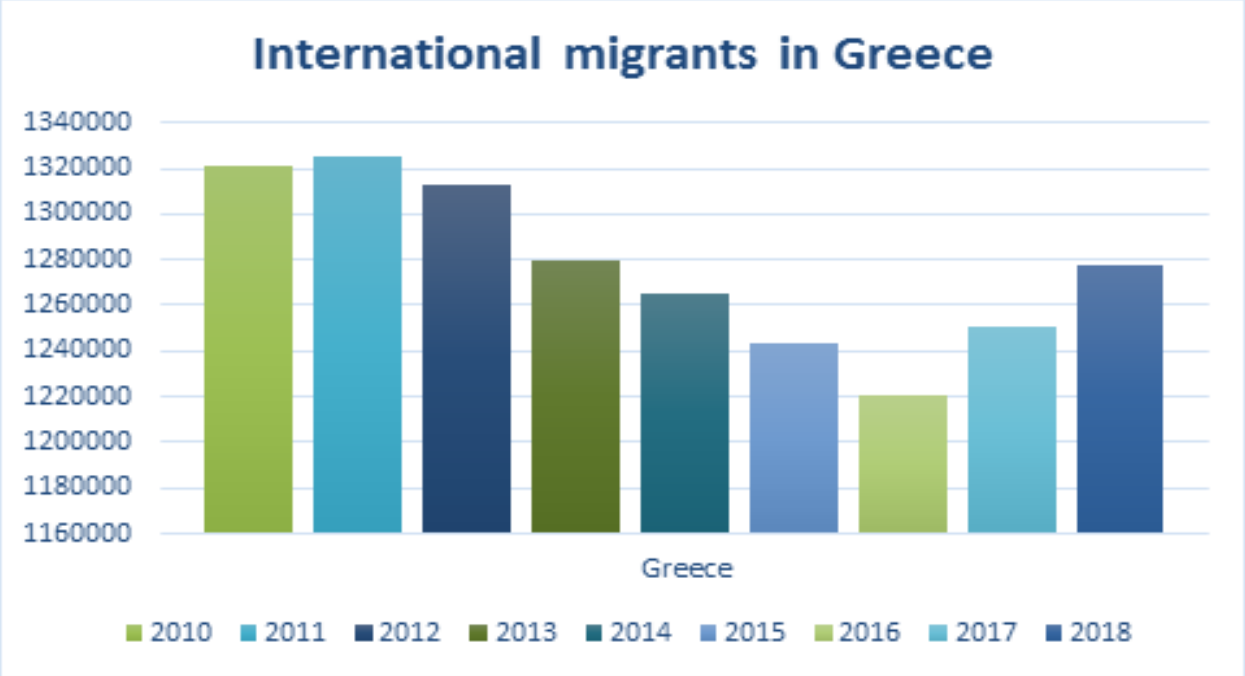


Source: Eurostat, Population projections [tps00002]

Population projections are what-if scenarios that aim to provide information about the likely future size and structure of the population. Eurostat's population projections is one of several possible population change scenarios based on specific assumptions for fertility, mortality and net migration. The method used for population projections is the "cohortcomponent" method. Population refers to 1st January population for the respective years. The current population projections use 1st January 2015 population as base population and are produced for 29 European countries: all EU-28 Member States and Norway.

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

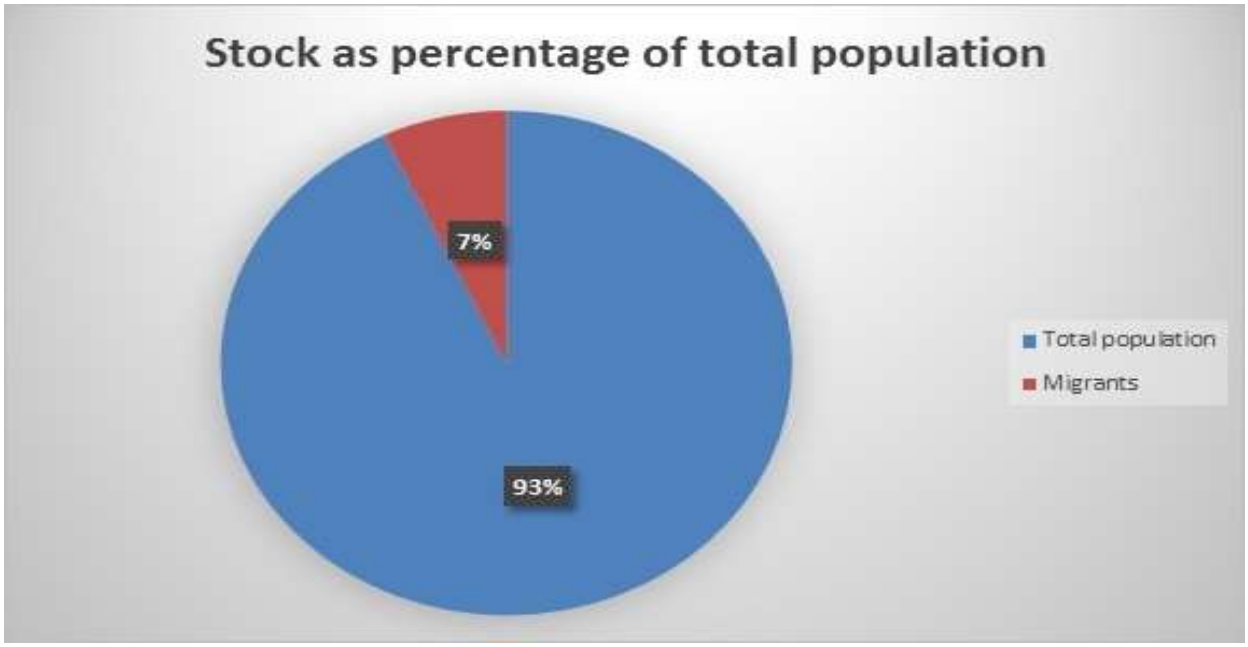
2.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the country



Source: Eurostat, Foreign-born population [tps00178]

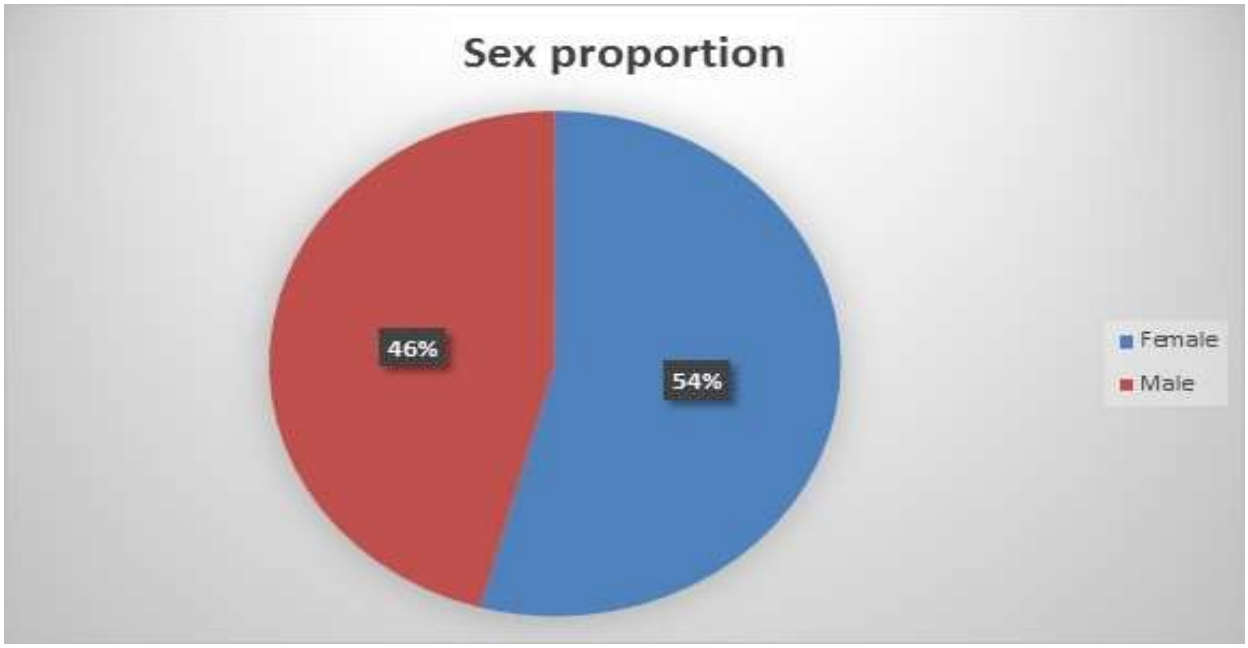
Number of persons born abroad, (according to present time borders), whether in other EU Member States or non-EU countries, who are usually resident in the reporting country on 1 January of the respective year.

2.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population



Source: Eurostat, Foreign-born population [tps00178]

2.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

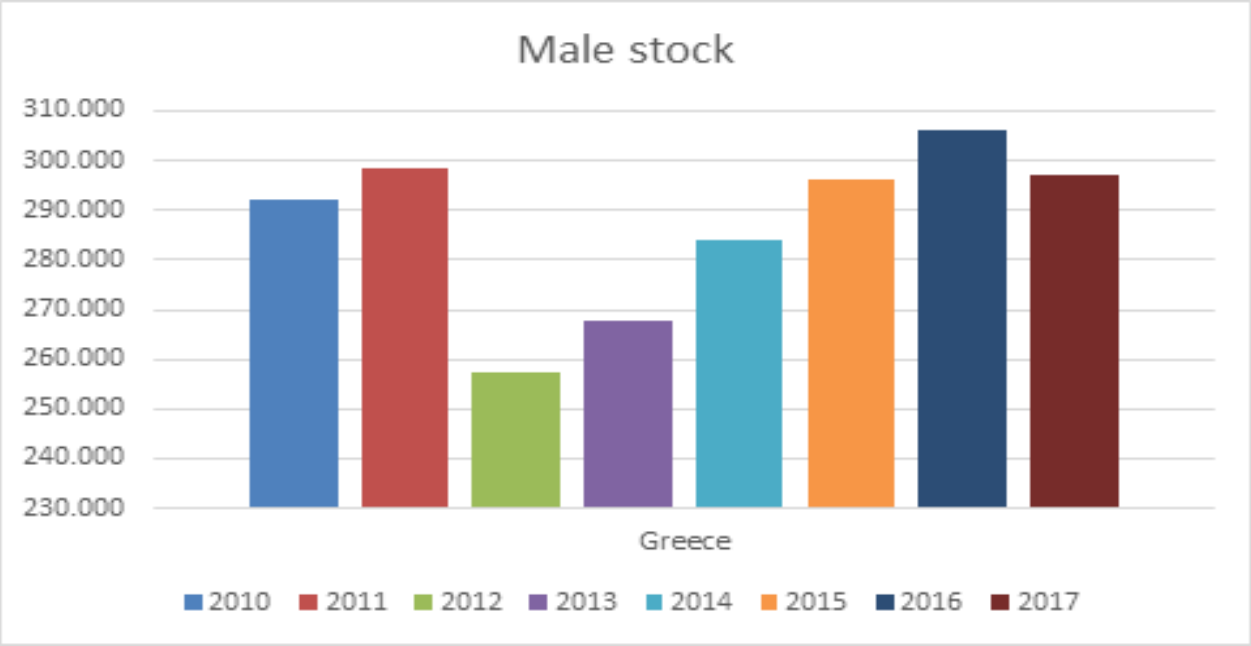


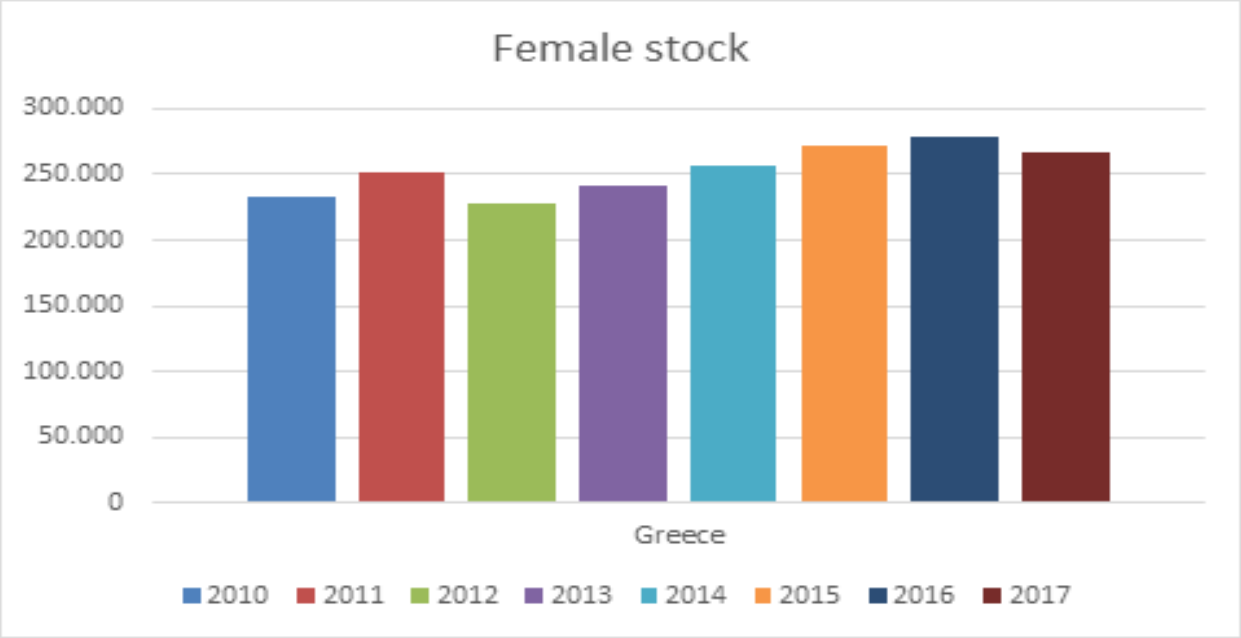
Source: Eurostat, Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz]

Female proportion: 422.547 of 816.059, 1/2 total.

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

2.4.1 Sex group

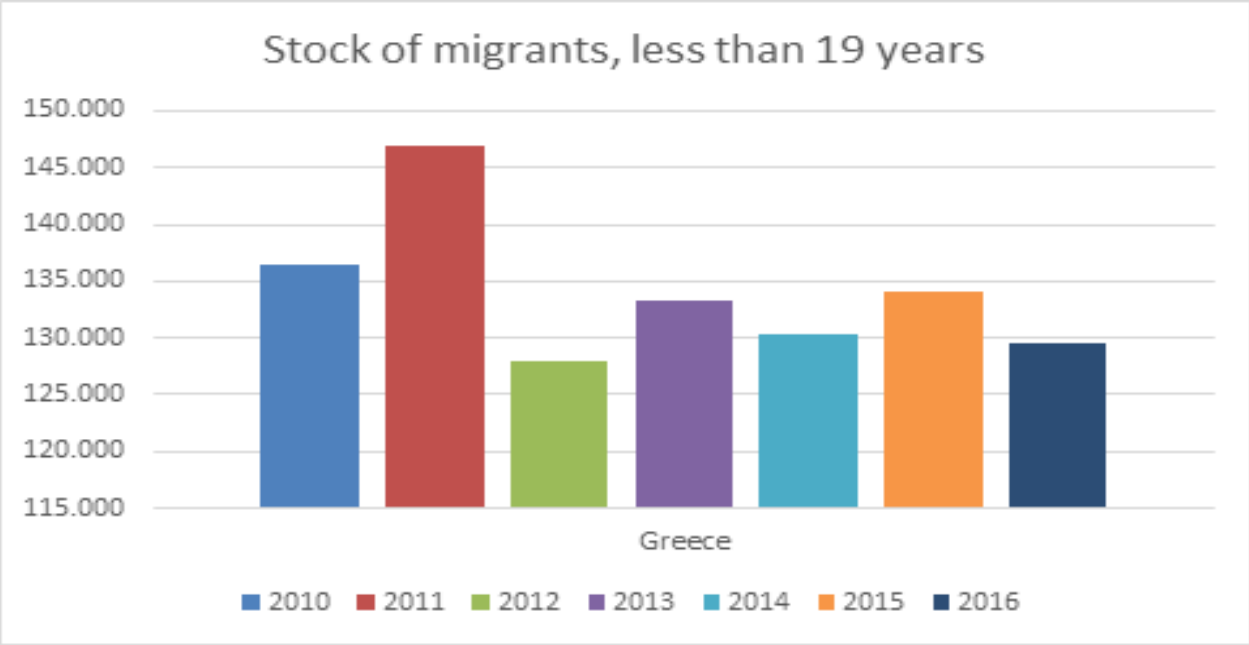


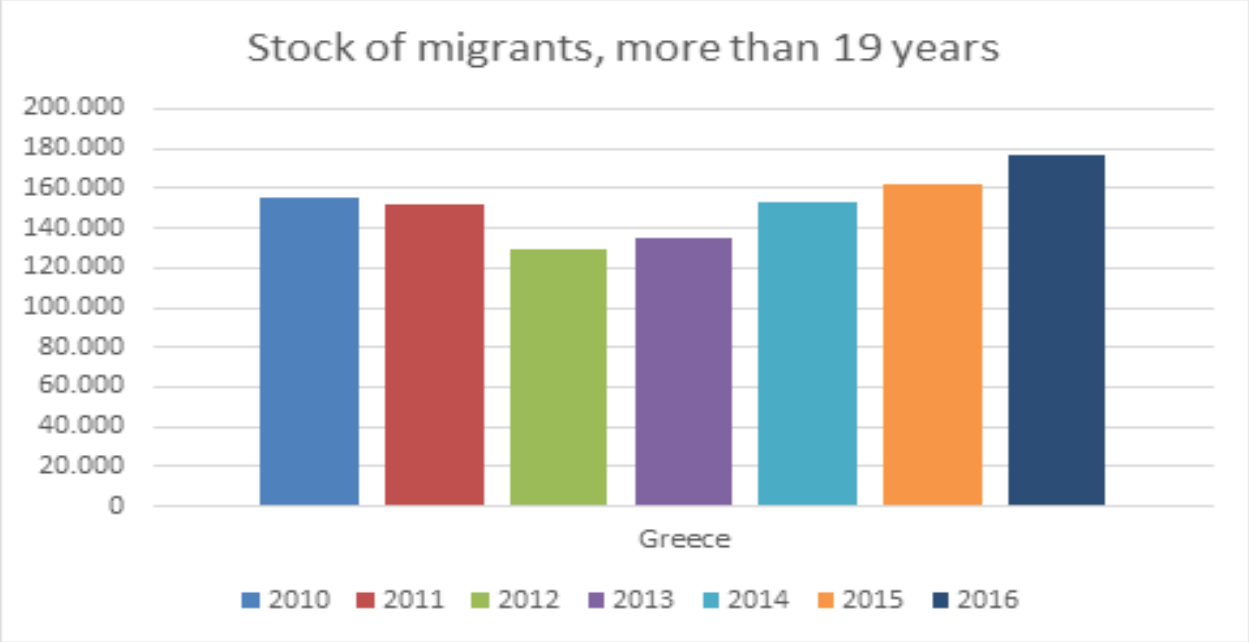


Source: Eurostat, All valid permits by age, sex and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvas]

Stock of migrant's majority in Greece is composed of male people with a strong increase since 2013 after the decrease in the previous year. The female stock quantity is quite stable.

2.4.2 Age

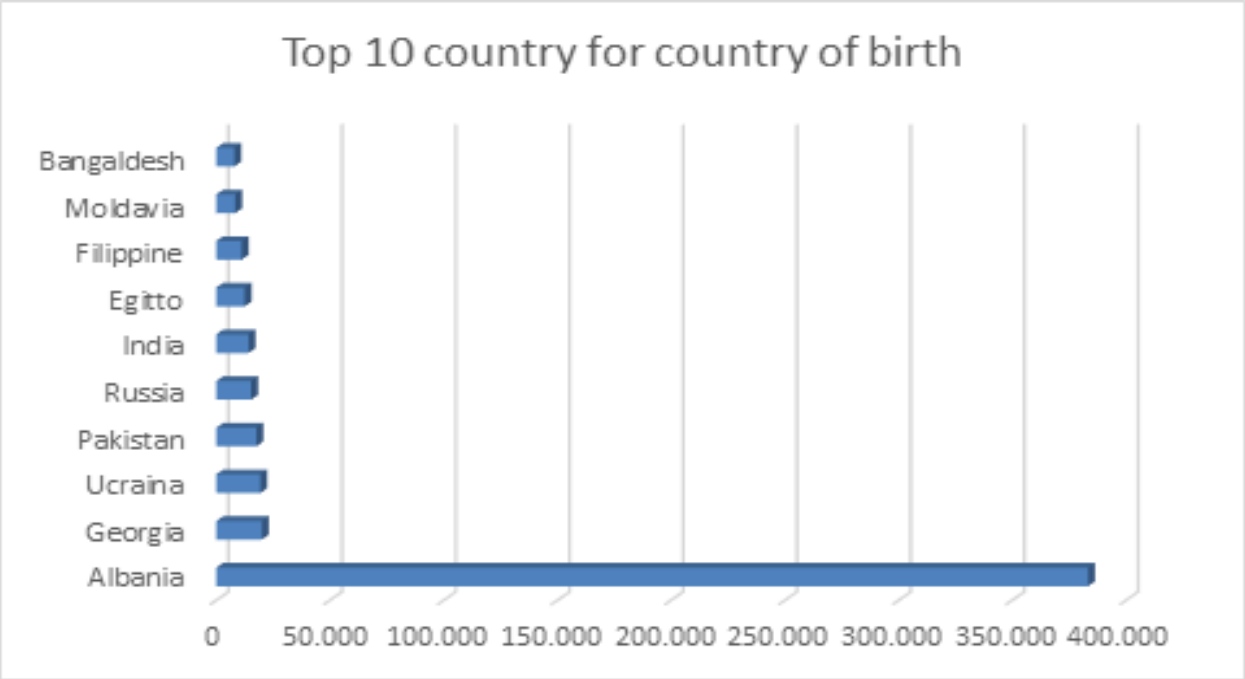




Source: Eurostat, All valid permits by age, sex and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvas]

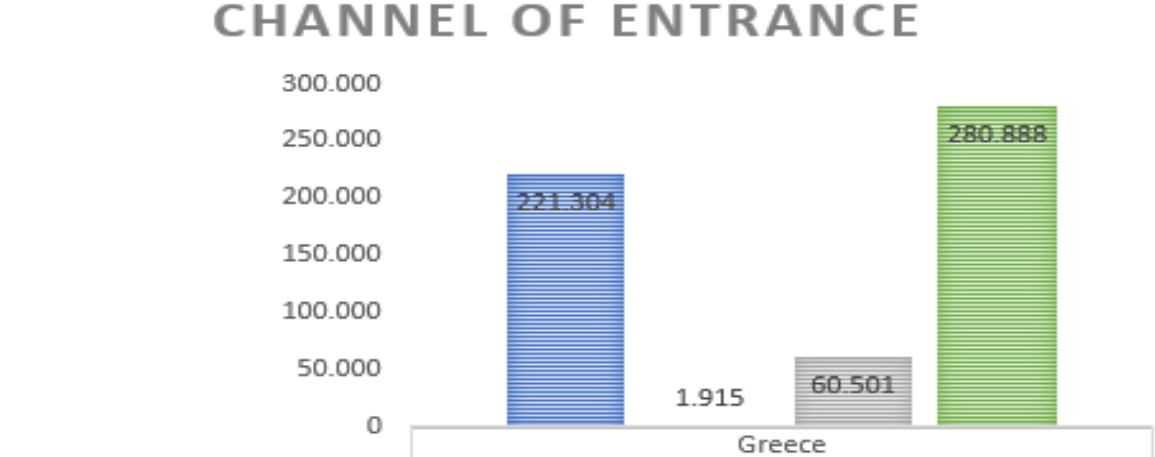
Stock of migrants' majority in Greece is composed of adults with more than 19 years with a peak in 2011. Minor's stock is increasing since 2013.

2.4.3 Country of birth



Source: Eurostat, All valid permits by age, sex and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvas]

2.4.4 Reason for migration

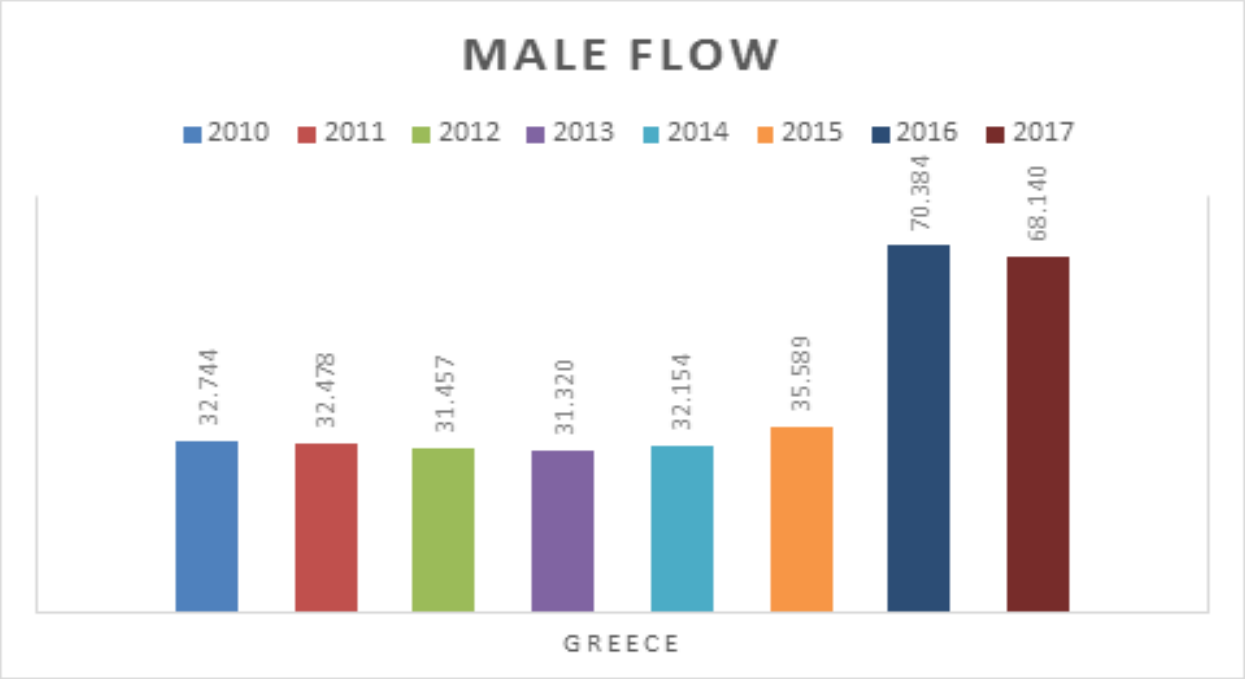


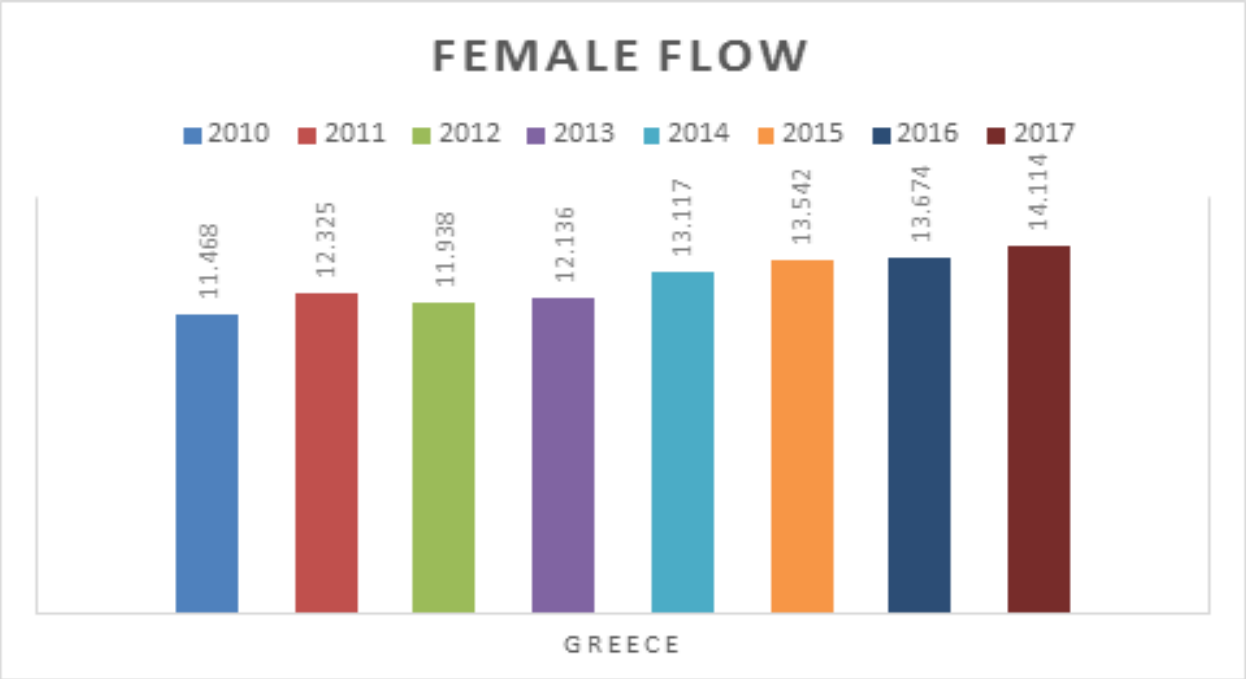
	Greece
Family reasons	221.304
Education reasons	1.915
Remunerated activities reasons	60.501
Other	280.888

Source: Eurostat, All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year
[migr_resvalid]

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

2.5.1 Sex group

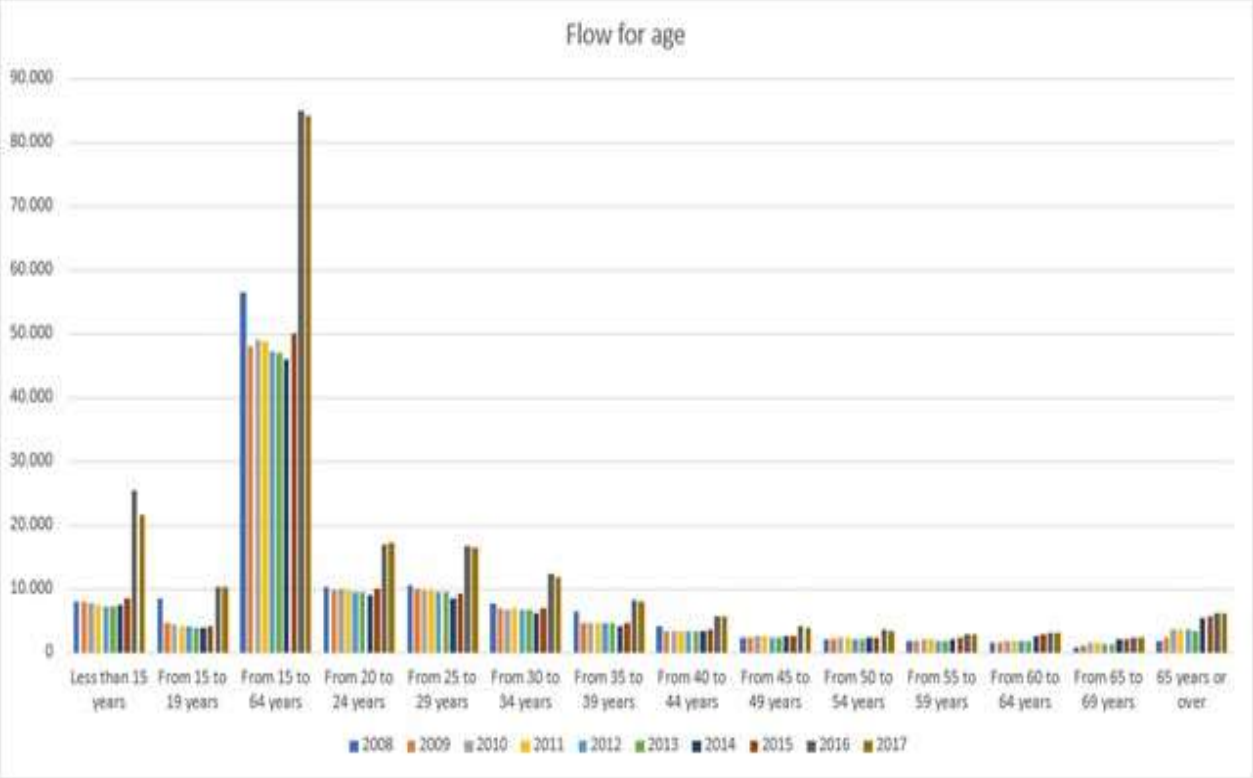




Source: Eurostat, Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz]

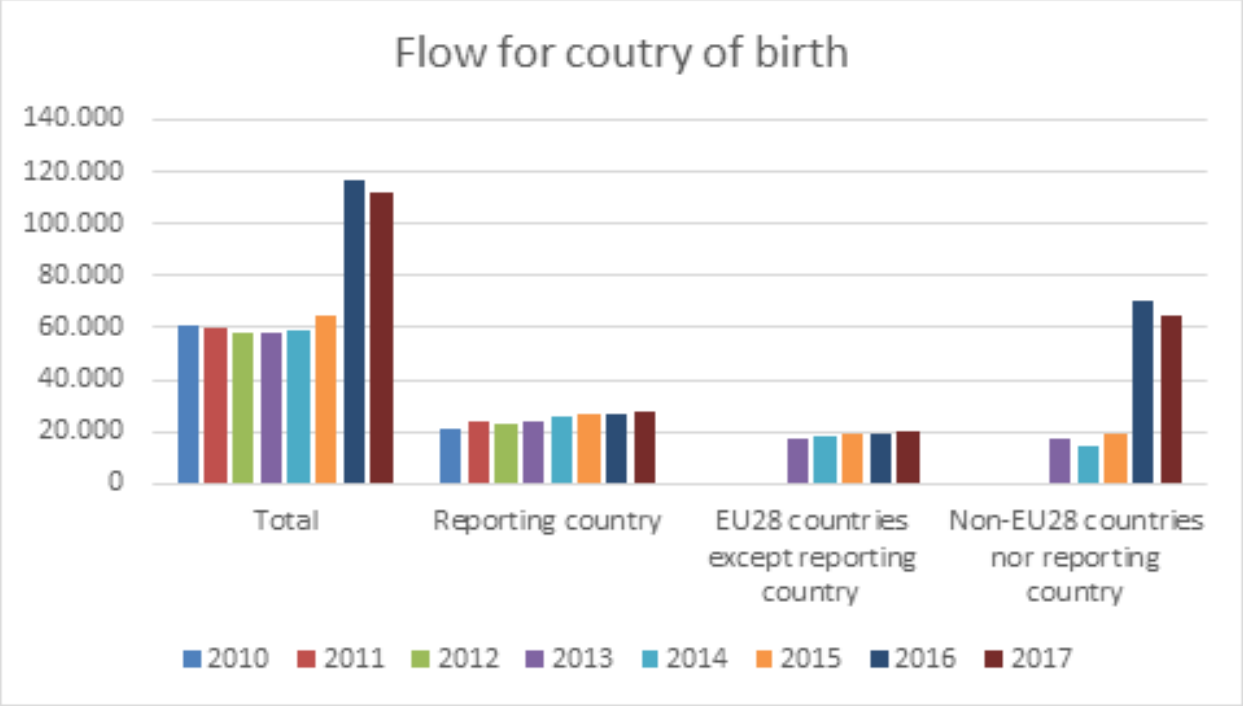
Flow of migrants' majority is composed of male with a strong increase since 2016. Female's flow is slightly increasing since 2013.

2.5.2 Age



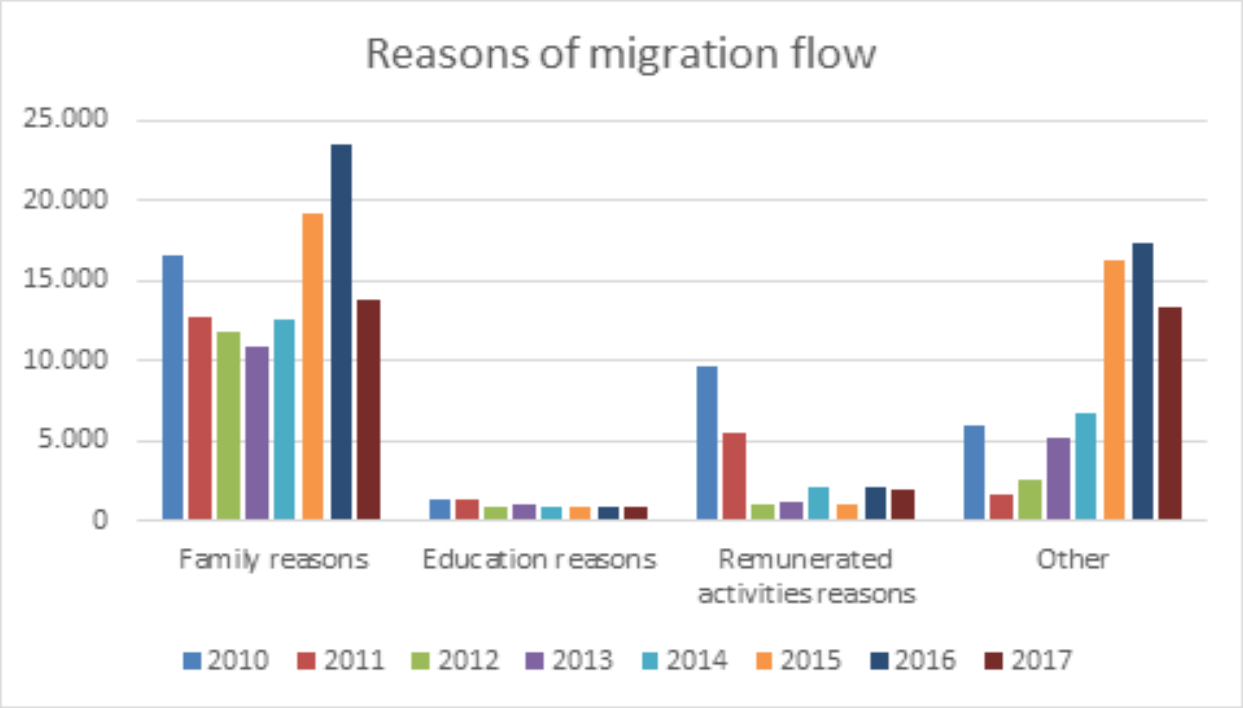
Source: Eurostat, Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz]

2.5.3 Country of birth



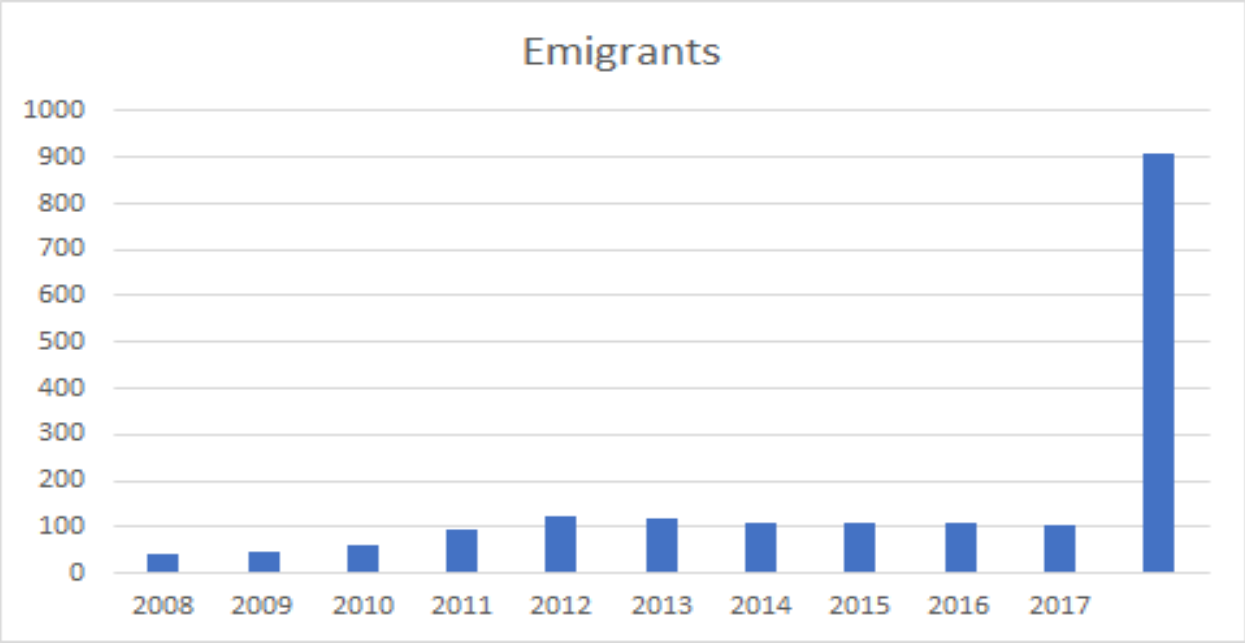
Source: Eurostat, Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

2.5.4 Reason for migration



Source: Eurostat, First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resfirst]

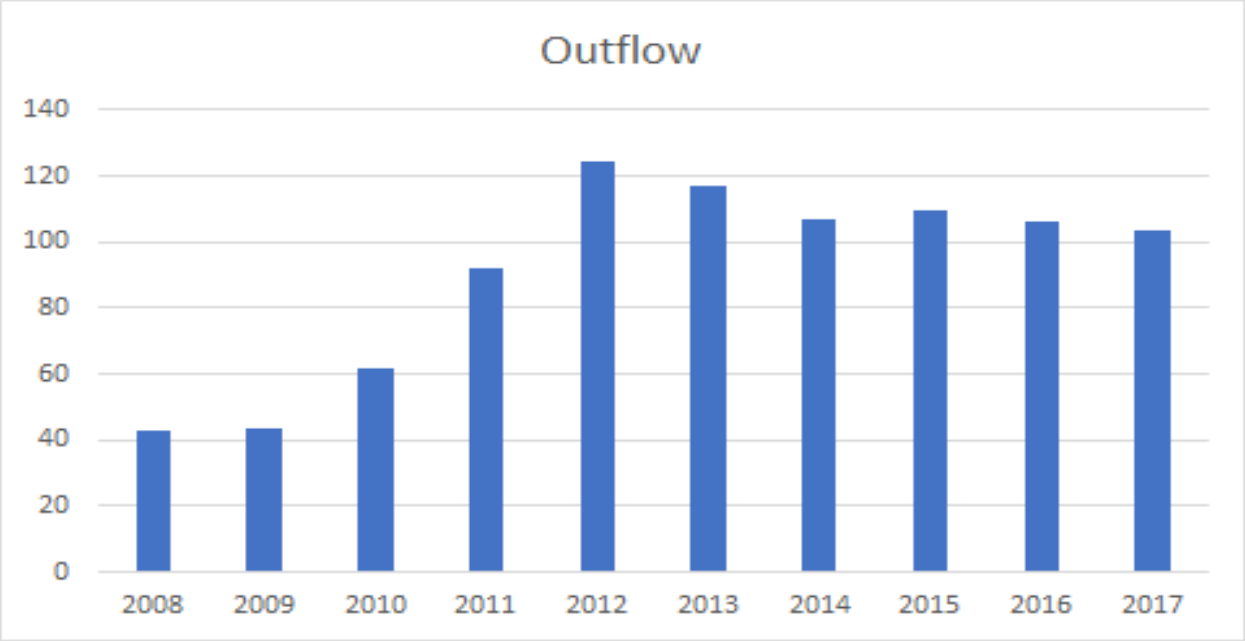
2.6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country



Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority, Press Release, Estimated population and migration flows 2017
[http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPO15/-]

Emigration means the action by which a person, having previously been usual resident in the territory of the country, ceases to have his or her usual residence in the country for a period that is, or is expected to be, at least 12 months.
The graph shows that emigration rate in the ten last years is quite stable. The number of emigrants who have left Greece reached the peak in 2012.

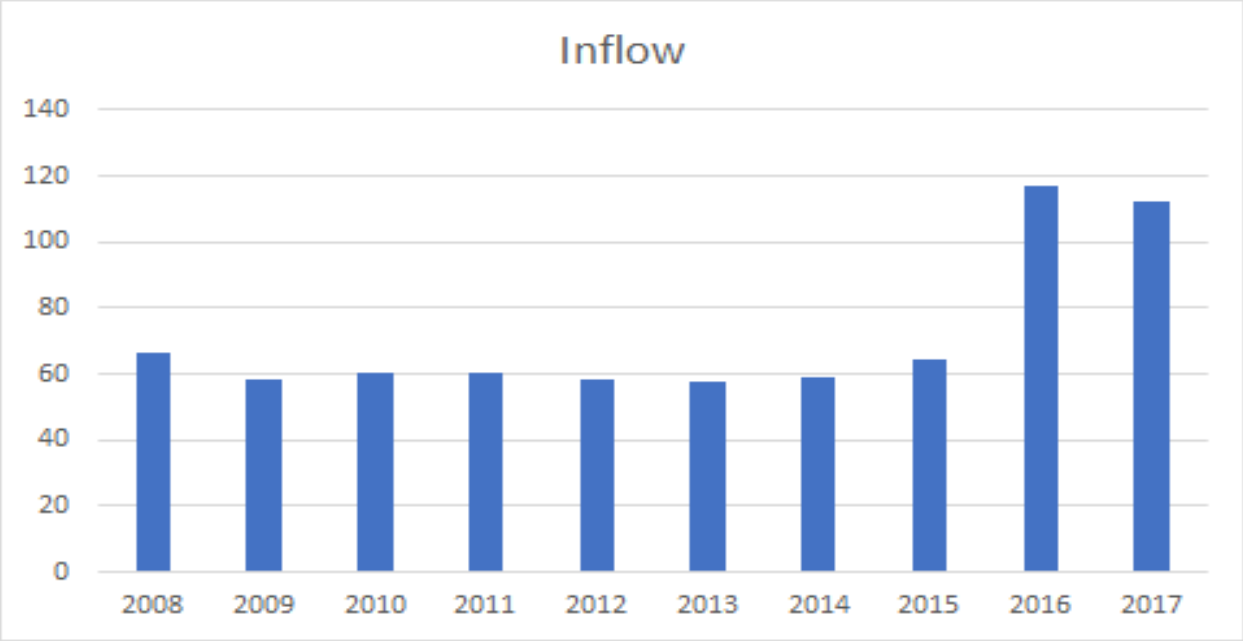
2.7 Outflows



Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority, Press Release, Estimated population and migration flows 2017
[http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPO15/-]

The migration outflow in Greece started to increase since 2011. The higher outflow level has been registered between 2012 and 2013.

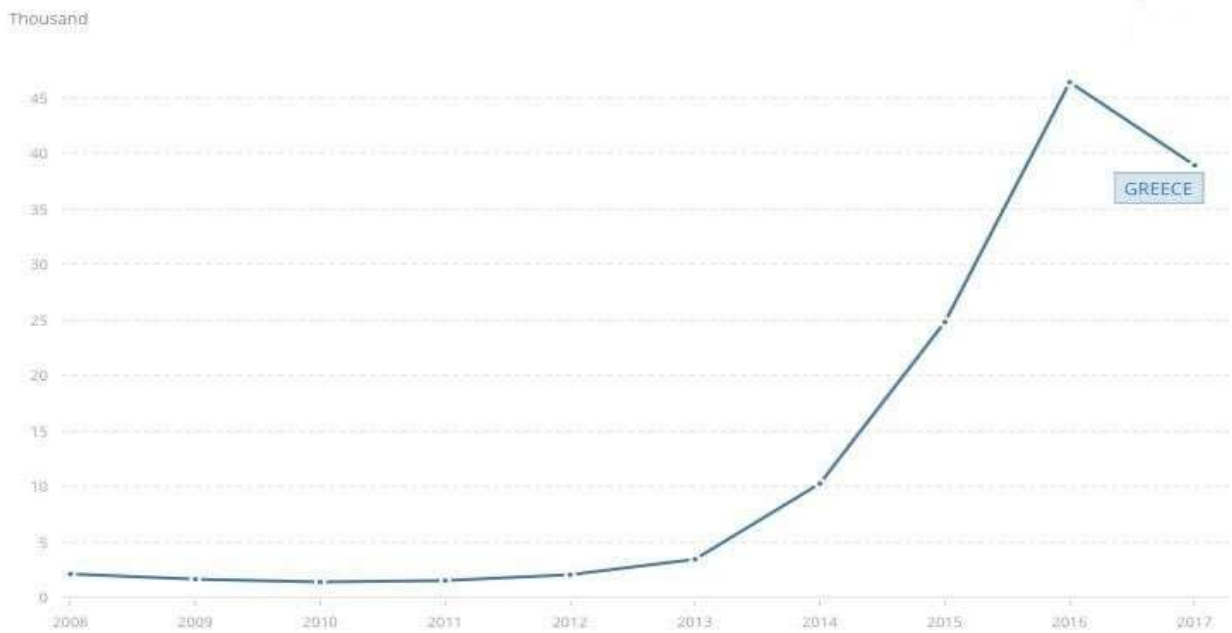
2.8 Inflows



Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority, Press Release, Estimated population and migration flows 2017
[http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPO15/-]

The migration inflow in Greece has been quite stable from 2008 to 2015. Since 2016 the level has almost doubled due to the migration crisis that Greece and other Mediterranean countries have particularly suffered.

2.9 Total number of refugees by country of destination

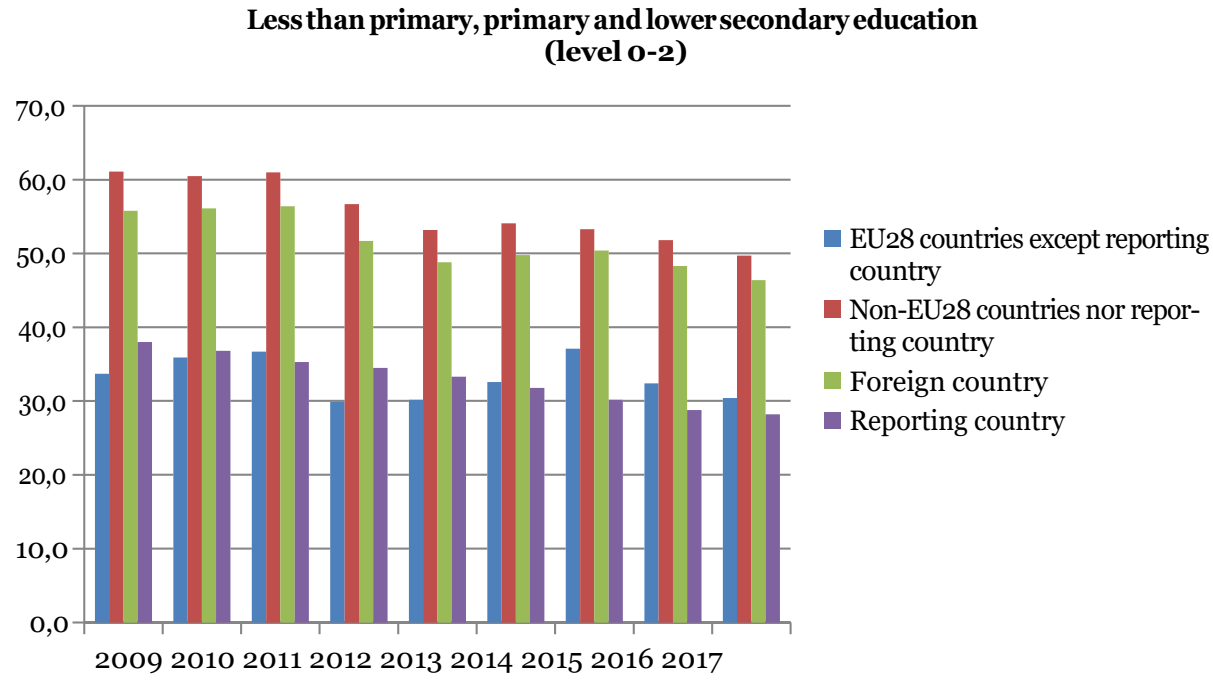


Source: The World Bank, Refugee population by country or territory of asylum, Greece

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers--people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers--are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.
The graph clearly shows that the number of refugees within the country started to increase since 2013, reaching a peak in 2015. The main reasons of this trend are the Arab uprising, which lead people to leave their country of origin and seek better live condition in Europe, and the outbreak of the Syrian conflict which is producing thousand of asylum seekers around Europe. Of course, thanks to its geographical position, Greece has experienced particularly from these events.

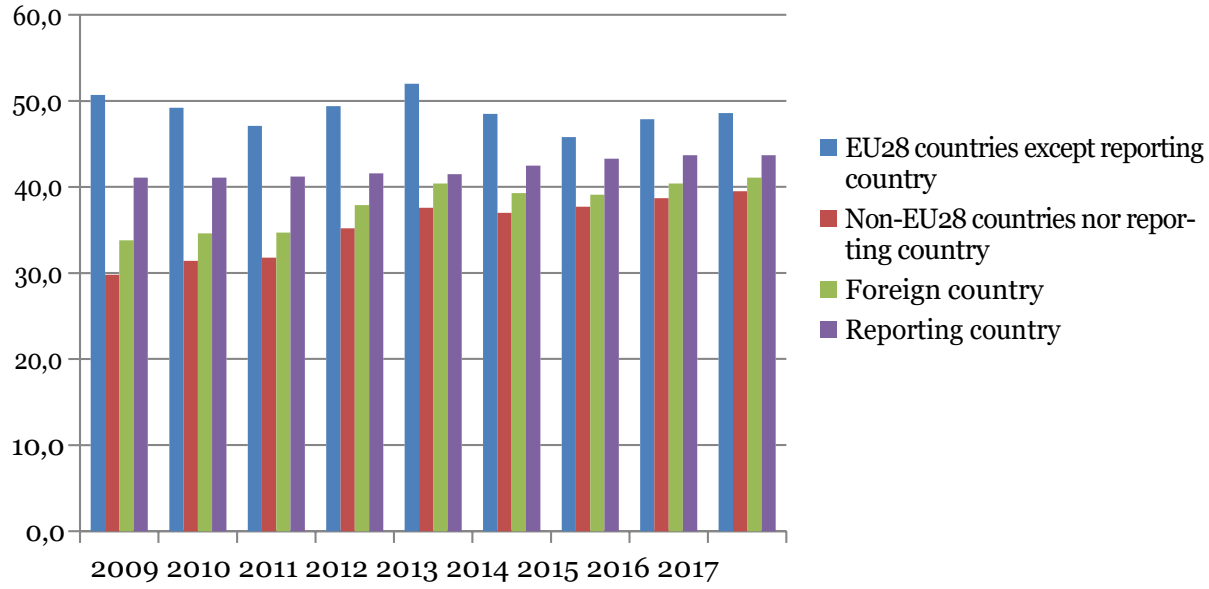
3. Migrants integration indicators

3.1 Migrants by education level



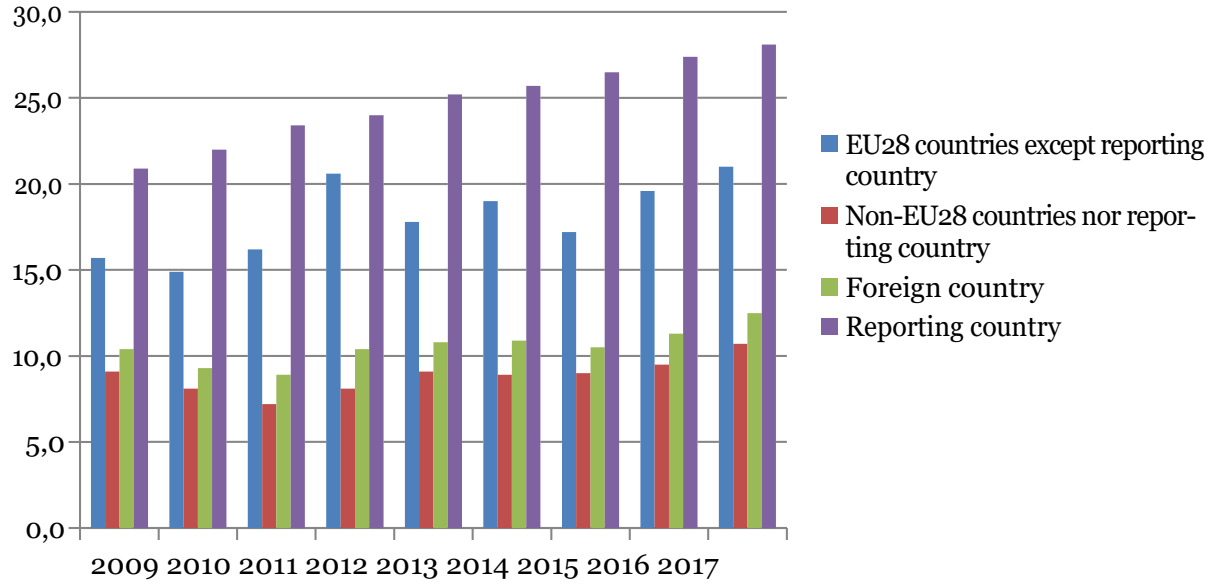
Source: Eurostat, Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%) [edat_lfs_9911]

Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)



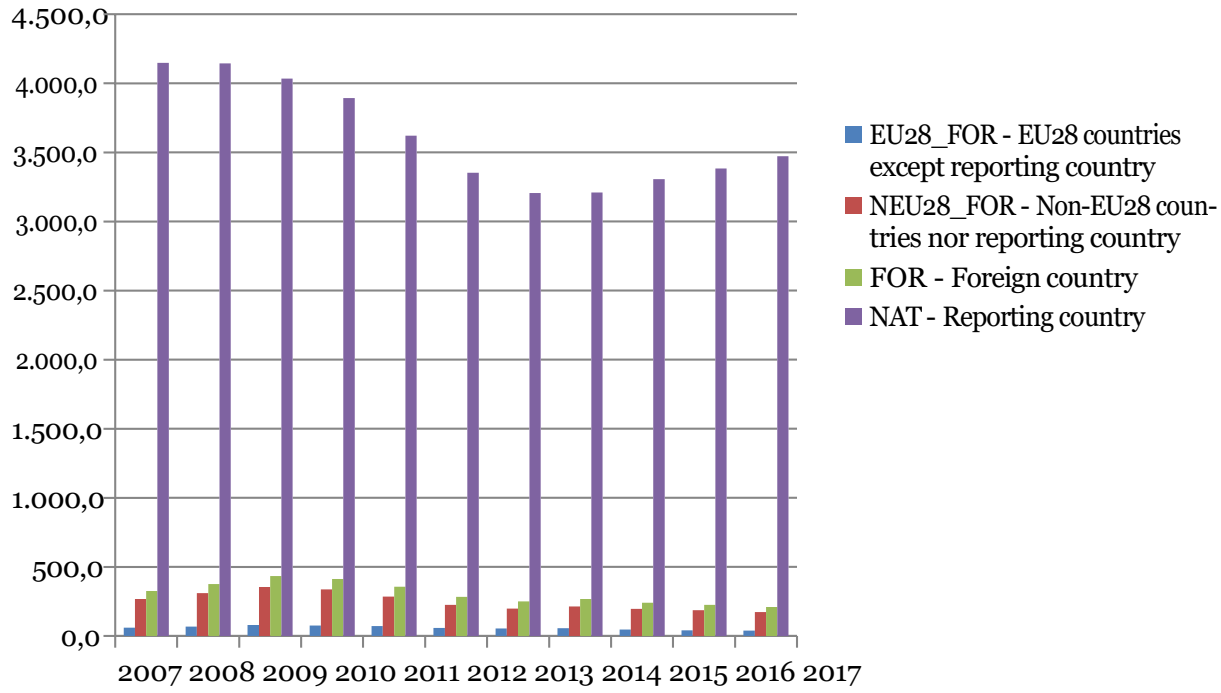
Source: Eurostat, Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%) [edat_lfs_9911]

Tertiary education (levels 5-8)



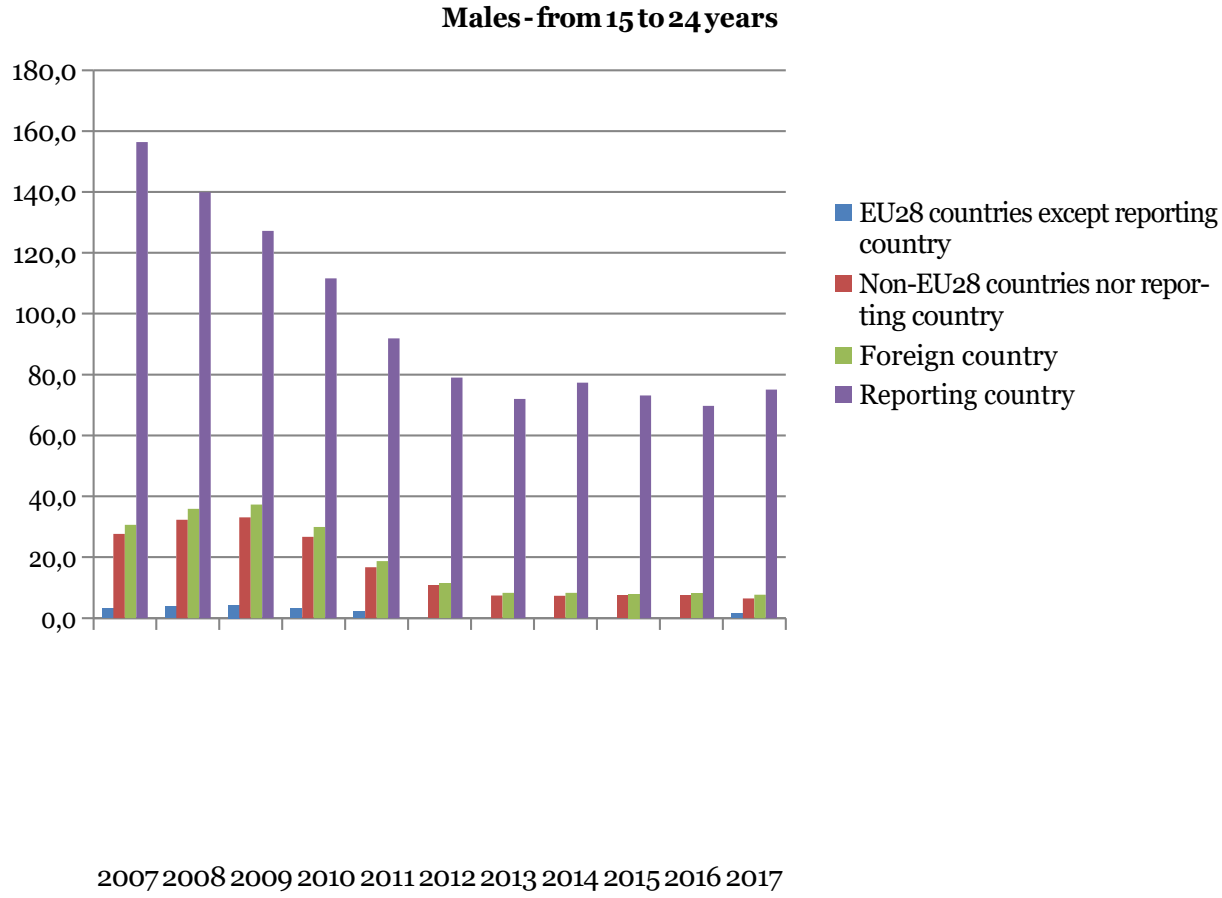
Source: Eurostat, Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%) [edat_lfs_9911]

3.2 Labour force participation in the last 10 years.

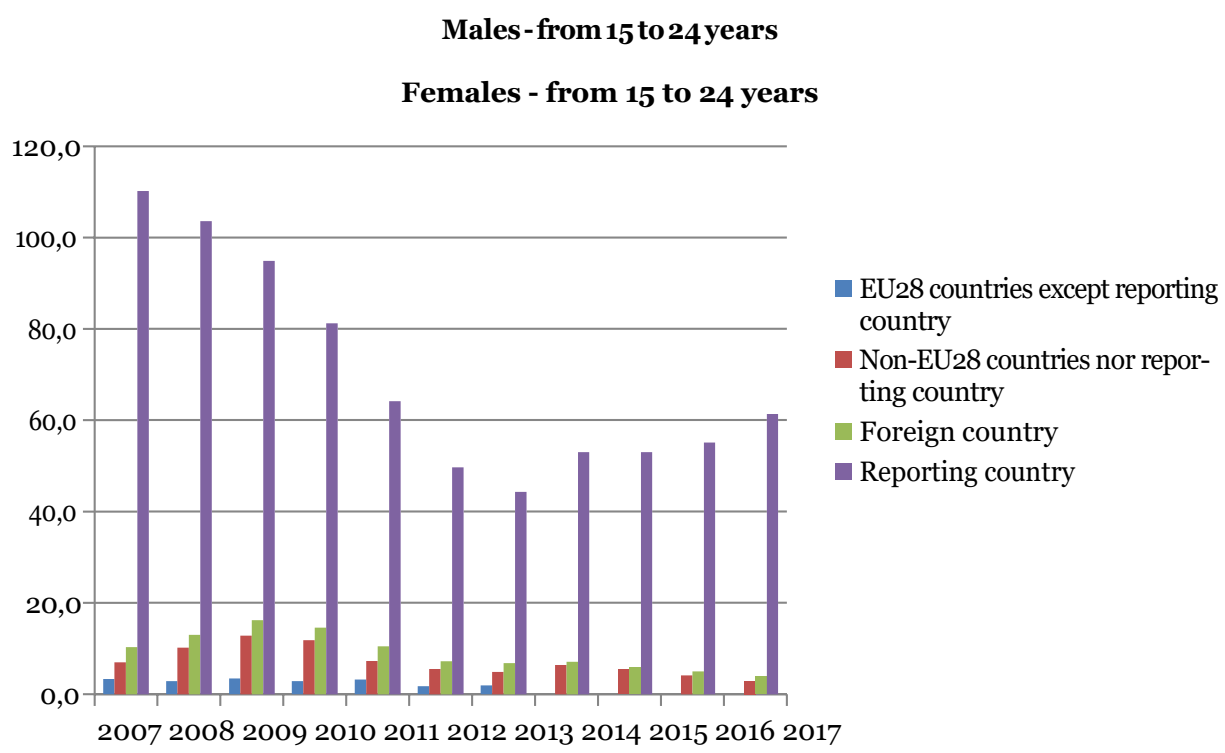


Source: Eurostat, Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status [lfsa_pganws]

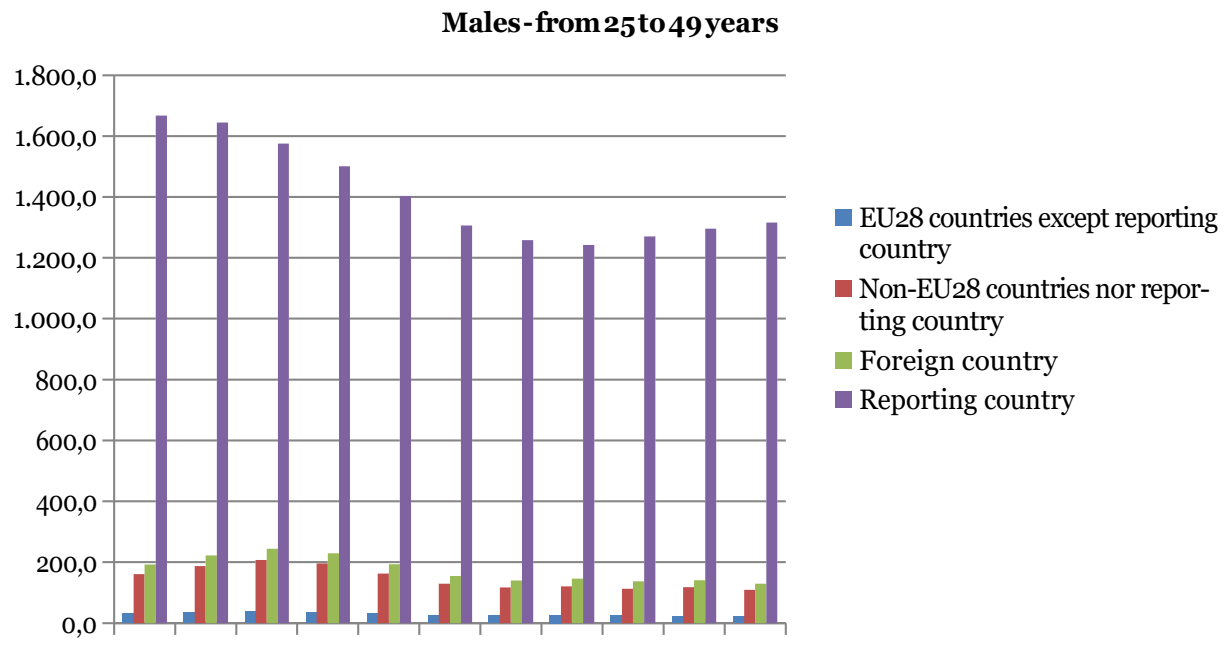
3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration.



Source: Eurostat, Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status [lfsa_pgacws]

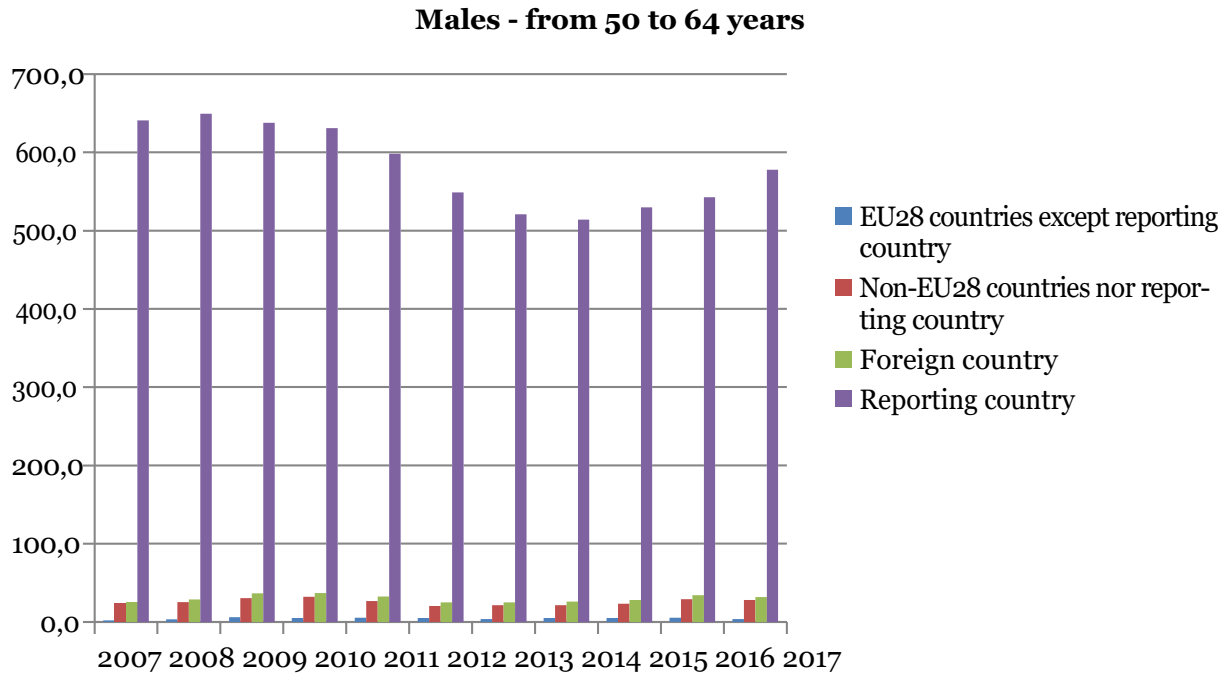


Source: Eurostat, Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status [lfsa_pgacws]

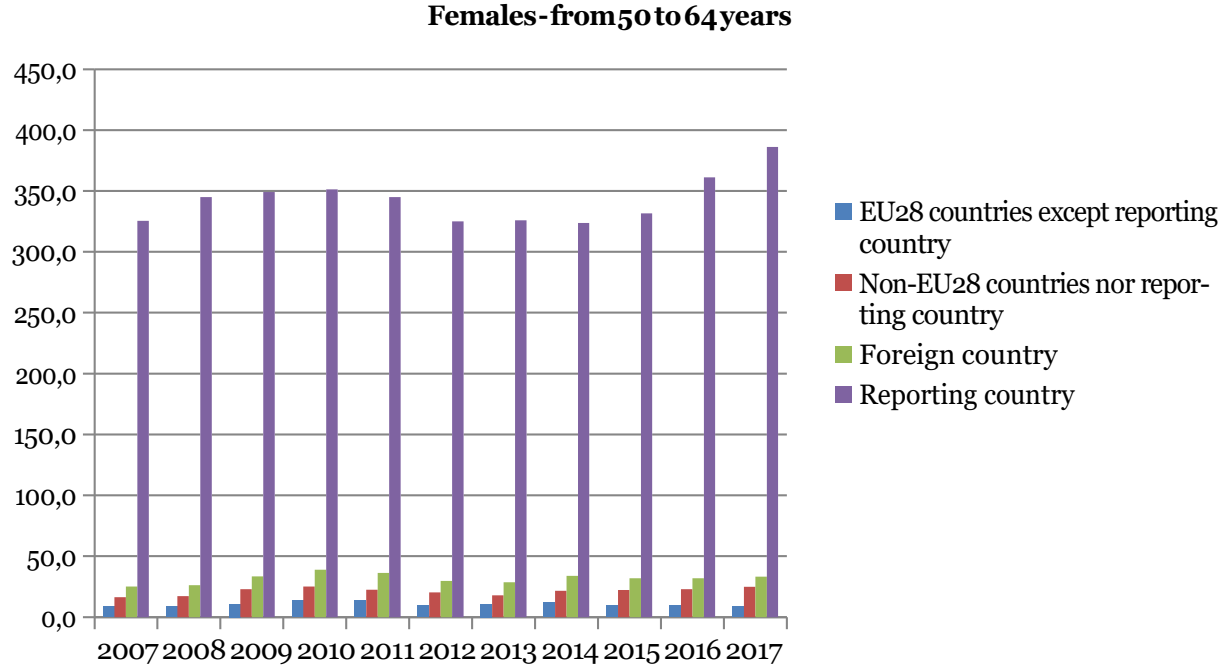


Source: Eurostat, Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status [lfsa_pgacws]

Source: Eurostat, Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status [lfsa_pgacws]

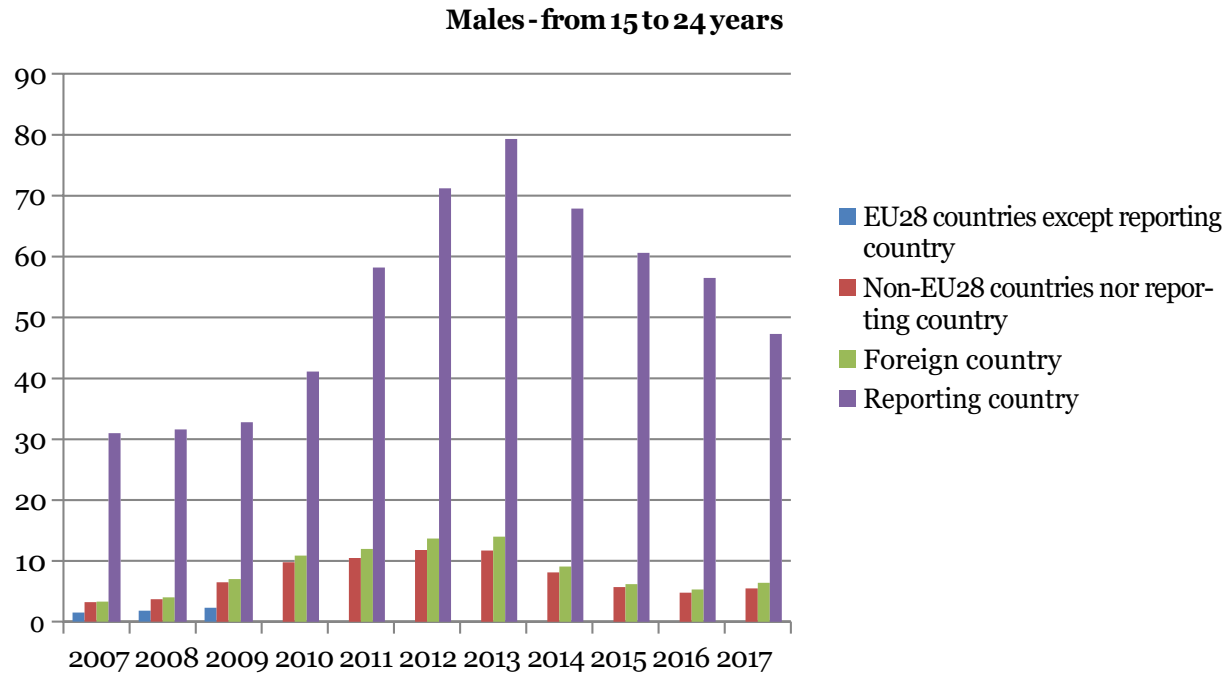


Source: Eurostat, Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status [lfsa_pgacws]

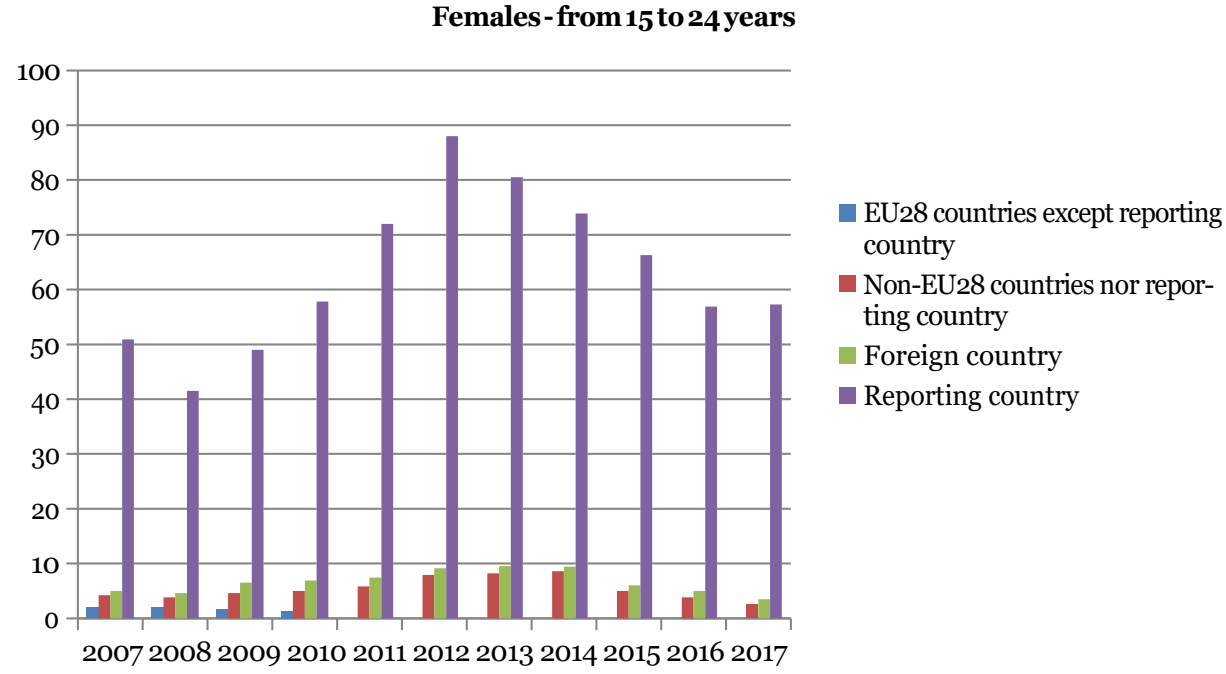


Source: Eurostat, Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status [lfsa_pgacws]

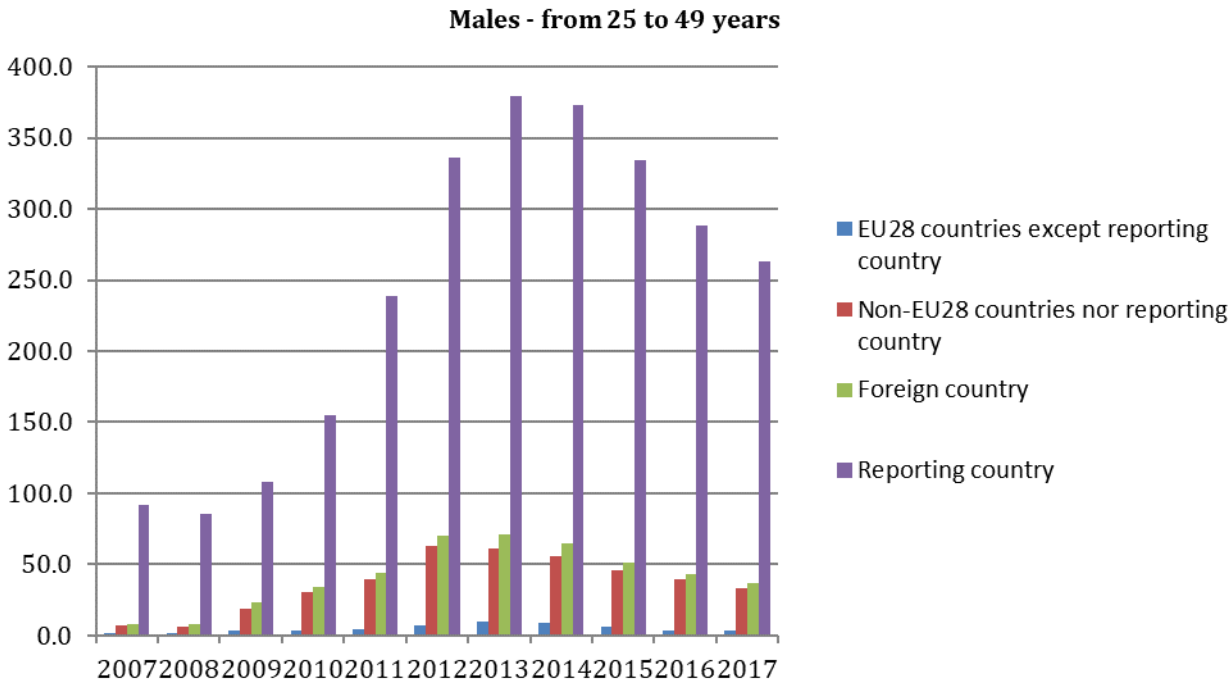
3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration.



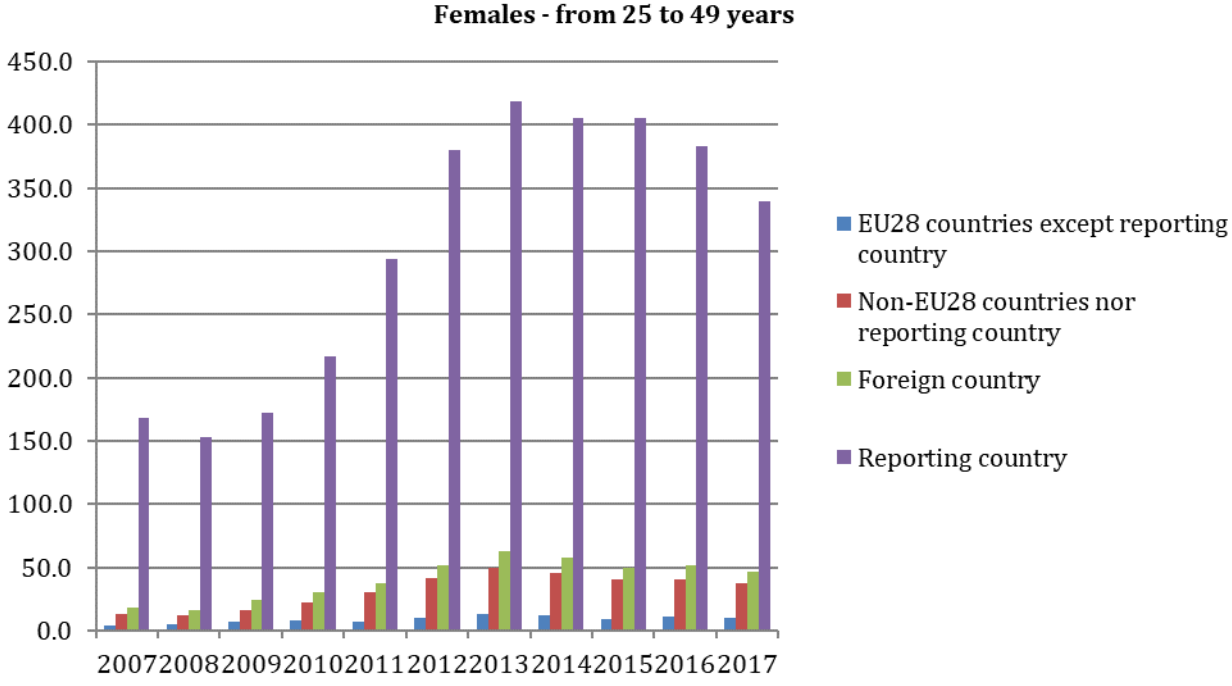
Source: Eurostat, Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_urgacob]



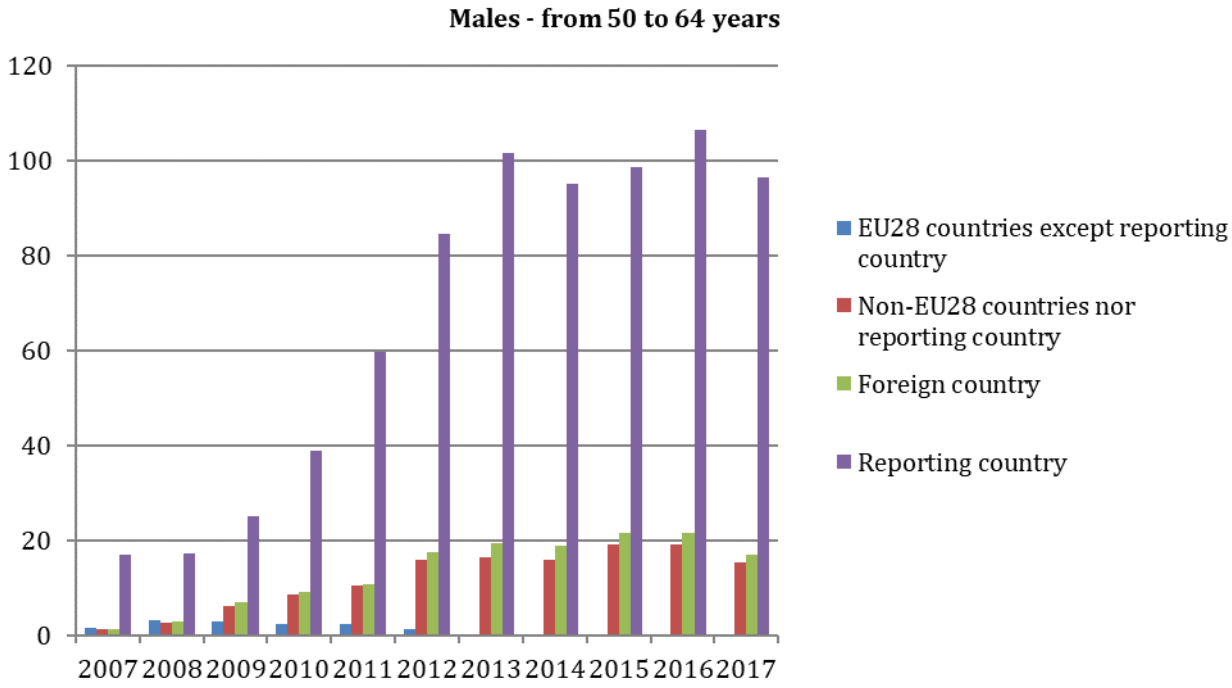
Source: Eurostat, Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_urgacob]



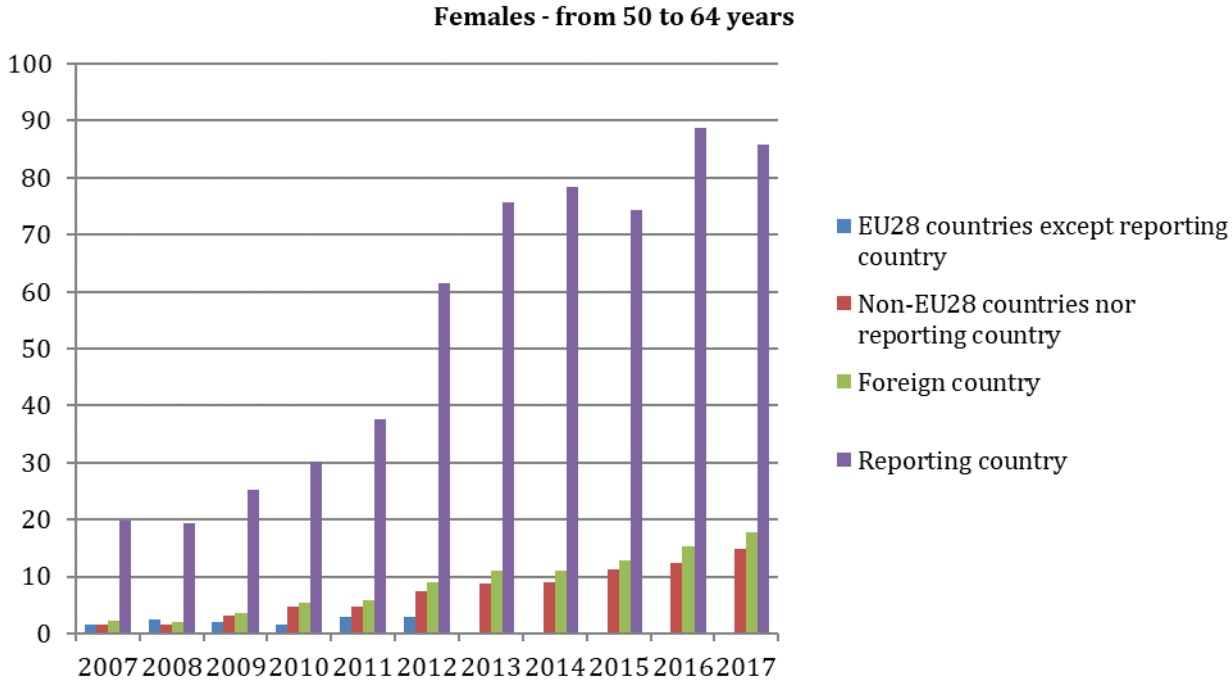
Source: Eurostat, Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_urgacob]



Source: Eurostat, Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_urgacob]

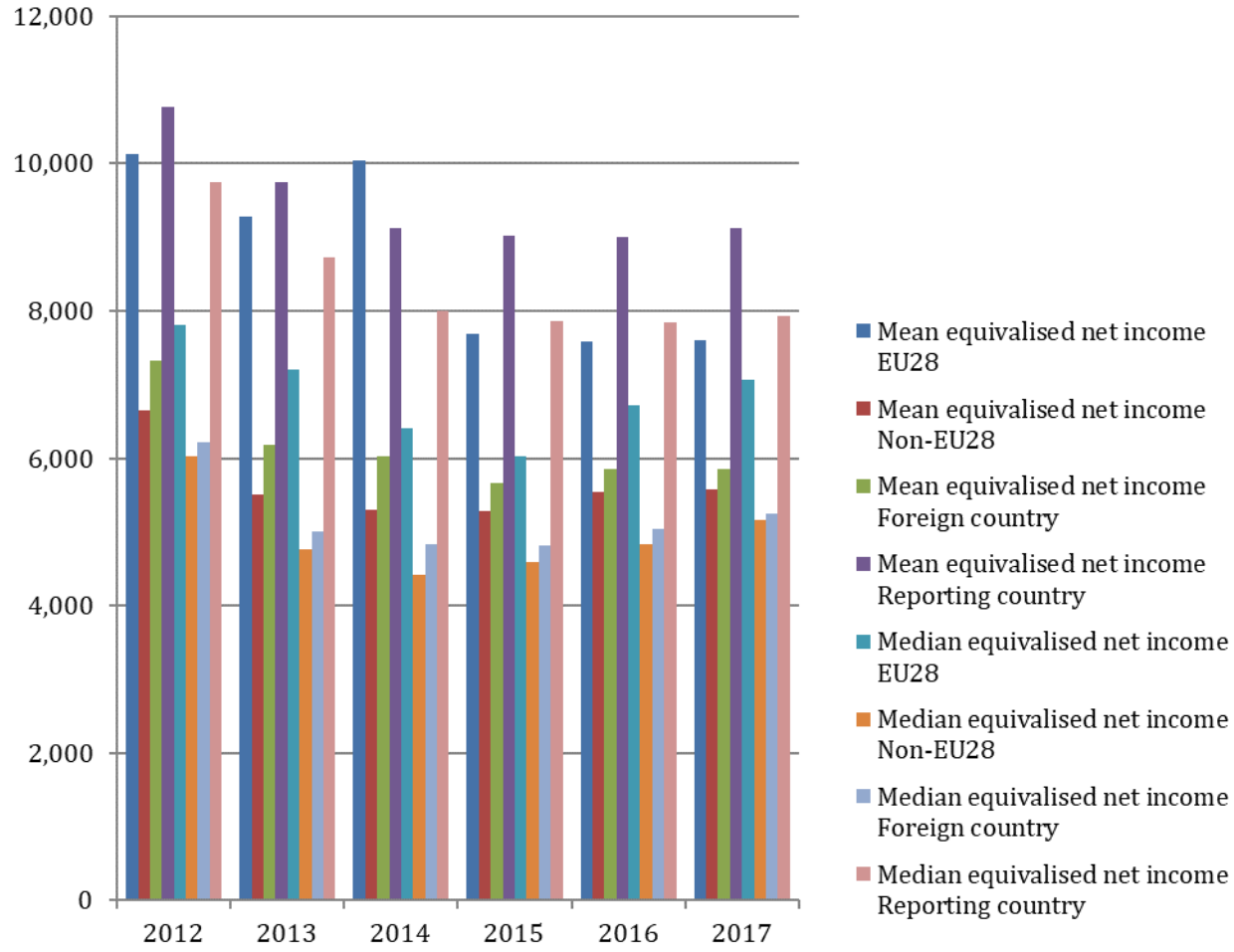


Source: Eurostat, Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_urgacob]

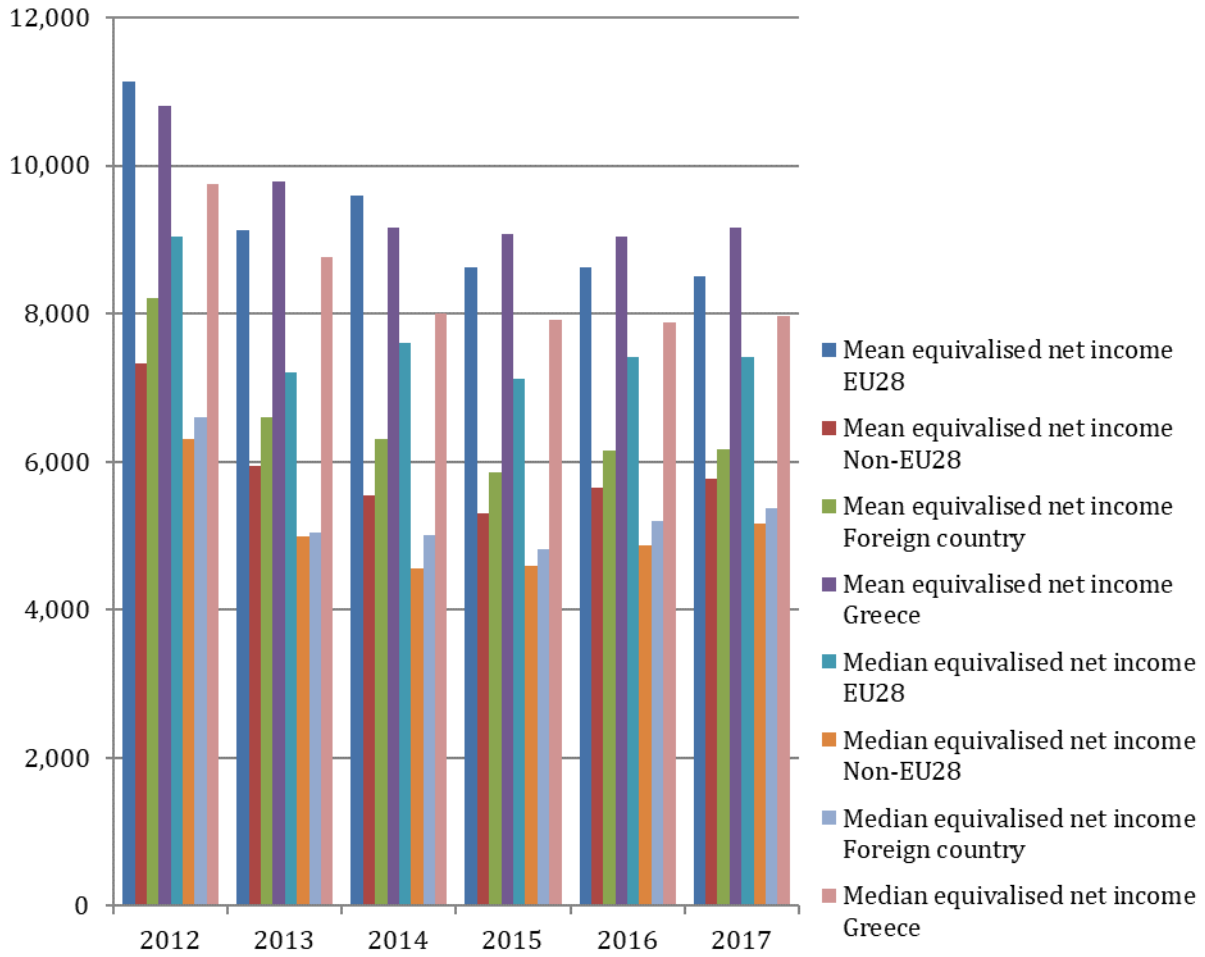


Source: Eurostat, Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_urgacob]

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

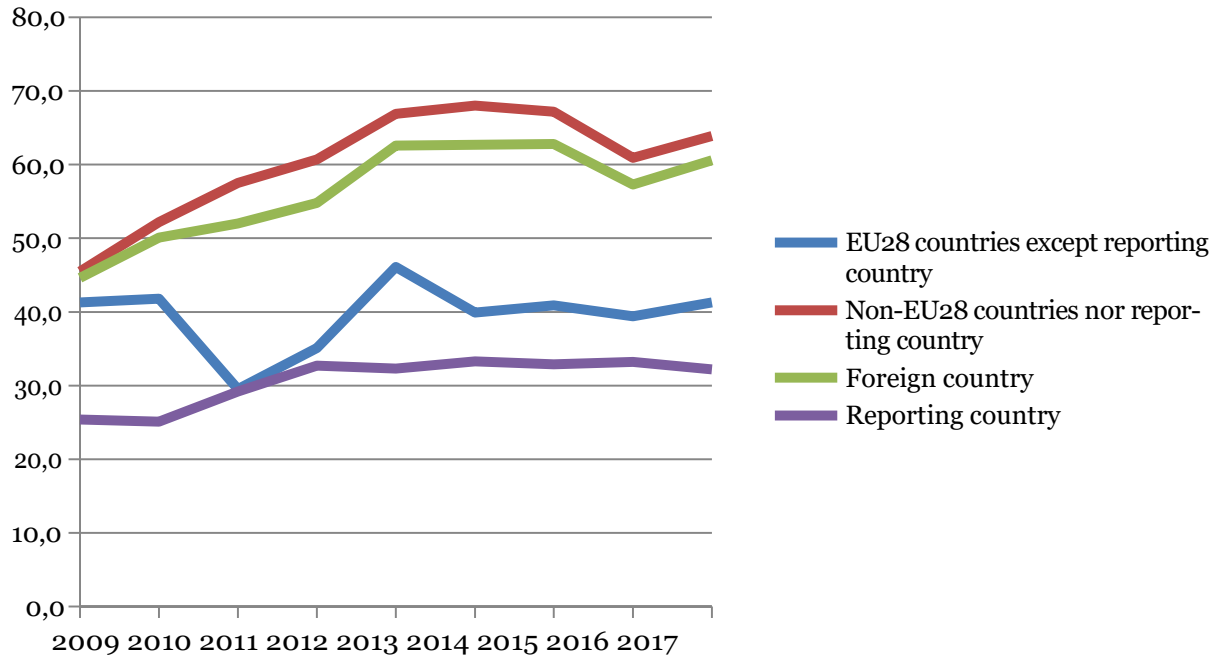


Source: Eurostat, Mean and median income by broad group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over)
[ilc_di15]



Source: Eurostat, Mean and median income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)
[ilc_di16]

Source: Eurostat, People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over)
[ilc_peps05]



Source: Eurostat, People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)
[ilc_peps06]

The “At risk of poverty or social exclusion” (AROPE) refers to the situation of people who are either at risk of poverty, or severely materially deprived or liv- ing in a household with a very low work intensity. The AROPE rate, the share of the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion, is the headline indicator monitoring the EU 2020 poverty target. It is defined as the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.

Migration in Europe
MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Migration in Italy

Dal Col Tommaso

Di Sibio Marina

Galante Giorgia

Leotti Giacomo

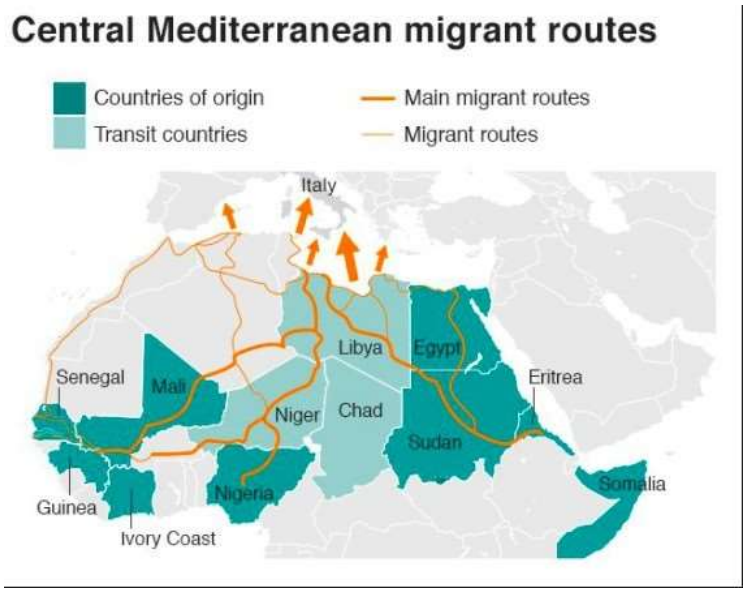
Vezzoli Debora

Introduction

This country report is about the phenomenon of migration in Italy. We analyze the situation in a demographic, economic and social perspectives, focusing on the data last available and on the changes during a period of time (ten years).

Nowadays, Italy is mostly a country of immigration, but in the past it was classified as a country of emigration. Particularly during the 19th and 20th century people from Italy moved especially to America (during the end of 1800 and the first two decades of 1900) and then to others European countries (from 1950). Immigration process in Italy started during the 1970s and immigration trend hit a peak after 2000. Since the expansion of the European Union, immigrants came from Eastern European countries. Moreover, due to Italy's geographical position, faced on the Mediterranean Sea, immigrants come from North Africa. They have several reasons to migrate, including fleeing wars and conflicts in their countries of origin, employment, family reunification and education.

The effect of migration in Italy are visible on population size and on economic terms too, affected the Italy's GDP and GNP.



Source: Unicef, BBC.com

The figure above shows the Central Mediterranean migrant routes, the main route to EU in recent years. Migrants and asylum seekers use this route to enter the EU irregularly, departing from North Africa, crossing the Mediterranean Sea and reaching Europe, at first Italy, Spain and Greece. The EU step up efforts to stop migrant smugglers and continue to support Italy and other frontline EU countries, increasing their assistance to the Libyan coastguard.

1. Background information

Total population last year (2017)	60.589.445
Population growth	-1,6 per thousand
GNP 2017	1.768.101,168
Human Development Index Ranking 2017 (1=High – 188=Low)	0,880
Unemployment rate of total population 2017	11,2%
Youth unemployment 2017 (15-24 years old)	34,7%

Total population projection for 2050	56.512.751

Sources of the data in the table above: Eurostat, Eurostat, CEIC data, UNDP (Human Development Reports), Istat, Istat, Eurostat.

1.1 Total population last year (2017): 60.589.445

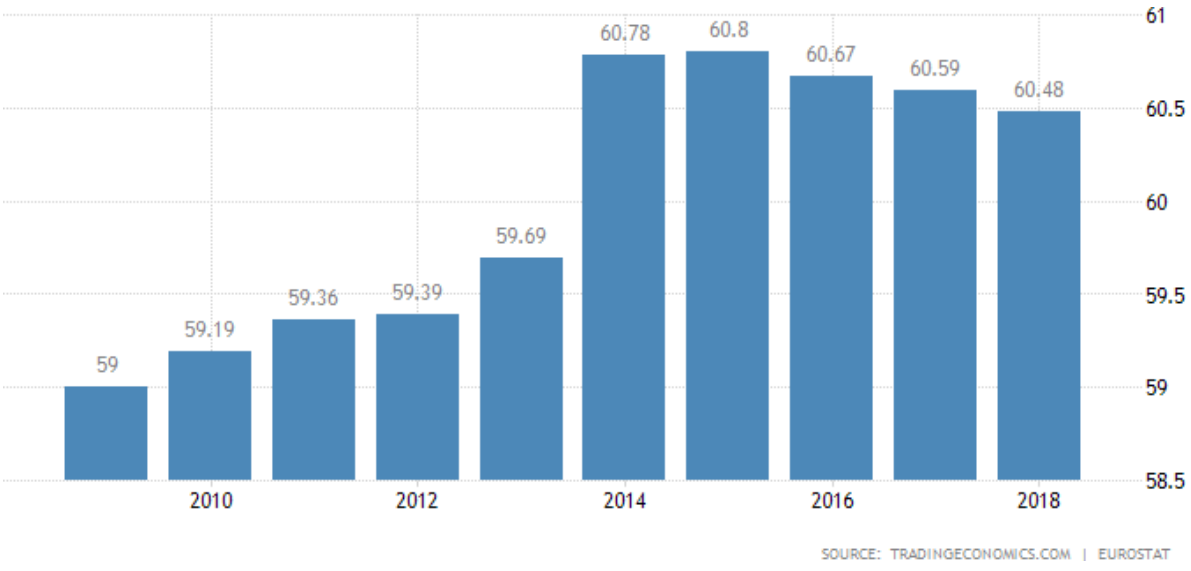
The total population of the country consists of all persons falling within the scope of the census. In the broadest sense, the total may comprise either all usual residents of the country or all persons present in the country at the time of the census.

TIME / GEO	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Italy	59,000,586	59,190,143	59,364,690	59,394,207	59,685,227	60,782,668	60,795,612	60,665,551	60,589,445

Source: Eurostat

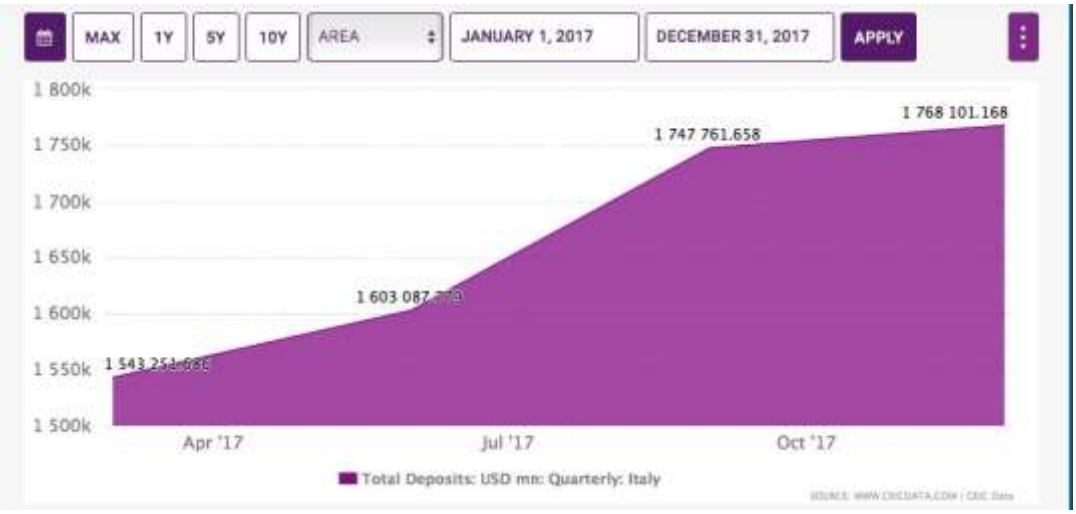
1.2 Population growth (annual % last year): -1,6 per thousand.

The figure below shows the population growth changes from 2010 to 2018. The population at 1st January 2018 is estimated to be nearly 60,500,000. From 2010 to 2015 the population increased, while starting from 2016 the population decreased until 60.480.000 units.



1.3 GNP: 1.768.101,168 usd bn.

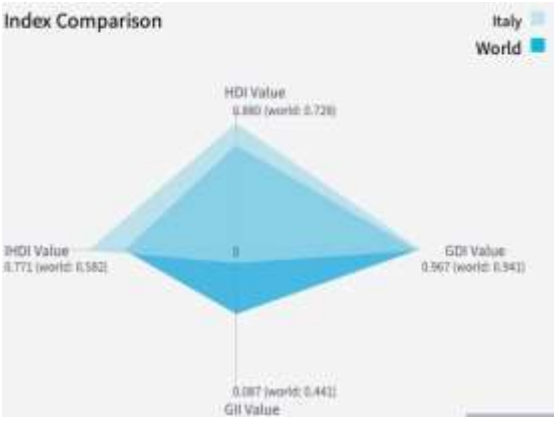
Gross national product (GNP) is an estimate of total value of all the final products and services turned out in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents. GNP is commonly calculated by taking the sum of personal consumption of expenditures, private domestic investment, government expenditure, net exports and any income earned by residents from overseas investments, minus income earned within the domestic economy by foreign residents.

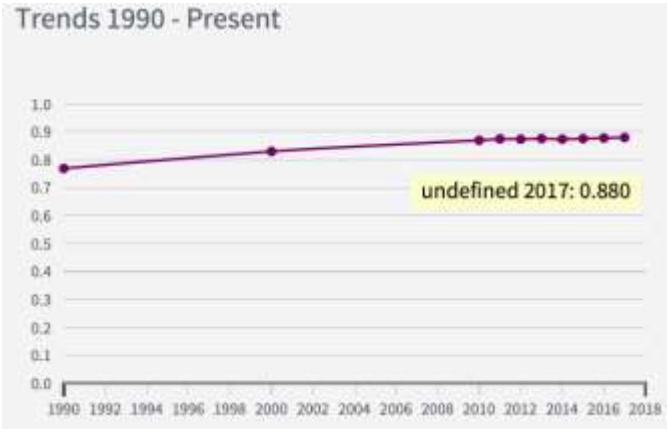


The table show us how the GNP is raised from the beginning of 2017 (1.543.251,686) until the end of the year (1.768.101,168).

1.4 Human development index ranking: 0.880

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistic composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. A country scores a higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the gross national income GNI (PPP) per capita is higher.





Source: UNDP

Italy's HDI value for 2017 is 0.880, which put the country in the very high human development category, positioning it at 28 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2017, Italy's HDI value increased from 0.769 to 0.880, an increase of 14.4 percent.

1.5 Unemployment rate of total population: 11,2%

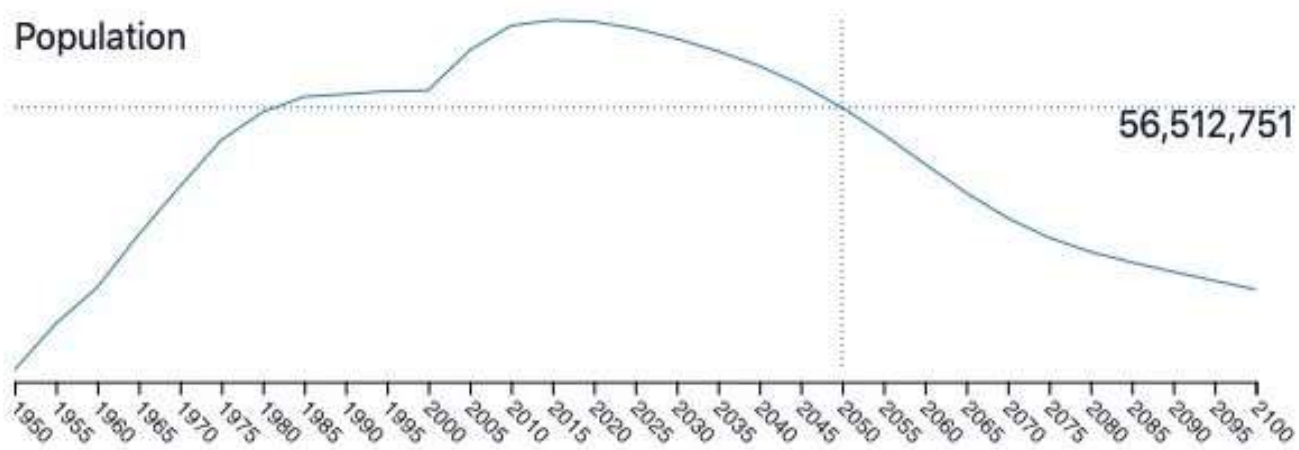
Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force, where the latter consists of the unemployed plus those in paid or self-employment. Unemployed people are those who report that they are without work, that they are available for work and that they have taken active steps to find work in the last four weeks.

1.6 Youth unemployment rate: 34,7%

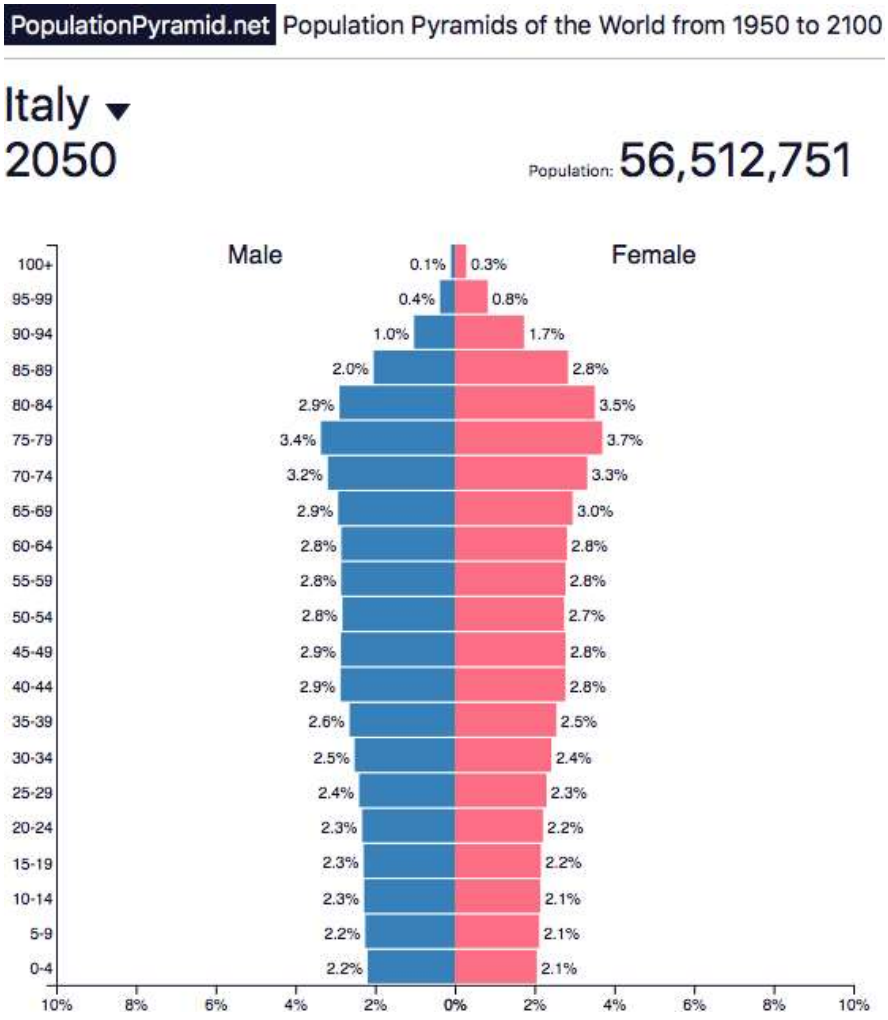
The youth unemployment rate is the number of unemployed 15-24 year-olds expressed percentage of the youth labour force. In 2017 the youth unemployment is 34,7% resulting more serious than the unemployment rate of total population that is 11,2% less than a third.

1.7 Total population projection for 2050: 56.512.751

Total population projection is the projection of variation of the Italian population for the 2050. Against expectations despite the migratory flows is increasing the Italian population is destined to decrease over the years.



Source: PopulationPyramid.net


PopulationPyramid.net Population Pyramids of the World from 1950 to 2100
Italy
2050
Population: 56,512,751
Male
Female
100+ 0.1% 0.3%
95-99 0.4% 0.8%
90-94 1.0% 1.7%
85-89 2.0% 2.8%
80-84 2.9% 3.5%
75-79 3.4% 3.7%
70-74 3.2% 3.3%
65-69 2.9% 3.0%
60-64 2.8% 2.8%
55-59 2.8% 2.8%
50-54 2.8% 2.7%
45-49 2.9% 2.8%
40-44 2.9% 2.8%
35-39 2.6% 2.5%
30-34 2.5% 2.4%
25-29 2.4% 2.3%
20-24 2.3% 2.2%
15-19 2.3% 2.2%
10-14 2.3% 2.1%
5-9 2.2% 2.1%
0-4 2.2% 2.1%
10% 8% 6% 4% 2% 0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10%

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

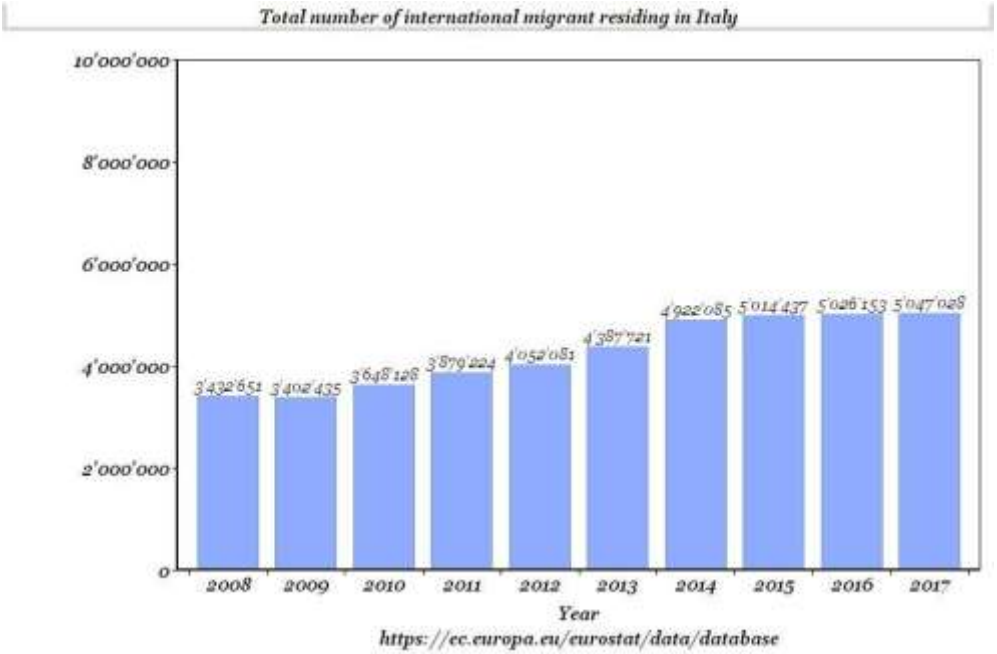
In this second section we are going to analyze a series of data about the migration stock and flows in Italy, considering a period of time that embracesthe last 10 years. Our research will be divided into the following points:

- The total number of international migrant residing in the country;
- International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population;
- Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock;
- Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration;
- Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration;
- Total number of emigrants who have left the country
- Outflows;
- Inflows;
- Total number of refugees by country of destination.

2.1. The Total number of international migrant residing in the country

It represents the number of people not having the citizenship of the country where they reside (the reporting country), including citizens of other EU Member States, non-EU citizens as well as stateless people, usually resident in the reporting country on 1 January of the respective year.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
ITALY	3,432,651	3,402,435	3,648,128	3,879,224	4,052,081	4,387,721	4,922,085	5,014,437	5,026,153	5,047,028



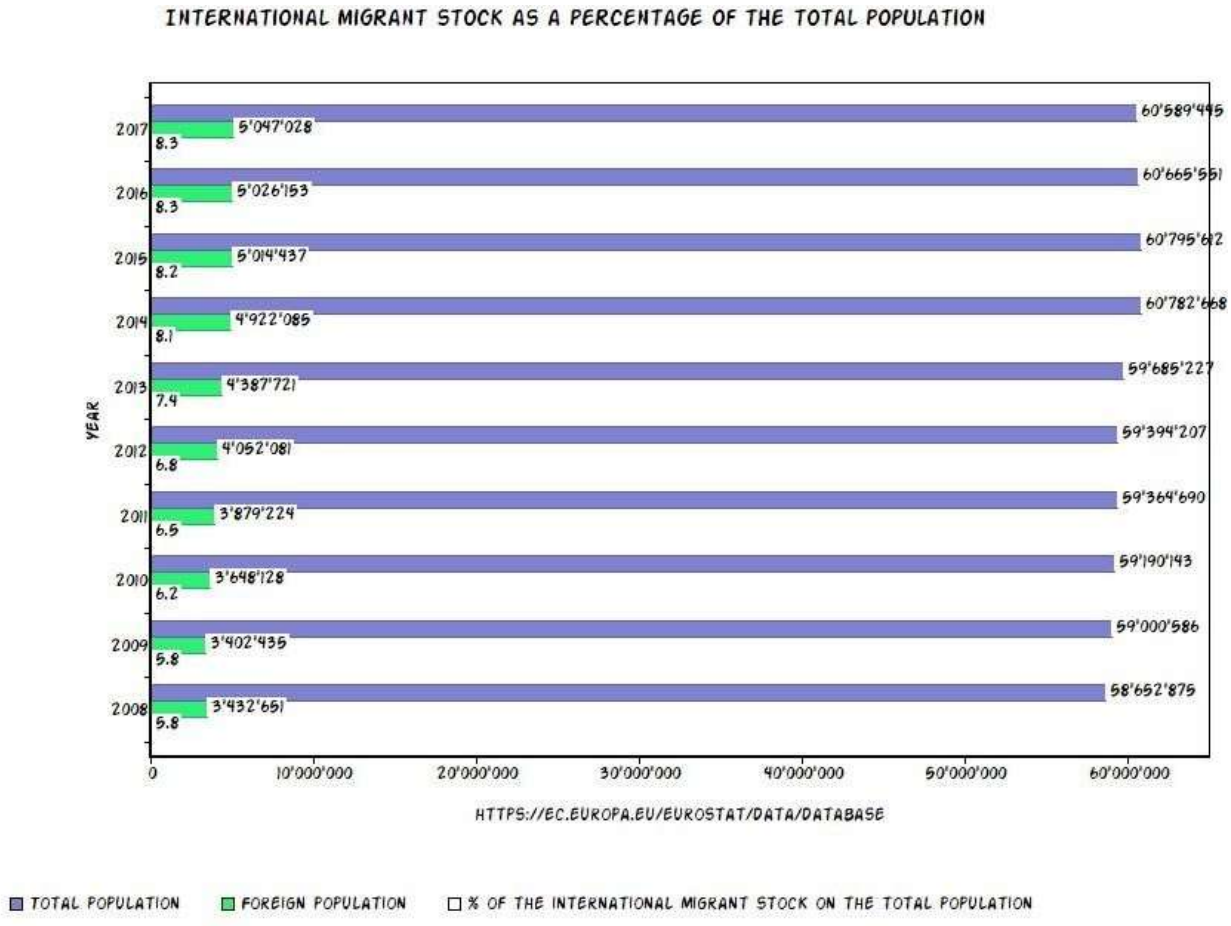
[migr_pop2ctz]
As we can see from the table, the total number of international migrants in Italy is increased in the
last decade However, it has been pretty stable in the last four years.

2.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

The international migrant stock is the number of the people born in a country, other than that in which they live, in this case Italy. It also includes refugees.
Source of data: World Bank https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.TOTL.ZS?end=2015&locations=IT&start=1990&view=chart

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
TOT POP	58,652,875	59,000,586	59,190,143	59,364,690	59,394,207	59,685,227	60,782,668	60,795,612	60,665,551	60,589,44
TOT F.P.	3,432,651	3,402,435	3,648,128	3,879,224	4,052,081	4,387,721	4,922,085	5,014,437	5,026,153	5,047,028
%	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%	6.5%	6.8%	7.4%	8.1%	8.2%	8.3%	8.3%

TOT POP: total population in Italy
TOT F.P.: total foreign population in Italy %: share of total foreign population on the total population

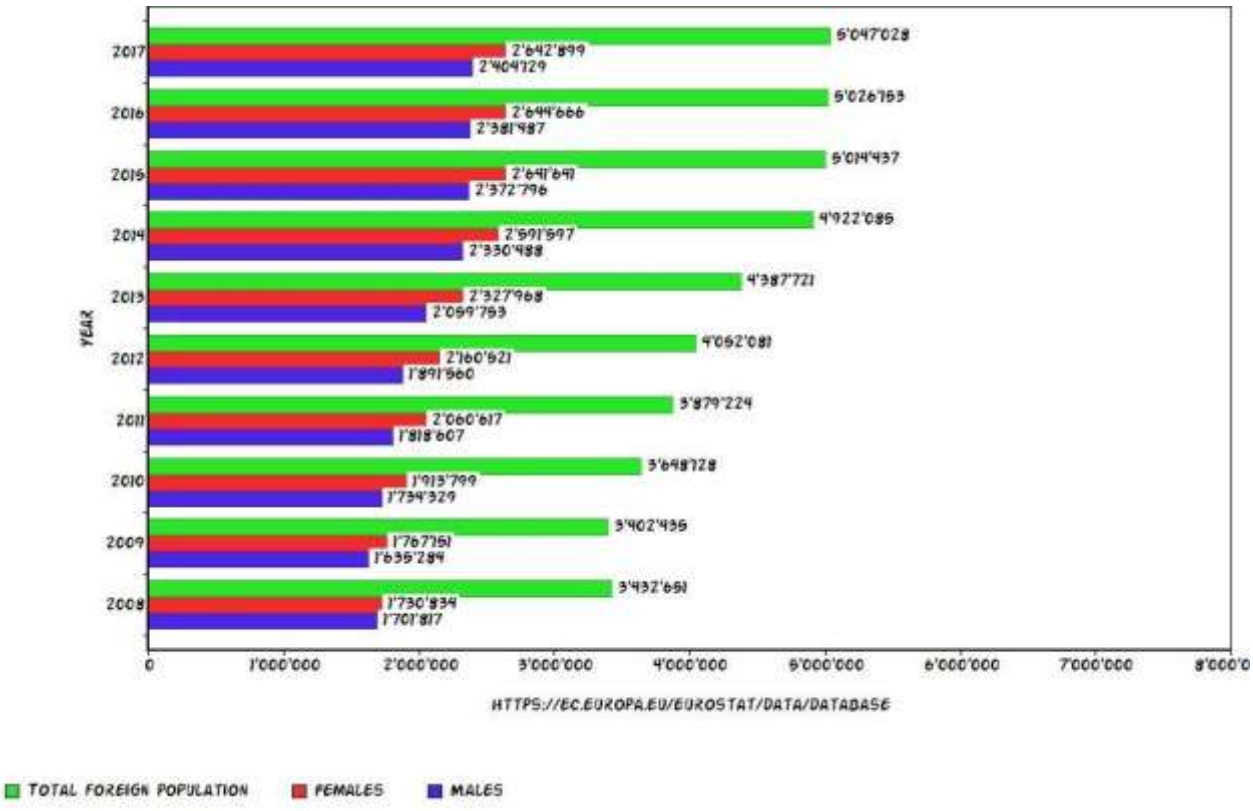


[migr_pop2ctz] elaborated

The total foreign population in Italy is gradually increasing. However, it is stabilised at a low level (less than 10%). On the other hand, the total population in Italy is slightly decreasing from 2015 to 2017.

2.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
TOT F.P.	3,432,651	3,402,435	3,648,128	3,879,224	4,052,081	4,387,721	4,922,085	5,014,437	5,026,153	5,047,028
Tot Males	1,701,817	1,635,284	1,734,329	1,818,607	1,891,560	2,059,753	2,330,488	2,372,796	2,381,487	2,404,129
Tot Females	1,730,834	1,767,151	1,913,799	2,060,617	2,160,521	2,327,968	2,591,597	2,641,641	2,644,666	2,642,899
% female	50.4%	51.9%	52.5%	53.1%	53,30%	53.1%	52.7%	52.7%	52.6%	52.4%

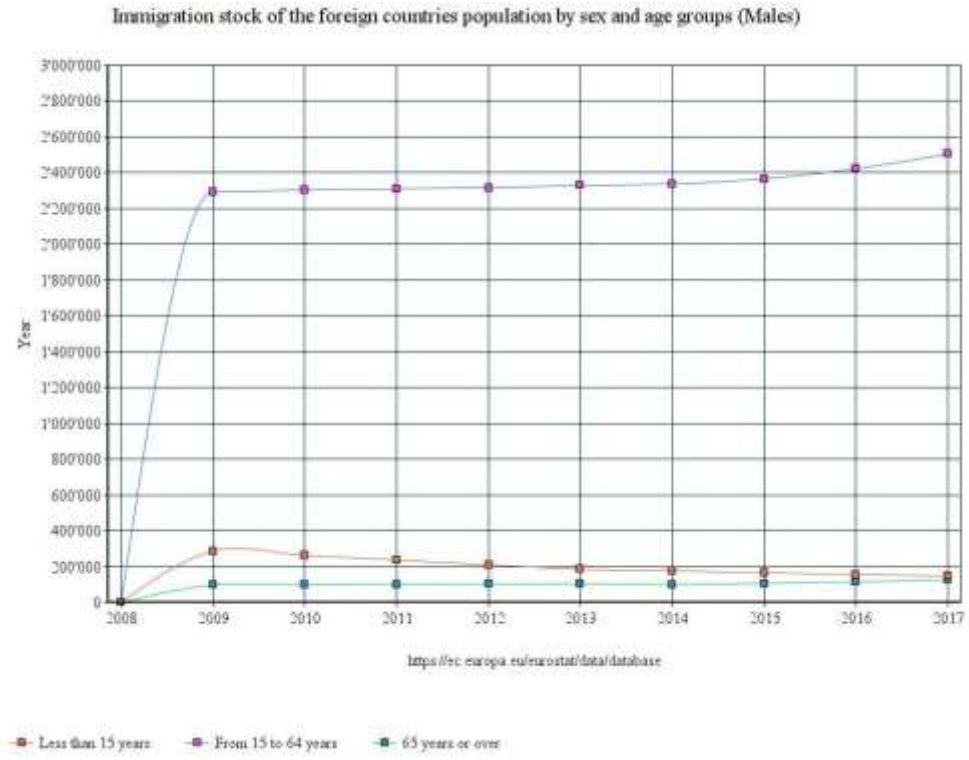


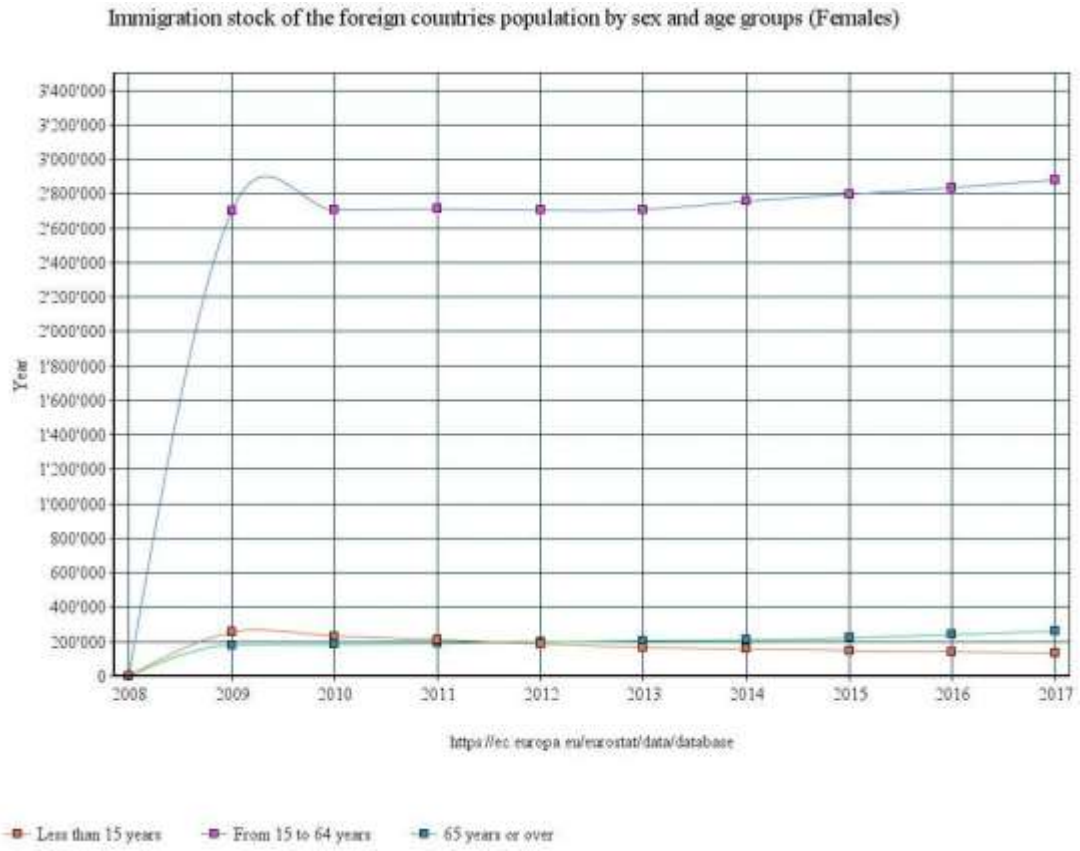
[migr_pop2ctz] elaborated

These last two graphics show the total foreign population, the female and the male categories; it is worth noting that female migrants are always more than males, although they are both increasing from 2008 to 2017.

2.4. Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth

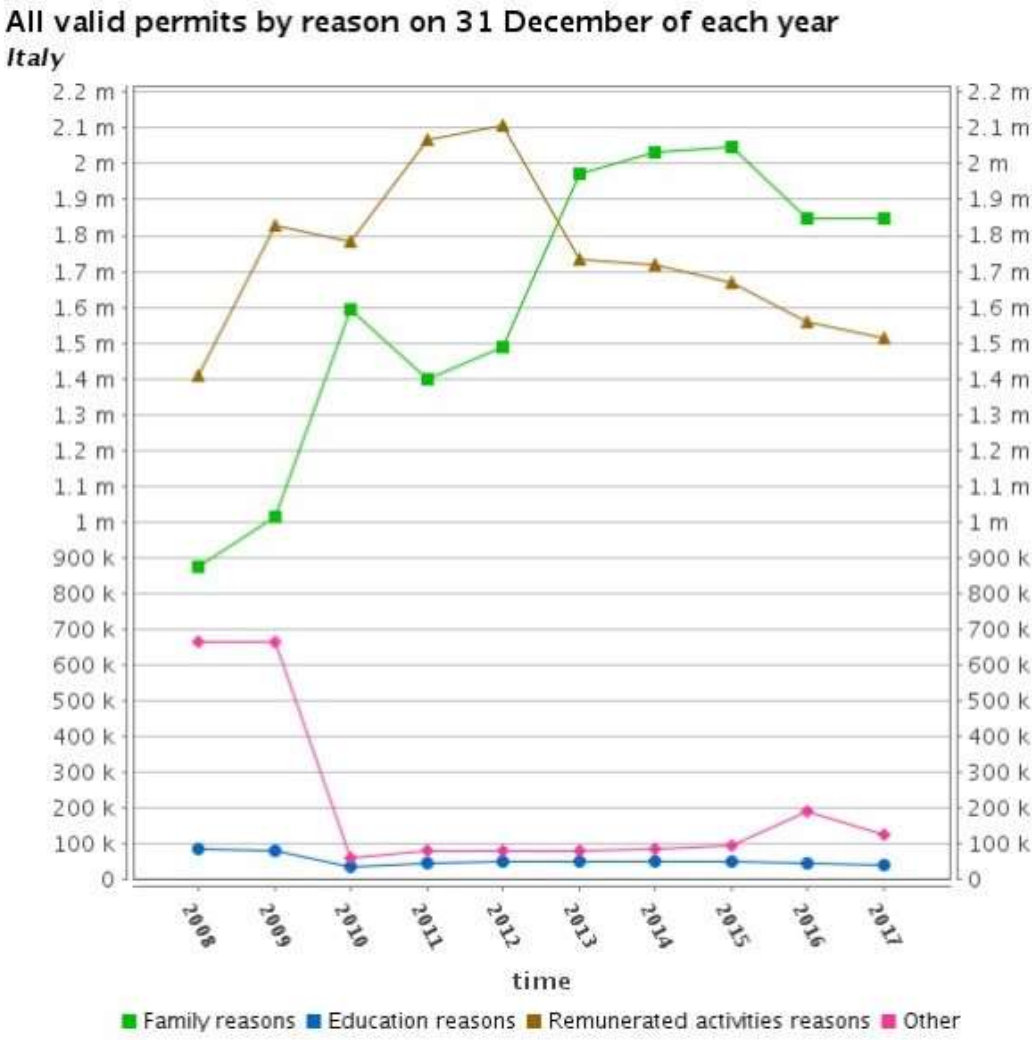
- Immigration by age, sex group and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]





These two graphics show the immigration stock of the foreign countries population, separately considered as female and male categories. The population who is taken into account come from both EU and non-EU countries and has been organised into three age-groups: people aged less than 15, from 15 to 64 and from 65 and over. In the first one the absolute majority of the international male migrants is aged from 15 to 64 years and it is increasing. Whereas, the number of people aged less than 15 and 65 or over are insignificant and gradually decreasing from 2009 to 2017. Besides, in the international female migrants stock (second grahic) the number of women aged from 15 to 64 is the highest and constantly increasing from 2009 to 2017. Furthermore, the number of the population aged less than 15 is decreasing, whereas the women aged 65 or over are slightly increasing from 2012 to 2017.

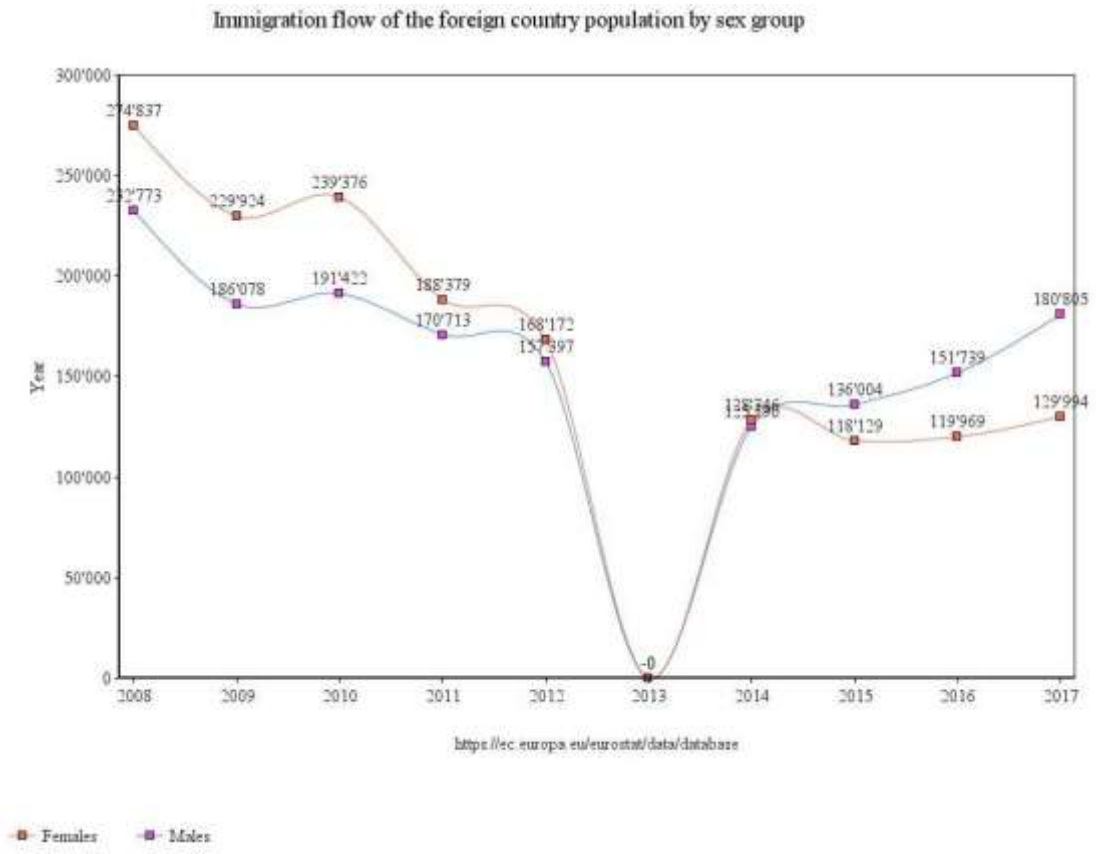
- Immigration stock by reason for migration



Eurostat [migr_resfirst]

The graphic shows the stock of migrants for every year for the different reason of entrance. The main reasons are divided into: family, education, remunerated activities and other kind of reasons. We can see that the main entry reasons are: family reasons and work.

2.5 Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth



The graphic shows the immigration flow of the foreign country population by sex group. It can be noticed a change of trend during the considered time: female immigrants flow was more than the male one in 2008, whereas the male immigration flow outnumbered the female one from 2015 to 2017.

- Immigration flows by sex and age group

AGE	SEX	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	Total	534.712	442.940	458.856	385.793	350.772	307.454	277.631	280.078	300.823	343.440
	Males	248.494	201.974	207.720	185.668	171.596	148.112	139.130	151.002	169.091	199.940
	Females	286.218	240.966	251.136	200.125	179.176	159.342	138.501	129.076	131.732	143.500
Less than 15	Total	74.621	62.465	58.632	52.090	47.049	40.184	37.706	36.054	38.226	42.107
	Males	38.980	32.463	30.716	27.208	24.547	21.036	19.588	18.991	20.096	22.250
	Females	35.641	30.002	27.916	24.882	22.502	19.148	18.118	17.063	18.130	19.857
From 15 to 64	Total	445.663	367.276	389.440	323.122	293.313	254.214	228.890	232.743	249.996	287.428
	Males	202.836	163.536	171.988	153.775	142.497	121.489	114.669	127.065	143.392	171.493
	Females	242.827	203.740	217.452	169.347	150.816	132.725	114.221	105.678	106.604	115.935
65 or over	Total	14.428	13.199	10.784	10.581	10.410	13.056	11.035	11.281	12.601	13.905
	Males	6.678	5.975	5.016	4.685	4.552	5.587	4.873	4.946	5.603	6.197
	Females	7.750	7.224	5.768	5.896	5.858	7.469	6.162	6.335	6.998	7.708

Eurostat [migr_imm1ctz]

- Immigration flows by country of birth

CITIZEN/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	534.712	442.940	458.856	385.793	350.772	307.454	277.631	280.078	300.823	343.440
Foreign country	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU28 countries	:	:	:	:	:	77.483	68.070	63.492	62.693	61.096
Non-EU28 countries	:	:	:	:	:	201.536	180.271	186.522	200.217	239.953

Eurostat [migr_imm1ctz]

- Immigration flows by reason for migration

REASON/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	506.833	589.988	331.083	246.760	243.954	204.335	178.884	222.398	186.786
Family reasons	75.153	180.391	141.403	119.745	108.358	99.051	109.328	101.269	112.607
Education reasons	32.634	25.676	30.260	30.631	27.083	24.373	22.870	16.847	17.963
Remunerated activities reasons	235.966	359.051	119.342	66.742	80.726	53.327	17.370	9.389	8.409
Other	163.080	24.870	40.078	29.642	27.787	27.584	29.316	94.893	47.807

Eurostat [migr_resfirst]

The immigration flow is found taking into account the first permits issued. It can be used as an indicator of the inflow, because of their division by reason of entry. From the table we can

notice that, work issue has changed from the top in 2009 to the bottom in 2017, whereas, family reasons gradually became the most important key of entrance until 2017.

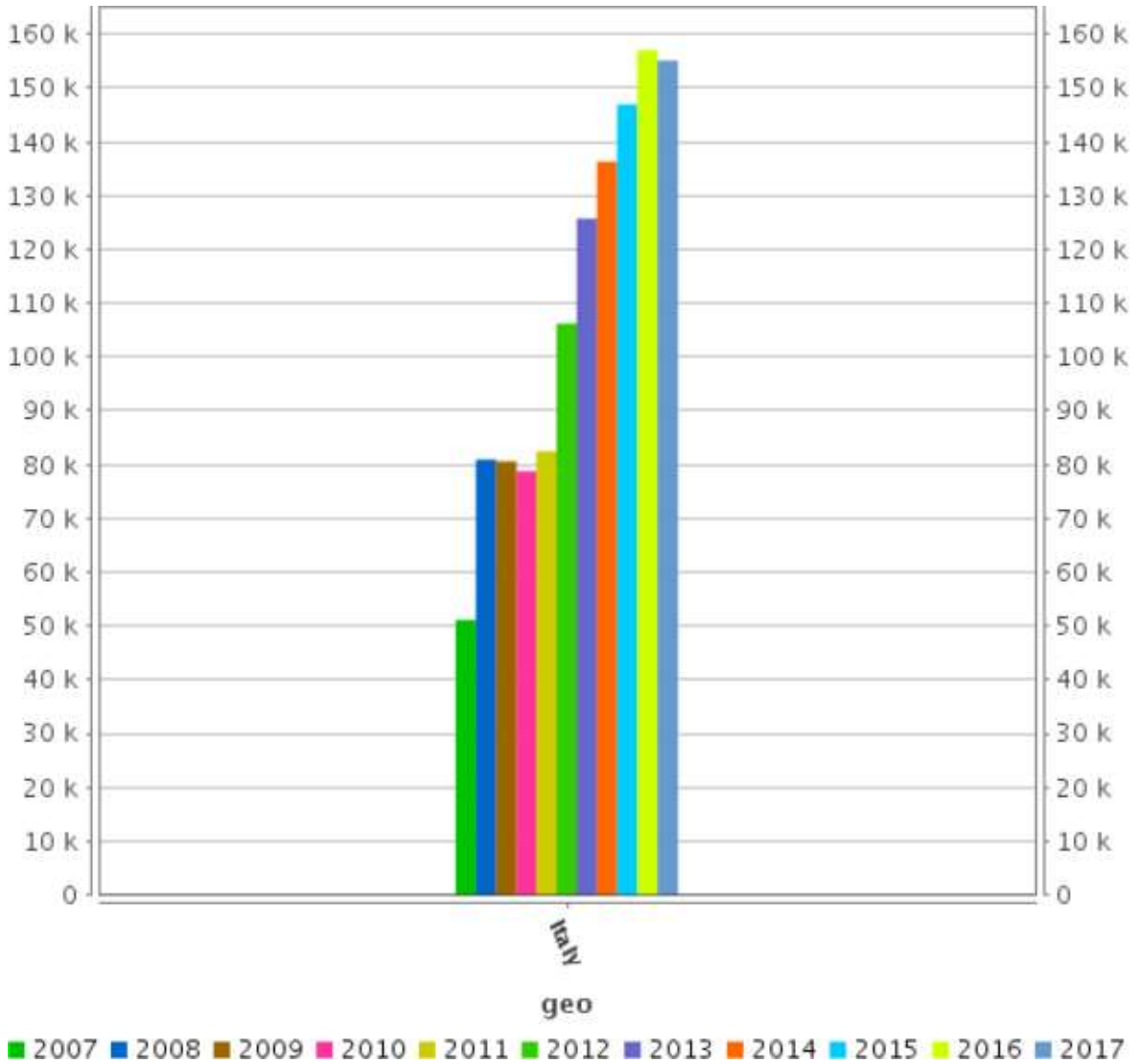
2.6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country: 1,201,298 million.

The total number of emigrants who have left the country is given by the sum of all emigrants from Italy from 2008 to 2017, taking into account people of all ages and sex.

Source: Eurostat

2.7 Outflows

The outflow refers to the total number of long-term emigrants leaving from the reporting country during the reference year.
Source of Data: Eurostat

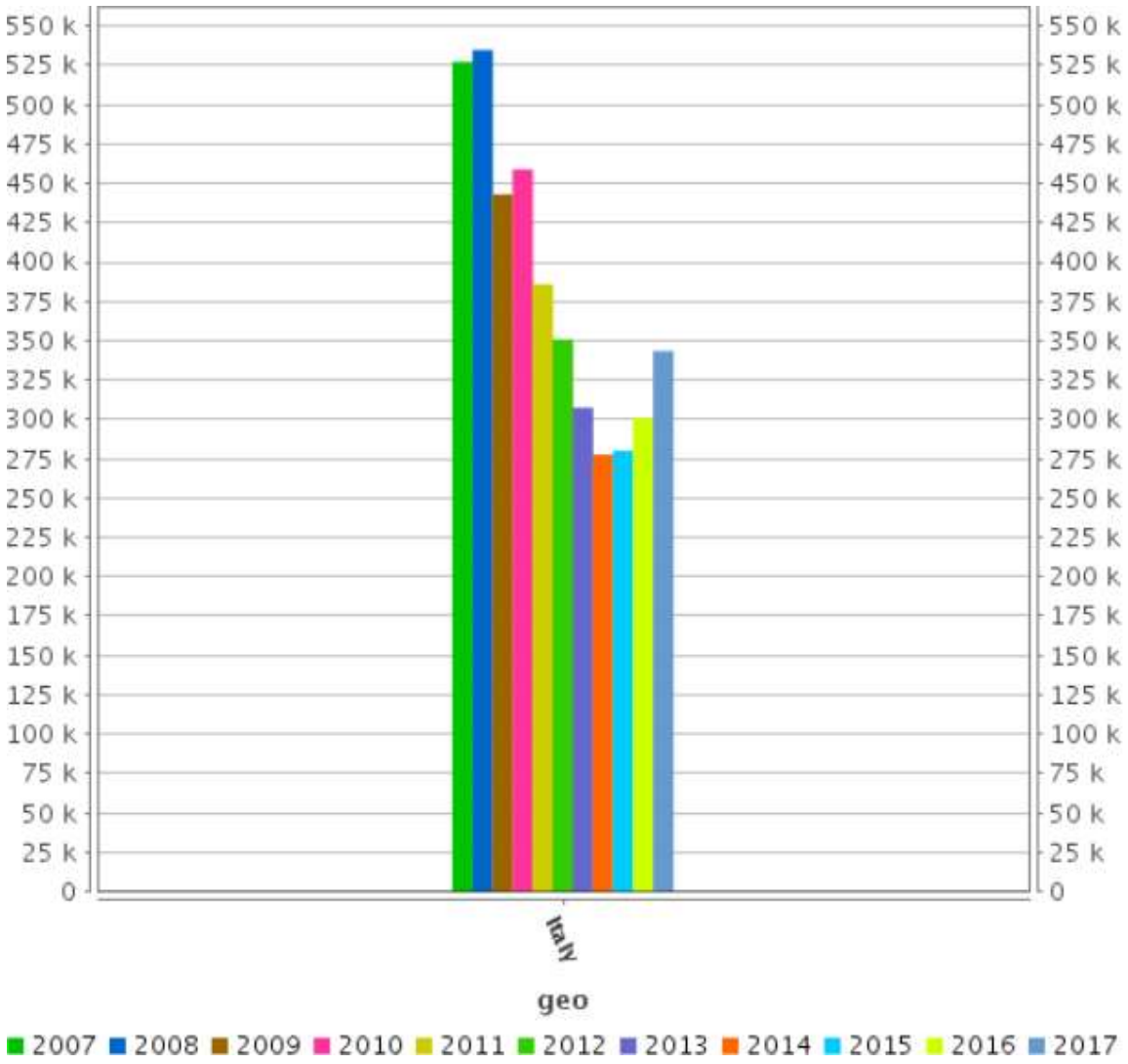


Eurostat [Code: tps00177]

In this graphic we can notice that the outflow has progressively increased between 2007 and 2017, with a spike in 2016.

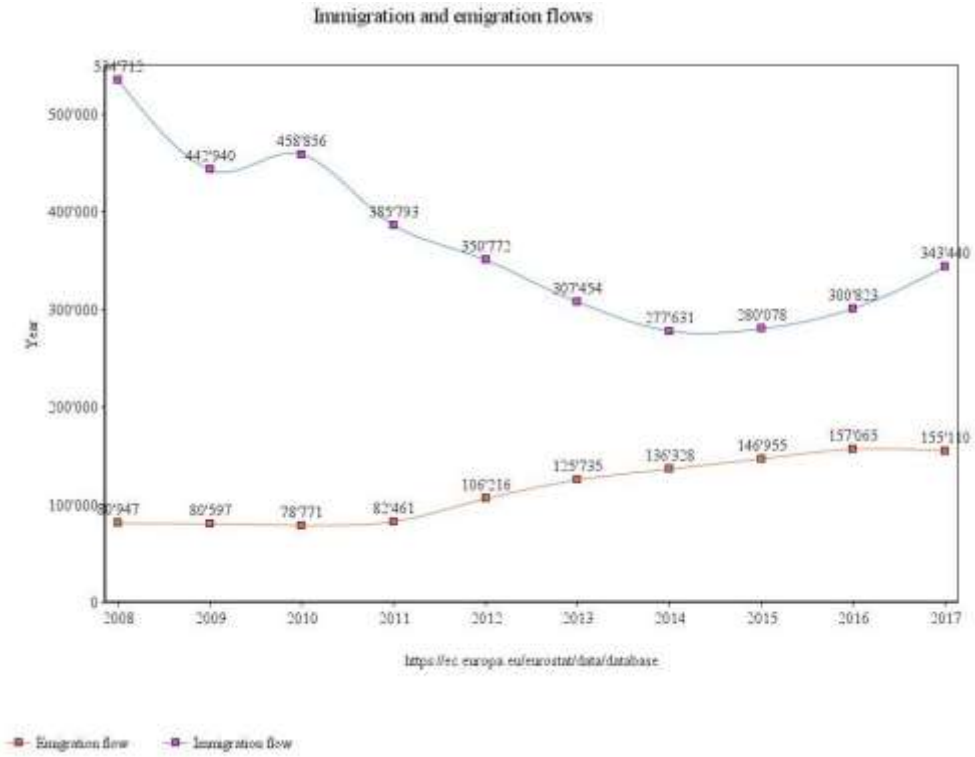
2.8 Inflows

The inflow concerns the total number of long-term immigrants arriving into the reporting country during the reference year. As mentioned before, we take into account data over the last decade.
Source of Data: Eurostat



Eurostat [Code: tps00176]

As we can see from the figure, the inflow, that has had a spike in the 2008, has decreased since 2009. Comparing with the outflow, we can conclude that our country has seen an opposite phenomenon: while the number of emigrants has increased, that one of immigrants is been reduced in the last ten years.



This graph shows the comparison between the immigration and the emigration flows. Until 2014 the two trends were getting close. However, from 2015 the immigration trend continued to increase gradually. On the other hand, the emigration flow seems to start a decreasing process from 2016.

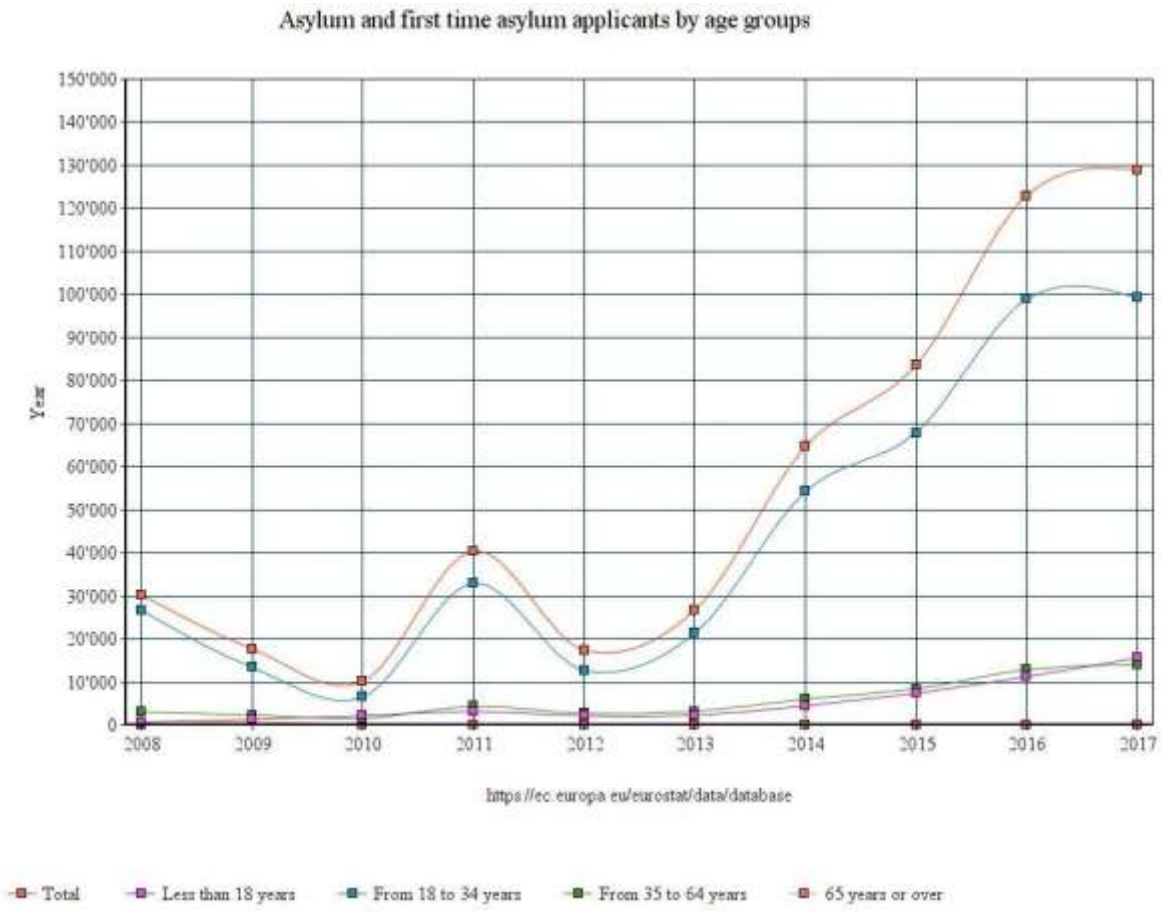
2.9 Total number of refugees in Italy

Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship and age. Annual aggregated data (rounded) [migr_asyappctza]

CITIZEN	AGE/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU	Total	0	35	55	35	15	:	:	0	0	10
	Less than 18	0	15	25	30	10	:	:	0	0	10
	18 - 34	0	0	20	0	5	:	:	0	0	0

	35 -64	0	10	10	5	5	:	:	0	0	0
	65 or over	0	5	0	0	0	:	:	0	0	0
Extra-EU28	Total	30.140	17.640	10.000	40.315	17.335	26.620	64.625	83.540	122.960	128.850
	Less than 18	570	1.250	2.080	3.115	2.060	2.215	4.410	7.295	11.170	15.510
	18 - 34	26.555	13.370	6.450	32.850	12.620	21.260	54.170	67.840	98.875	99.220
	35 - 64	2.980	2.310	1.445	4.305	2.635	3.110	5.995	8.335	12.825	14.030
	65 or over	0	685	25	20	15	35	45	70	85	90
Total	Total	30.145	17.670	10.050	40.350	17.350	26.620	64.625	83.540	122.960	128.855
	Less than 18	570	1.270	2.105	3.145	2.070	2.215	4.410	7.295	11.170	15.520
	18 - 34	26.555	13.370	6.465	32.850	12.620	21.260	54.170	67.840	98.875	99.220
	35 - 64	2.980	2.320	1.455	4.310	2.640	3.110	5.995	8.335	12.825	14.030
	65 or over	0	695	25	20	15	35	45	70	85	90

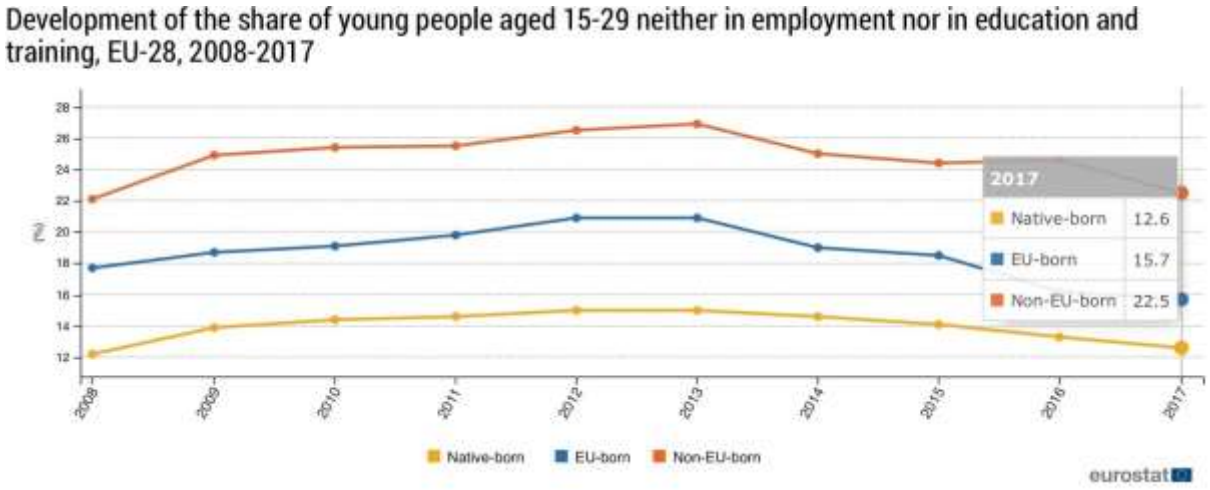
Source: Eurostat



Eurostat [migr_asyappctza]

3. Migrants integration indicators

3.1 Migrants by education level

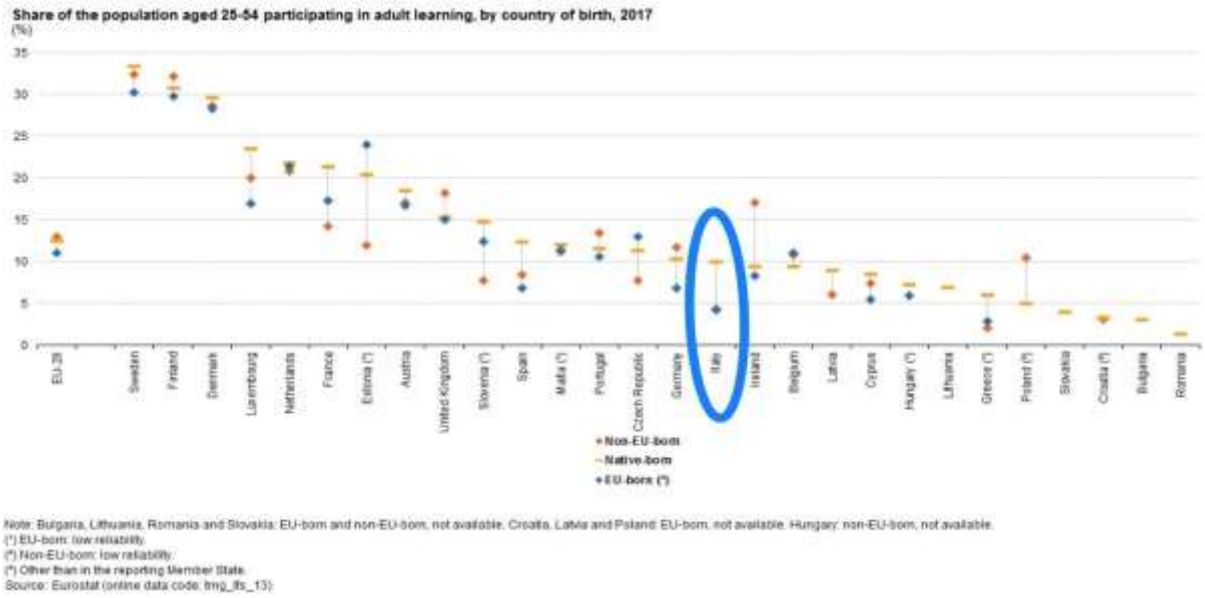


Several Member States within the European Union (EU) have traditionally been destinations for migrants, whether from elsewhere within the EU or from elsewhere in the world. This flow of migrants has led to a range of skills and talents being introduced into local economies. The integration of migrants has increasingly become a key area for policy focus, with measures to prepare immigrants and their descendants so they may be more active participants in society, for example, through education and training.

Source: Eurostat

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_education#Educational_attainment

Share of the population aged 25-54 participating in adult learning, by country of birth, 2017



Note: Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia: EU-born and non-EU-born, not available. Croatia, Latvia and Poland: EU-born, not available. Hungary: non-EU-born, not available.
(*) EU-born: low reliability.
(*) Non-EU-born: low reliability.
(*) Other than in the reporting Member State.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: trng_lfs_13)

In 2017, 11.1% of adult migrants (aged 25-54) who were born in another EU Member State took part in education or training courses in their new country of residence. This rate was lower than the education or training participation rate recorded for the native-born population (12.4%). Migrants born outside of the EU had the highest education or training participation rate, standing at 13.0%.
As the chart shows, Italy is the second-last country of adult migrants (foreign born aged 25-54) who took part in education or training courses in Italy itself.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/DDN-20180726-1?inheritRedirect=true&redirect=%2Feurostat%2Fweb%2Fmain%2Fhome

Italy participation rate in education and training by sex, age and country of birth

UNIT: Percentage **GEO:** Italy **C_BIRTH:** Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country **TIME:** 2017

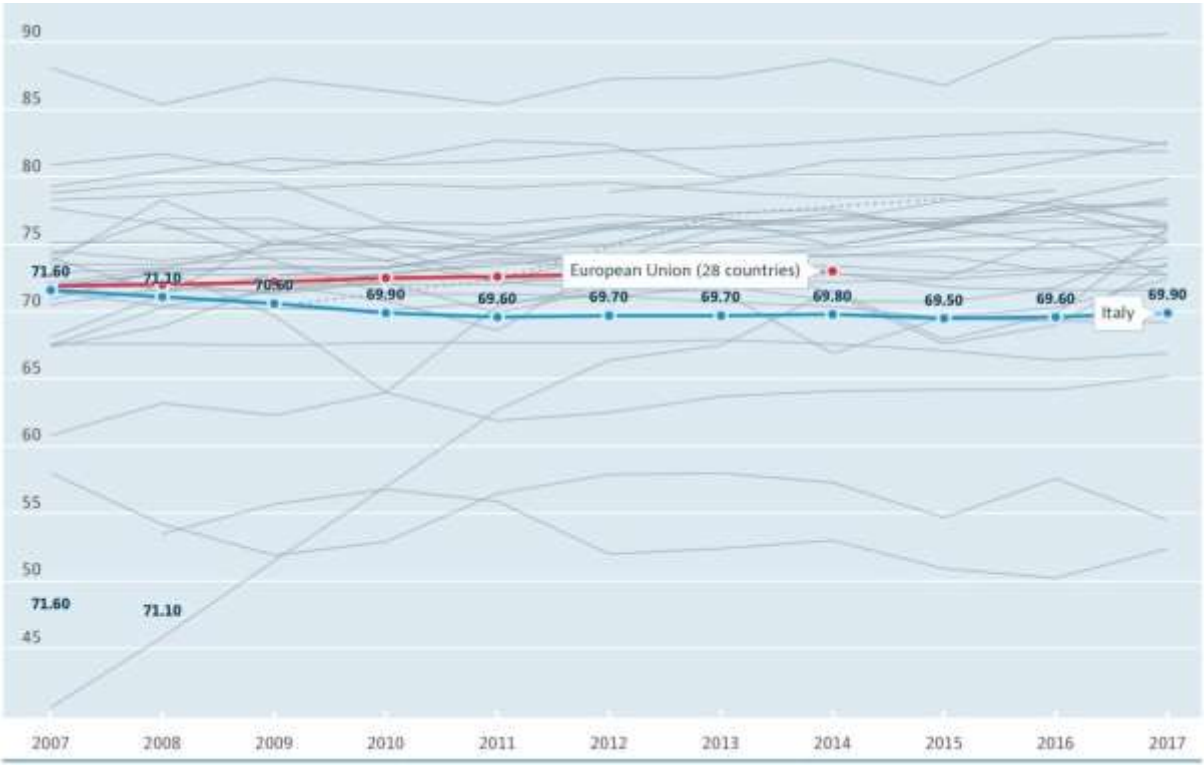
AGE	From 18 to 24 years	From 25 to 54 years	From 55 to 74 years
SEX			
Total	39.0	4.3	2.2
Males	36.0	3.4	2.5
Females	42.3	5.2	2.0

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfs_13&lang=en

source IMG 1,2: Eurostat

3.2 Labour force participation in the last 10 years

Foreign-born participation rates
Total % of foreign-born labour force, 2007-2017



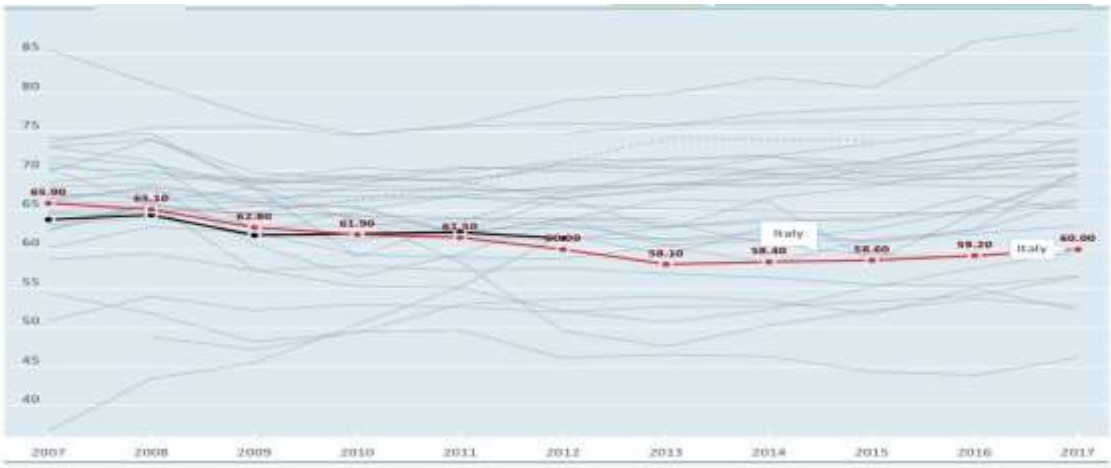
The foreign-born participation rate is calculated as the share of employed and unemployed foreign-born persons aged 15-64 in the total foreign-born population (active and inactive

persons) of that same age. Immigrant workers are affected to a greater extent by unemployment than native-born workers in European countries that have traditionally received migrants. This indicator is measured in percentage of foreign-born population of the same age by gender.
The blue line in the chart represent the Italian's trend in the last 10 years, the red one represent EU trend. The chart shows that Italy's percentage is lower than EU average and the percentage difference between the two is increasing.

Source: OECD International Migration Statistics: Employment and unemployment rates by gender and place of birth.
https://data.oecd.org/migration/foreign-born-participation-rates.htm

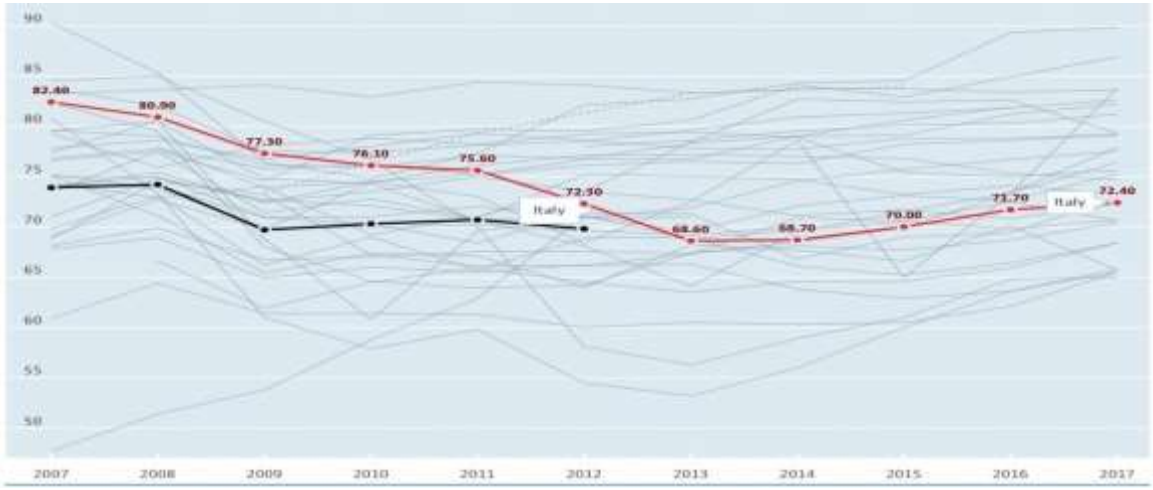
3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

Foreign-born employment
Total, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017



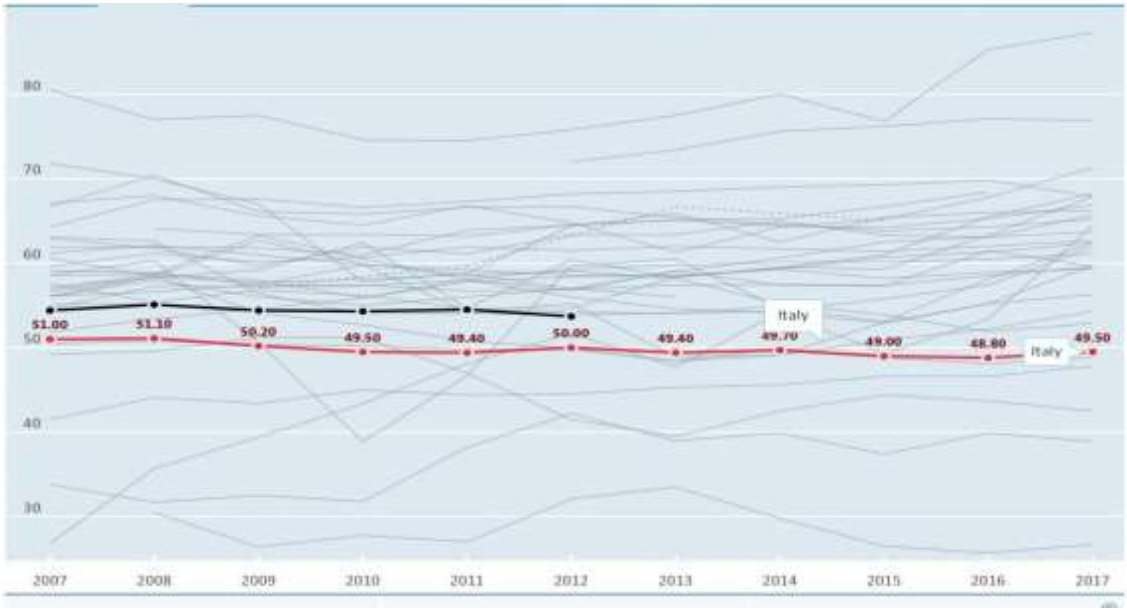
The foreign-born employment rate is calculated as the share of employed foreign-born persons aged 15-64 in the total foreign-born population (active and inactive persons) of that same age. This indicator is measured in percentage of foreign-born population of the same age by gender.
This chart shows that the trend of Italy in foreign-born employment has followed (more or less) the trend of the European Union from 2007 until 2012.

Foreign-born employment
Men, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017



In term of men foreign-born employment the trend of Italy is much more elevate from 2007 to 2012, but in the last five years, the Italian men employment had seen a collapse.

Foreign-born employment
Women, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017

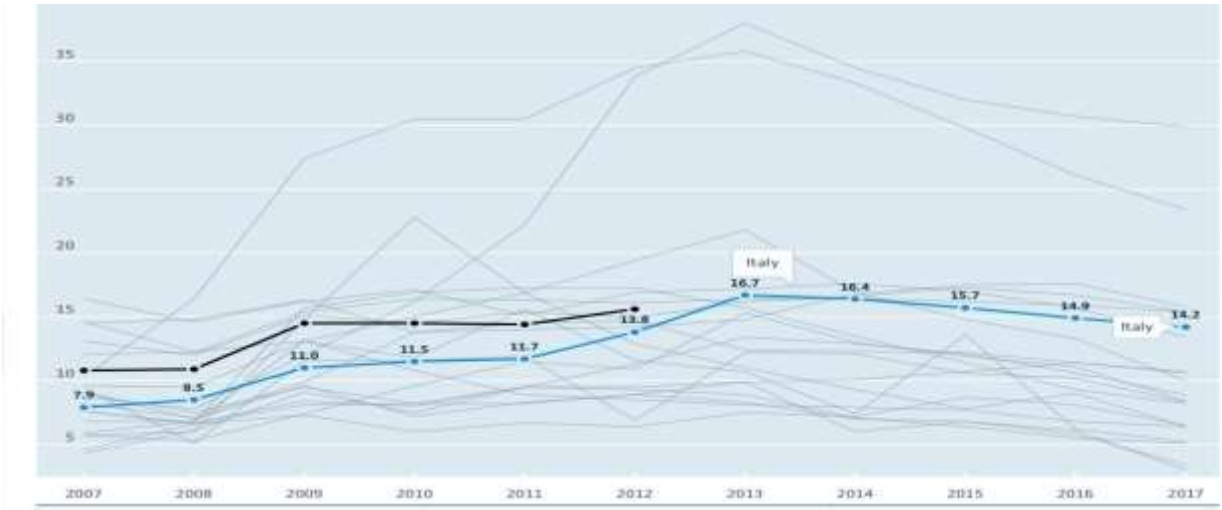


For the foreign born women employment in Italy the matter is different from the previous, it is a stable trend but lower than the European trend.

IMG 1,2,3 **https://data.oecd.org/migration/foreign-born-employment.htm#indicator-chart**
Source: OECD International Migration Statistics: Employment and unemployment rates by gender and place of birth.

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

Foreign-born unemployment
Total, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017

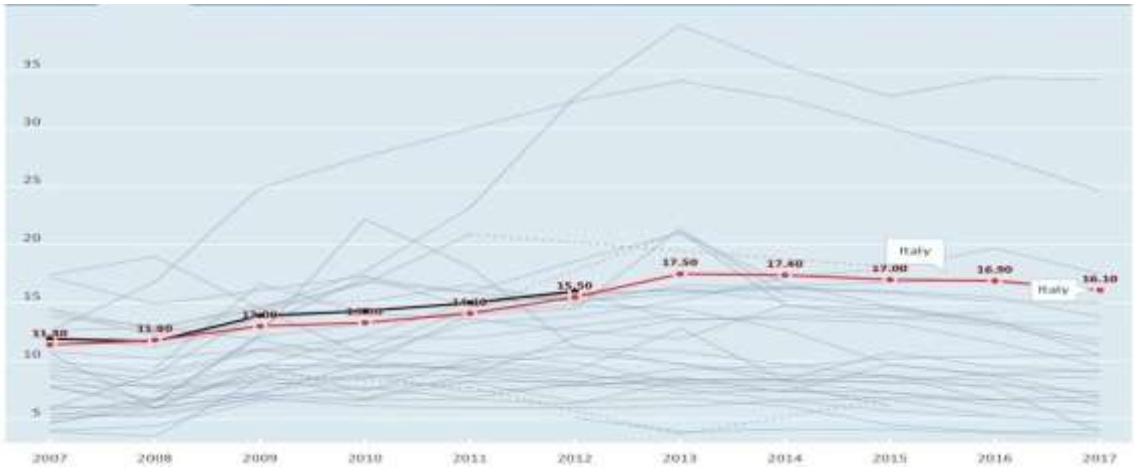


The chart shows that total unemployment for the foreign-born is lower that the medium Eu average but it has a spike in the 2013, in the last years, since 2013 it is slowly getting lower.

Foreign-born unemployment
Men, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017

Unemployment for Men is lower than the total foreign born unemployment, but it also had a spike in 2013. The gap between Italian ad Eu medium trend is bigger than the total one.

Foreign-born unemployment
Women, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017



Foreign-born unemployment for women is higher than the unemployment for men but goes a long with the Eu trend from 2007 to 2012. The spike of 2013 is softer than the previous ones.

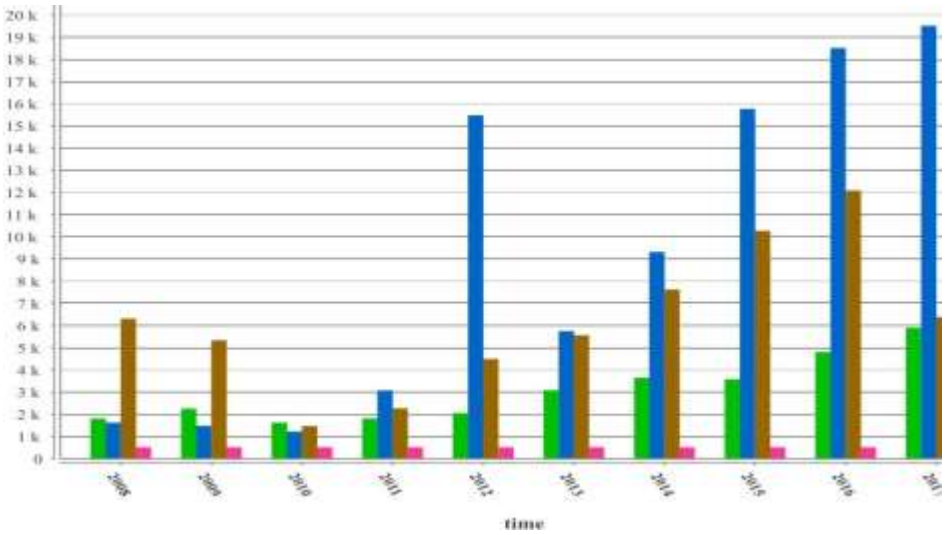
source: OECD International Migration Statistics: Employment and unemployment rates by gender and place of birth.

IMG 1,2,3 **https://data.oecd.org/migration/foreign-born-unemployment.htm**

Reasons for migration

Italy 2017

First instance decisions on asylum applications by type of decision.



The chart shows that the main type of decision for migration in Italy since 2012 is the Humanitarian status in the last 6. Before 2012 the subsidiary protection status was the main reason for the asylum request.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plugin=1&pcode=tps00192&language=en&toolbox=data

First permits issued for remunerated activities by reason, length of validity and citizenship

GEO: Italy **DURATION:** Total **CITIZEN:** Total **UNIT:** Person

TIME REASON	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Remunerated activities reasons	359,051	119,342	66,742	80,726	53,327	17,370	9,389	8,409
Remunerated activities reasons: Highly skilled workers	1,984	1,563	1,695	1,543	1,066	1,006	709	776
Remunerated activities reasons: Seasonal workers	22,345	15,204	9,715	7,560	4,805	3,570	3,520	3,593

First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship

SEX: Total **AGE:** Total **CITIZEN:** Total **UNIT:** Person

	TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REASON	GEO									
Total	Italy	589,988	331,083	246,760	243,954	204,335	178,884	222,398	186,786	:
Family reasons	Italy	180,391	141,403	119,745	108,358	99,051	109,328	101,269	112,607	:
Education reasons	Italy	25,676	30,260	30,631	27,083	24,373	22,870	16,847	17,963	:
Remunerated activities reasons	Italy	359,051	119,342	66,742	80,726	53,327	17,370	9,389	8,409	:

Source: Eurostat

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

As the study conducted by the "Observatory of migration" shows, there is a gap between EU natives and the NON EU natives of 8.1% in facts of employment in Europe. In Italy this gap is only 1%, the study also reveal that the probability to find a job in Italy is almost the same for EU born and NON EU born.
But the study also shows that NON EU born tend to find low-qualification jobs with a lower income, this create the effect that of monetary poverty is much more spread in NON EU born.

People at risk of poverty rate by board group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)

GEO: Italy **AGE:** 18 years or over **SEX:** Total

TIME	2017
C_BIRTH	
EU28 countries except reporting country	28.1
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	36.6

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_peps06&lang=en

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)

SEX: Total **AGE:** 18 years or over

	TIME	2017
C_BIRTH	GEO	
EU28 countries except reporting country	Italy	40.7
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	Italy	48.4

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_peps06&lang=en

Median income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)

UNIT: Euro **INDIC_IL:** Median equivalised net income **GEO:** Italy **SEX:** Total **AGE:** 18 years or over

TIME	2017
C_BIRTH	
EU28 countries except reporting country	13,700
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	11,899

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_di16&lang=en

source: Eurostat

The Eurostat database charts shows the risk of poverty, social exclusion and monetary income is lower for the immigrants who are not born in the European Union.

Migration in Europe
MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Migration in Malta

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Maria Laura Luppi
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Sara Korbi
Clara Parigi
Allegra Meucci

1. INTRODUCTION

Malta, officially known as the Republic of Malta, is a Southern European island country consisting of an arcipelagoin the Mediterranean Sea.
Malta is a member state of EU from 1st May 2004, and member of the Schengen area since 21st December 2007.

Its capital is Valletta, which is the smallest national capital in the European Union by area at 0.8 km.

The official languages are Maltese and English, with Maltese officially recognised as the national language and the only Semitic language in the European Union.
Malta population is equivalent to 0.01% of the total world population, and its total land area is 320 Km2 (124 sq. miles).
Despite its small territory, being the world's tenth smallest country, Malta's population density is particularly high, with 1354 per Km2 (making Malta the fifth most densely populated country of the world), and the majority of people living in cities: 96.2 % of the population is urban (416,950 people in 2019).

In the last years, Malta witnessed a massive arrival of migrants due to its strategic position in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea (in fact, it lies 80 km south of Italy,284 km east of Tunisia,and 333 km north of Libya) especially after the outburst of the Arab springs that caused thousands of people fleeing their country and after the arrival of refugees from Sub-Saharian Africa.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Total Population

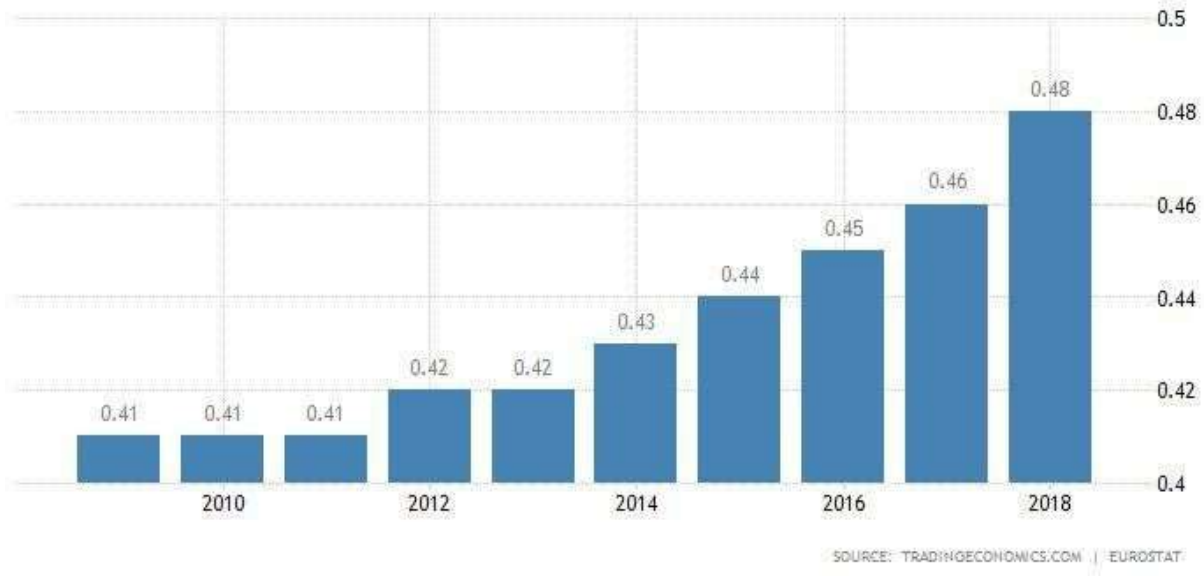
Total Population				
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Malta	439,691	450,415	460,297	475,701

[demo_pjan]

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

As we can see in the table, the population of Malta has increased from 439,691 in 2015 to 475,701 in 2018.

2.2 Population growth

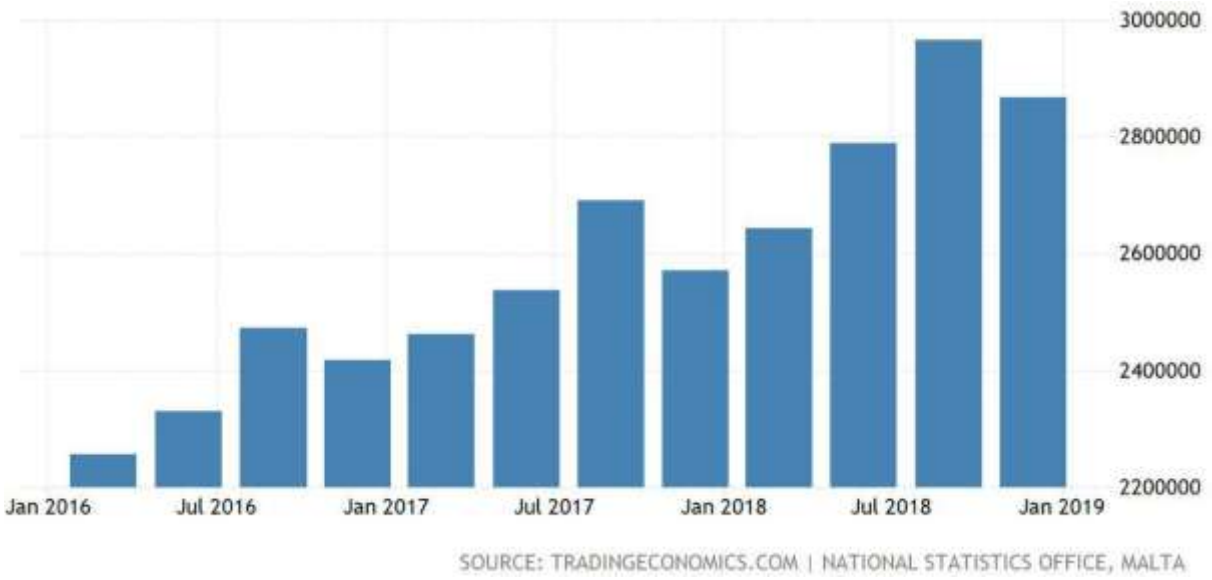


Source: *https://tradingeconomics.com/malta/population*

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage .
Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

The graph shows us that between 2009 and 2014, there was a rather stable growth of population, whereas since 2016 we assist to a pick that reaches 0.48% rate of annual growth.

2.3 GNP per capita



Source: *https://tradingeconomics.com/malta/gross-national-product*

Gross national product (GNP) is an estimate of 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. GNP is commonly calculated by taking the sum of personal consumption expenditures, private domestic investment, government expenditure, net exports and any income earned by residents from overseas investments, minus income earned within the domestic economy by foreign residents. Net exports represent the difference between what a country exports minus any imports of goods and services.

Gross National Product in Malta decreased to 2868845.89 EUR THO in the fourth quarter of 2018 from 2966975.56 EUR THO in the third quarter of 2018. Gross National Product in Malta averaged 1646846.81 EUR THO from 2000 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 2966975.56 EUR THO in the third quarter of 2018 and a record low of 894723.89 EUR THO in the fourth quarter of 2000.

2.4 Human Development Index

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone.
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

Malta's HDI value for 2017 is 0.878— which put the country in the very high human development category—positioning it at 29 out of 189 countries and territories.

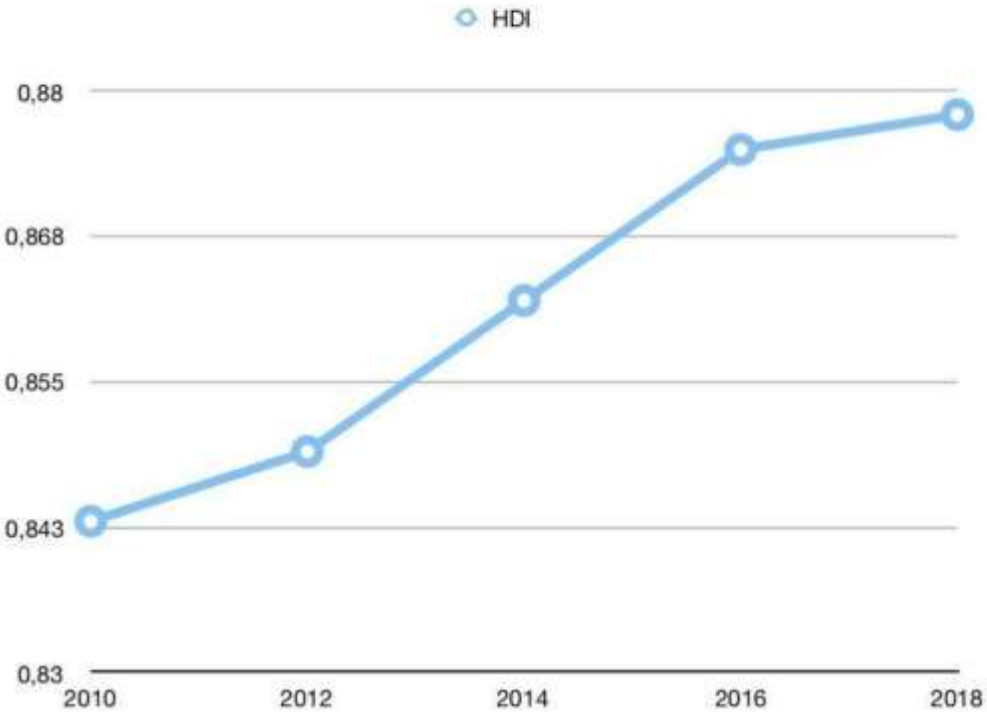
Between 1990 and 2017, Malta's HDI value increased from 0.740 to 0.878, an increase of 18.7 percent.

Table A reviews Malta's progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1990 and 2017, Malta's life expectancy at birth increased by 5.0 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.9 years and expected years of schooling increased by 3.0 years.

Table A ***Source***: *http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MLT*

HDI trends					
	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of Schooling	GNI per capita	HDI value
2010	79.9	15.03	10.3	26,879	0. 843
2015	80.7	15.7	11.2	32,755	0. 871
2016	80.9	15.9	11.3	33,025	0. 875
2017	81.0	15.9	11.3	34,396	0. 878

HDI	Index	Rank
	0. 878	29



2.5 Unemployment rate of total population

Unemployment total population				
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Malta	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4

[tps00203]

Source:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do;jsessionid=89MlhBOvl60qyHkS7KsRKV_2KwlJAB M350YRQpdM0hOZwrw8dZcS!198186973?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tps00203&language=en

Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.
The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were: a. without work during the reference week, b. currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, c. actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of, at most, three months. This table does not only show unemployment rates but also unemployed in 1000 and as % of the total population.

In the case of Malta, the unemployment rate of total population is decreasing, and if we analyze this result with data of population growth we can say that the employed citizens are effectively increasing whereas the population is growing and unemployment rate do not.

2.6 Youth unemployment

Youth unemployment			
	2015	2016	2017
Malta	10.5	8.8	8.6

[lfsi_neet_a]

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

As the unemployment rate of total population is decreasing, the youth unemployment is reducing even more significantly. That said, we can see that youth unemployment rate reaches considerable values much higher than the total unemployment rate (as we can see in 2017 the unemployment rate of total population was 2.5 while youth unemployment rate was 8.8).

2.7 Total population projection for 2050

Population projections are what-if scenarios that aim to provide information about the likely future size and structure of the population. Eurostat's population projections is one of several possible

population change scenarios based on specific assumptions for fertility, mortality and net migration. The method used for population projections is the "cohortcomponent" method. Population refers to 1st January population for the respective years.

Total Population projection				
	2020	2040	2050	2080
Malta	452,542	505,921	513,081	517,254

[tps00002]

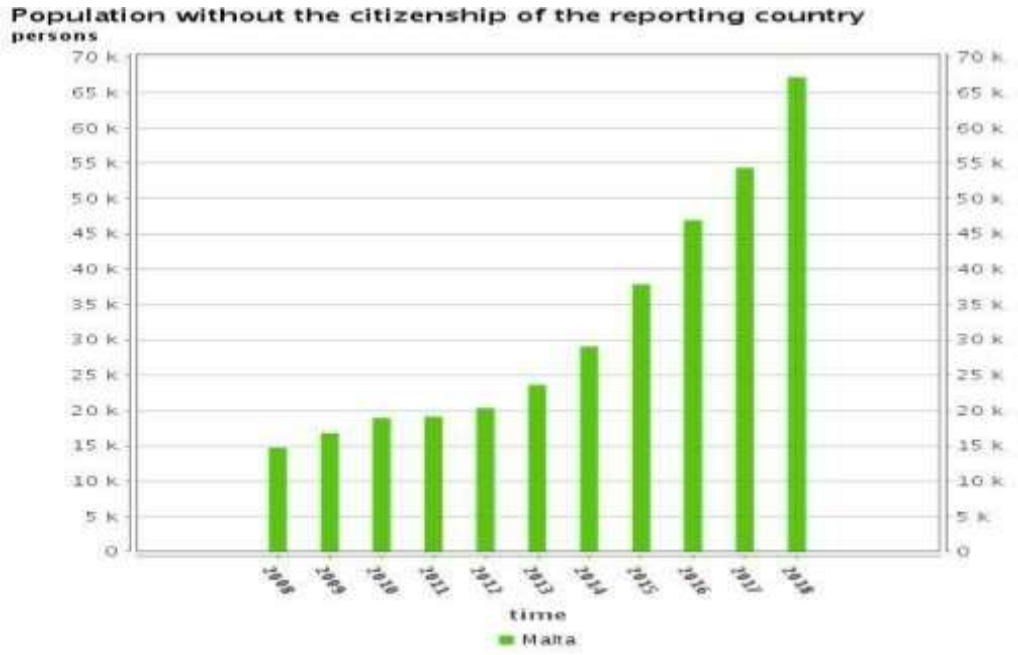
Source:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00002

In the case of Malta, the total population projection data shows a substantial increase, from 429,344 in 2015 to 513,061 in 2050.

3. MIGRATION STOCK AND FLOWS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

Immigration trends have changed a lot over the past decade because of a number of factors. Apart from its warm climate and location in the heart of the Mediterranean, Malta's accession to the European Union in 2004 resulted in an increase of European Union citizens coming to Malta in the exercise of their right of free movement within the European Union. A variety of reasons drives migration to Malta, such as labour market opportunities, family reunion and the pursuit of studies or research.
However, not all who reach Malta use regular channels. In the last decade also a number of asylum-seekers have arrived in Malta, partly as a result of its geographical location as a gateway to Europe.

3.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the country

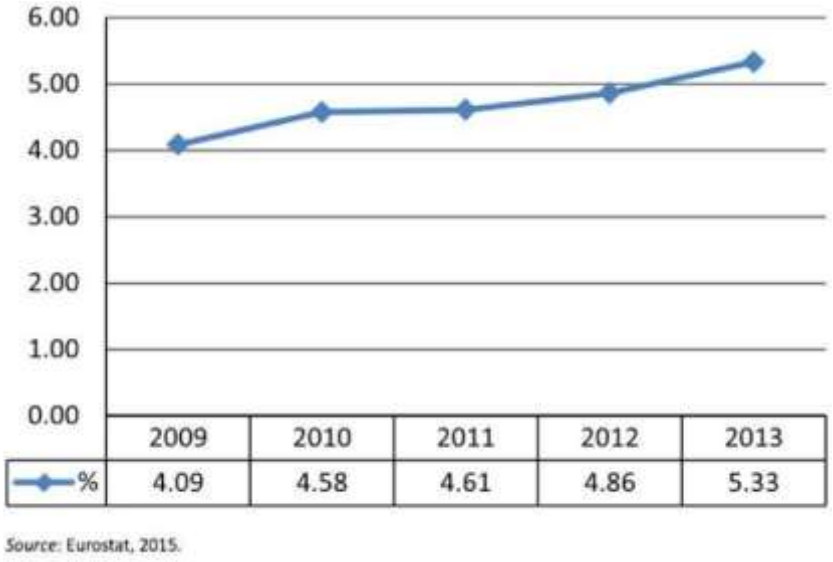


[tps00157]
Source:[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=tps00157&language=en*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=tps00157&language=en)

This graphic shows us an increase in the total number of international migrants residing in Malta in the past decade.
While the presence of foreigners was increasing slowly from 2008 to 2013, starting 2014 we can see an exponential augmentation: in 2018 the number of migrants residing in Malta is more than four times the one of 2008, with over 66 0000 people.

3.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the totalpopulation:

Table A - Stock data: Migrants as a percentage of total population (2009 - 2013)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
%	4.09	4.58	4.61	4.86	5.33

Source: Eurostat, 2015.

Table B - Stock data: Migrants as a percentage of total population (2014 - 2017)

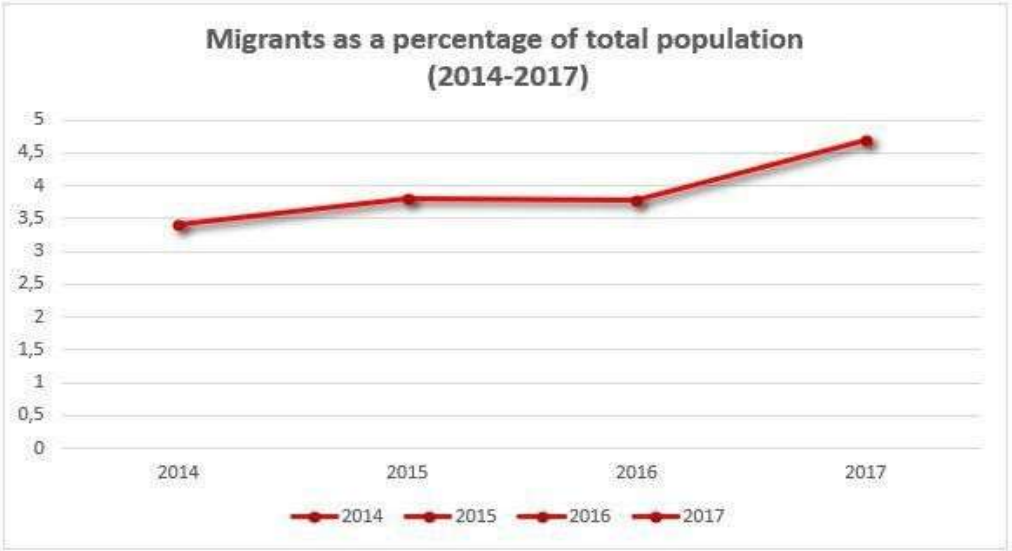
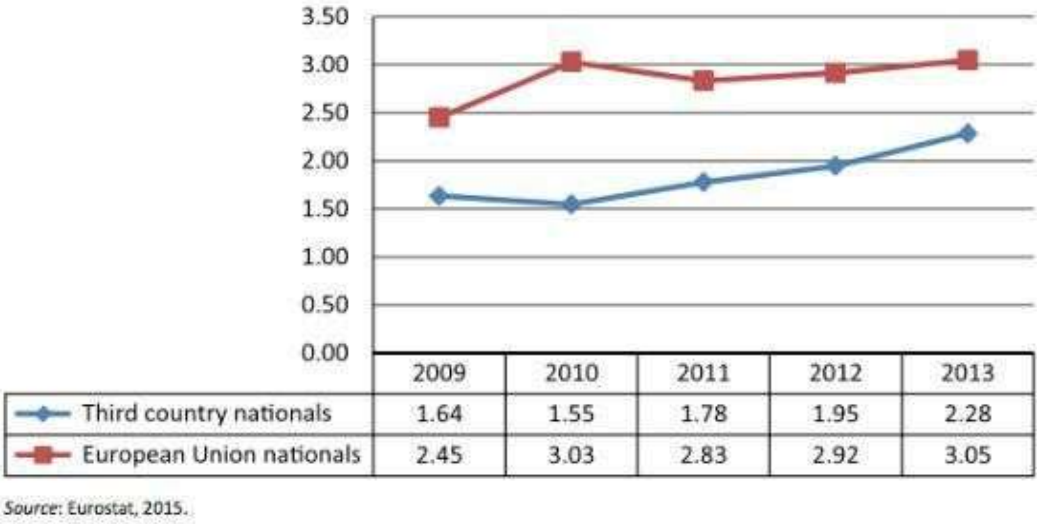


Table C - Migrants by broad category of citizenship as a percentage of total population



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Third country nationals	1.64	1.55	1.78	1.95	2.28
European Union nationals	2.45	3.03	2.83	2.92	3.05

Source:*Eurostat rielaborato da IOM*
https://www.iom.int/countries/malta

The total number of migrants living in Malta has increased steadily over the past decade, reflecting the shift from a country of emigration to a country of immigration.
Table A presents the total number of migrants as a percentage of the total population in Malta, which has grown from 4.09 per cent in 2009 to 5.33 per cent in 2013.
Table C presents the same data (migrants as a percentage of the total population) but dividing migrants by the category of citizenship.

In general the number of international migrants is growing faster than the global population. The number of international migrants as a percentage of the global population has grown over time. As Table B shows migrants have never represented, at least from the data taken into consideration here, approximately less than 3.4% of the total population, stabilizing around just over 3.5% between 2015 and 2016, to continue to increase in clearly more so from 2016 to 2017 when the peak reached more than 4.5% of the total population.

3.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

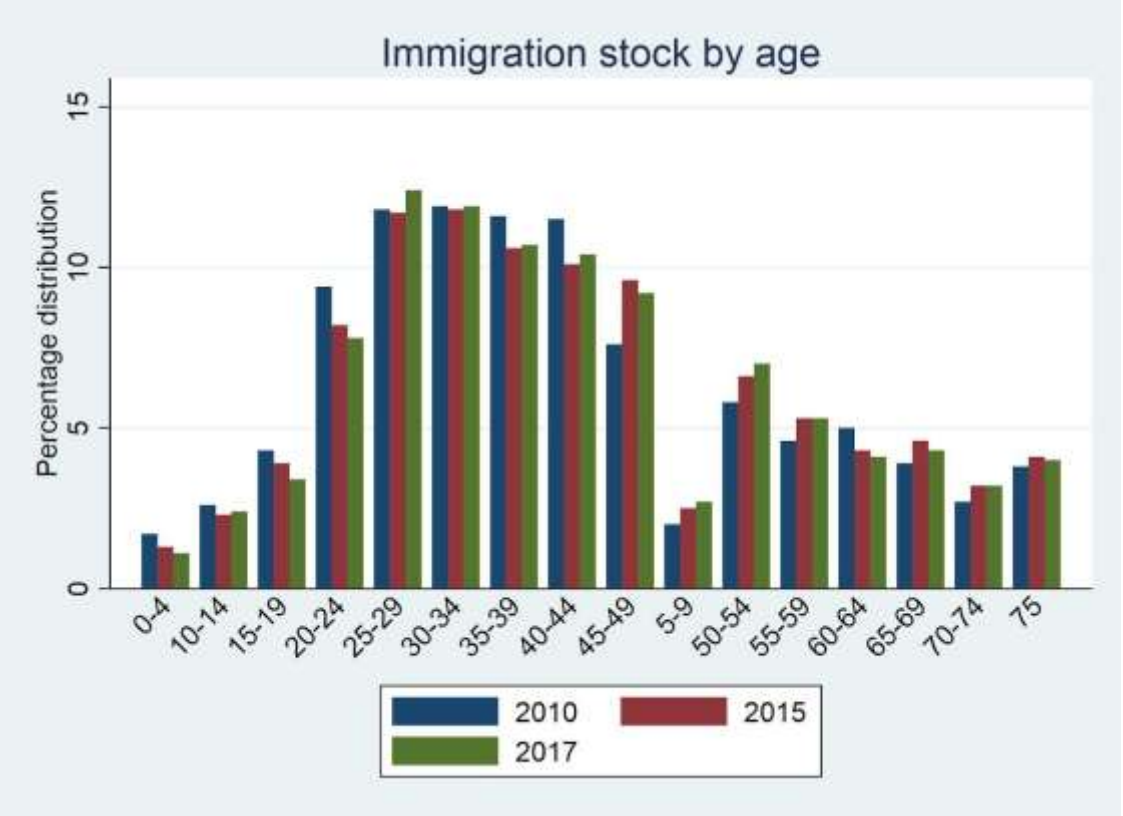
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Malta	52,8	52,2	51,6	48,1	46,6	46,6

Source: *UN Population Division (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)*

As the table above shows, the proportion of female migrants on the international immigrant stock has decreased during the years, from 52,8 per cent in 1995 to 46,6 per cent in 2017.

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

Age

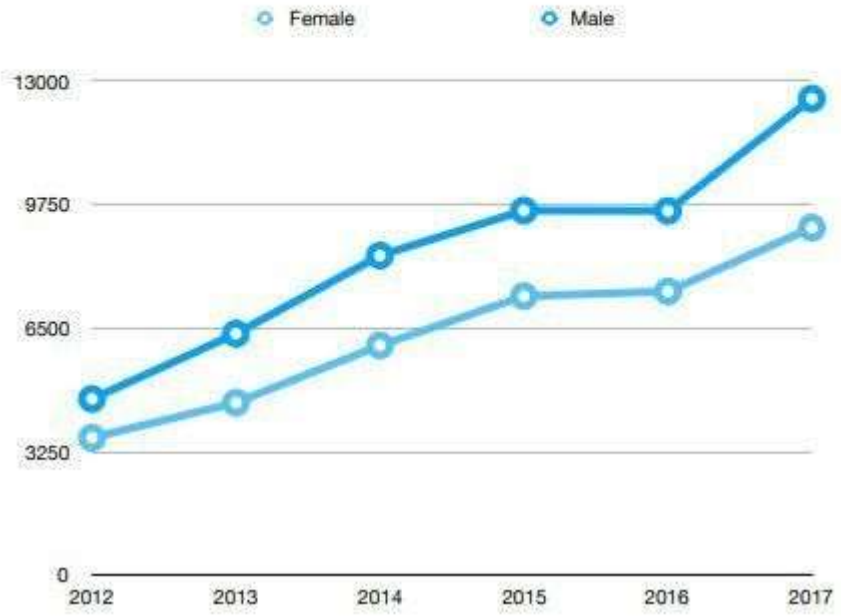


[migr_imm8]
Source: *http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm8&lang=en*

As the graph shows, in general people are more likely to move between the age of 20 and 49. These data have remained slightly constant through the years, however, it is interesting to point out that in 2017 there has been an increase of people moving between the age 50-54 and a decrease in the age 20-24.

Sex group:

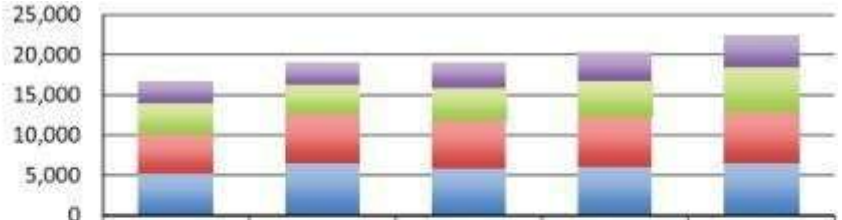
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Female	2,191	2,507	1,936	2,359	3,617	4,542	6,045	7,342	7,466	9,141
Male	3,852	3,654	2,339	3,106	4,639	6,355	8,409	9,594	9,585	12,535



[code: migr_imm8]
Source:*http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do*

Regarding the gender distribution of immigrants up to 2017, there were slightly more men than women. as the table and the graph shows in general there are more men than women, anyway we can see that through the years the immigration by both sexes, excluding the 2010 data in which it has decreased, continues to increase, especially in the last two years considered here.

Table D - Stock data: Migration by broad category of citizenship and by gender



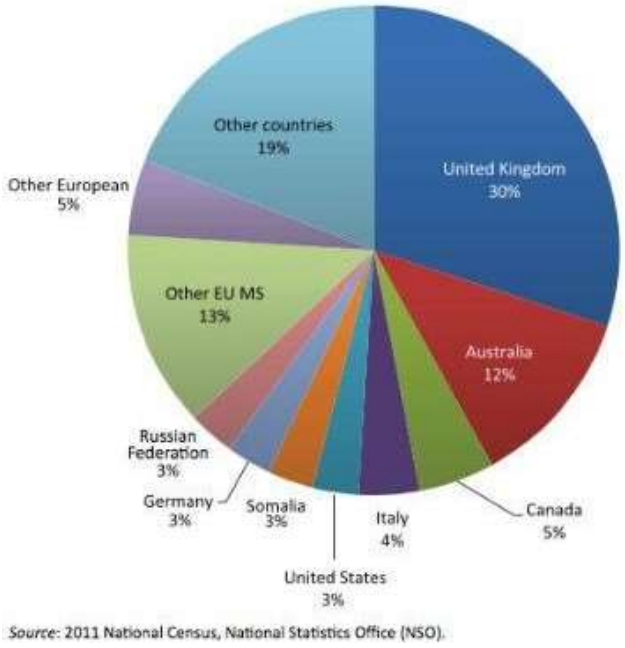
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Third-country national females	2,858	2,753	3,252	3,526	4,094
Third-country national males	3,863	3,656	4,128	4,602	5,532
European Union females	5,007	6,048	5,879	6,108	6,349
European Union males	5,063	6,495	5,880	6,066	6,491

Source: Eurostat, 2015.

This graphic does a breakdown of migrants by category of gender and citizenship. The smallest subset, female third-country nationals made up 18 per cent of the total migrant population, whereas male European Union nationals made up the largest subset, amounting to 29 per cent of the migrant population in Malta.

Country of birth:

Table E - Migrants by country of birth



Source: 2011 National Census, National Statistics Office (NSO).

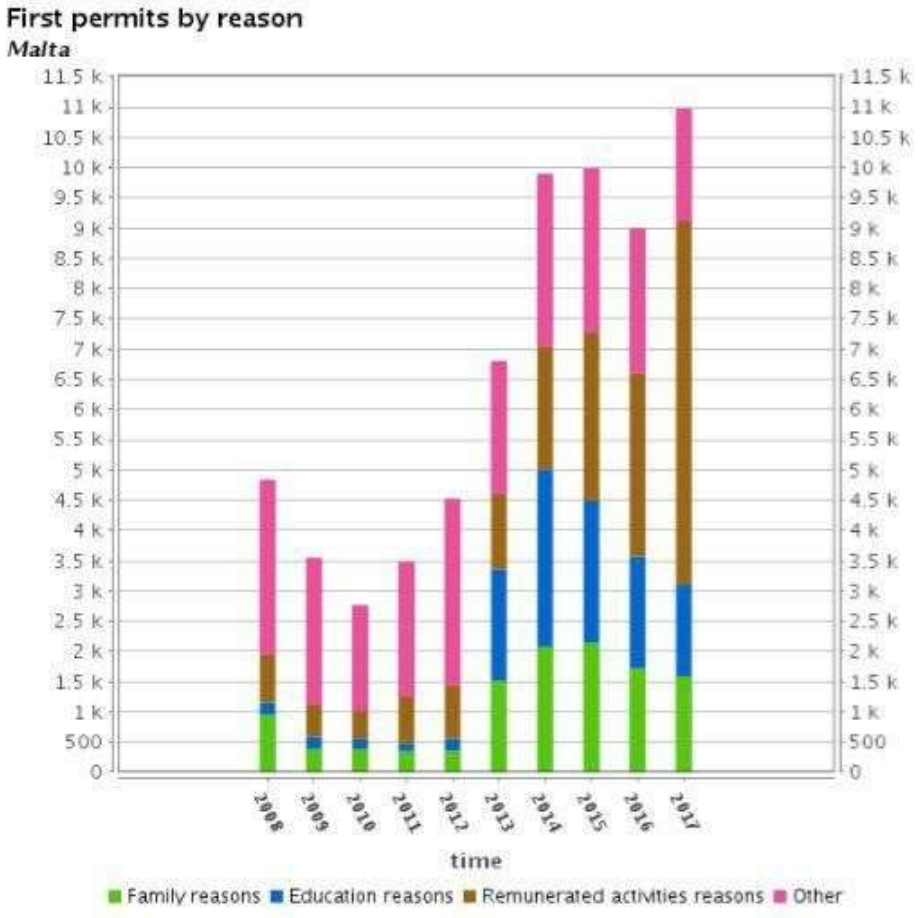
From the breakdown of migrants by the country of birth, it becomes apparent that those born in the United Kingdom constitute by far the largest group (30%), reflecting Malta's colonial history and the British legacy in many aspects of the contemporary Maltese society, as well as Maltese emigration to the United Kingdom.

Persons born in Australia, in turn, make up 12 per cent of the individuals living in Malta whose country of birth was not Malta, reflecting the high levels of Maltese emigration to Australia post-World War II.

Those born in "other countries", namely non-European countries and countries not otherwise explicitly mentioned (including countries in Asia and Africa but excluding Somalia), make up 19 per cent.

The graphic presents data about migrants divided by country of birth and sex.

Reason for migration:



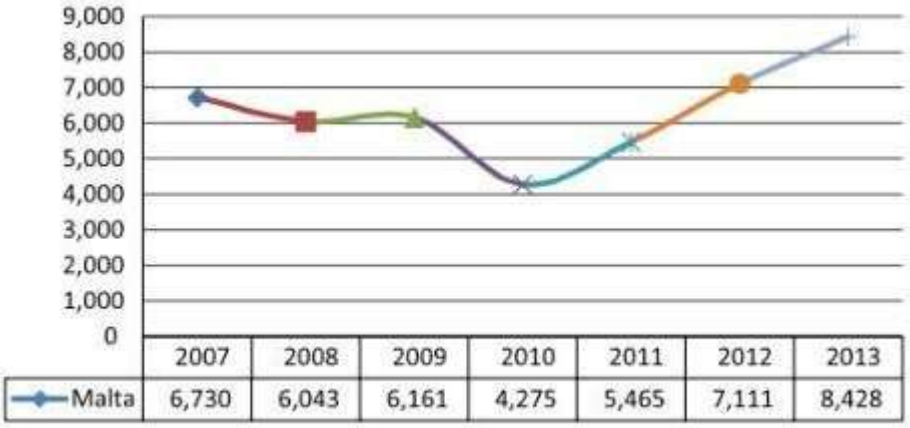
[tps00170]

Source: *https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=tps00170&language=en*

The above table is particularly interesting for many reasons. First of all, it gives a clear image of the increase in the residence permits given by the Maltese authorities over the years. At the same time the increase hasn't been regular: from 2008 to 2010 we can see a general reduction of the number of permits given, concerning mainly family reasons in 2009 and "other" reasons in 2010. Starting 2011 the number rises again, with two important augmentations in 2013 and 2014, that have concerned mainly the permits given for education reasons and family reasons. In 2016 we can see a drop of nearly 1 000 permits compared to the previous year, mainly due to a decrease in the family and education reasons, but at the same time the number of permits given for remunerated activities reason rise significantly, especially in 2017. Remunerated activities reasons are surely the ones that saw the most important increase over the years, starting from less than 1 000 in 2008 to more than 6 000 in 2017. We can also observe a general expansion of family reasons and education reasons, while the residual category of "other reasons" has seen a small decrease over the years.

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

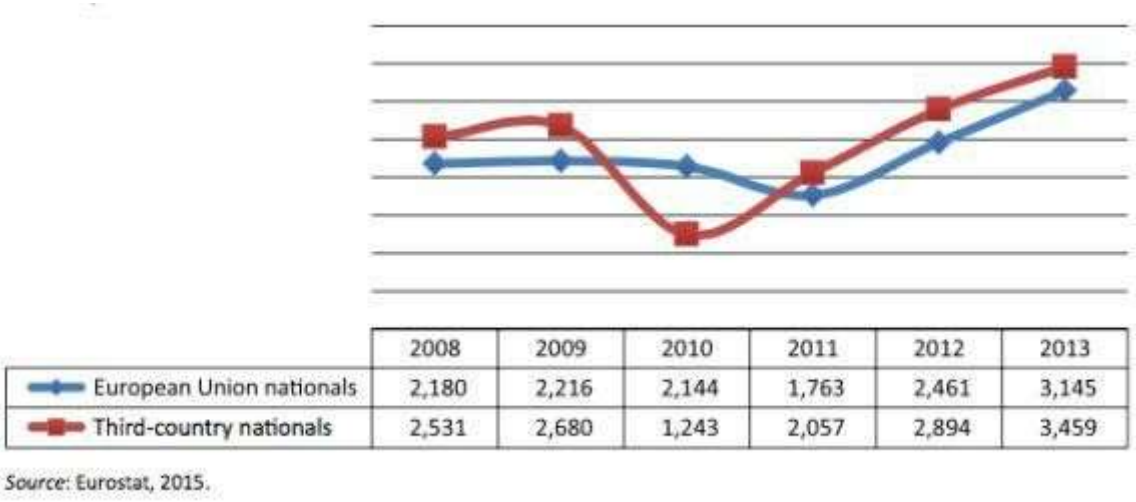
Table F - Flow data: Immigration to Malta, 2007-2013



Source:[*https://www.iom.int/countries/malta*](https://www.iom.int/countries/malta)

Table F shows us a general increase in the immigration flow. We can observe a consistent reduction in 2010. Despite that the following years the flow has doubled, passing from 4,275 to 8,428 in three years.

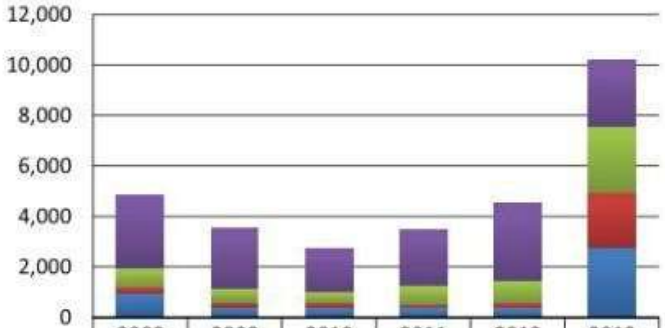
Table G - Flow data: Annual immigration to Malta by European Union nationals and third-country nationals



Source:[*https://www.iom.int/countries/malta*](https://www.iom.int/countries/malta)

Table G shows us that, generally, people from non-EU countries are more than European country nationals. As previously stated, in 2010 we witnessed an important reduction in the flow and observing Table G we can see that is mainly due to the decrease in the arrivals of third country nationals while the decrease of European Union Nationals is not as significant, and it happened mainly in 2011.

Table H - Flow data: First residence permits issued by reason



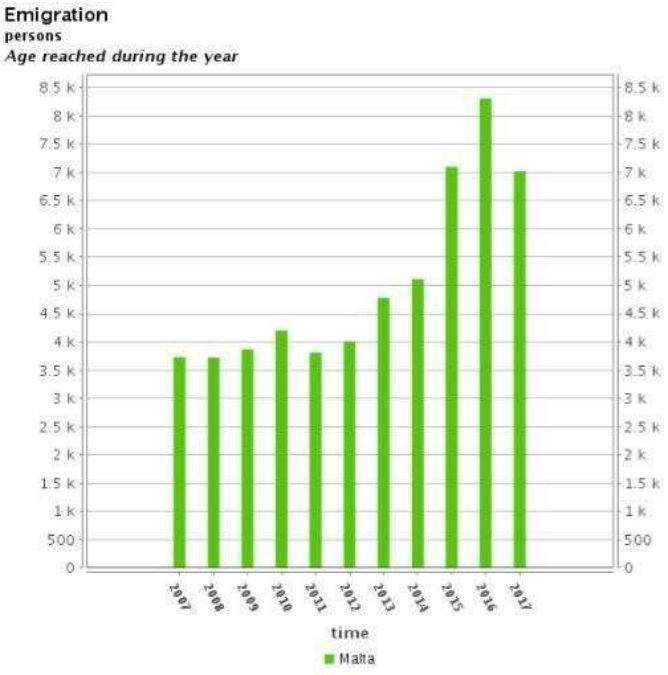
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Other	2,883	2,431	1,754	2,240	3,094	2,626
Remunerated activities	797	534	463	760	877	2,612
Education	202	191	157	136	195	2,187
Family reasons	954	391	389	348	360	2,762

Source: Eurostat, 2015.

Source:[*https://www.iom.int/countries/malta*](https://www.iom.int/countries/malta)

Table H shows us the reason of first residence permits. “Other” reasons remained almost stable from 2008 to 2013, but we can see an important increase in the other three. In fact, for example, “family reason” residence permits, in only one year, passed from 360 to 2,796. This phenomenon happened also for “remunerated activities” and “education”.

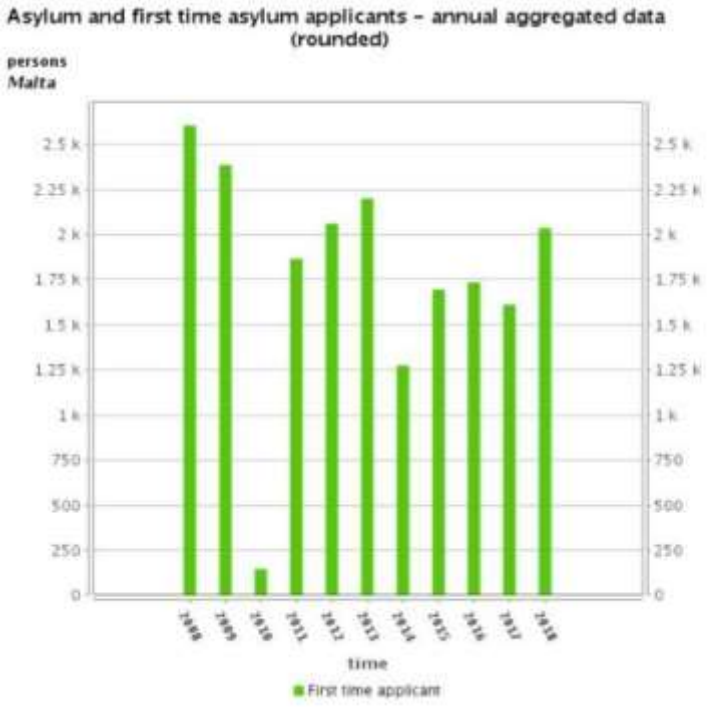
3.6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country



[Code: tps00177]
Source:https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=tps00177&language=en

The graph above shows how emigration data has changed during the last decade. Emigration starts growing a lot from 2013 reaching the highest peak in 2016 when about 8,300 migrants left the country. Instead in 2017 emigration decrease: about 7,000 migrants left Malta.
An important factor in emigration context is career and professional opportunities abroad as a driving force for people to leave the country. One of the most considerable examples of the so-called "brain drain" is the medical profession, in which an increasing number of medical graduates have opted to leave Malta and finalize their specialization in the United Kingdom, often settling there permanently. For some years, this caused a considerable problem in terms of human resources in medical personnel in Malta. The issue has now been remedied, partly by the number of foreign doctors choosing to finish their studies or conduct their specialization in Malta. The medical profession provides an interesting example of the relationship between emigration and immigration.

3.7 Total number of refugees by country of destination



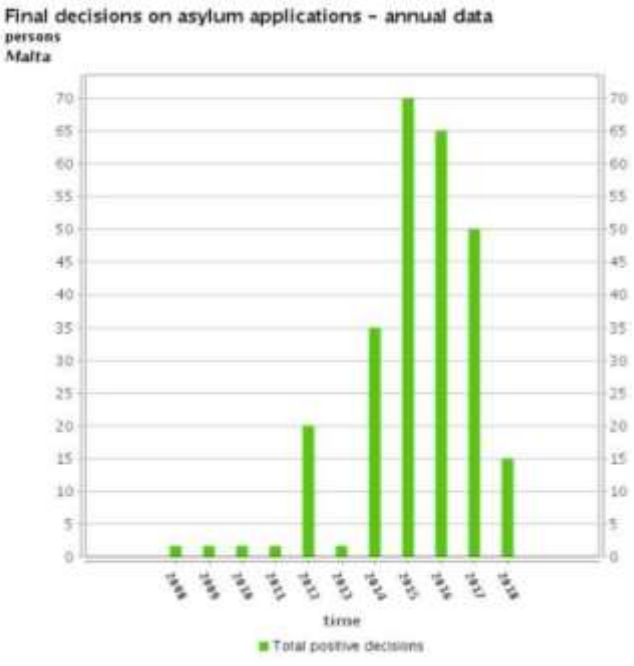


Figure 1:
[migr_asyappctza]
Source:http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctza&lang=en

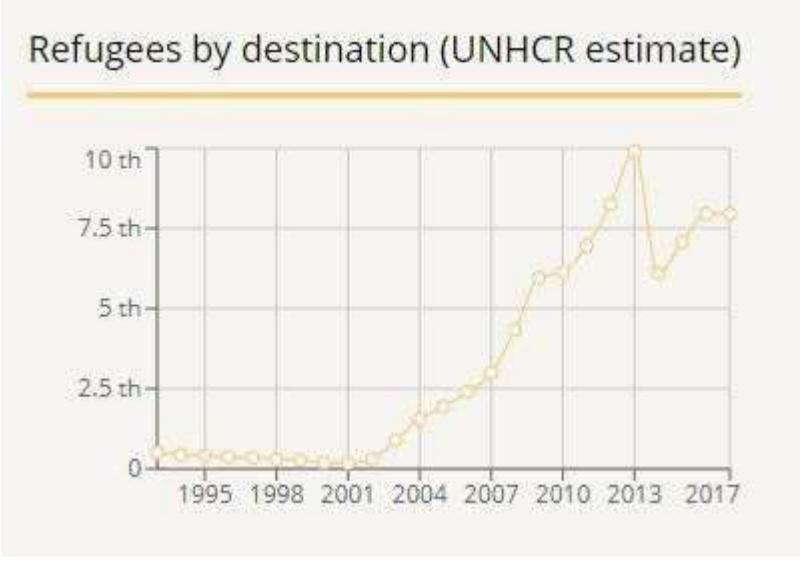
Figure 2:
[migr_asydcfina]
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asydcfina&lang=en

The graphics above depict the situation of asylum applicants and recognition of the refugee status in Malta through the last decades. It is necessary to underline that Malta has been a gate of entry to Europe for asylum seekers due to its strategic position in the Mediterranean Sea, so in general the number of asylum applicants has been very high.

The first graph on the left shows the number of asylum applicants in Malta between 2008 and 2018: it is interesting to point out that the number of asylum seekers was very high in 2008-2009, reaching more than 2.500 applicants. These numbers have intensely decrease in the year 2010, when the number of asylum seekers disclosed was less than 250. After the escalation of the uprisings during the Arab Spring in 2011, the number of asylum applicants has increased again until 2014, when the situation has stabilized. In 2015 the situation has become critical again and the number of asylum seekers have been increasing until the recent years, reaching the number of 2.000 requests in 2018.

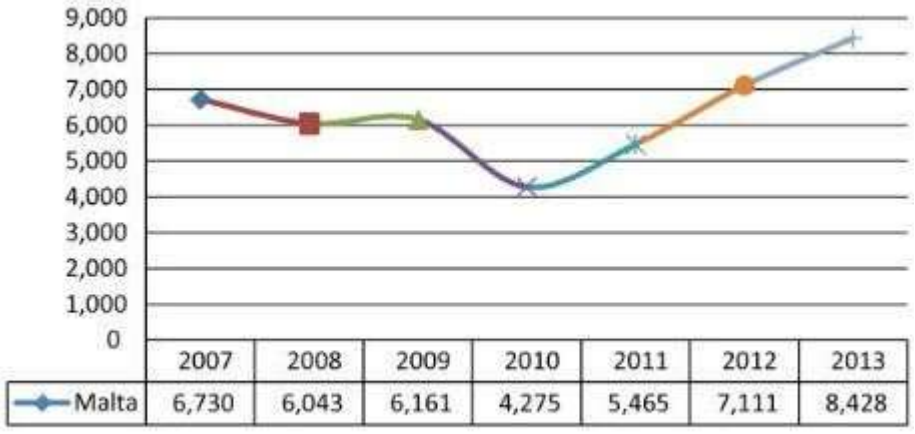
The second graph on the right shows the number of positive decisions on asylum applications. The number is extremely low in comparison with the total number of asylum seekers depicted in the first graph. In the years 2008-2011 the recognition of refugee status was almost nonexistent. An increase of positive decisions has been registered in year 2012 due to the uprisings during the Arab Spring and after that year there was an important increase from year 2014 with a peak of 70 positive decisions in year 2015 due to the Syrian conflict. After that event, positive decisions have been decreasing again since 2016.

To sum up, the final graph from UNHCR represents an overview of the number of refugees in the last decades, with a peak of refugees in 2013.



3.8 Inflow

Table I - Flow data: Immigration to Malta, 2007-2013



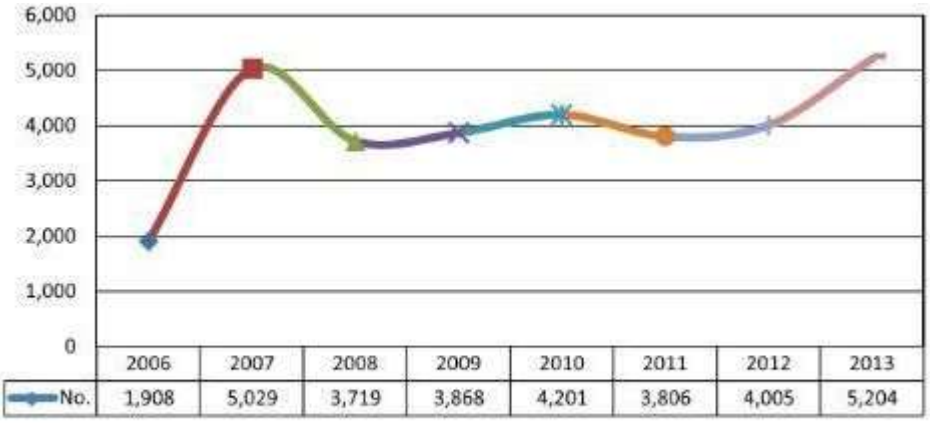
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Malta	6,730	6,043	6,161	4,275	5,465	7,111	8,428

Source: Eurostat, 2015.

The graph above depicts the immigration flow to Malta between 2007 and 2013. It is interesting to point out that immigration has been slightly decreasing until 2010, however data are almost similar until 2009 and there has been a peak in 2010, when immigration flow has reduced remarkably. From 2011 immigration to Malta has been constantly increasing.

3.8 Outflow

Table L - Flow data: Emigration from Malta, 2006-2013



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No.	1,908	5,029	3,719	3,868	4,201	3,806	4,005	5,204

Source: Eurostat, 2015

Emigration from Malta has been remarkably increasing between years 2006-2007, particularly the data show a flow of almost 2.000 people in 2006 to more than 5.000 people in 2007. From 2008 data have remained slightly constant, with an increase of emigration flow from year 2012.

4. MIGRANT INTEGRATION INDICATORS

4.1 Migrants by education level

Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%), MALTA

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary	44.4	38.8	35.8(b)	38.4	38.4	33.7
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	29.2	24.8	24.0(b)	26.9	32.4	29.9
Tertiary education	26.4	36.3	40.2(b)	34.7	29.5	36.4

[edat_lfs_9911]

Source: *http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9911&lang=en*

Sex: total – **Citizen:** foreign country – **Age:** from 15 to 64 years

Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and country of birth (%) , MALTA

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary	44.9	41.5	38.4(b)	40.7	39.4	36.0
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	28.6	25.8	23.7(b)	26.5	33.1	29.0
Tertiary education	26.5	32.7	37.9(b)	32.8	27.5	35.0

[edat_lfs_9912]

b break in time series

Source: *http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9911&lang=en*

Sex: total – **C_Birth**: foreign country – **Age**: from 15 to 64 years

Increasing diversity within Maltese schools, particularly in certain areas of Malta, where there appears to be a higher percentage of migrants living within a given locality, has received considerable attention over the past few years. Related challenges include working in a multilingual, multi-ethnic classroom, working with new migrant trajectories, as well as providing orientation for new students and their families or carers.
The two tables above show the educational level of migrants in the last decade (the foreign population is divided by citizenship in table 1 and by country of birth in table 2).

From table 1 we can see that while in 2012 the tertiary education was only 26.4, in 2013 it increased to 36.3. But the highest peak was in 2014 when it became the highest percentage with 40.2. Then it decrased again to 34.7 in 2015 and to 29.5 in 2016. In 2017 tertiary education increased to 36.4, becoming again the highest percentage. It interested to underline that in 2014, when there was the highest peak of tertiary education, there was also the lower peak of the other two categories of education: less than primary, primary and lower secondary decreased to 35.8 and upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary education decreased to 24.0.
As in table 1, also in table 2 the tertiary education increased a lot in 2014 (from 26.5 in 2012 to 37.9 in 2014) and in 2017 (from 32.8 in 2015 and 27.5 in 2016 to 35.0 in 2017) but the difference with table 1 is that in table 2 the less than primary, primary and lower secondary education has remained always the highest percentage.
In both tables the highest peak for the upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary education was in 2016.

4.2 Labor force participation in the last 10 years

Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Malta	58.8	59.1	59.4	60.4	61.8	63.9	66.3	67.8	68.8	70.6	72.2

[lfsa_argan]

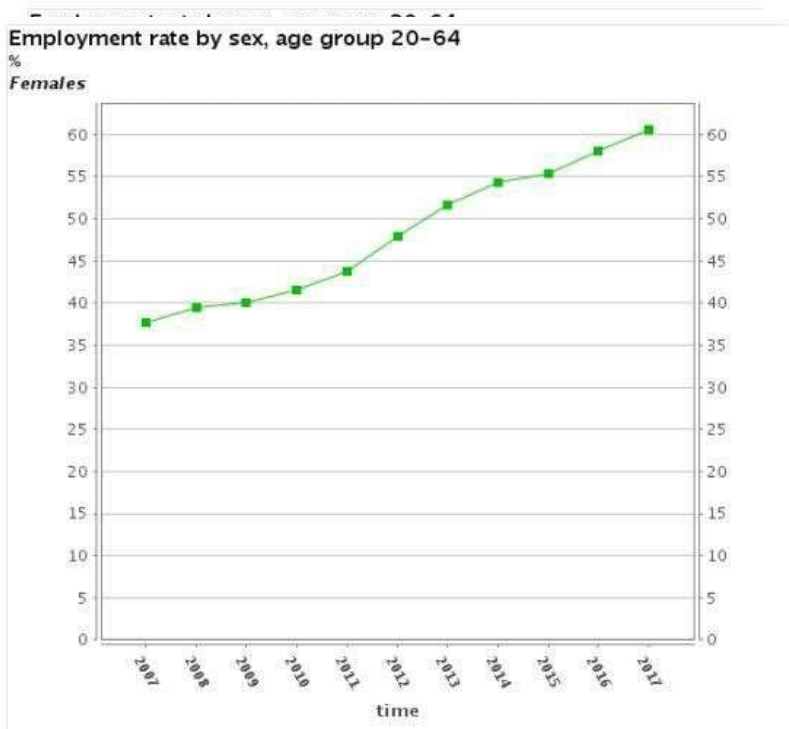
Source: *http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do*

Sex: total – **Citizen**: total – **Age**: from 15 to 64 years

As the table shows, labor force participation in Malta in the last 10 years has always increased, from 58.8 in 2007 to 72.2 in 2017.

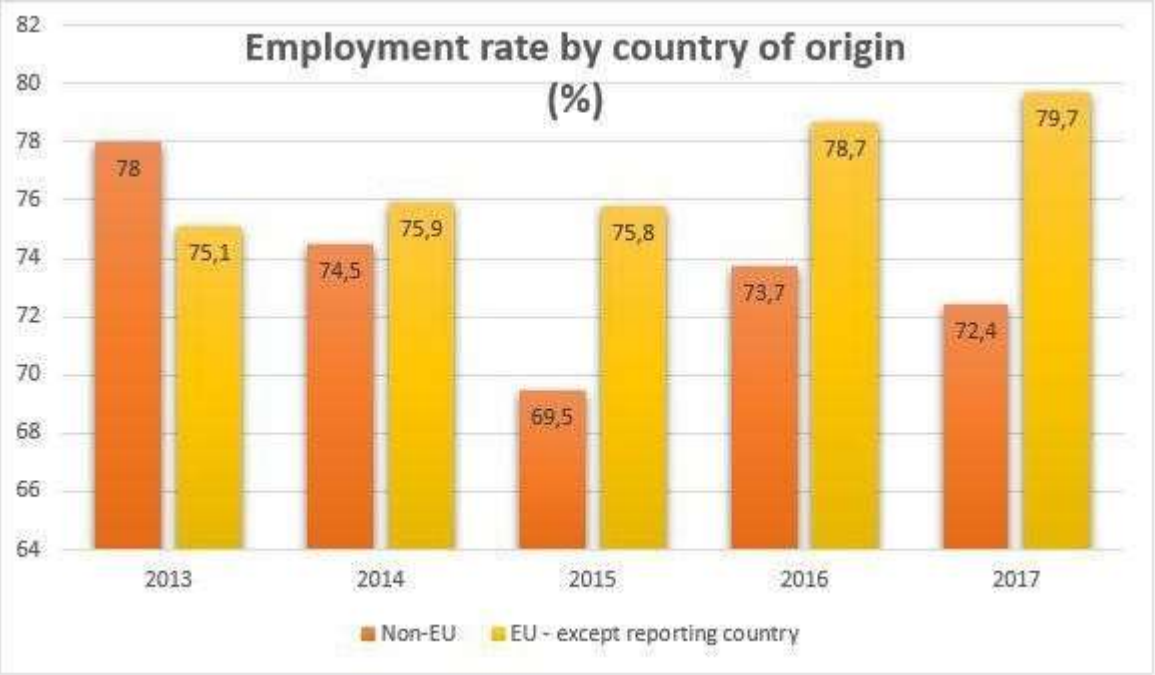
4.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

[t2020_10]
Source:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plugin=1&pcode=t2020_10&language=en&toolbo x=data



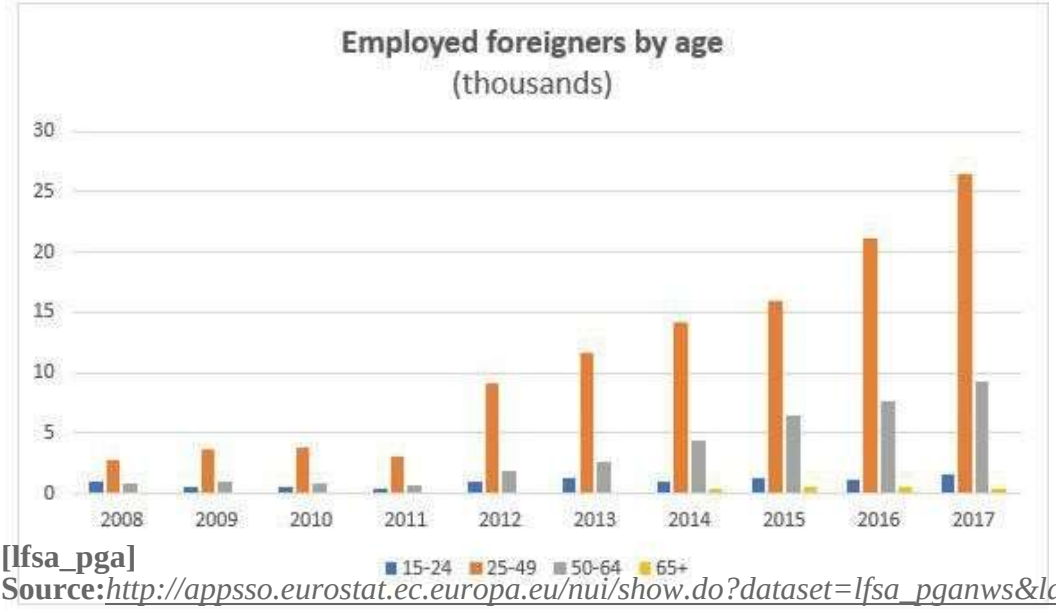
[t2020_10]
Source:*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plugin=1&pcode=t2020_10&language=en&toolbo x=data*

The two graphs above show the employment rate of males and females migrants in a decade (from 2007 to 2017). The main thing to underline is that the employment rate of females has increased much more than the employment rate of males. Furthermore while the employment rate of males decreased in 2009 to its lowest peak, the employment rate of females has always increased.



[lfst_r_lfe2emprc]
Source: *http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do*

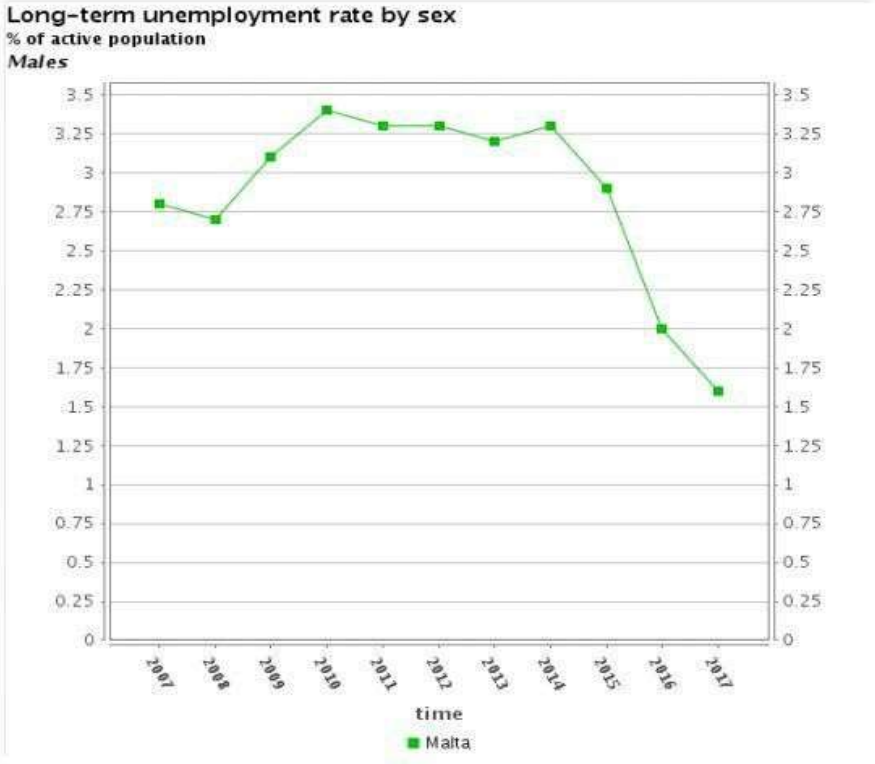
Analyzing the employment rate of migrants in the last years breakdown by country of birth we can see that only in 2013 the percentage of Non-Eu migrants (78) was more than EU migrants (75.1). From 2014 to 2017 the employment rate of EU population in Malta was always higher.



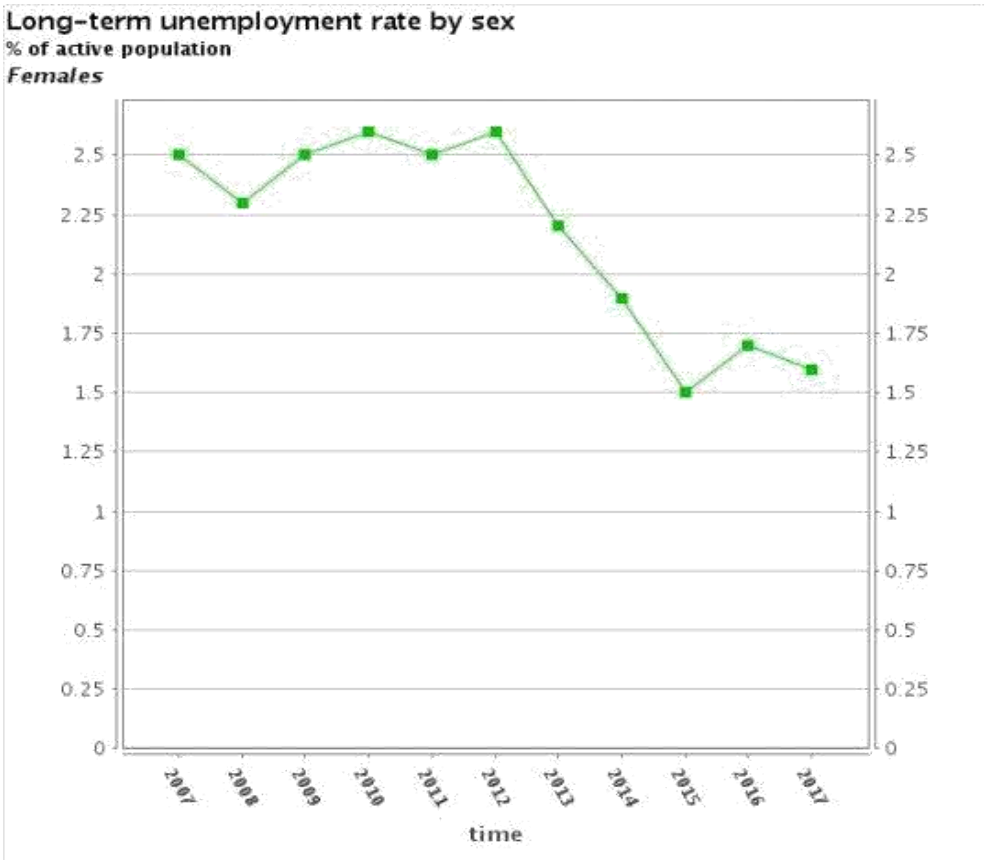
[lfsa_pga]
Source:*http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pganws&lang=en*

To complete the analysis of the employment rate of migrants in Malta, the graph above shows the category of foreign employers breakdown by age. The main change is recorded in 2012 when foreign employers of 25-49 years doubled and then they start increasing a lot. The same thing happened for the category of foreign employers of 50-64 years.
From 2012 also the category of foreign employers of 15-24 years has increased but then it has remained more or less stable. From 2014 the graph shows also the fourth category (65+ years), but it always remained the lowest percentage.

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

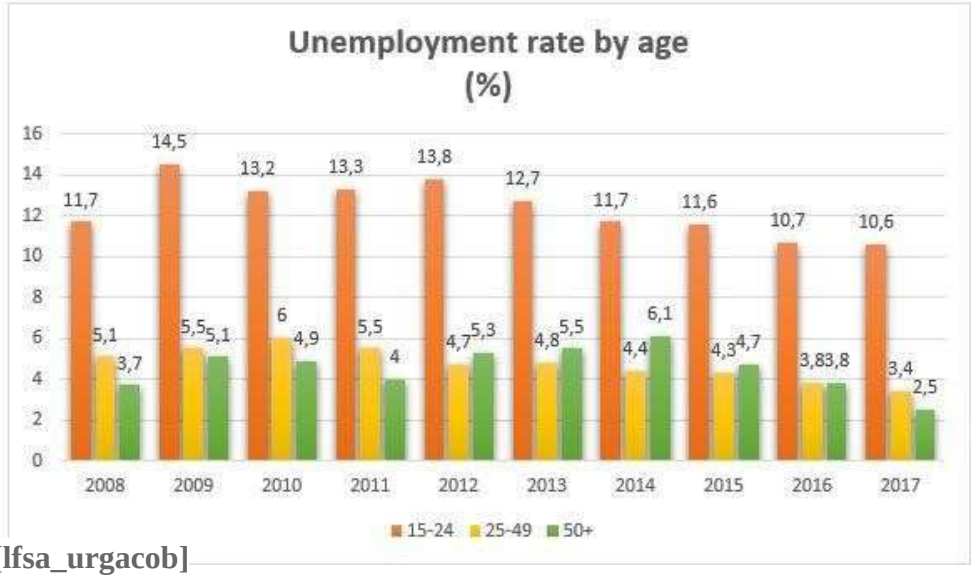


[sdg_08_40]
Source: *https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=sdg_08_40&language=en*



[sdg_08_40]
Source: *https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?pcode=sdg_08_40&language=en*

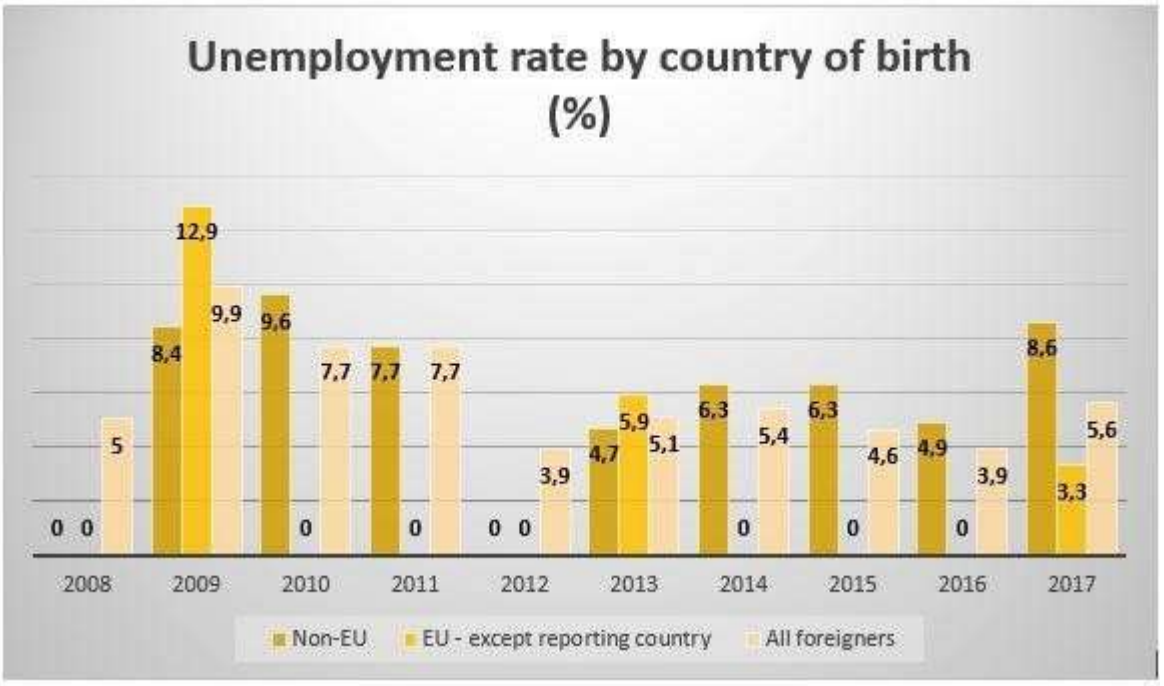
In general the unemployment rate in Malta fell to 3 percent in the last three years. As the graphs show in recent years, at least since 2014, the unemployment rate, both for women and for men, has fallen. Specifically we note that the unemployment rate is higher in men than in women, where the rate reaches just over 2.5 percent.



[lfsa_urgacob]

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

During the last decade the unemployment rate of the population of 15-24 years was the highest percentage. Its highest peak was in 2009 (14.5 per cent) and from 2012 the percentage has always decreased (from 13.8 per cent in 2012 to 10.6 per cent in 2017).
The unemployment rate of the second category on the graph, population of 25-49 years, fluctuated around the percentage of 5 per cent between 2008 and 2013 with its highest peak in 2010 (6 per cent). From 2013 the rate started to decrease: from 4,8 per cent in 2013 to 3,4 per cent in 2017.
During this decade, the third category on the graph, population of over 50 years, has increased (2008-2010, 2012-2013) and decreased (2010-2012, 2013-2017), touching its highest peak in 2014 (6,1 per cent).
It's interesting to note that from 2014 all the three categories were always decreased and they all touched their lowest peak in 2017 with the respectively percentages of 10,6 per cent, 3,4 per cent and 2,5 per cent.



[lfsa_urgacob]
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

The following data has not been collected:

- Non EU: 2008, 2012
- EU: 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016

The above graph shows the unemployment rate by general area of country of birth. We can see that the rates change a lot during the years and that there is no substantial difference from Non-EU and EU nationals' unemployment rates. There is only a peak in 2009, when the total unemployment rate reached 9.9%, with EU nationals' rate reaching 12.9%.

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

C_Birth: reporting country – **Sex**: total – **Age**: 18 years or over

At-risk-of-poverty rate

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Malta	18.7	19.7	20.6	21.2	22.6	22.0	21.5	19.2	18.0	:

[ilc_peps06]

: data not available

Source: *http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_peps06&lang=en*
C_Birth: reporting country – **Sex**: total – **Age**: 18 years or over

TIME / GEO	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Malta	21.4	25.5	24.8	23.6	24.7	23.8	26.7	24.5	27.7	:

[ilc_peps06]
Source: *http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do*
C_Birth: Foreign country **Sex:** Total **Age:** 18 years or over

Mean and median income

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Malta	12,182	9,137	11,343	12,188	12,934	13,753	14,452	15,825	14,167	:

[ilc_di16]

Source: *http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_peps06&lang=en*
Unit:euro – **INDIC_IL**: median equivalised net income – **C_Birth**: EU28 countries except reporting countries
- **Sex**: total – **Age**: 18 years or over

Commenting the social inclusion, we can interpret the data available for "at risk poverty rate" and "people at risk of poverty or social exclusion": the first one shows an increase of poverty rate especially from 2014 to 2017; in the second one we can see that people at risk of poverty and social exclusion among Maltese nationals increased from 2009 to 2013 and then started to decrease, reaching an even lower value than 2009 (18.7 in 2009 to 18 in 2017). At the same time foreign born saw a constant and important increase in the values, from 21,4 in 2009 to 27,7 in 2017. Concerning mean and median income we can see a general augmentation from 2009 to 2017 with a decrease from 2016 to 2017, but still being higher than 2009.

Migration in Europe
MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

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Migration in the EU28

Portugal

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Contents:

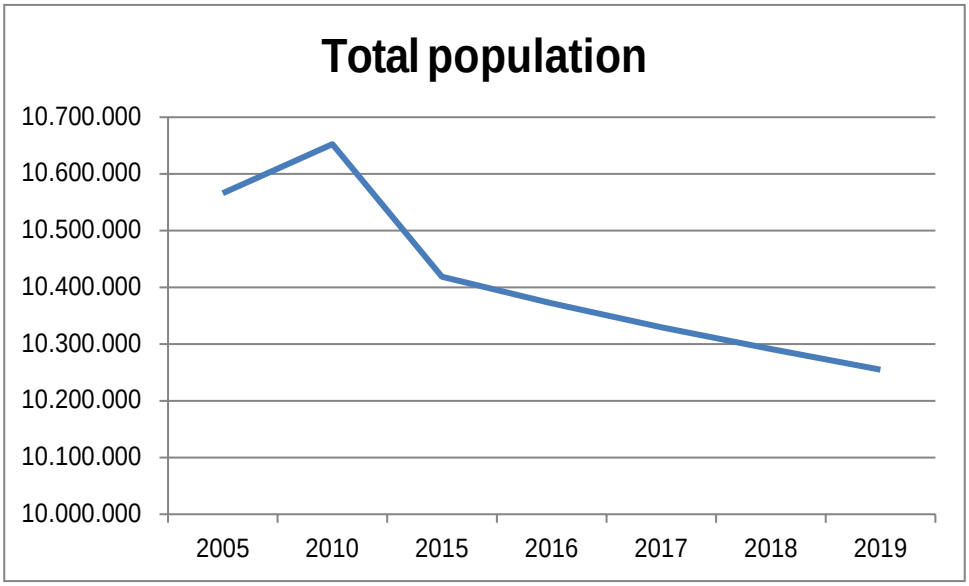
Introduction

Even if it had a long emigration tradition, Portugal began receiving high inflows of migrants from Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa from the mid-70s onwards, in particular Cape Verde, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Mozambique. From the 90s, as an effect of the economic growth, the country received also relevant inflows of labor migrants from Brazil and the Eastern European countries (Ukraine, Moldova and Russia among others). More recently, a number of EU citizens from the United Kingdom, Spain and other EU member states have also chosen Portugal as a destination, with an increasing amount of pensioners, mostly because of the suitable climate conditions and lower taxes compared with their home countries. *(Source: https://www.iom.int/countries/portugal, accessed on 29thApril 2019)*
The aim of this report is to analyze the trends of migration in Portugal. In the first part, we provide some information about the context (country's population and economy), while in the following two sections we go more deeply in examining migration stock and flows and the level of social inclusion of migrants.

1. Background information

1.1 Total population

In order to analyze the demographic and economic situation of the country, first of all we considered the total population in 2018. In order to better understand its evolution through time, we considered also the previous years.

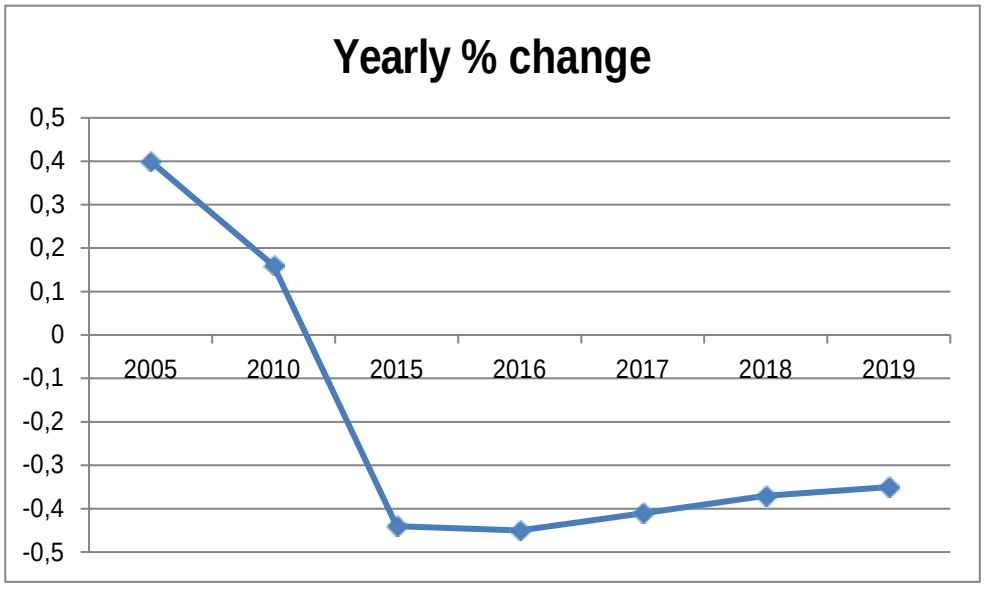


As shown by Figure 1, the highest population amount was counted in 2010 with 10,652,321 people. Since then, it has decreased significantly and reached the minimum at the beginning of 2019, with a little decrease compared to 2018 (10,291,196).

Figure 1, source Worldometers http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/portugal-population/, accessed on 28th April 2019, elaborated

1.2 Population growth

We focused then on the yearly population growth rate and its trends during most recent years.



Accordingly to Figure 2, population decreased significantly from 2010 onwards and the growth rate reached its lowest value in 2016 (-0.45%). The following years, numbers remained always negative but little by little they were coming more closer to zero level. Focusing now on last year (2018), the percentage of population growth was -0.37%.

Figure 2, source Worldometers http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/portugal-population/, accessed on 28th April 2019, elaborated

1.3 GNP of the country

Gross National Product is the market value of goods and services produced by all citizens of a country, both domestically and abroad. So, it does not include the output of foreign residents. Figure 3 shows Portugal GNP for the last decade: it increased rapidly during the last three years, until 231,906 million dollar. Data on GNP per capita about the most recent years are not available from official sources.

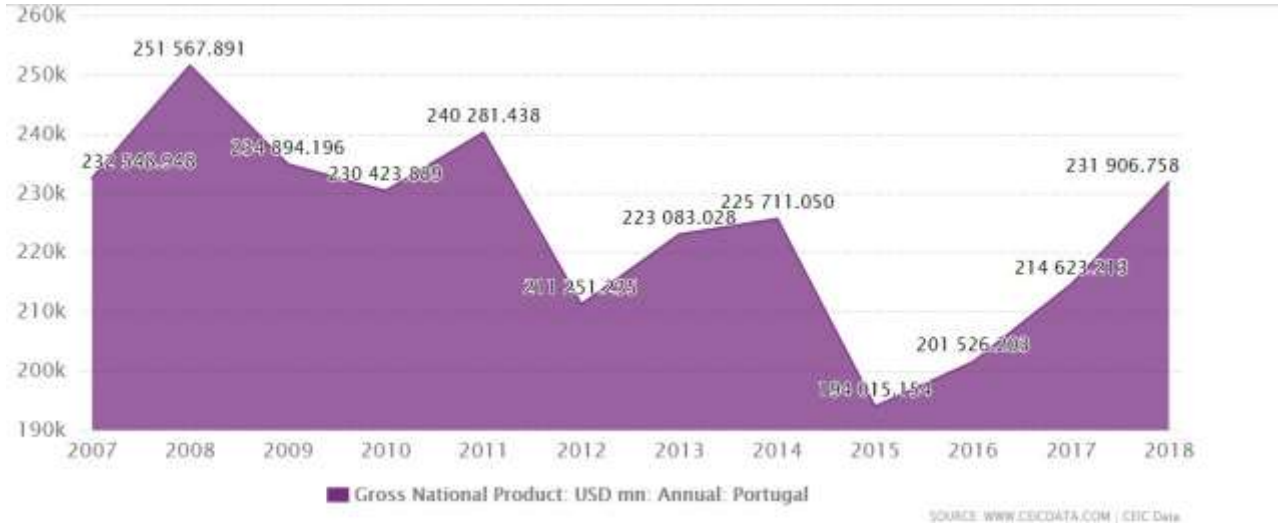


Figure 3, source https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/portugal/gross-national-product, accessed on 29th April 2019

1.4 Human Development Index Ranking

Human Development is composed by some factors that affect the individual lifestyle, among them is important to underline the *Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)*, the *Inequality-adjusted Human Index (IHDI)*, the *Gender Inequality Index (GII)*, and the *Gender Development Index (GDI)*.

The Human Development Index ranking is decreasing from 1 to 0, and splits the world countries in four categories:Very high (0.800 - 1); High (0.700 - 0.799); Medium (0.550 – 0.699); Low (0.549 – 0)

The United Nations Development Programme reports the HDI in Portugal from 1990 to 2018.

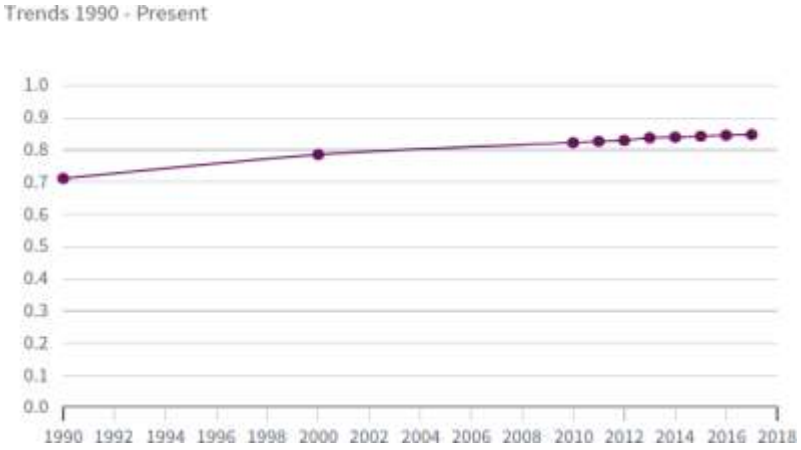


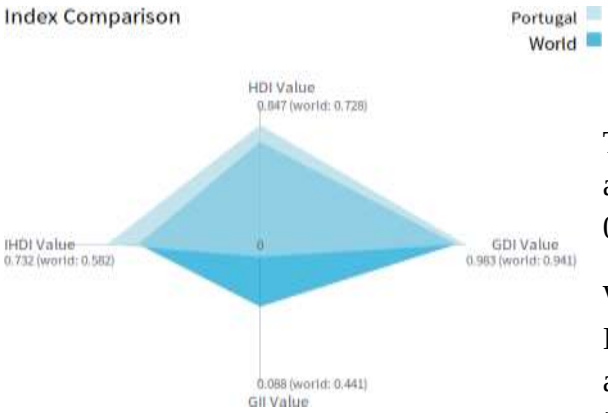
Figure 4 shows the situation in Portugal during the last 30 years and we can see that in 1990 his

HDI was 0.711, while in 2018 it is improved in fact it reaches 0.847.

Portugal belongs to those countries with a very high HDI and his rank is 41/188.

Figure 4, source UNDP, http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PRT, accessed on 27th April 2019

It is possible to compare the Portugal position with the world average:



The HDI value in Portugal exceeds the world average in 0.119, in fact it is 0.847 compared to 0.728.

We can see the huge difference in the Gender Inequality Index: in Portugal it is 0.088 while the average shows that it is 0.441, so the discrepancy is more than 0.350.

Figure 5, source UNDP, http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PRT, accessed on 27th April 2019

1.5 Unemployment rate of total population

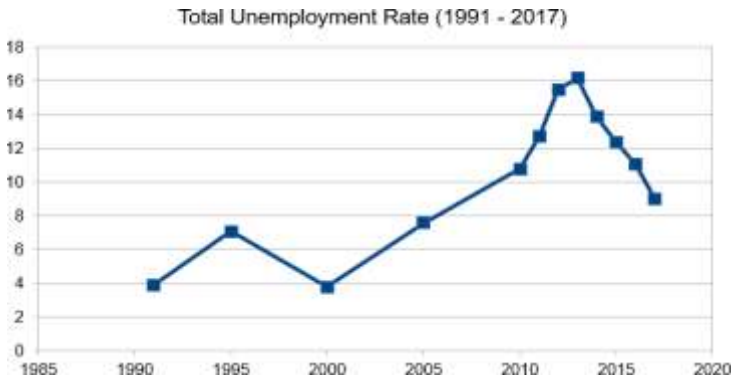
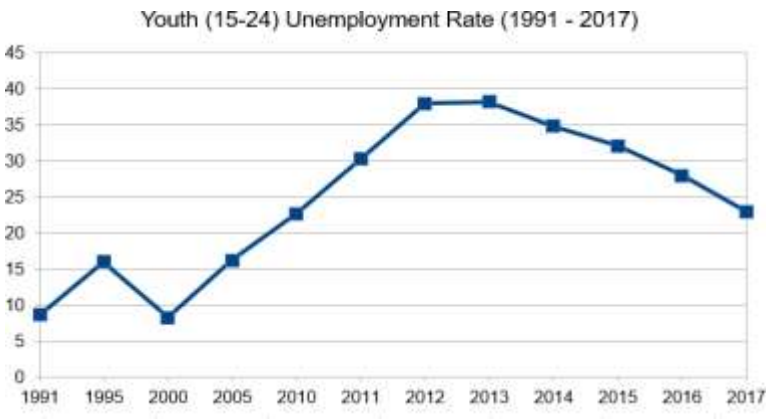


Figure 6, source UNECE, https://w3.unece.org/PXWeb/en/Table?IndicatorCode=43#last-period-0, accessed on 28th April 2019, elaborated

We analyzed the data of the United Nations and Figure 6 shows the trend of unemployment through time. It is evident that during the years preceding 2000, the unemployment rate was less than 4% except for the year 1995 in which the rate was 7.1%. Before the entrance in the European Union in 1986 the economic situation in Portugal was stable, then it got worse because of the international competition. In 2002 the country adopted the Euro that negatively influenced the financial system, the unemployment increased from 5% in 2002 to 8% at the end of 2007. Eventually, after the international crisis in 2008 it increased over 15%. At the beginning of 2011 the Troika intervention avoided the national bankruptcy. Statistics show that the rate decreased last year to 9%.

1.6 Youth unemployment



If we look at the youth unemployment the situation is even worse.

The International crisis in 2008 strongly affected the youth unemployment. During 2000 the rate was 8.2% but in 2013 it has reached the worst rate around 38.2%.

The last data of United Nations shows that in 2017 it was 23%.

Figure 7, source UNDP, http://hdr.undp.org/en/data, accessed on 28th April 2019, elaborated

1.7 Total population projection for 2050

We have chosen to create a chart (Figure 8) with data collected from UN DESA which shows a hundred-year scenario (1950-2050), so it is possible to compare demography differences trough time. We have focused on the total population in 1950, that is 8,417 thousand of people, and that in 2050 that is estimated to be 8,995 thousand, so in this case the probable discrepancy may be around 578,000 inhabitants. The chart shows how the population started to decrease after 2010 with a population of 10,652 thousand of people.

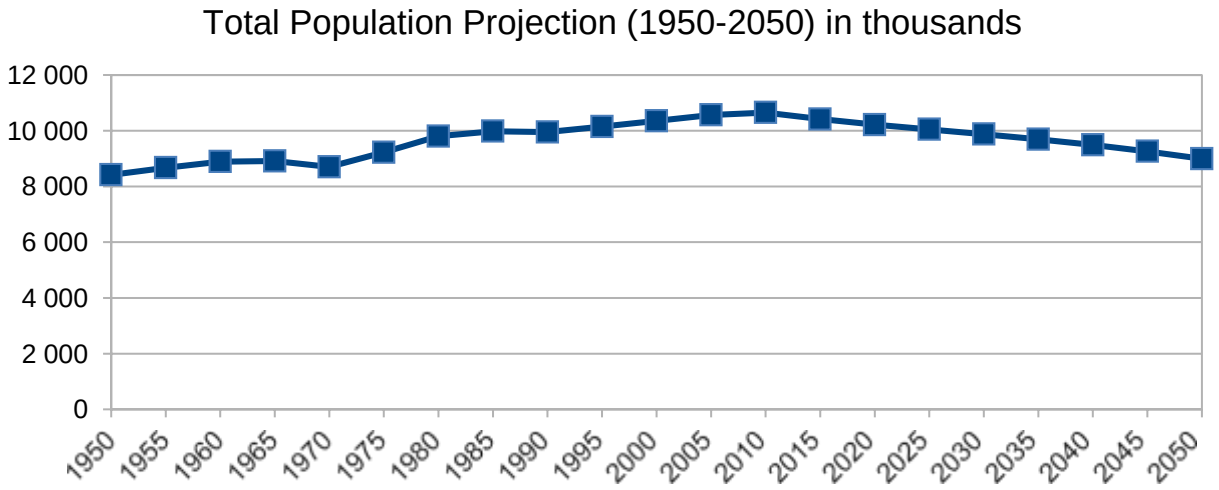


Figure 8, source DESA, https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/, accessed on 28th April 2019, elaborated.

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

2.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the country

In 2018 the total population of the country was 10,291,027 million and among them 909,553 were migrants. From Figure 9 we can see that the number of migrants residing in the country tend to remain quite the same, with an increase in the last three years, while the total population in slightly decreasing.

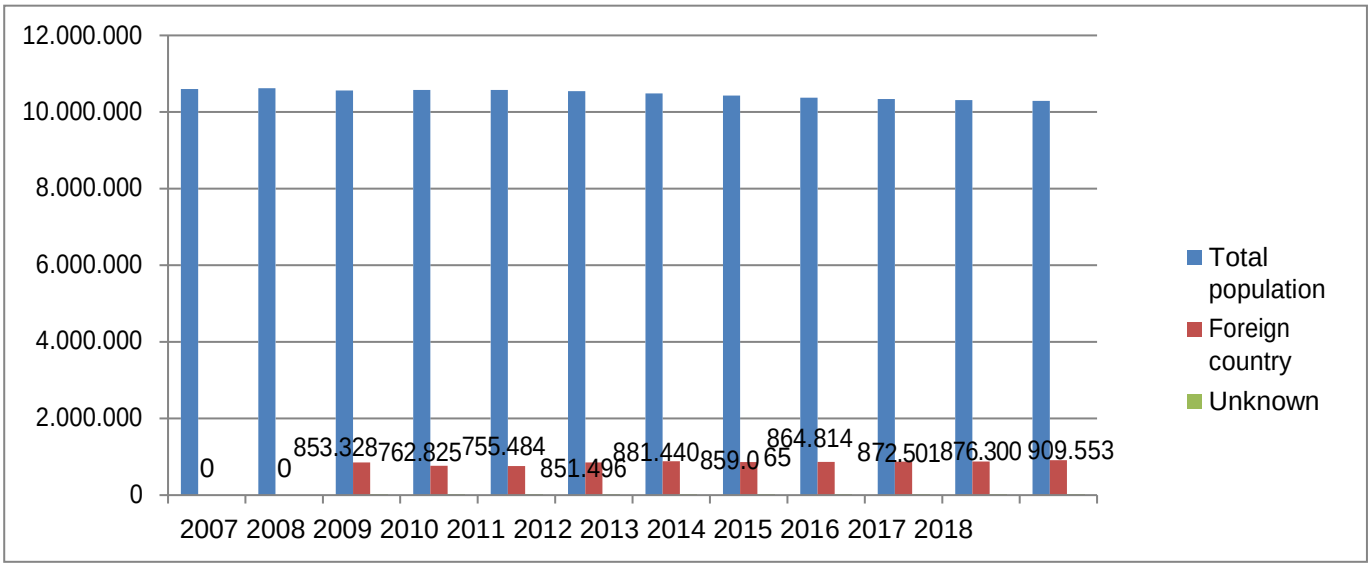


Figure 9, source: EUROSTAT, Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

Then, with data collected from UNDESA, we focused on the main countries of origin of the migrant population in 2017. As we can see in Figure 10, the most important ones were Angola, Brazil and France.

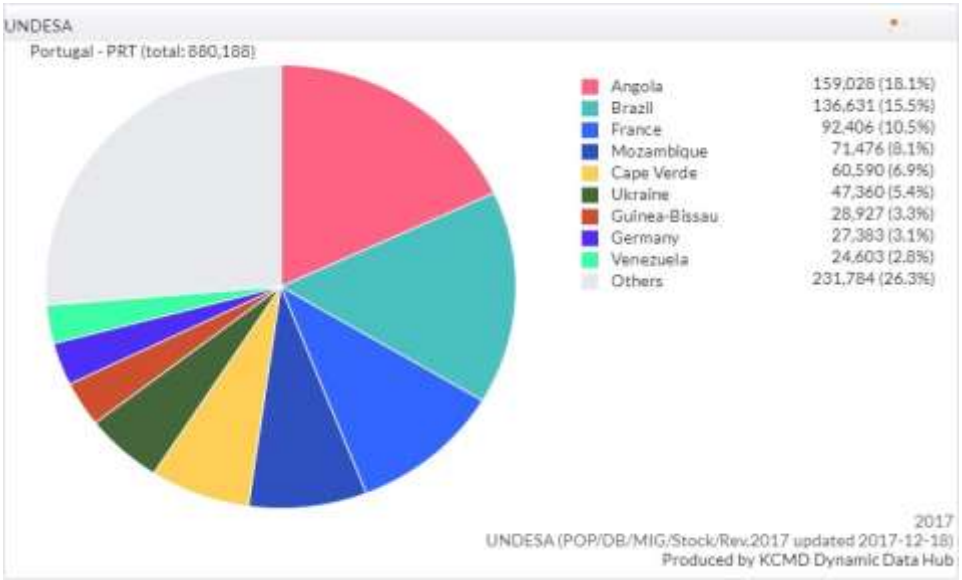
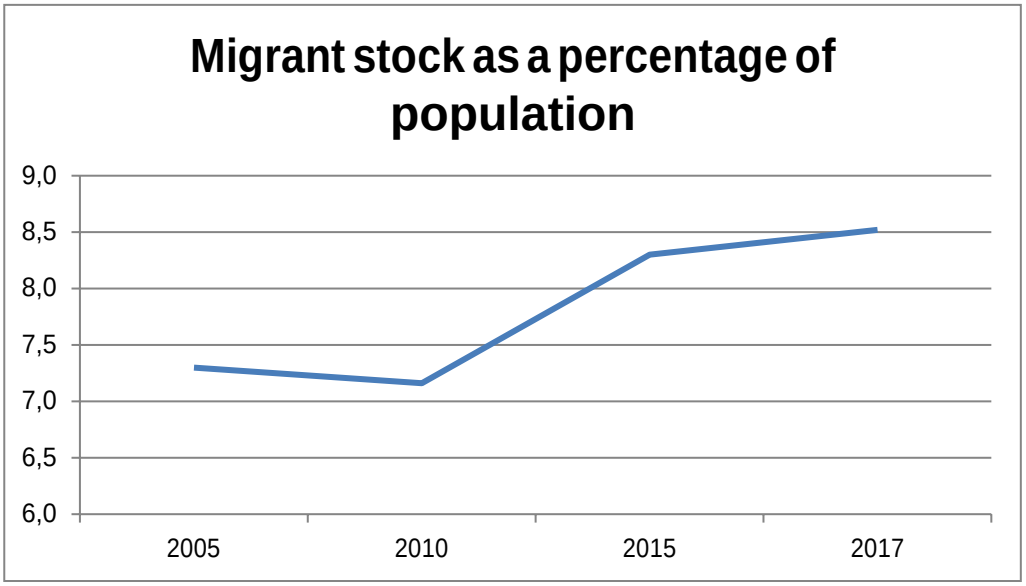


Figure 10, source UNDESA, Migration stock by country of birth, produced by Dynamic Data Hub, accessed on 29th April 2019 (https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/)

2.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population



As shown by Figure 11, the percentage of international migrants on the total population of the country increased significantly from 2010 (7.2%) to 2017 (8.5%), after a period of decrease from 2005 (7.3%) to 2010.

Figure 11, source 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).

2.3 Proportion of female migrants on the international immigrant stock

As we saw above, in 2018 the total migrant stock was 909.553 people and it increased from the previous years. According to the Figure 12, the number of female migrants was always higher than the male one and it had continued to increase since 2010. Instead of male migrants who remained quite constant from 2014 to 2017 and increased during the last year.

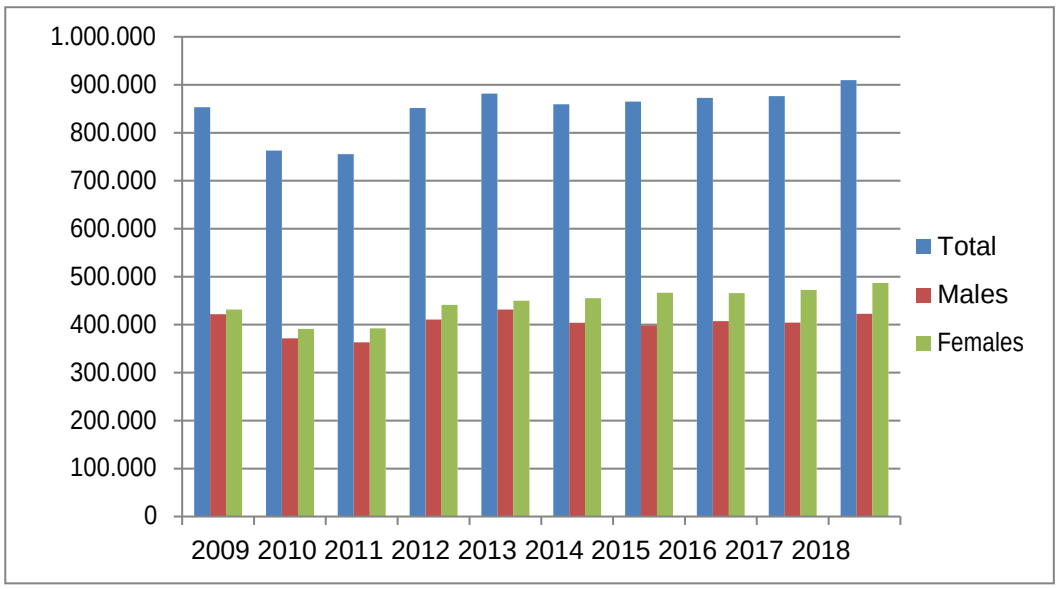


Figure 12, source EUROSTAT, Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

Focusing now on the proportion of female migrants on the total international immigrant stock (Figure13, 2005-2017), we found that after a little increase from 2009 to 2010 (51.3%), the percentage rose significantly from 2013 to 2015 when it reached its peak (53.9%). Then it remained quite constant, until a little decrease in 2018.

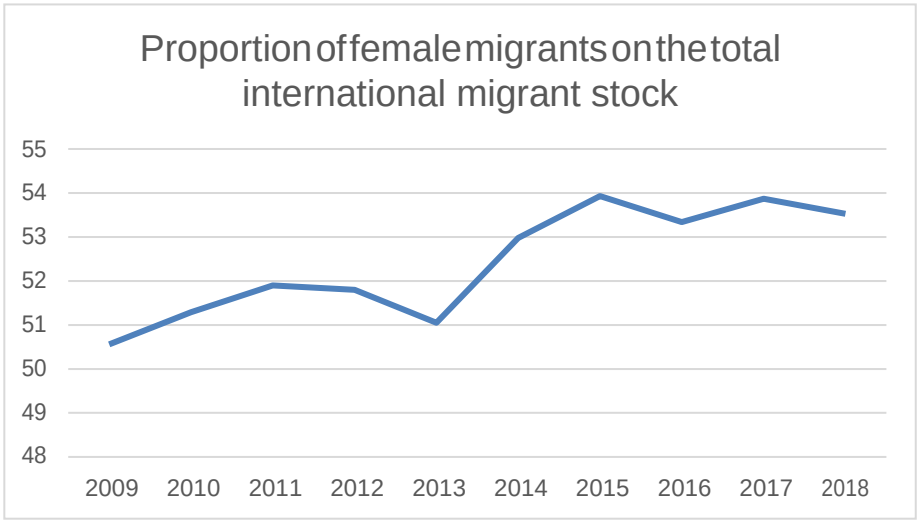


Figure 13 source: EUROSTAT, Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

2.4 Immigration stock by sex group, age, citizenship and reason for migration

From this point onwards, we tried to understand how immigration stock and flow are composed by analyzing both with many variables and by cross-sectioning them. With data collected from EUROSTAT, we can see in the Figure 14 a division of all permits by reason from 2008 to 2017. The main reason for all valid permits during the years was the 'other' one, which started its decline from 2010 to 2017. The second main reason was the family reunification one, which, from an initial decline, had started to increase since 2012. It was followed by work reason, which increased slowly from 2012 to 2017. The education reason had a little increase in 2012-2013 but then it decreased slowly again. In the end reasons related to refugees and subsidiary protection were not so relevant.

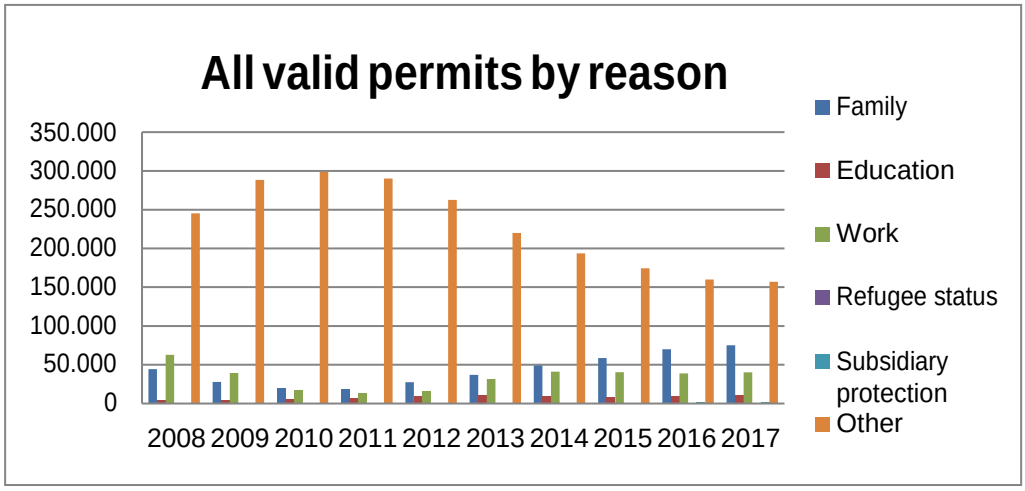
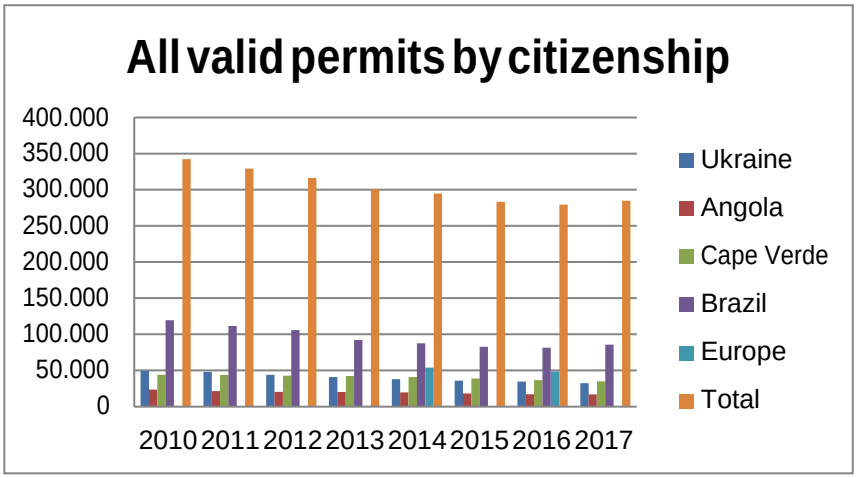


Figure14, source: EUROSTAT, All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid],accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

We also analysed the all valid permits by using the citizenship variable, in order to go deeply in the issue related to immigration stock by understanding the composition of non-EU migrants who had acquired them from 2010 to 2017. We focused initially on the citizenship in general, as we can see in the Figure 15, while in the last two (Figure16 and 17) we cross-sectioned it with the sex variable (male and female).



As we can see in Figure15, the most relevant countries of citizenship during these years were Brazil, Ukraine, Cape Verde and Angola.
Data regarding European citizens are available only for years 2014 and 2016.

Figure15, source: EUROSTAT, All valid permits by age, sex and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

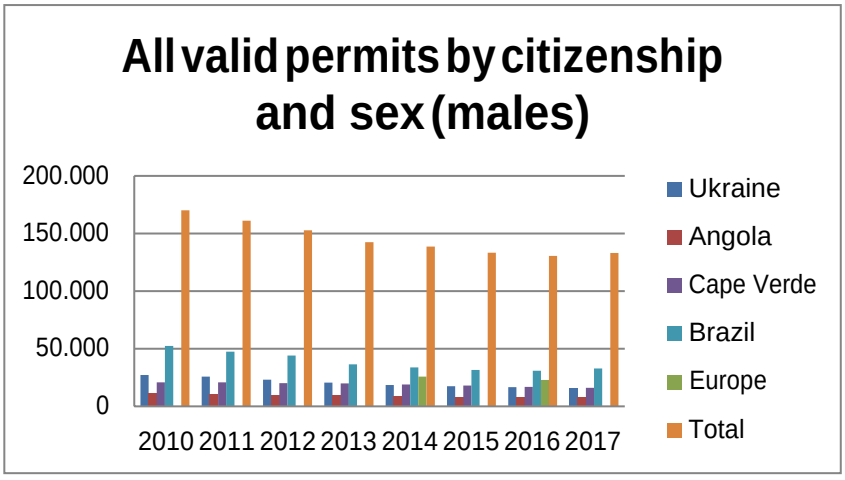


Figure16 clearly shows that the main country of citizenship of male migrants was Brazil, but numbers started to decline from 2010 onwards. Also, the Ukraine citizenship had begun to decline since 2010 as well as the Cape Verde one. Angola had more or less the same pace, even if it had started to decline slowly since 2015. The European one became relevant only in 2014 and 2016.

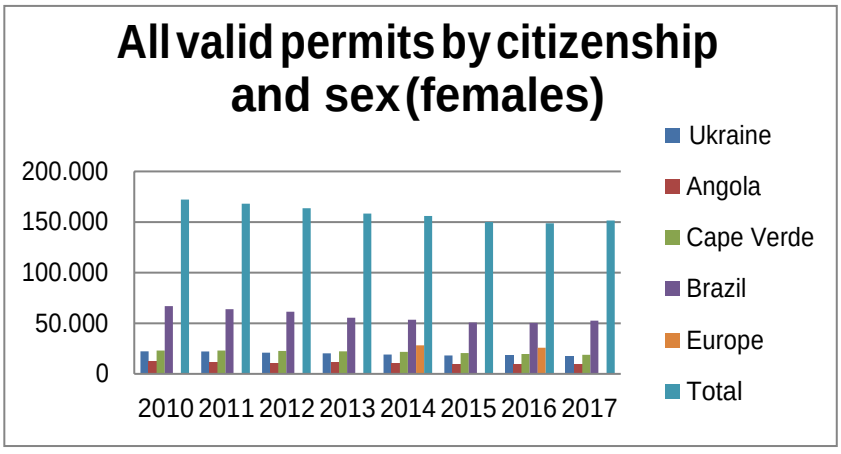


Figure17 shows that Brazil was always the most relevant citizenship, but it had started to decline since 2010. Brazil was followed by Cape Verde and Ukraine, which kept more or less the same number during the years.

Figure16 and Figure17, source: EUROSTAT, All valid permits by age, sex and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

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

Focusing now on the composition of the immigration flows, we tried to go deeply in the issue by analyzing them with the sex group variable. As we can see in the Figure18, the prevailing sex group is the female one, which reached its peak in 2009 and then started to decline; however, since 2014 it had started to increase again. The male group was always below the female one, with the exception of the last three years, in which firstly in 2015 reached the same number of the female one, then overcame it in 2016 and, in the end, in 2017 it was less below it.

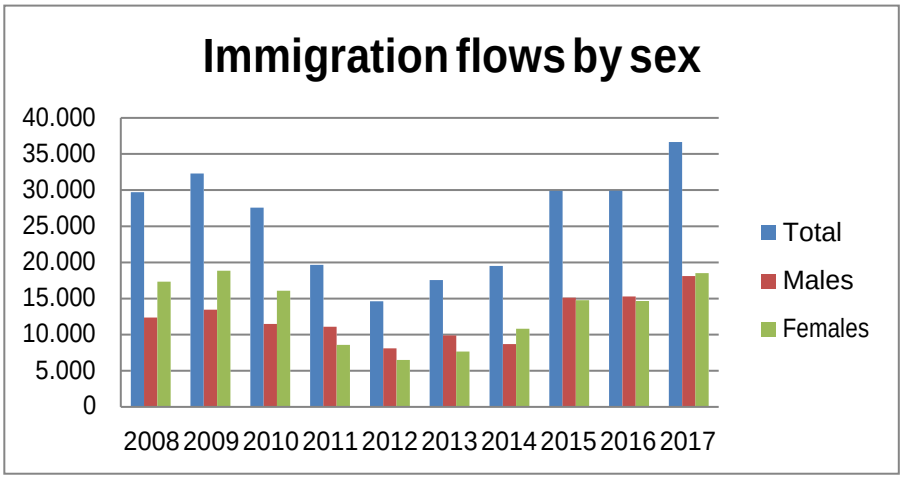
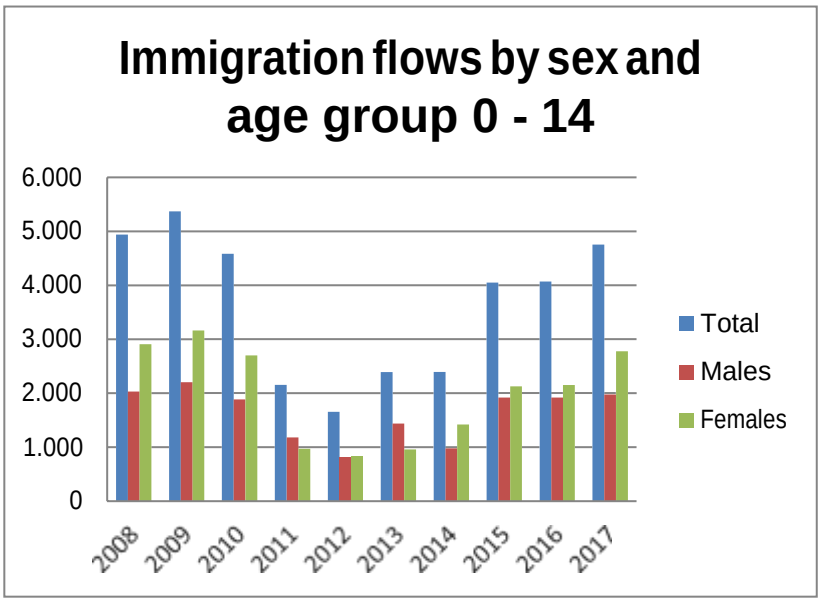


Figure18, source: EUROSTAT, Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

With the same data collected from EUROSTAT, we were able to cross-section the sex group variable with the age group one. We decided to divide them into three age-groups in order to better grasp the composition of these flows.



According to the Figure19, the immigration flows by age group 0-14 years old reached its peak in 2009 and then decline; however it had started to increase again in 2013 and in 2015. The female group was the most relevant one and followed the same ups and downs we described above for the total. Male group kept more or less the same number from 2008 to 2010 and from 2015 to 2017. While from 2011 to 2014 declined as the female one.

Figure19, source: EUROSTAT, Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

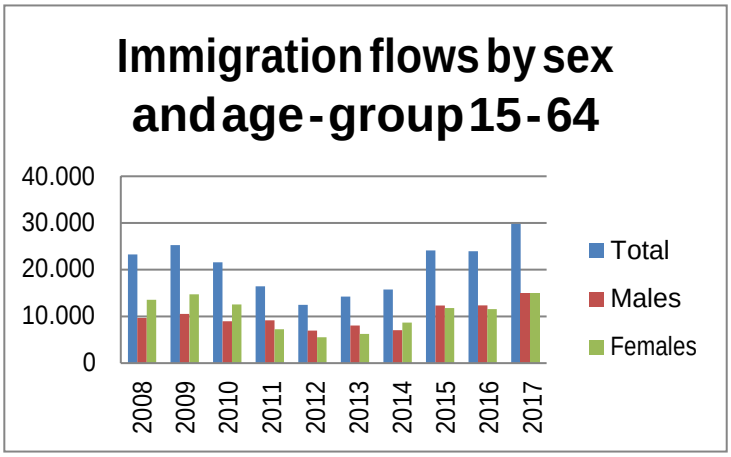


Figure20 shows that the total number of immigration flows of people aged 15-64 years old reached its peak in 2017, after a decline from 2011 to 2014. Female group was the most relevant one from 2008 to 2010, but after this period, it started to decline and only in 2017 reached the same number of the male one. They both declined from 2011 to 2014 and then increased again.

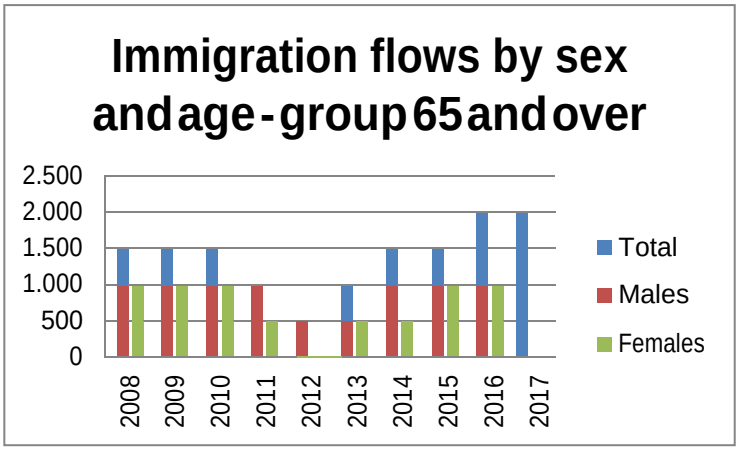


Figure21 shows that the total number of immigration flows of people aged 65+ had started to decline since 2010 and then increased again from 2013 onwards. The female group was relevant from 2008 to 2010 and in 2014. In all the other years it was below the male one and both followed the trend of the total group with its ups and

Figure20 and Figure21, source: EUROSTAT, Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

Then we analyzed the immigration flows from 2008 to 2017 by the country of birth variable. Figure22 shows that these immigration flows started to decline from 2010 to 2012 and then increased again until in 2017 when the peak was reached.

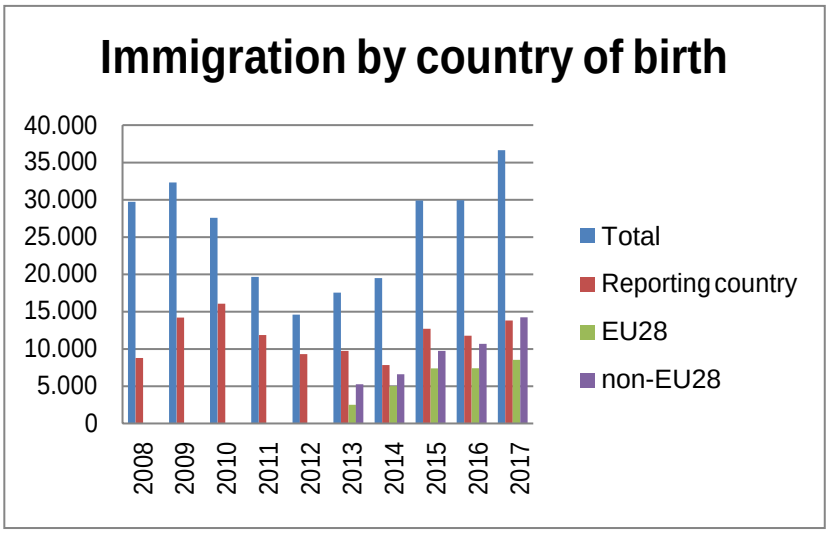
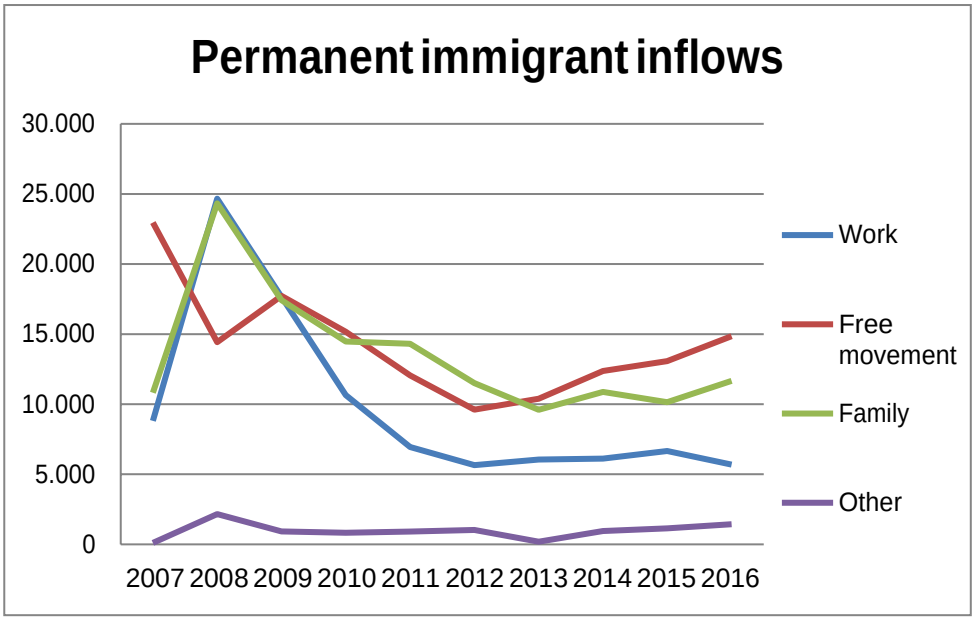


Figure22, source: EUROSTAT, Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

According to this figure, the reporting country variable was the most relevant one, it increased from 2008 to 2010 and then declined until 2014. However, from 2015 to 2017 it started to increase again. In fact, as reported in the Strategic Plan for Migration (2015), Portugal is trying to encourage the return of Portuguese emigrants and their reintegration, especially of the young and skilled ones. (https://www.acm.gov.pt/documents/10181/222357/PEM_ACM_final.pdf/9ffb3799-7389-4820-83ba-6dcfe22c13fb)

Also, the non-EU28 and the EU28 ones gradually increased from 2013 to 2017.

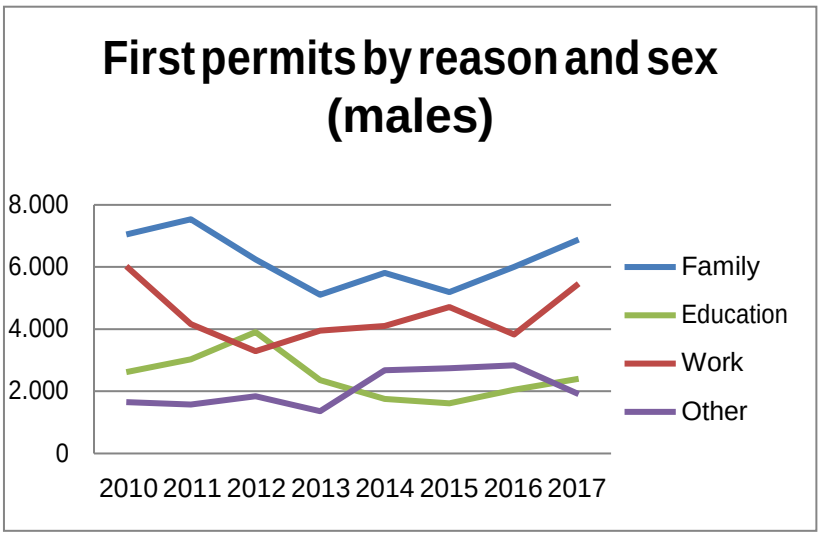
Focusing on the permanent immigrant inflows with data collected from OECD, we tried to better grasp the reasons of them by including EU countries and in this way also the free movement reason was taking into account.



As it is shown in Figure23, since 2007 the family and the work reasons increased rapidly and also the 'other' one even if it was so small. Then the family one declined from 2008 to 2013 and then followed with small ups and down. The work one declined from 2008 to 2011 and then it kept more or less the same number. The 'other' reason was much less relevant and did not reach significant numbers. The free movement one declined in 2008, increased in 2009 and then fell down until 2012 and in the end increased again. In 2016 the free movement reason was the most relevant one.

Figure23, source: OECD (2019), Permanent immigrant inflows (indicator). doi: 10.1787/304546b6-en (Accessed on 29 April 2019), elaborated

We focused also on the first permits by analyzing reasons and sex-groups, in order to better understand the composition of non-EU immigrant inflows.



As we can see in the Figure24, the family reason for the male group started increasing in 2010 and then declined until 2013, then increased and decreased until 2015 and in 2016 started to increase again. The education one increased from 2010 to 2012and then decreased until 2015, only in 2016 started to increase again. The work one decreased from 2010 to 2012 and then slowly increased until 2015, in the last year it increased again. The 'other' one kept the same number until 2013, then increased and remained the same until 2016 and then declined.

Figure24, source: EUROSTAT First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

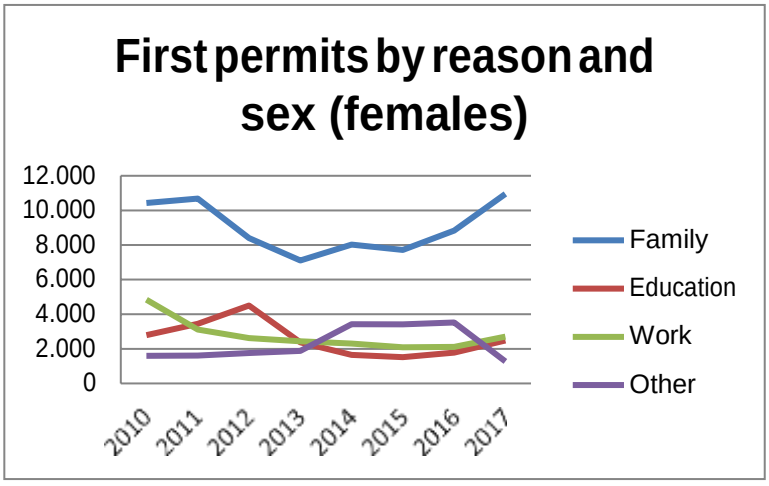
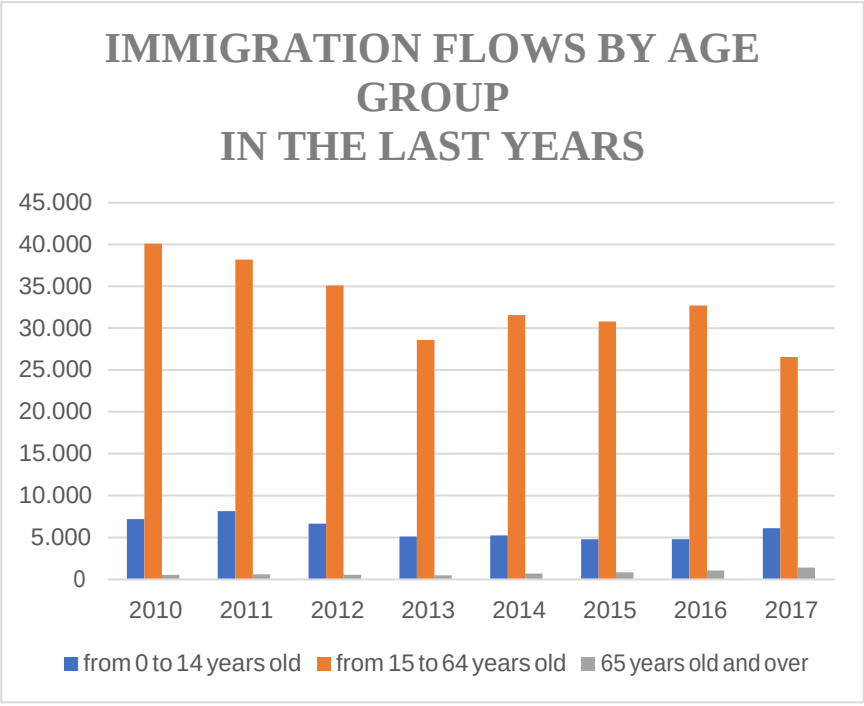


Figure25 shows that for the female group, the family reason increased slowly until 2011, then decreased and it increased again from 2015 to 2017. Education reason increased until 2012 and then decreased until 2015: in the last two years increased slowly. The work one decreased from 2010 to 2015 and in the last two years had a little increase. The 'other' one had the same numbers from 2010 to 2013, then increased in 2014, kept the same number until 2016 and in 2017 decreased again.

Figure25, source: EUROSTAT First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

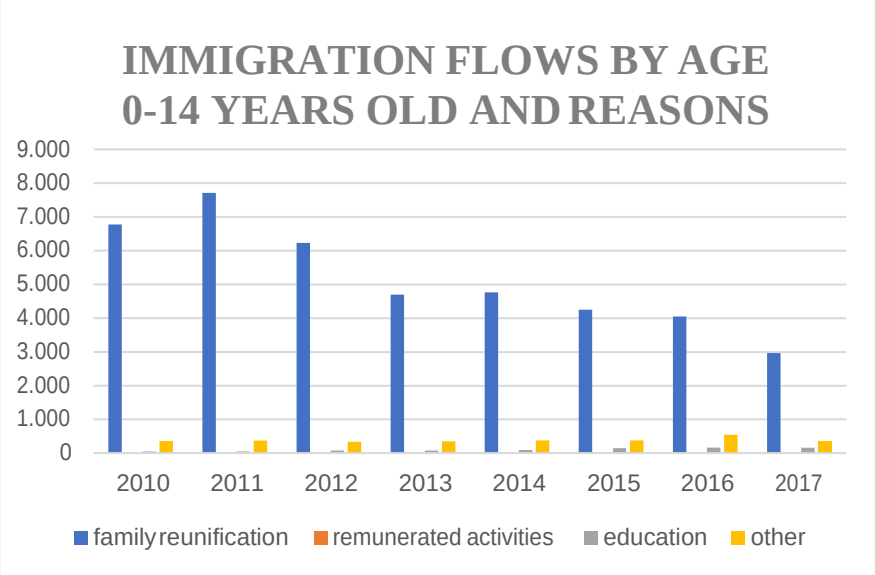
We also focused on age-group and we analyzed the trend during the years 2010-2017. After that, we cross-sectioned age-groups with reasons.



As we can see from Figure 26, the majority of migrants, who came to Portugal from 2010 to 2017, were from the age group 15-64 years old. They reached their peak in 2010 and then slightly decreased.
The second large age group is the 0-14 years old one. It reached its peak in 2011 and then had a same pace from 2013 to 2016 with a little increase in 2017. The third one is the age group 65 years old and over, which more or less had a gradual increase during the years.

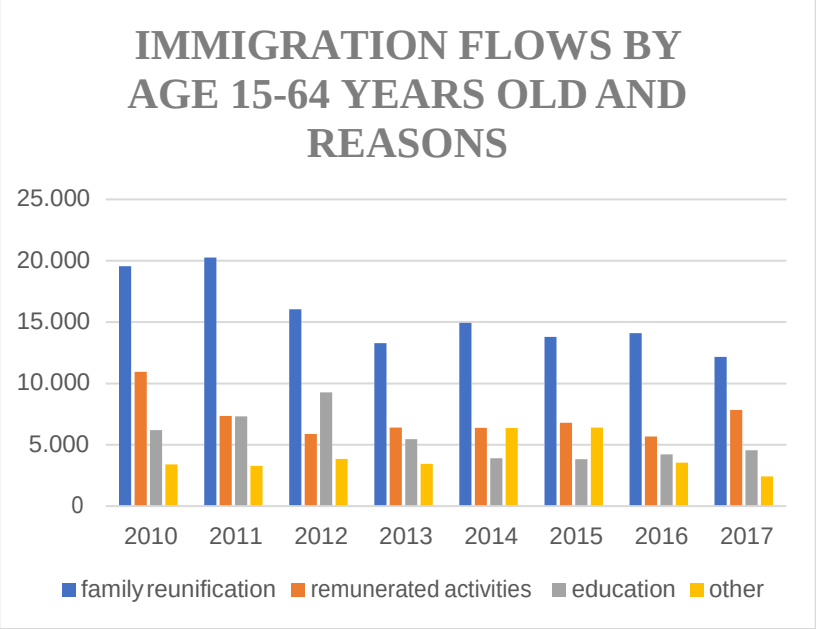
Figure 26, Source: EUROSTAT, First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

Then, we also analysed the immigration flows by dividing the number of migrants into three age groups, as we did in the previous table, and then we focused on them and their reason of entrance (family reunification, remunerated activities, education and other).



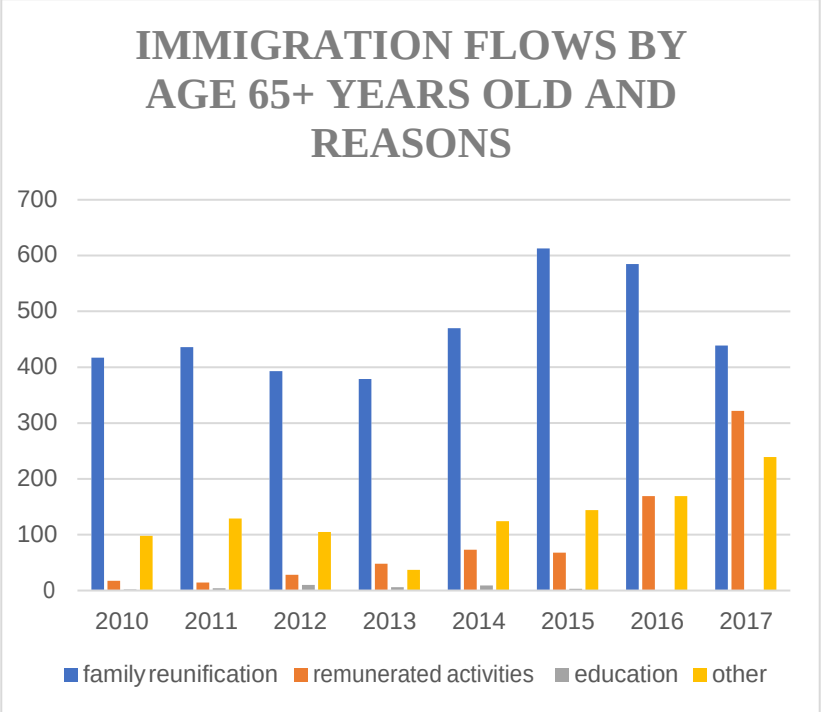
According to the Figure 27, the main reason why immigrants aged 0-14 years old entered the country was the family reunification one. It reached the peak in 2011 and then slightly decreased until its smaller number of 3,000 in 2017. The other reasons are 'other' with its small peak in 2016, and then the education one that became more evident from 2015 onwards.

Figure 27, Source: EUROSTAT, First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated.



According to Figure 28, the main reason why immigrants aged 15-64 years old entered the country was family reunification (its peak was in 2011). The remunerated activities reason reached its peak in 2010, while in 2011 reached the same number of the education reason, then decreased until 2017 in which it gained a small increase. Education reason reached its peak in 2012 and then decreased below 5,000. The last 'other' reason reached its peaks in 2014 and 2015, then decreased.

Figure 28, Source: EUROSTAT, First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated.



According to the Figure 29, showing the last age group 65 years old and over, the main reason why immigrants from this age group entered the country was the family reunification one, as in the previous Figure27 and Figure28. It increased rapidly and reached the peak in 2015, while then decreased. The second main reason during these years was the 'other' one, which slightly increased until the peak in 2017. The remunerated activities reason increased surprisingly in the last two years, reaching its peak in 2017. The education, which is the last one, was visible only from 2012 to 2014.

Figure 29, Source: EUROSTAT, First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated.

2.6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country

In this section, we focused on the total amount of emigrants counted in 2017, compared with previous years. Accordingly to Figure30 , international emigrants were 1,8 million in 2005 and they have continued to rise since then, especially after the global financial crisis of 2007. They reached their highest value in 2017 when they were 2,3 million, with a small increase if compared to 2015 (2,2 million). We also divided them into males and females and data shows that male numbers are always a little higher than female ones.

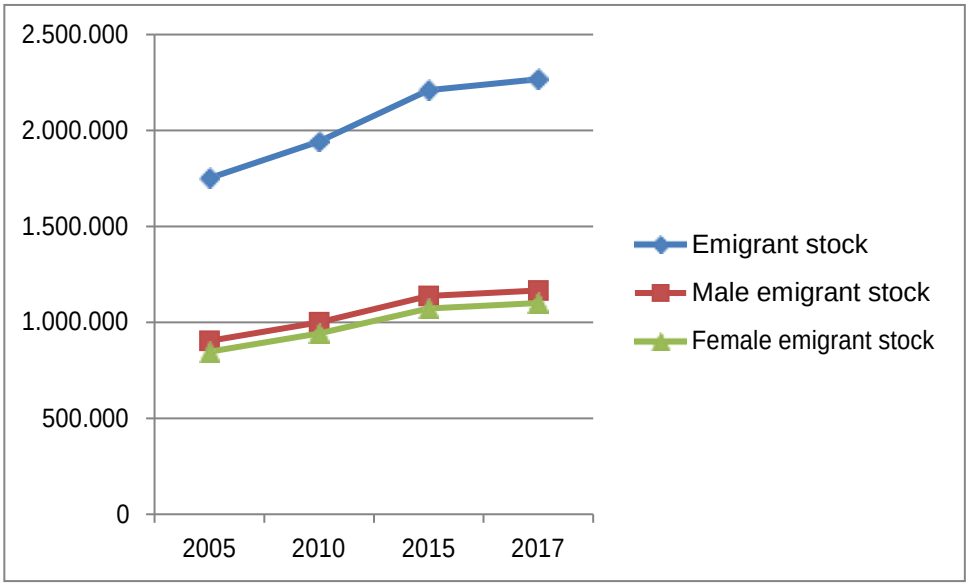


Figure 30, source https://countryeconomy.com/demography/migration/emigration/portugal, *accessed on 29th April 2019*

2.7 Outflows

In the next two sections, we present an overview of emigration and immigration flows from and to Portugal. To analyze both variables, we used data collected from EUROSTAT database.

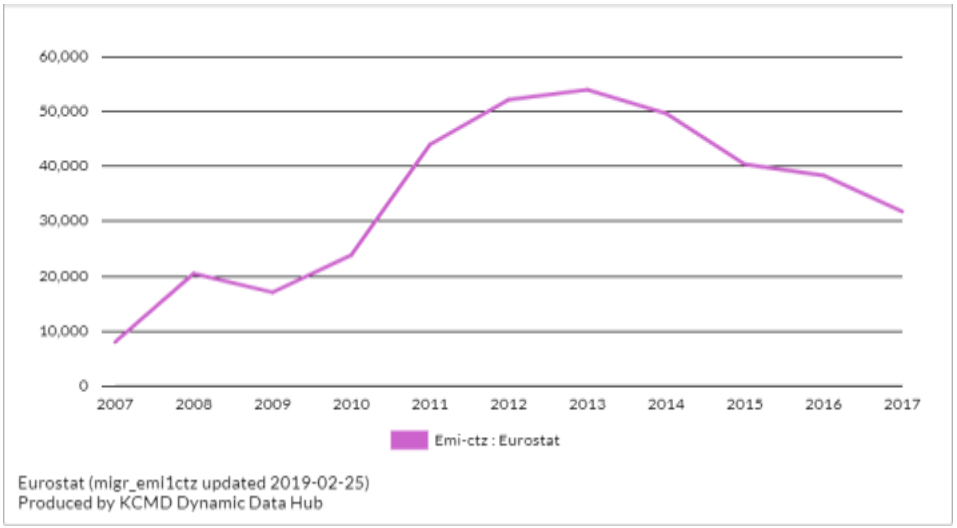
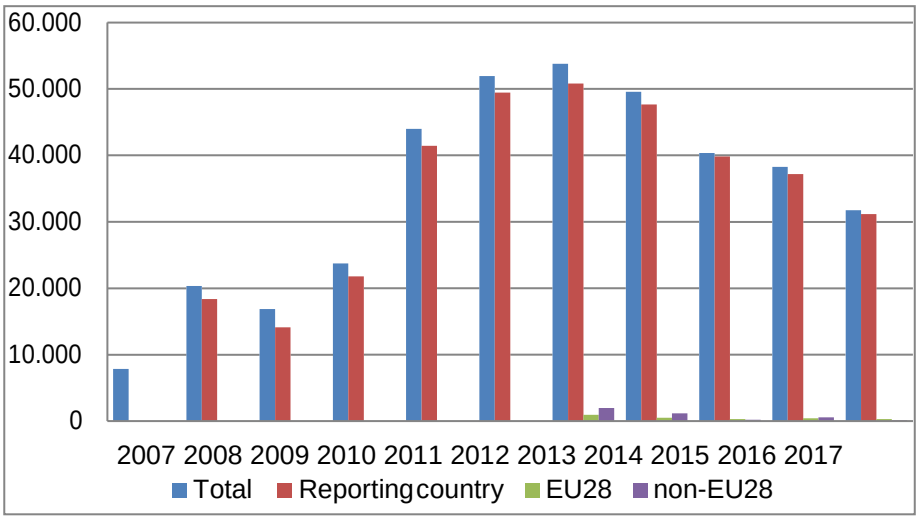


Figure 31, source EUROSTAT, [migr_emi1ctz], produced by Dynamic Data Hub, accessed o (https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/)

Figure 31 shows the trend of outflows for the years 2007-2017. Accordingly, to the graph, numbers are declining in the last four years. Emigration flows reached their peak in 2013 with 53,786 people and then slightly decreased until 31,753 in 2017. Looking at the previous years instead, we can underline a significant increase from 2007 (7,890) to 2008 (20,357), as an effect of the economic crisis.



We then analyzed more in detail the composition of these outflows, taking into account the citizenship of emigrants. As shown by Figure 32, the majority of them were Portuguese citizens for all the time period considered; only a small minority were from the European Union and from third countries.

Figure32, source: EUROSTAT, Emigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

2.8 Inflows

Focusing now on the general trend of inflows for the 2008-2017 time period, from Figure 33 we can see that they have increased in the last four years, reaching the peak in 2017 (36,639 people). There was a significant increase if compared to the two previous years, when they were about 29 thousand. The minimum value was counted for 2012, when immigrants were only 14,606. Since then, they have continued to increase.

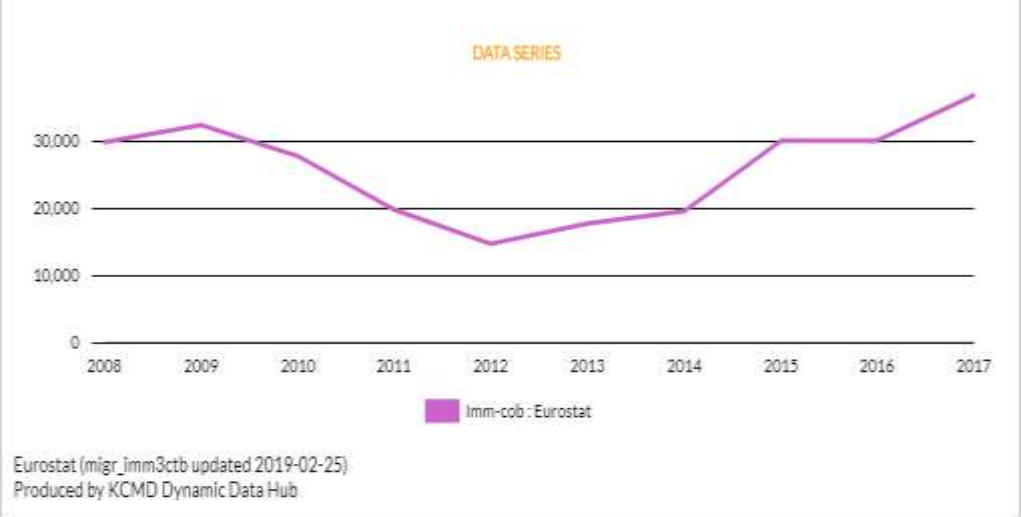


Figure33, source: EUROSTAT, [migr_imm3ctb], produced by Dynamic Data Hub, accessed on 29th April 2019 (https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/)

For having a more detailed analysis on the immigration flows composition, see section 2.5.

Through the comparison between data on inflows and outflows we can also calculate the total numbers of net migration.

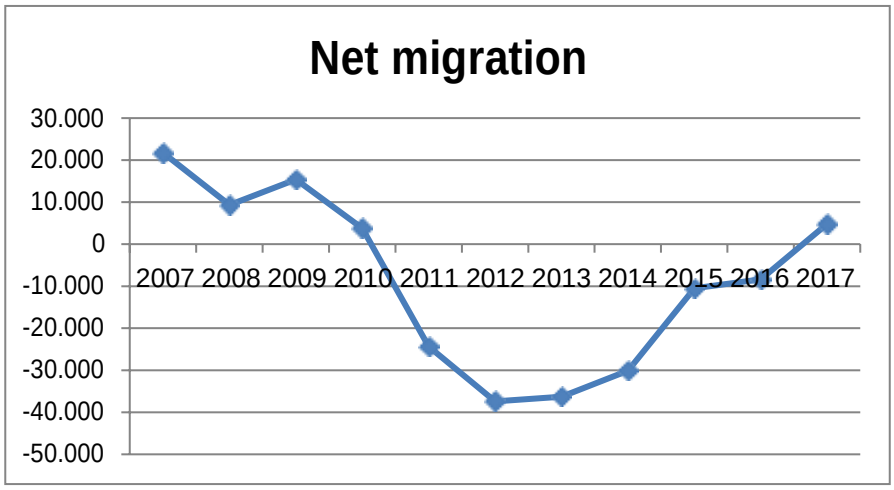
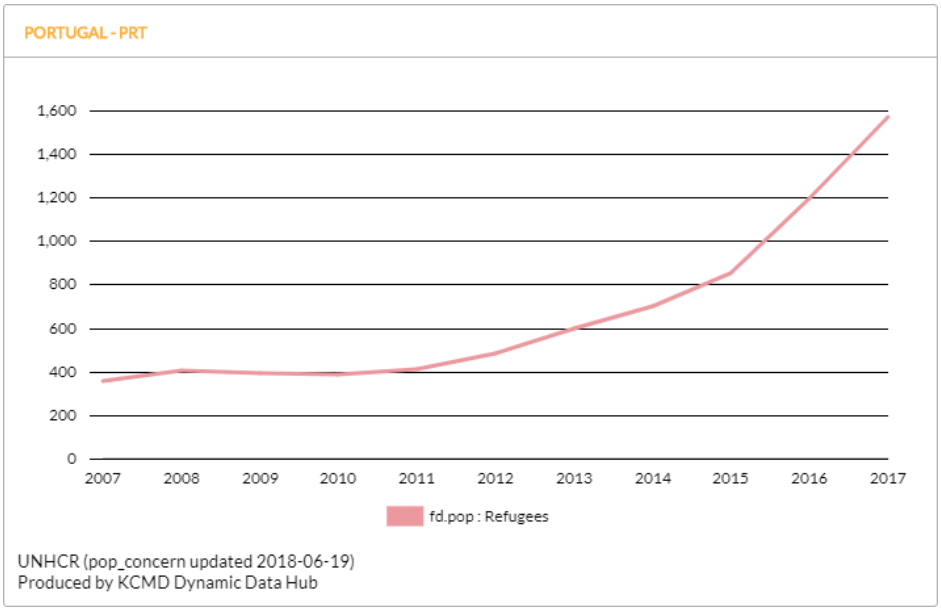


Figure 34 clearly shows that values for the time period 2011-2016 are negative (emigrants are more than immigrants). The negative peak was reached in 2012 (-37,352) and since then numbers have increased little by little, becoming more close to zero but still negative in 2015 and 2016. In 2017 instead value is positive (4,88), showing that inflows are rising.

Figure34, source: EUROSTAT, Emigration by age and sex [migr_emi2] and Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

2.9 Total number of refugees

Through data collected from the UNHCR database, we analyze the total number of refugees who are counted in Portugal focusing on their main origin countries. First of all, we considered the trend of refugee population during the years 2007-2017.



As we can see in Figure35, refugees have highly increased since 2011, reaching their peak in 2017, when they were more than 1,500. Through the period 2007-2010 values were rather stable.

Figure 35, source UNHCR, Population of concern-Refugees, produced by Dynamic Data Hub, accessed on 29th April 2019 (https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/)

Then we looked at the main refugees' origin countries during the same period. Accordingly to Figure 36, refugees from Ukraine have increased significantly during the last three years and reached the peak in 2017. Similar is the case of Syrian refugees: they increased rapidly from 2016 to 2017.

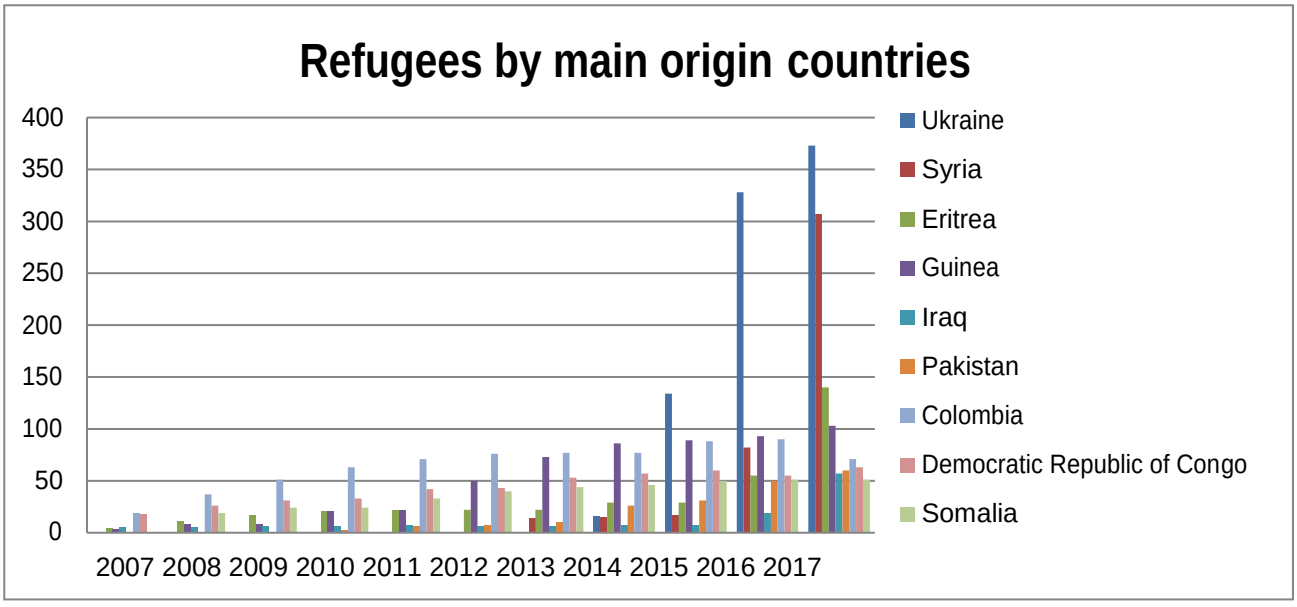


*Figure 36, source UNHCR, Population of concern-Refugees, accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated (*http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern)

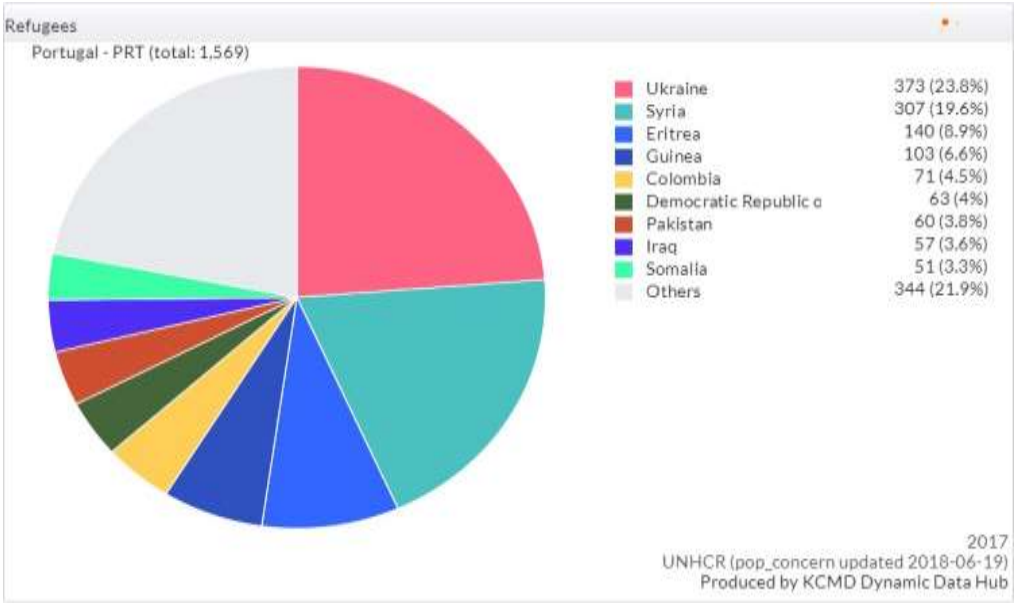


Figure 37 gives a more detailed snapshot of the composition of refugee population in 2017, with their numbers and percentages. They were 1.569 and they mainly came from Ukraine (373 people), Syria (307), Eritrea (140) and Guinea (103), as we can see also in the graph above.

Figure 37, source UNHCR, Population of concern-Refugees, produced by Dynamic Data Hub, accessed on 29th April 2019 (https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/)

3. Migrants integration indicators

In this section we focused on the composition of the migratory flow in Portugal, and, in particular, on the integration indicators, such as employment and unemployment rates, migrants' education level, labour force participation, income distribution and risk of poverty.

All the data used in this section were gathered from the EUROSTAT database and they refer to the decade 2007-2017.

3.1 Migrants by education level.

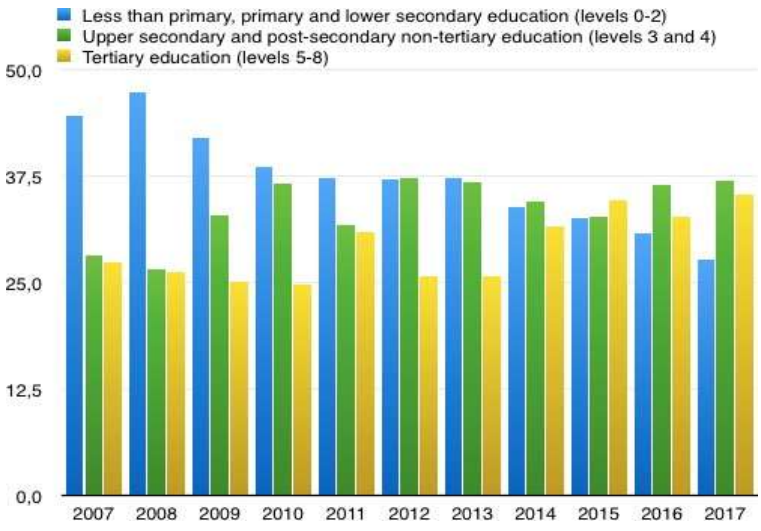
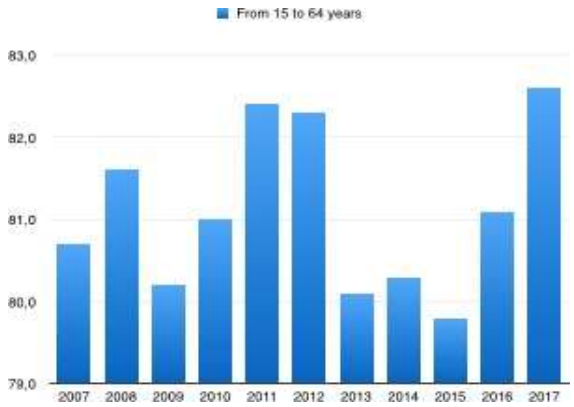


Figure38 shows how the migrants' population was divided by its educational level. From 2007 to 2013, the highest percentage of migrants had less than primary, primary and lower secondary education; while, from the 2014 to 2017, the percentage of the upper secondary and post-secondary education as well as the tertiary one increased, reaching their peak in 2017.

Figure 38, source: EUROSTAT, Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and country of birth (%) (edat_lfs_9912), accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

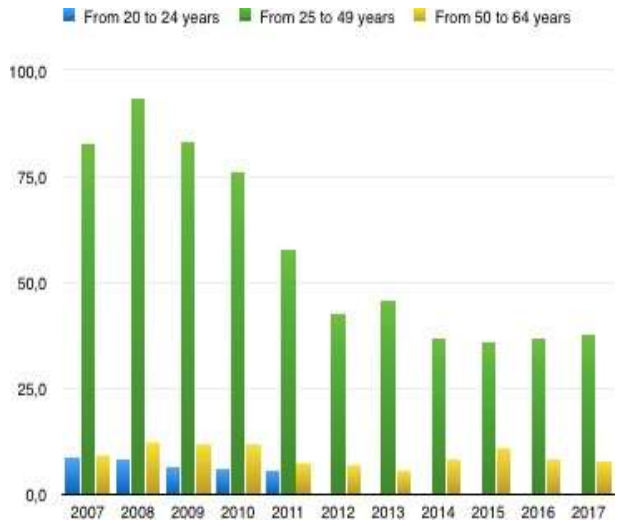
3.2 Labour force participation in the last 10 years.



As we can see in Figure39, in Portugal in the last 10 years the immigrants' labour force reached high numbers in 2011 and 2012, taking into account only the 15-64 age-group. This percentage decreased in the following years and then increased rapidly reaching its peak in 2017.

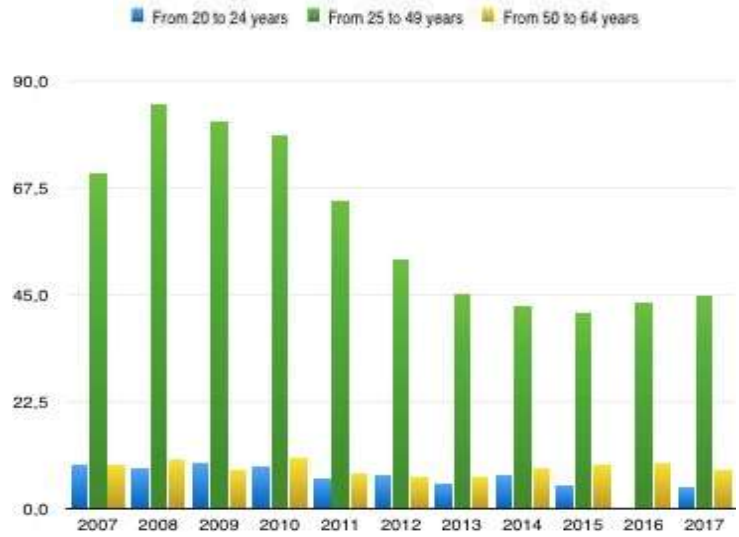
Figure39, source: EUROSTAT, Activity rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_argacob], accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, citizenship and reason for migration.



The Figure40 focuses on the data of employment of immigrant men in Portugal, in the period from 2007 to 2017. During these years 25-49 years old men were the most relevant age group in terms of percentage of employment. In the 2008, this group reached its peak of 93,3%; however, from 2009 it started decreasing. For 20-24 years old men, the percentage is very low (from 5% to 9%) and there are no data about them from 2012. In the end, the percentage of 50-64 years old men was almost the same (on average equal to the 10%) during the period taken into consideration.

Figure 40, source: EUROSTAT, Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status [lfsq_pganws], taking into consideration only men, accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated



In Figure 41 we considered the percentage of female immigrant employment in Portugal, in the period from 2007 to 2017. Also, in this case, the percentage of the 25-49 years old employed immigrant women is the most relevant one, as we saw above for male sex group, and reached its peak (85,1%) in 2008. Then it started decreasing in the following years. While the other age-groups' percentages are really low, on average less than 10%.

Figure: 41 source: EUROSTAT, Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status [lfsq_pganws], taking into consideration only women, accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

Focusing on the reason for migration for the employment rate of first generation of migrants, we only found data on EUROSTAT available for 2014, and we cross-sectioned reason for migration, both sex groups and as years of residence the 1-9 years group and the 10 years and over one. For the male sex-group, data were only available for the '10 years and over' duration and for 'family', 'work no job found before migration' and 'other' reasons. For the 1-9 years of residence, it was only a percentage available for the family reason (41,1%).

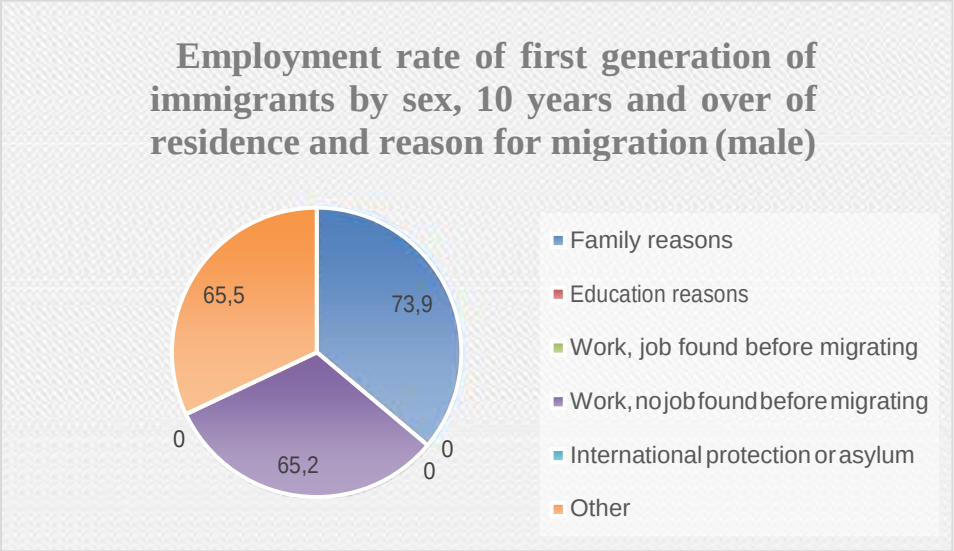


Figure42, source: EUROSTAT, Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfso_14l1empr], accessed on 30th April 2019, elaborated

Focusing on the female employment rate by reason for migration and years of duration, we have reliable data only in 2014 for the 10 years and over duration and for the reasons illustrated in Figure43. Data were not available for the other reasons. In the end, for the '1-9 years' duration only family reason is available (48,2%), according to the data collected from EUROSTAT.

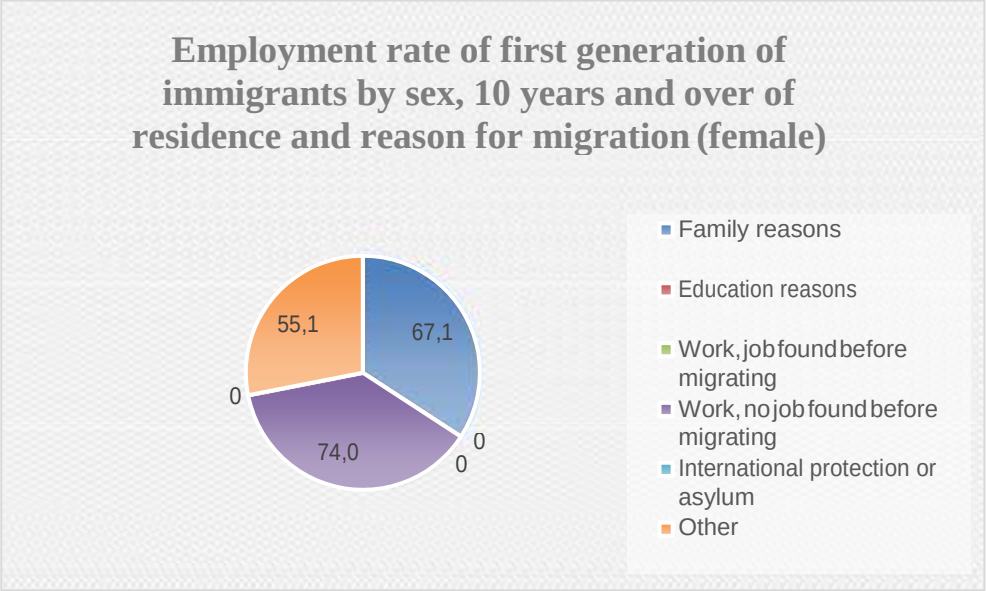


Figure43, source: EUROSTAT, Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfso_14l1empr], accessed on 30th April 2019, elaborated . http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do

We also focused on employment rates by dividing them by citizenship and sex group. In Figure44 related to the male group, we can see that in general the most relevant citizenship during the years was 'EU28 except reporting country', with the only exception in 2009, 2012, 2013 and 2014 when it was overcome by the 'EU15 except reporting country' one. The 'NON-EU28 countries nor reporting country', the 'non-EU15 nor reporting country' and the 'foreign country' ones had more or less the same numbers during the 10 years. The reporting country one was the lowest among them (exception for 2012, 2013 and 2014).

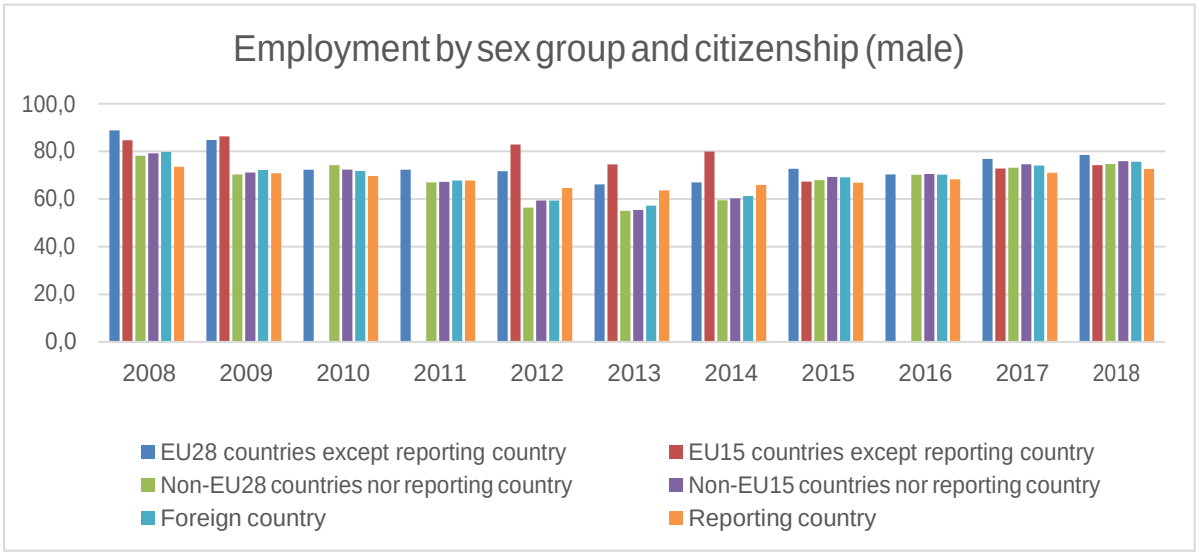


Figure44, source: EUROSTAT, Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsq_ergan], accesed on 30th April 2019, elaborated

For the female employment rate, the most relevant citizenships during the 10 years were 'EU28 except for reporting country' and 'EU15 except for reporting country' ones. No data for the EU15 citizenship were available for 2012 and 2013, while in the previous figure for 2010-2011. The four other citizenships had more or less the same number during the years, with a little increase from 2015 until 2018. Differently from the previous table, in this case the EU-15 expect for reporting country had always the highest number except in 2008, 2015 and 2018.

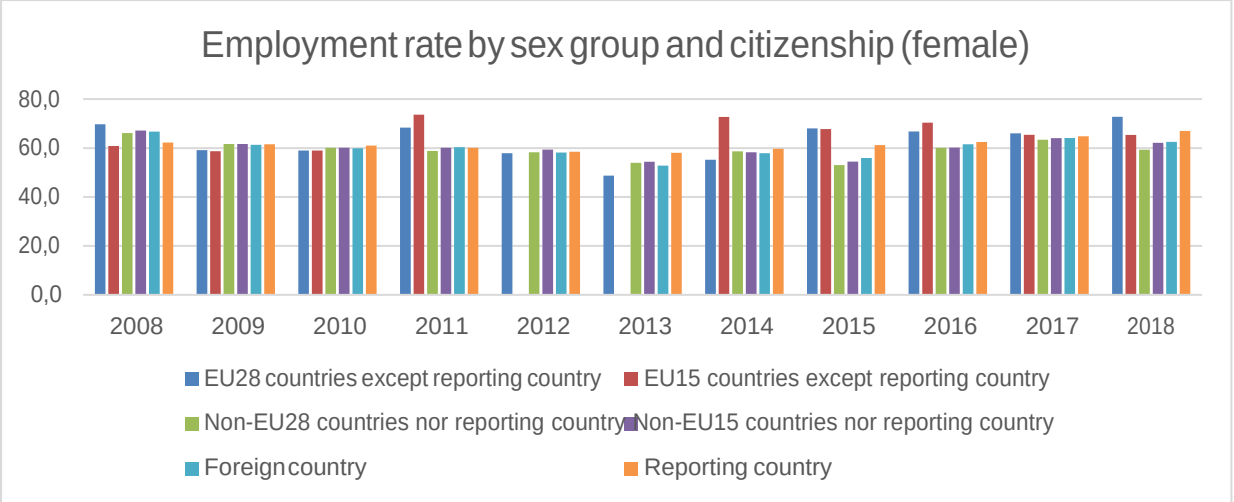
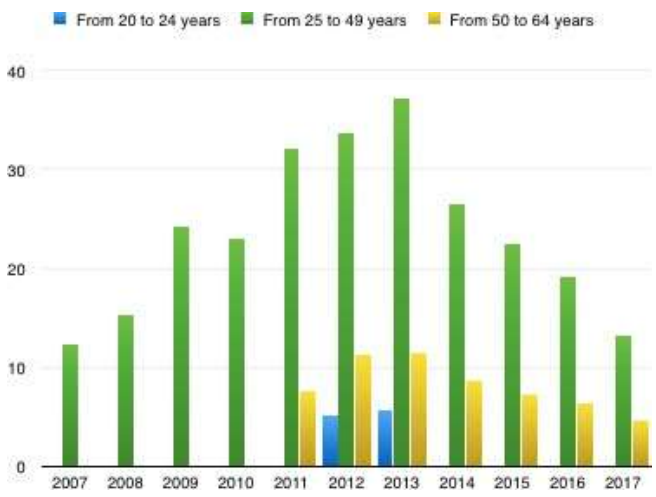


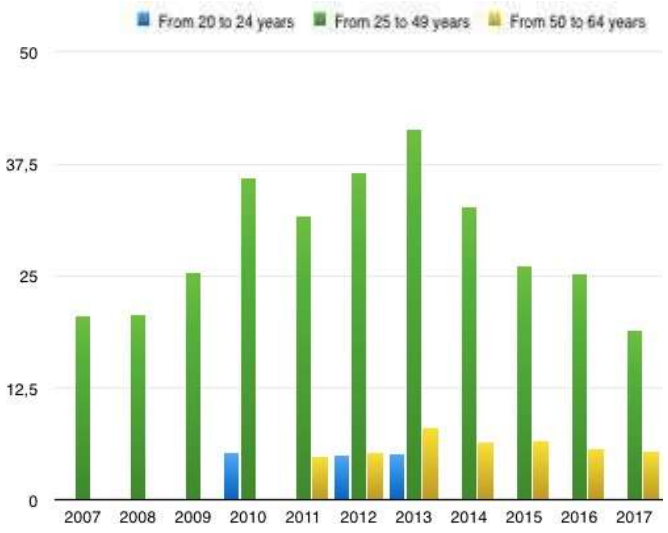
Figure45, source: EUROSTAT, Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsq_ergan], accesed on 30th April 2019, elaborated

3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age and citizenship



As we can see in Figure 46, the immigrant male unemployment percentage reached its peak (37,1%) in 2013, only taking into account the age-group 25-49 years old. While, in the period between 2007/2010, data were not available for the 20-24 years old and the 50-64 years old age-groups. However, the data of the age-group 20-24 years old were available only in 2012 and 2013; while, the data of the last age-group were available from 2011 to 2017, and only in 2012-2013 they reached a percentage 10% over. In general, the first and the third age-groups had very low shares.

Figure: 46, source: EUROSTAT, Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status [lfsq_pganws], taking into consideration only men, accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated



In the women's case, the percentage of unemployment is generally higher than the men one. The peak is again in 2013, when the unemployment rate of the 25-49 years old women was equal to 41,3 %. Some data were missed for the 20-24 years old women in 2007-2009, 2013-2017; while in 2010 only for 50-64 years old data were missed.

Figure: 47, source: EUROSTAT, Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status [lfsq_pganws], taking into consideration only women, accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

As we did in the previous point related to employment rates, we also focused on unemployment rate by sex group (male and female) and citizenship in order to better grasp the composition of them.

In Figure48 we clearly see that data of 'EU28 countries except reporting country' and 'EU15 countries except reporting country' were the only unavailable during these 10 years, as they are also in the Figure49 below for the female group. In general, the most relevant citizenship during the years was the 'Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country' one, it was followed by the 'Non-EU15 countries nor reporting country', 'foreign country' and the 'reporting country' ones, ordered by percentages. They all increased from 2008 to 2013 and then started declining from that time to 2018. In 2017-2018 'Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country' data were missed as well as 'Non-EU15 countries nor reporting country' ones only in 2018.

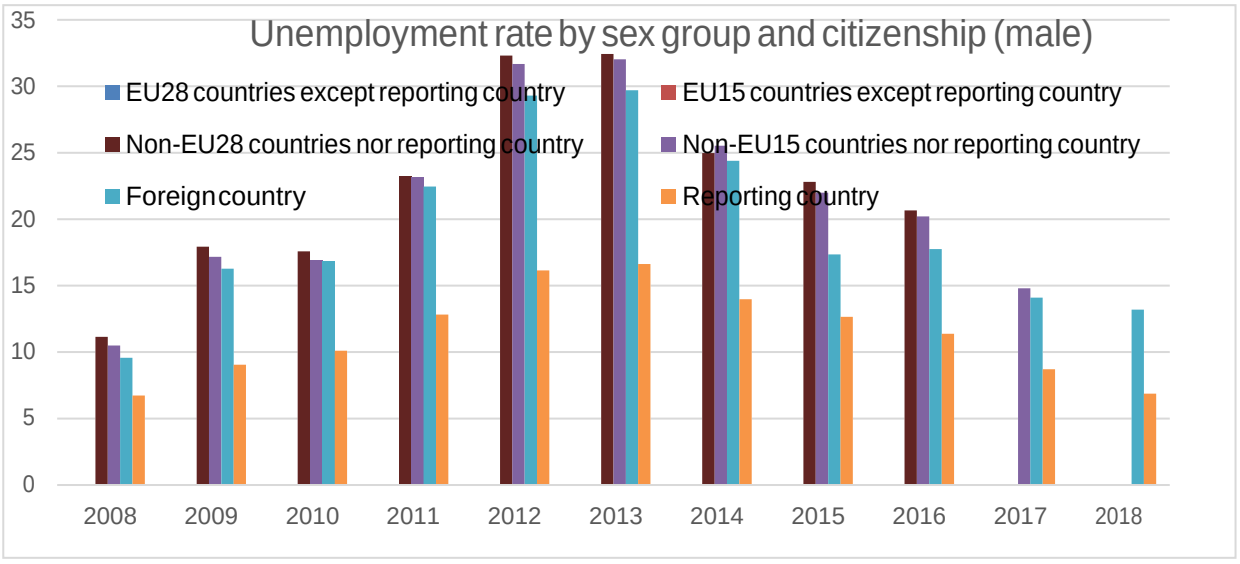


Figure48, source: EUROSTAT, Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsq_urgan], accesed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

Focusing now on the unemployment rate of female sex group, we can see in Figure 49 that during the years the most relevant citizenship was the 'Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country' one, with exception in 2009, 2010 2014 and 2017 when it was overcome by the 'Non-EU15 countries nor reporting country' one. However, also in 2010, 2013 and 2014 was overcome by the 'foreign country' citizenship. These three citizenships reached their peak in 2013 after a gradual increase and then started declining, with an exception in 2015. The 'reporting country' remained always below them.

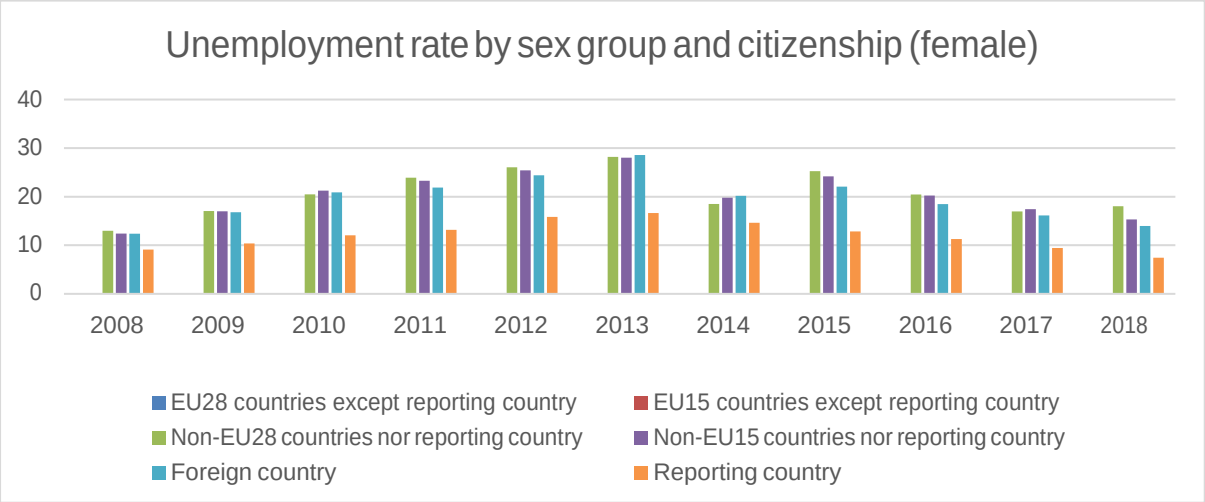
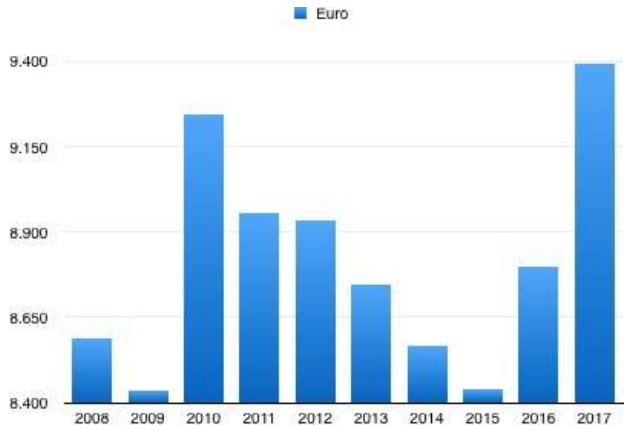


Figure49, source: EUROSTAT, Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsq_urgan], accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

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

With data collected from EUROSTAT, we tried to understand the trend of the income distribution during the last 10 years and then, we tried to analyse monetary and risk poverty by comparing immigrants' and natives' rates, in order to better understand social inclusion.



This graph shows the income distribution of migrant population between 2008 and 2017 in euro. Considering the median income trend, it reached its peak in 2010 and 2017, while it reached its lowest levels in 2009, after the financial crisis in 2008, and in 2015. After reaching its lowest number in 2009, it increased rapidly in 2010 and then it started again declining until its other lowest number in 2015.

Figure 50: SOURCE: EUROSTAT, Mean and median income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) [ilc_di16], accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

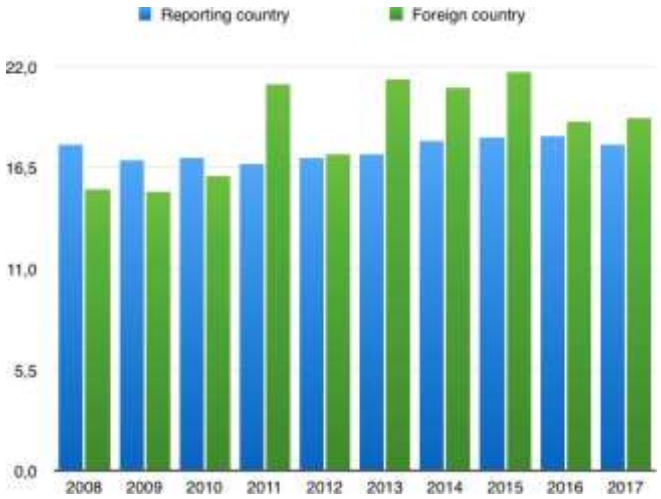


Figure51 shows a trend of the last ten years, in which the monetary poverty was compared between migrant population and native population. The reporting country had the highest percentage from 2008 to 2010, while from 2011 onwards foreign countries had the highest one (only in 2012 the share of foreign country decreased at a level similar to the reporting country one). This means that from 2011 to 2017 migrant population was at risk of monetary poverty more than the native population.

Figure 51: SOURCE: EUROSTAT, At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) [ilc_li32], accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

Figure 52 shows a comparison of the risk of poverty between the EU28 countries except reporting country and foreign country in general. As we can see, social exclusion is more feasible among third-country immigrants than in EU28 countries. It is clearly evident that the foreign country was the most relevant during the ten years. The foreign broad group at risk of poverty reached its peak in 2013 (37,1%), while in 2015 the percentage was a little bit smaller (35,1%).

Figure 52: source: EUROSTAT, People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) (ilc_peps06), accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

Conclusion

To conclude, we found out that Portugal, despite being mainly an emigration country for such a long period, since 2017 has started to receive more immigrants who turned the net migration into positive values.
Referring to the 2017-2018 time period, we noted that while the total population is decreasing, the number of residing migrants is constantly increasing. The main non-UE countries of origin are Brazil, Angola and also Ukraine is relevant, and the majority of migrants are women.
Looking at flows, we may state that inflows are increasing, while outflows are slightly decreasing. Immigration flows are composed mainly by people aged from 15 to 64 and, if we consider non-EU migrant flows, they come mostly through the family reunification channel. The highest number of EU inflows are counted for the free movement channel instead.
Also, the total amount of refugees has increased during the last three years, especially those came from Syria and Ukraine, due to the ongoing conflicts.
About labor market and migrants' integration, we found that the overall unemployment rate is gradually decreasing after 2013, but the youth one is still high (23% in 2017) and also the female one is higher if compared to the male one. During the last years, unemployment rate of foreigners was higher as well as the risk of poverty rate than the native ones. However, from 2014 there is a positive trend if we look at education: immigrant population is increasingly high-educated.
Finally, we may add that Portugal scores well in MIPEX (overall score of 75/100), with the implementation of a number of politics to integrate migrants, especially after financial crisis.
(source, http://www.mipex.eu/portugal accessed on 29th April 2019- data refers to 2014)

Migration in Europe
MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

Co-funded by the
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of the European Union

Migration in Spain

Bin Sara
Cagnetta Marialjdia
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OVERVIEW

- Total population 2018:.....46.658.447 (EUROSTAT,2019)
- Population growth:.....0.28%
- GDP 2018:.....1,596,1 (2011 PPP $, UNDP)
- Human Development Index Ranking 2018: 26
- Unemployment rate of total population 2018:.....
- Stock
- Inflow
- Outflow

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the report is to analyse the main effects and consequences that migration has in Spain, through a focus on the year 2018 and on all the changes that have occured. As the data shows, since 2000, a high population growth has been experienced as a result of immigration flows, even if the birth rate1 has represented half of the replacement level.

Many are the reason that led to the high level of immigration in the last decades, such as the stricht cultural ties with Latin America and the structure of the spanish economy, mainly based on the agricultural and construction sectors, where low-skilled labour force is required.

The report is based on Eurostat and Mipex data, the first referring to the general trend and the second to the policy and integration issues, describing the immigration phenomenon from the 2000s to 2018. The report represents an attempt to analyse the Spain ' s population change, the stock and inflows, the reasons of entrance, the immigration due to international protection (asylum seekers and refugees) and the integration of immigrants into the host society.[1]

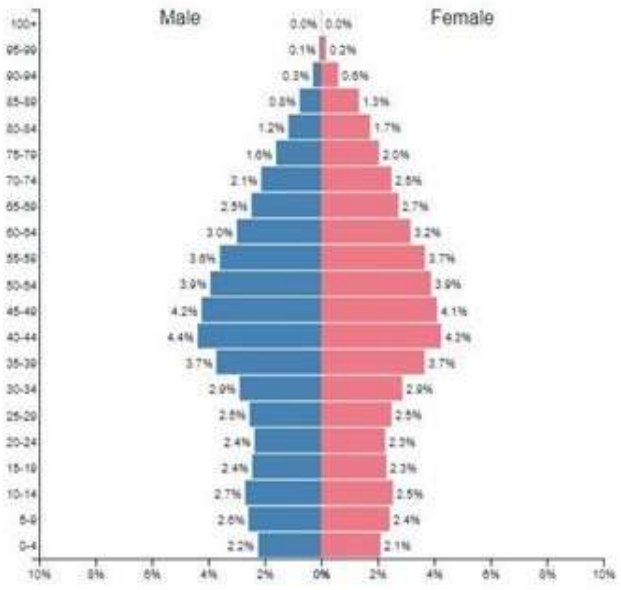
[1] Poblacion extranjera por sexo, pais de nacionalidad y edad". Instituto Nacional de Estadistica. Archived from the original on 25 March 2008. Retrieved 13
August 2008

The report is organised as follows: the first Section presents a general overview of Spanish demography and its socio-economic conditions. Section 2 illustrates the migration stocks and flows in the last 10 years, while Section 3 concludes with a spotlight on the migrants integration indicators.

Section 1: background information

Demography

In 2018, the total population reached 46.658.447 people. Graph 1[2] presents the demographic development of the spanish population last year, displaying a slow growth and a slightly higher life expectancy for women. Moreover, it proves the fact that replacement level is low as explained in the Introduction. From 2012 the population growth (Graph 2)[3] has experienced a decrease until 2016, when it start growing rapidly, due to the increase in the immigration flows as a consequence of the Syrian crisis . Indeed, the projection in Graph 3 depicts a rise in the total population, exceeding 49 million inhabitants.



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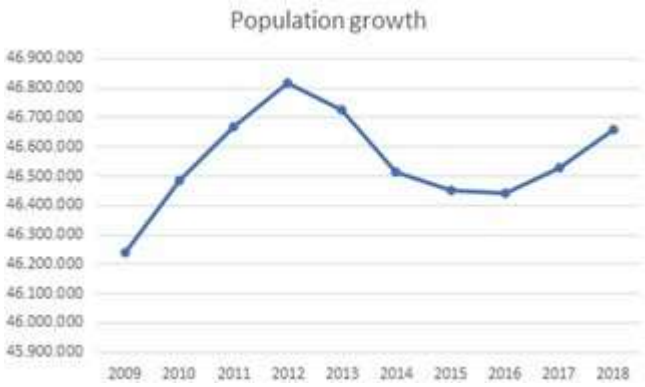
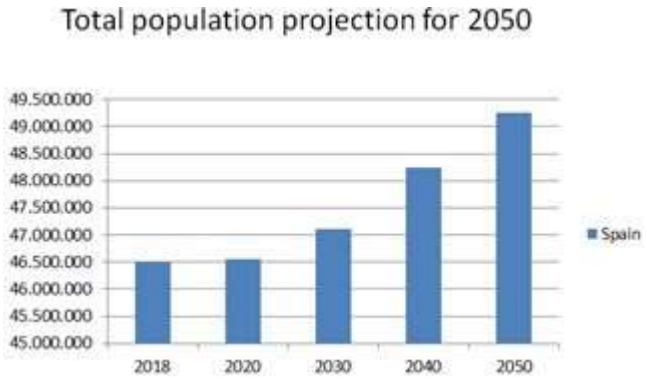




Socio-economic dimension

Referring to the Human Development Reports Data (UNDP), Spain's HDI value for 2018 is 0.891, locating the country in the very high human development category with a rank of 26 out of 189 countries and territories[4][1]. Since 1990, Spain's HDI value increased of 18.2 percent, showing progress in each of the HDI indicators.

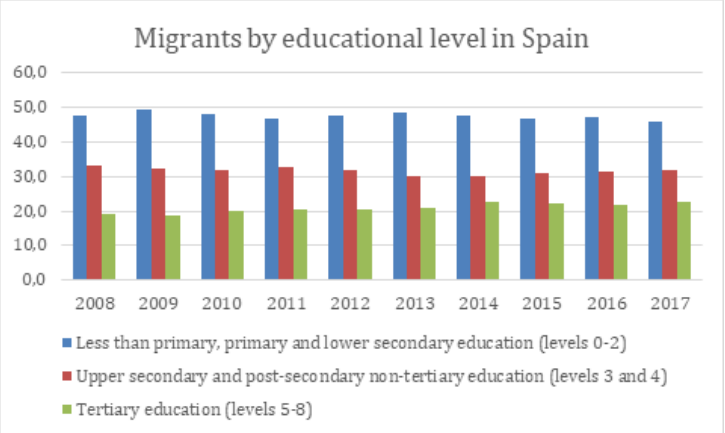
The total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2018 is equal to 1,596,1 (2011 PPP $), whereas the per capita value is 34,272 (2011 PPP $), a similar amount that we can find in the Gross National Income per capita (34,258 2011 PPP $).

Turning to the labour market outcomes, the total unemployment rate regarding the total population is 17.4%, while the youth unemployment rate, which consider the age between 15 and 24 years old, equals to 39.4%.

Section 2: Migrants integration indicators

Migrants by education level (2008-2017)

The graph 1 shows the education in three different level from the year 2008 to 2017 with the last update up to 20/04/2018. Extracted on 05/04/2019.

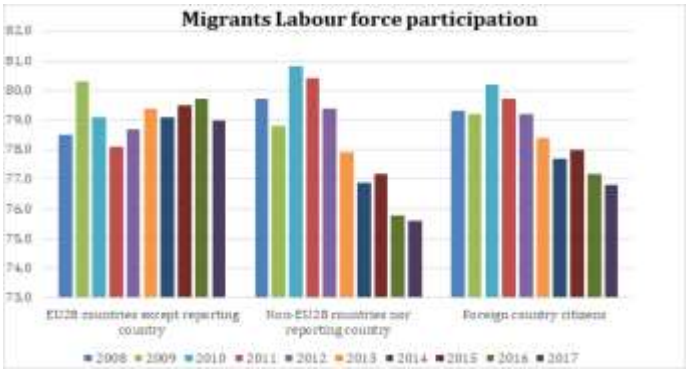


Graph 1: Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%). Source Eurostat [edat_lfs_9911]

GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Less than primary	47,7	49,2	47,8	46,9	47,5	48,6	47,4	46,8	47,1	45,7
Upper secondary	33,3	32,2	32,0	32,6	31,9	30,3	30,1	31,0	31,3	31,8
Tertiary education	19,0	18,6	20,2	20,4	20,6	21,0	22,5	22,1	21,7	22,5

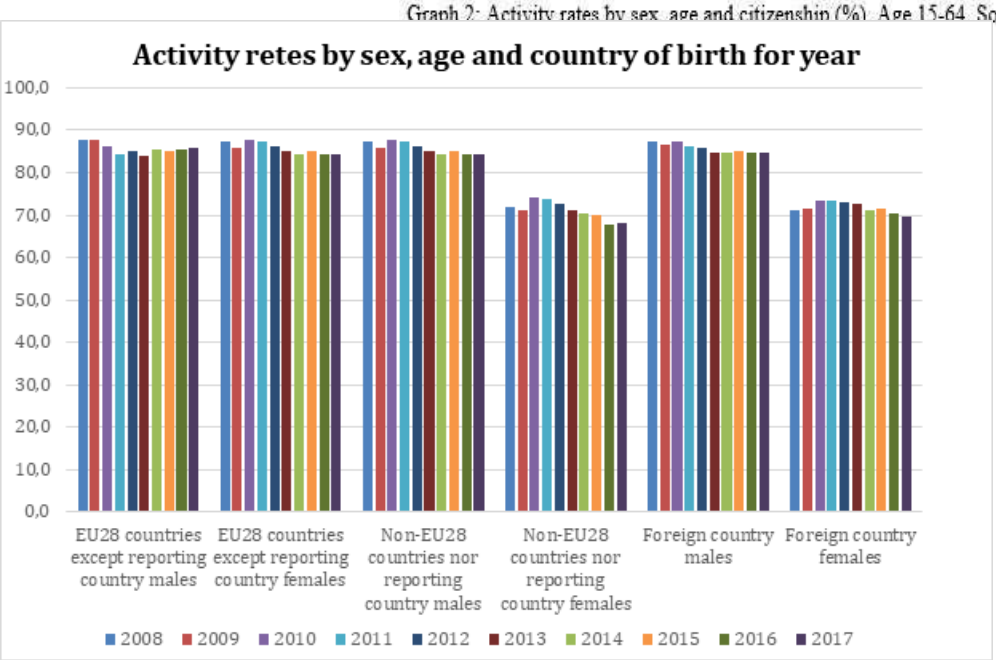
Labor force partecipation in the last 10 years

The first graph shows the labour force participation in the last 10 years while in the second the difference is between females and males. Last update 11/03/2019, age from 15 to 64 in the last 10 years. Extracted on 19/04/2019.



Last update 11/03/2019, age from 15 to 64. Extracted on 19/04/2019.

Graph 2: Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%). Age 15-64. Source Eurostat [lfsa_argan]



Graph 3: Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%). Age 15-64. Source Eurostat [lfsa_argan]

GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 count	78,5	80,3	79,1	78,1	78,7	79,4	79,1	79,5	79,7	79,0
Non-EU28 c	79,7	78,8	80,8	80,4	79,4	77,9	76,9	77,2	75,8	75,6
Foreign cou	79,3	79,2	80,2	79,7	79,2	78,4	77,7	78,0	77,2	76,8
EU28 count	87,8	87,8	86,3	84,3	85,0	84,1	85,3	85,0	85,4	85,7
EU28 cour	87,3	86,0	87,6	87,2	86,3	85,2	84,2	85,0	84,5	84,2
Non-EU28 c	87,3	86,0	87,6	87,2	86,3	85,2	84,2	85,0	84,5	84,2
Non-EU28	71,8	71,3	74,1	73,8	72,8	71,3	70,2	69,9	67,9	68,0
Foreign cou	87,4	86,6	87,2	86,4	85,9	84,8	84,6	85,0	84,8	84,8
Foreign co	71,1	71,7	73,4	73,4	72,9	72,5	71,3	71,5	70,3	69,7

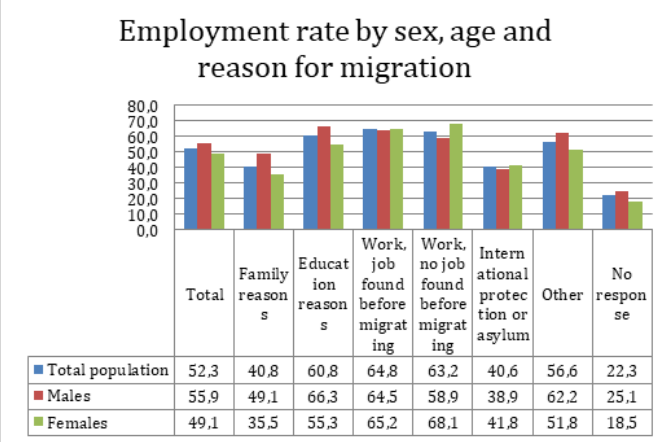
Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reasons for migration

Employment rate by sex, age and reasons for migration (2014)

Graph 4: Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration. Age 15-64. Source Eurostat [lfso_1411empr]

The graph 4 shows the sex, age from 15 to 64 and reasons for migration in the last 10 years.

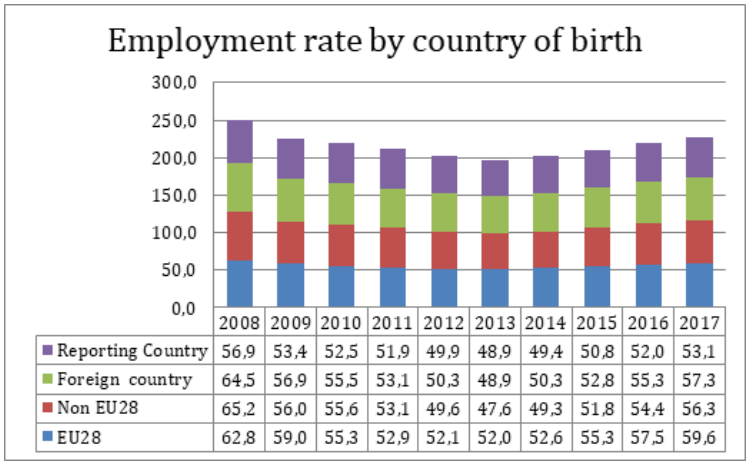
Last update 28/03/19. Extracted on 17/04/2019.



	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Work, job found before migrating	Work, no job found before migrating	International protection or asylum	Other	No response
Total population	52,3	40,8	60,8	64,8	63,2	40,6	56,6	22,3
Males	55,9	49,1	66,3	64,5	58,9	38,9	62,2	25,1
Females	49,1	35,5	55,3	65,2	68,1	41,8	51,8	18,5

SEX/REASON	Total	Family reas	Education re	Work, job fc	Work, no jo	International	Other	No response
Total population	52,3	40,8	60,8	64,8	63,2	40,6	56,6	22,3
Males	55,9	49,1	66,3	64,5	58,9	38,9	62,2	25,1
Females	49,1	35,5	55,3	65,2	68,1	41,8	51,8	18,5

Employment rate by country of birth (2008-2017)



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Reporting Country	56,9	53,4	52,5	51,9	49,9	48,9	49,4	50,8	52,0	53,1
Foreign country	64,5	56,9	55,5	53,1	50,3	48,9	50,3	52,8	55,3	57,3
Non EU28	65,2	56,0	55,6	53,1	49,6	47,6	49,3	51,8	54,4	56,3
EU28	62,8	59,0	55,3	52,9	52,1	52,0	52,6	55,3	57,5	59,6

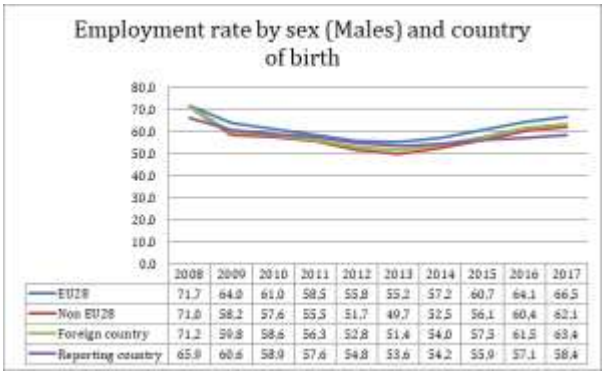
The graph 5 shows that for immigrants from EU countries the employment rate has increased, in the 2017 it reaches the highest level (59,6%). For immigrants coming from other countries, the employment rates have increased constantly about 2 percentage points from 2010 to 2017.

Age 15-74, last update 11/03/2019. Extracted on 17/04/2019.

Graph 5: Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_ergacob]

Employment rate by sex (males) and country of birth

Age 15 to 74, last update in 11/03/2019, time 2008-2017.
Extracted on 17/04/2019.



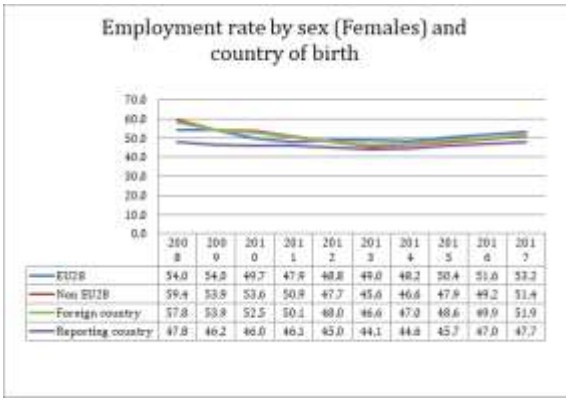
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28	71.7	64.0	61.0	58.5	55.8	55.2	57.2	60.7	64.1	66.5
Non EU28	71.0	58.2	57.6	55.3	51.7	49.7	52.5	56.1	60.4	62.1
Foreign country	71.2	59.8	58.6	56.3	52.8	51.4	54.0	57.5	61.5	63.4
Reporting country	65.9	60.6	58.9	57.6	54.8	53.6	54.2	55.9	57.1	58.4

Graph 6: Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_ergacob]

Employment rate by sex (females) and country of birth

The female employment rates tend to be lower than the male employment rate in the 2017.

Age 15 to 74, last update in 11/03/2019, time 2008-2017.
Extracted on 17/04/2019.



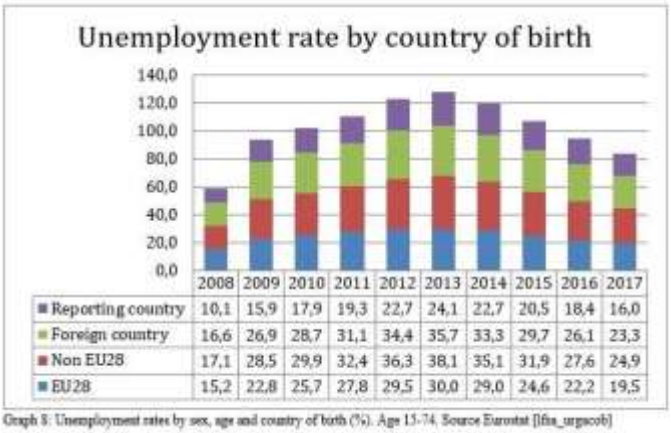
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28	54.0	54.0	49.7	47.9	48.8	49.0	48.2	50.4	51.6	53.2
Non EU28	59.4	53.9	53.6	50.9	47.7	45.6	46.6	47.9	49.2	51.4
Foreign country	57.8	53.8	52.5	50.1	48.0	46.6	47.0	48.6	49.9	51.9
Reporting country	47.8	46.2	46.0	46.1	45.0	44.1	44.8	45.7	47.0	47.7

Graph 7: Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_ergacob]

Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age and country of birth

Unemployment rate by country of birth (2008-2017)

Last update 11/03/2019, age from 15 to 74.
Extracted on 17/04/2019.



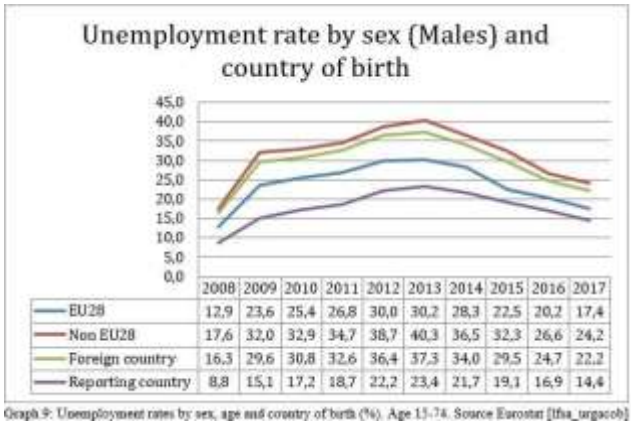
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Reporting country	10,1	15,9	17,9	19,3	22,7	24,1	22,7	20,5	18,4	16,0
Foreign country	16,6	26,9	28,7	31,1	34,4	35,7	33,3	29,7	26,1	23,3
Non EU28	17,1	28,5	29,9	32,4	36,3	38,1	35,1	31,9	27,6	24,9
EU28	15,2	22,8	25,7	27,8	29,5	30,0	29,0	24,6	22,2	19,5

Graph 8: Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_urgacob]

Unemployment rate by sex (males) and country of birth (2008-2017)

The male unemployment rate is generally lower than female ones.

Last update 11/03/2019, age from 15 to 74. Extracted on 17/04/2019.



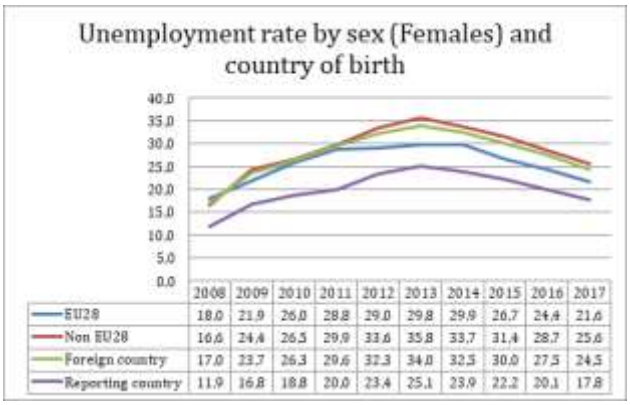
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28	12,9	23,6	25,4	26,8	30,0	30,2	28,3	22,5	20,2	17,4
Non EU28	17,6	32,0	32,9	34,7	38,7	40,3	36,5	32,3	26,6	24,2
Foreign country	16,3	29,6	30,8	32,6	36,4	37,3	34,0	29,5	24,7	22,2
Reporting country	8,8	15,1	17,2	18,7	22,2	23,4	21,7	19,1	16,9	14,4

Graph 9: Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_urgacob]

Unemployment rate by sex (females) and country of birth (2008-2017)

Last update 11/03/2019, age from 15 to 74. Extracted in 17/04/2019.

Graph 10: Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). Age 15-74. Source Eurostat [lfsa_urgacob]

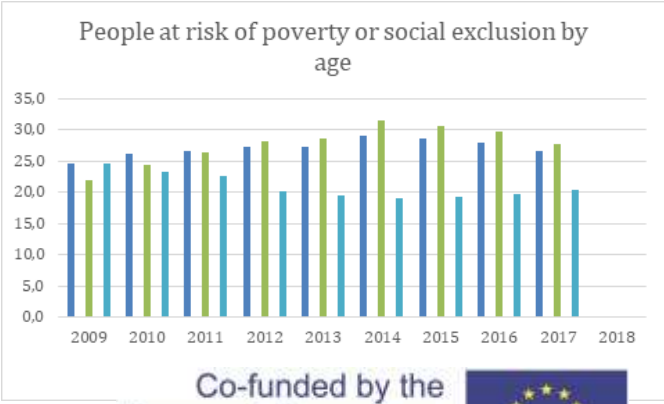


	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28	18.0	21.9	26.0	28.8	29.0	29.8	29.9	26.7	24.4	21.6
Non EU28	16.6	24.4	26.5	29.9	33.6	35.8	33.7	31.4	28.7	25.6
Foreign country	17.0	23.7	26.3	29.6	32.3	34.0	32.5	30.0	27.5	24.5
Reporting country	11.9	16.8	18.8	20.0	23.4	25.1	23.9	22.2	20.1	17.8

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

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age

The graph shows the percentage at risk of poverty over the last 10 years. We note an increase in 2014 and a slight decrease in subsequent years. Last Update 26.04.19. extracted on 17/04/2019.



Graph 11: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age and sex (%) Source Eurostat: [ilc_peps01]

Migration in Europe
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Section 3: migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

Demographics

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	24,7	26,1	26,7	27,2	27,3	29,2	28,6	27,9	26,6
From 25 to	21,9	24,5	26,4	28,1	28,6	31,6	30,6	29,7	27,7
55 years or	24,7	23,3	22,7	20,3	19,6	19,1	19,2	19,8	20,4

The analysis of Spanish migratory phenomena was conducted following a specific method: firstly, we considered the growth in the Spanish stock migrant population and the immigration trends in this country, then its flows with a focus on asylum applicants, and finally the integration of migrants in the destination country.

But let's take a look at Spanish total population trend. The last decade, Spain confirmed itself as a net recipient of migrants 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. In the graph 1 we firstly consider the growth of the Spanish population from 2010 to 2018. The growth trend of Spanish population started in 2016 seems to be confirmed. In January 1, 2018 the figure stood at 46,6 million, a 0.27% increase from the previous year, according to numbers released by the European Institute of

figure 1: Spanish total Population [migr_imm3ctb]

statistics, Eurostat.

Immigrants stock remained quite stable over time, both in terms of percentage on the total of the Spanish resident population and in absolute terms, with a little decrease in terms of immigrants residing in the country occurred since 2013.

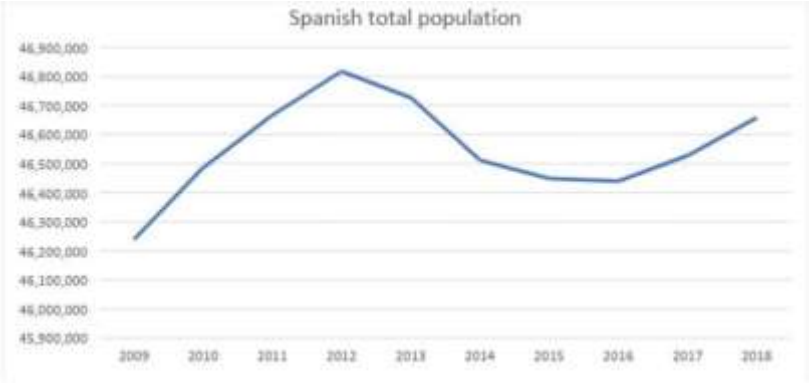


Figure 2a, 2b: Migrants stock as a share of tot. pop and over time. [migr_imm3ctb]

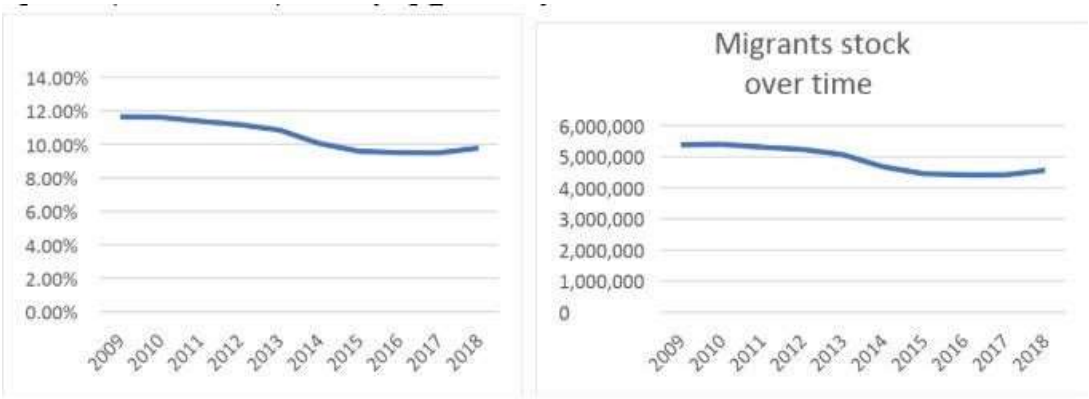
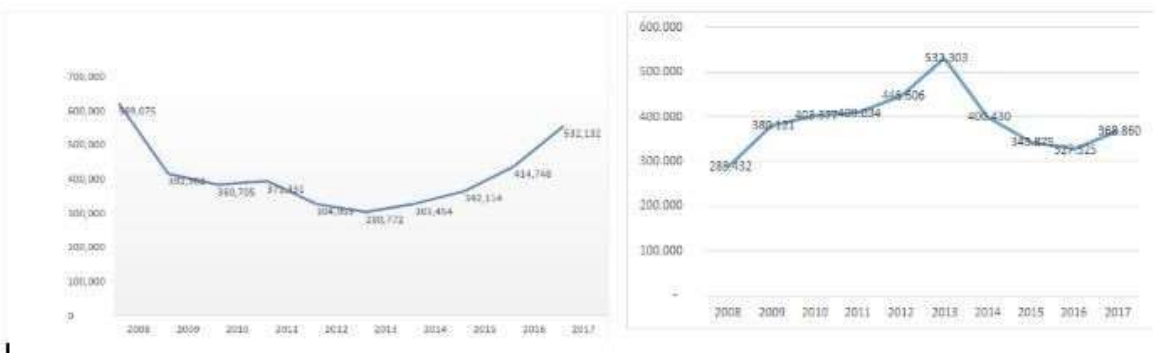


Figure 3a, 3b: Spanish Migrant inflows and outflows. [migr_imm3ctb]

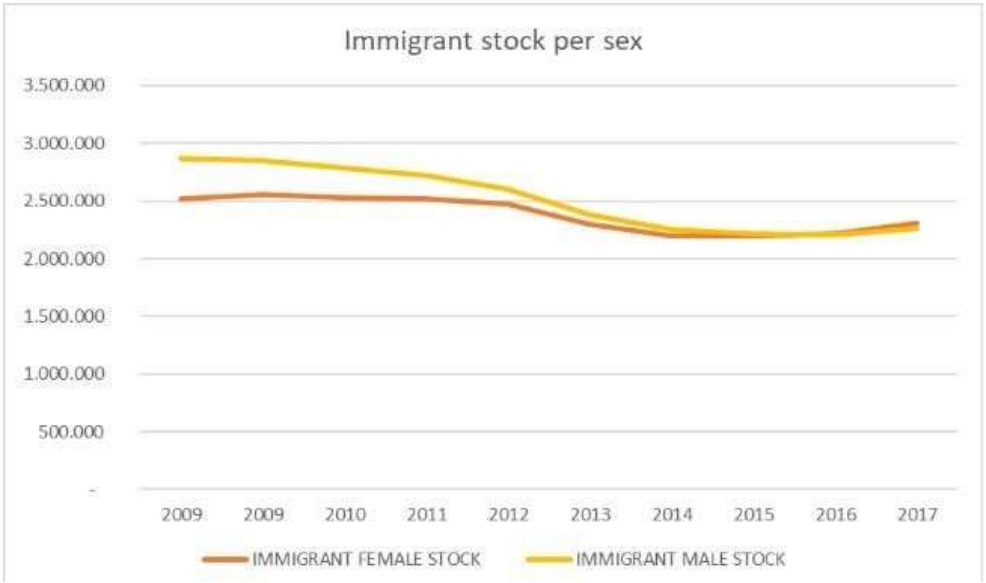
Immigrant arrivals in Spain peaked in the early 2000s, during the economic boom derived from the real estate bubble. But the influx ended abruptly in 2012, the last year when immigrant arrivals exceeded departures. The lower number is explained not only by refugees going back home but also by the increasing of Spanish citizens immigration. The graph 3a shows that immigration in Spain, from 2011 to 2017, is a constantly relevant phenomenon with an increase occurred since 2013 and confirmed since 2015 while graph 3b shows how the tendency to a negative net migration rate occurred from 2010 since 2013 has been disrupted in favour of a positive migration rate.



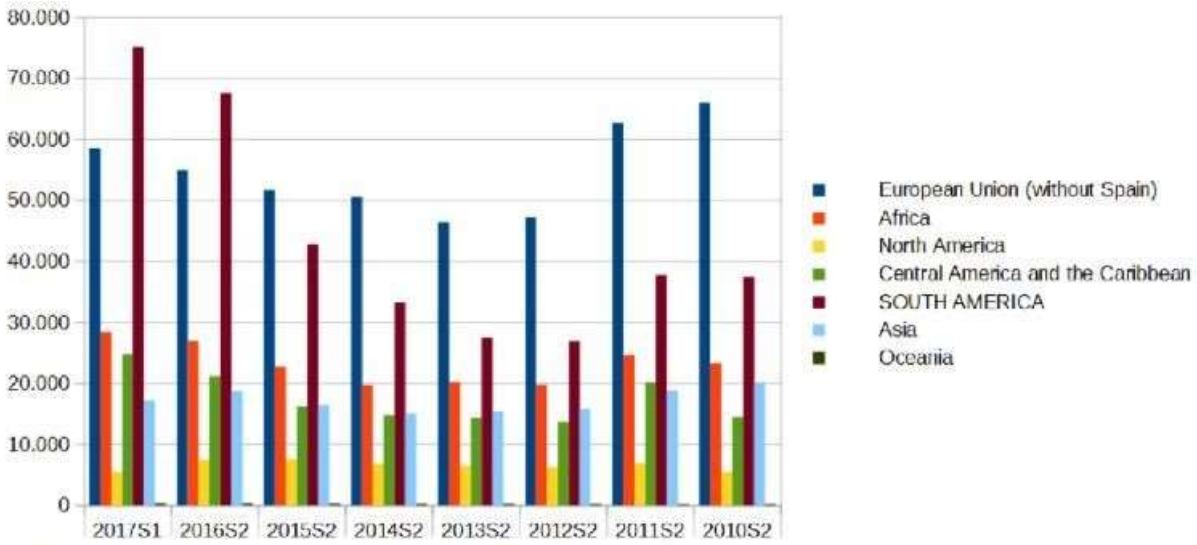
The graphs 4 shows the migrant stock population in Spain from 2009 to 2017 by sex. It is notable how despite a significant difference in immigrants sex in 2009, the proportion of both sex became the same in 2017.

Country of provenience

Graph 5 shows the immigration flow from abroad by semester and country of birth from 2010 to 2017. As is clearly evident from the graph, the dominant trend in the past was represented by

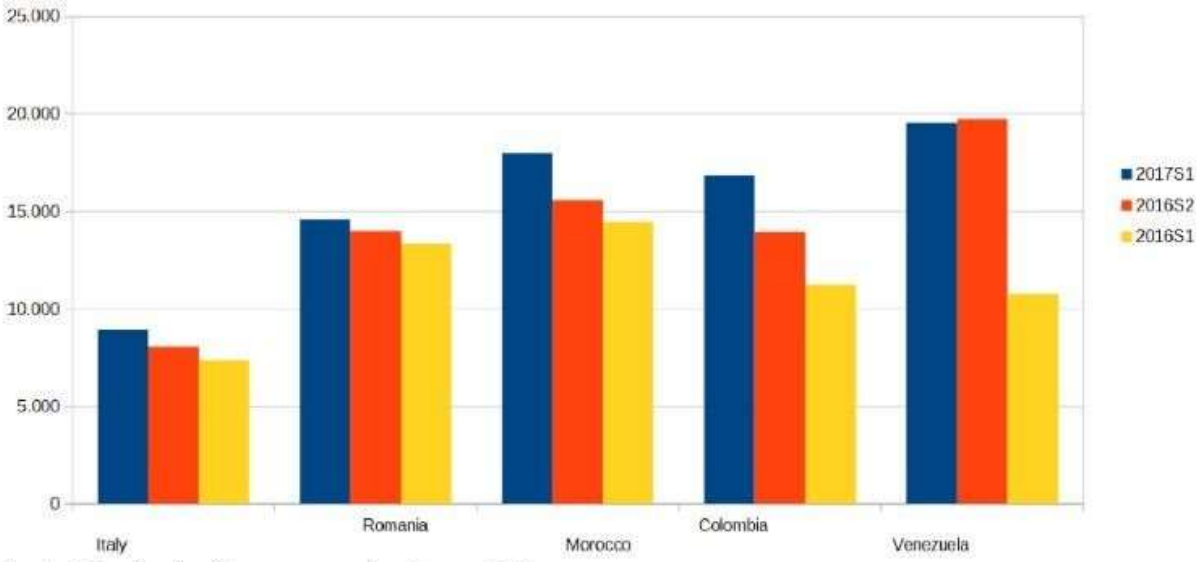


immigrants arriving from the EU, it changed since 2016, when immigrants coming from South America overpassed those from EU. This could be explained by the political crisis happening in several countries in Southern America.



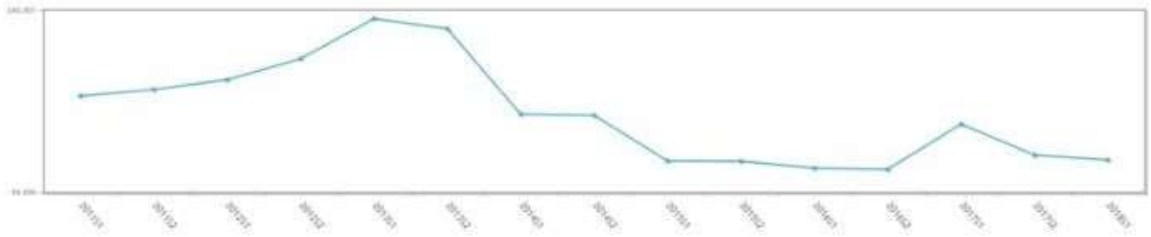
Graph 5:immigration flows from abroad by semester and country of birth from 2010 to 2017 Source: INE.

Graph 6 shows the most significant countries per emigration flows to Spain. It is clear how Latin America occupies a first role in this sense.



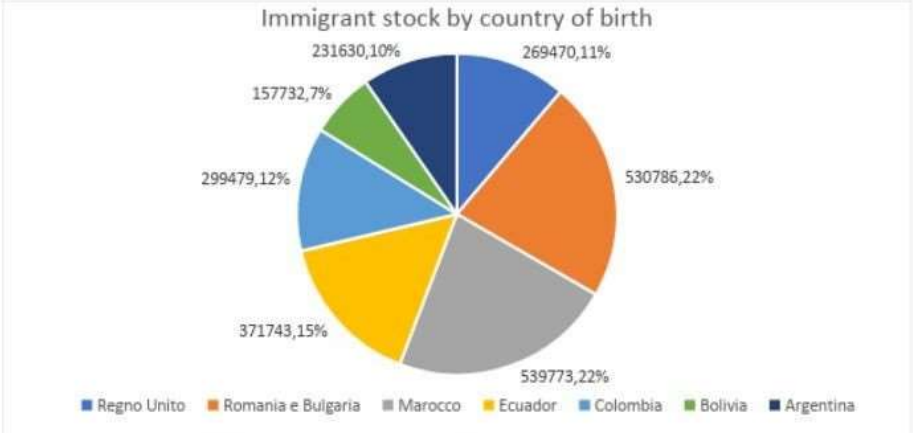
Graph 6: immigration flows per countries. Source: INE

With graph 7 we analysed the number of immigrants go have left the country from the first semester of 2011 to the last of 2018. It is evident how the number of immigrants who decided to stay in Spain rose sharply since the first semester of 2014.



Graph 7: immigrants leaving the country. Source: INE

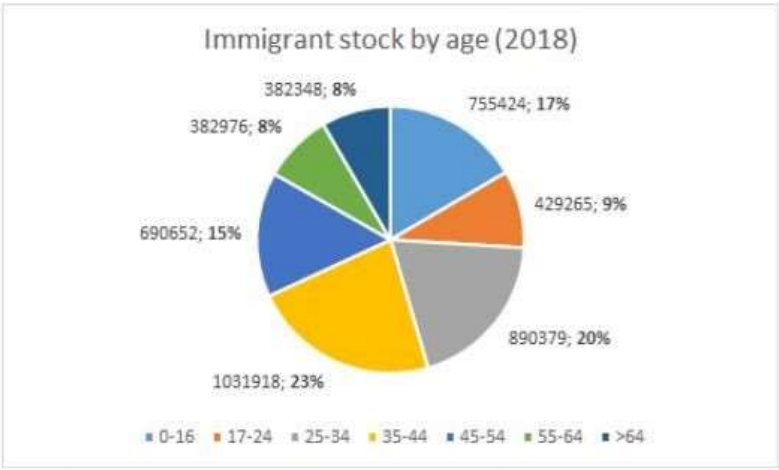
Graph 8 shows immigrant stock by country of birth. The tendency affirmed with flows is confirmed in this occasion chart, since the biggest share of foreigners is represented by Latin Americans probably due to their status of ex-colonies and the fact that the same language is spoken in such countries.



Graph 8: Immigrant stock by country of birth. Source: INE

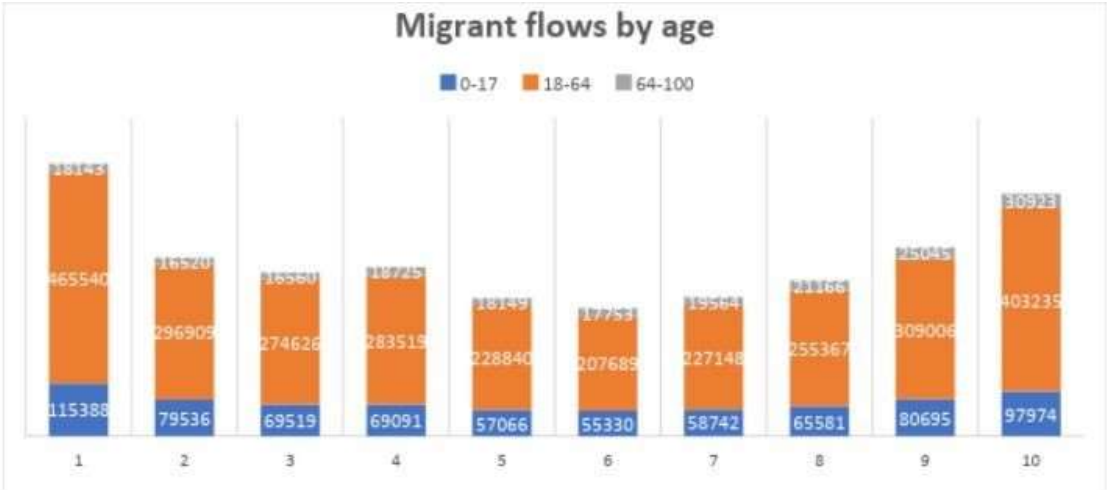
Immigrants age

The graph below show the age of the immigrant stock present in spain. Most of it represents people in working age.

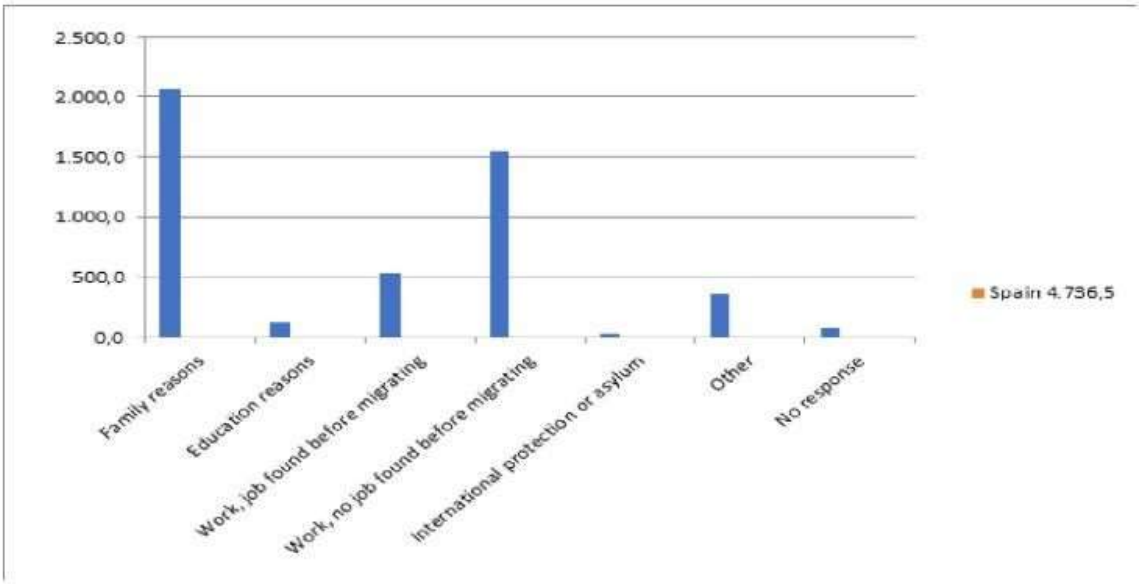


Graph 9: immigrants stock by age. [migr_imm3ctb]

Graph 10, analyses the age of immigrants who enter Spain. From 2009 to 2017. Also in flows It is evident how the majority of migrants is in active age.



Graph 10: age of people entering Spain from 2009 (1) to 2017 (2). [migr_imm3ctb]



Graph 11: reason for migration. [lfso_14b1dr]

Reason of migration

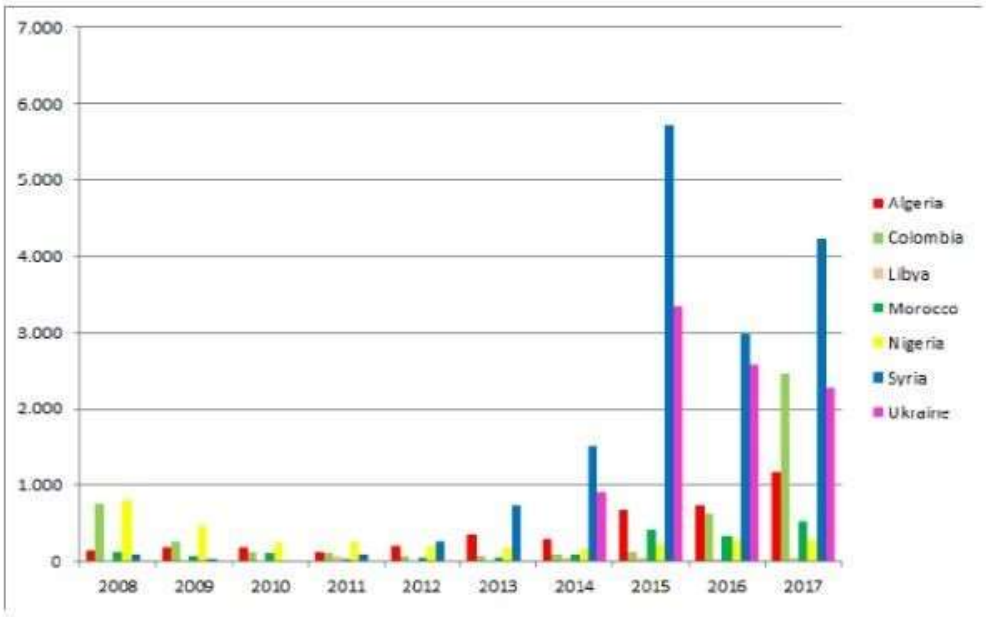
Graph 11 shows the main reasons for migration. The most significant ones are represented by family reasons and job searching.

Refugees and asylum seekers data

Graph 12, from Cear, comision española de ayuda al refugiado, shows the main countries from which recognised refugees came from in the year 2017.

Graph 12: refugees and asylum seekers provenience. Source: Refugees in Spain and Europe. Executive report, CEAR.

The last graph shows country of provenience of asylum seekers in the last 10 year. It is clear how the peeking of the Syrian crisis caused an eruption in the number of applicants for asylum request.



Asylum and first-time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded). Source: Eurostat [migr_asyappctza]