

Migrants in Greece – patterns, characteristics and policy framework

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Segmented policies, uncoordinated data and ethnic obsessions

- Still, as of 2009, no attempt by the Greek state to have a unified immigration policy. Different policy regimes for different types of *homogeneis*, different permits, different datasets... The result is a lack of transparency in information, and incomplete data
- Census 2001 recorded many (even most) of irregular residents, but problem with recorded ethnicity in place of formal citizenship.
- Census 2011 intends to repeat that mistake.
- Residence permit data are complex, and obviously do not reflect irregular residence, but show increased immigrant stocks up to 2006. 2008 data seem to show decline in legally resident stocks relative to 2006

TABLE 1

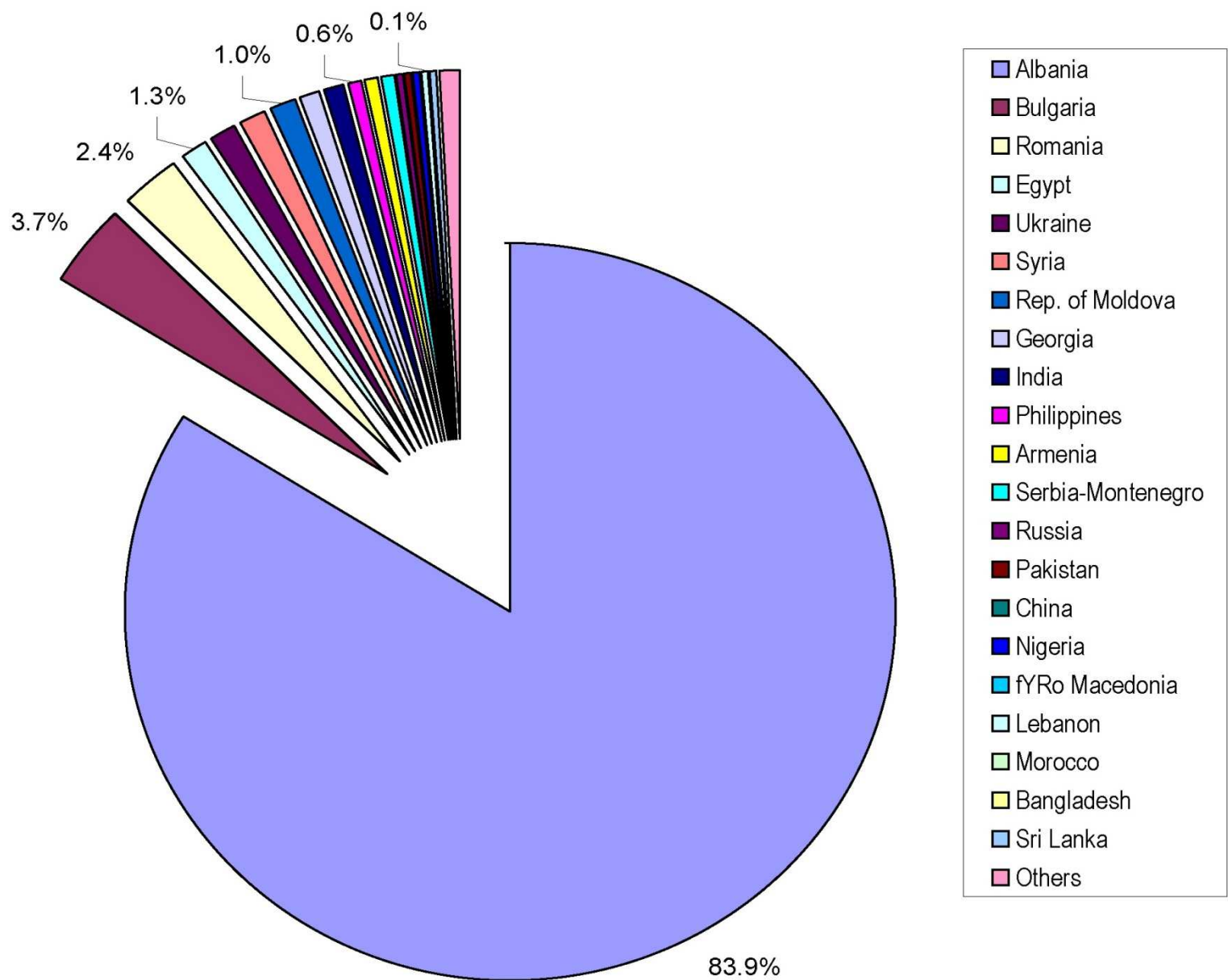
TRENDS IN IMMIGRANT STOCKS IN GREECE 1990-2006

Country of origin	1990	1991	1997	2001	2006				
	Resid. Permits new+renewals	Census	legalizn.	Census	Residence Permits			TOTAL	
					M	F	Child		
All countries (total)	57,113	167,276	371,641	762,191	288,761	189,627	108,086	586,474	
Albania	855	20,556	241,561	438,036	191,557	86,370	90,698	368,625	H
Bulgaria	2,984	2,413	25,168	35,104	14,631	27,460	4,023	46,114	↑
Romania	2,013	1,923	16,954	21,994	12,716	11,203	2,543	26,462	↑
Ukraine	--	61	9,821	13,616	3,452	15,646	1,185	20,283	↑
Pakistan	1,014	1,911	10,933	11,130	15,082	183	213	15,478	↑
Georgia	1	--	7,548	22,875	4,141	8,465	890	13,496	H
India	813	1,720	6,405	7,216	8,960	863	874	10,697	↑
Egypt	4,452	4,012	6,231	7,448	8,156	1,121	1,352	10,629	↑
Republic of Moldova	--	--	4,396	5,716	2,722	6,804	1,035	10,561	↑
Russian Federation	--	--	3,139	17,535	1,698	7,943	443	10,084	H
Philippines	4,300	3,605	5,383	6,478	1,358	4,845	660	6,863	→
Syrian Arab Republic	1,284	2,104	3,434	5,552	4,533	948	1,163	6,644	↑
Bangladesh	42	--	3,024	4,854	5,188	149	95	5,432	↑
Armenia	--	--	2,734	7,742	1,914	2,593	638	5,145	
Yugoslavia	758	1,334	2,335	3,832	1,485	2,057	510	4,052	↑
China (excluding Taiwan)	150	106	326	554	1,190	720	160	2,070	↑
United States	2,201	13,927	83	18,140	745	978	44	1,767	
Nigeria	407	503	1,746	2,015	1,059	444	144	1,647	
Poland	3,864	9,624	8,631	12,831	325	1,130	56	1,511	
fYR Macedonia	--	--	436	747	763	593	137	1,493	↑
Kazakhstan	--	--	297	2,256	277	814	44	1,135	H
Belarus	--	--	100	350	111	954	46	1,111	↑
Iraq	796	2,131	2,833	6,936	834	138	82	1,054	R
Ethiopia	508	1,100	931	1,163	271	624	73	968	→
Turkey	1,356	11,088	149	7,881	523	400	39	962	
Uzbekistan	--	--	156	802	166	680	49	895	→
Sri Lanka	774	--	820	852	277	511	90	878	→
Lebanon	2,110	1,856	246	1,277	513	227	110	850	
Other countries	26,431	87,302	5,821	97,259	4,114	4,764	690	9,568	

A long-term pattern of increasing immigrant stocks

- Looking at changes by nationality, we can see from Table 1 (extreme right column) that there have been increased total numbers for 7 out of the top 10 nationalities; the remaining three (Albania, Georgia and Russia) have large numbers of *homogeneis*, who escape our datasources.
- Smaller national groups, such as Syrians, Bangladeshi, Serbians, Chinese and “Macedonians” also show significant increase in their numbers.

Immigrant nationalities in Greece, 2006, with valid permits



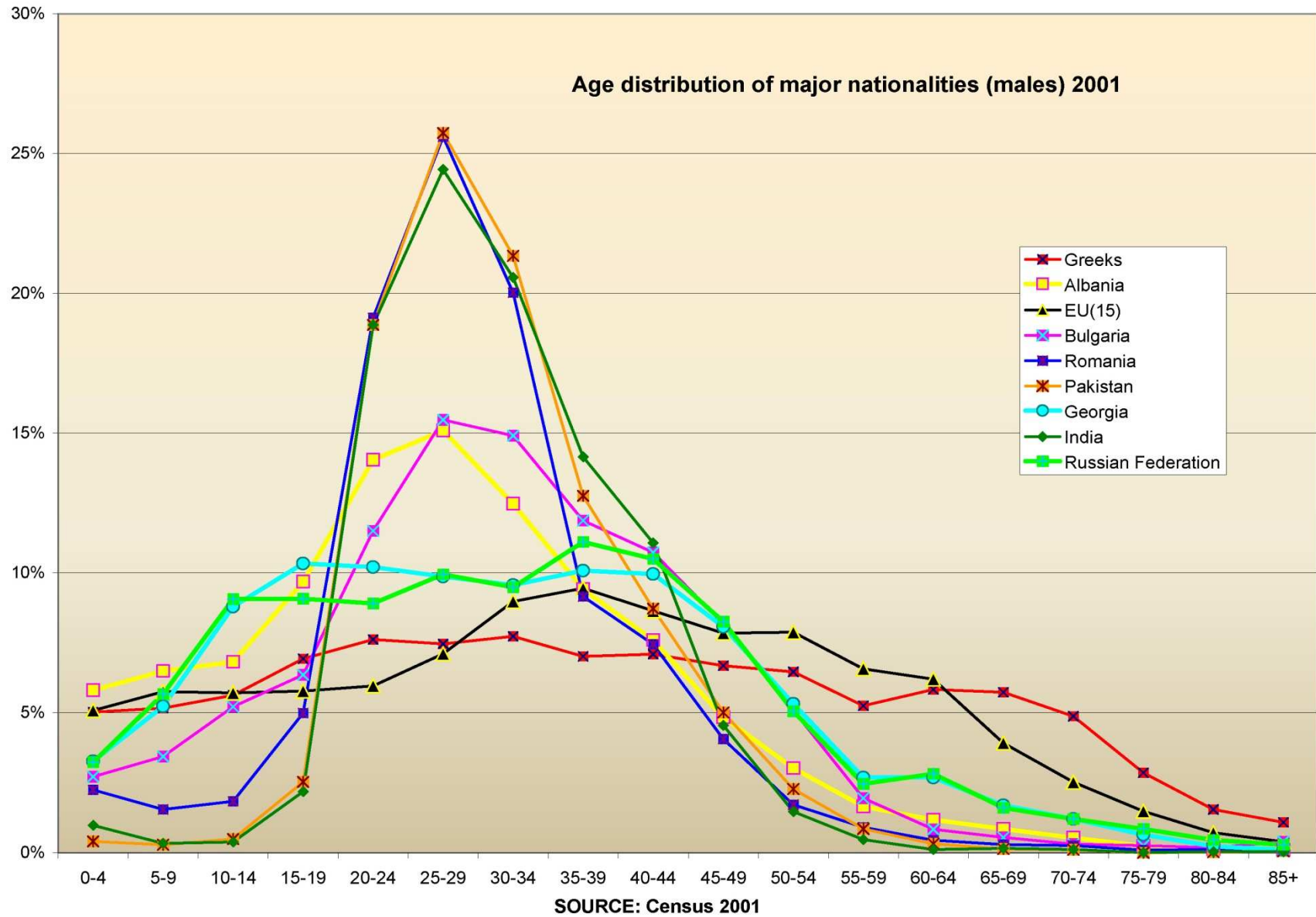
Varying residence permit data (and variable legal stocks)

- In comparison with the Census, Albanians are a much higher proportion of the immigrant population (84% compared with 55%): this has now declined to about 60% in 2008, at only 274,000 permits (loss of about 100,000).
- Reasons unclear, but seem to be related to non-renewal of permits. There may also be issues of return migration to Albania, esp. during economic recession.

Age profiles

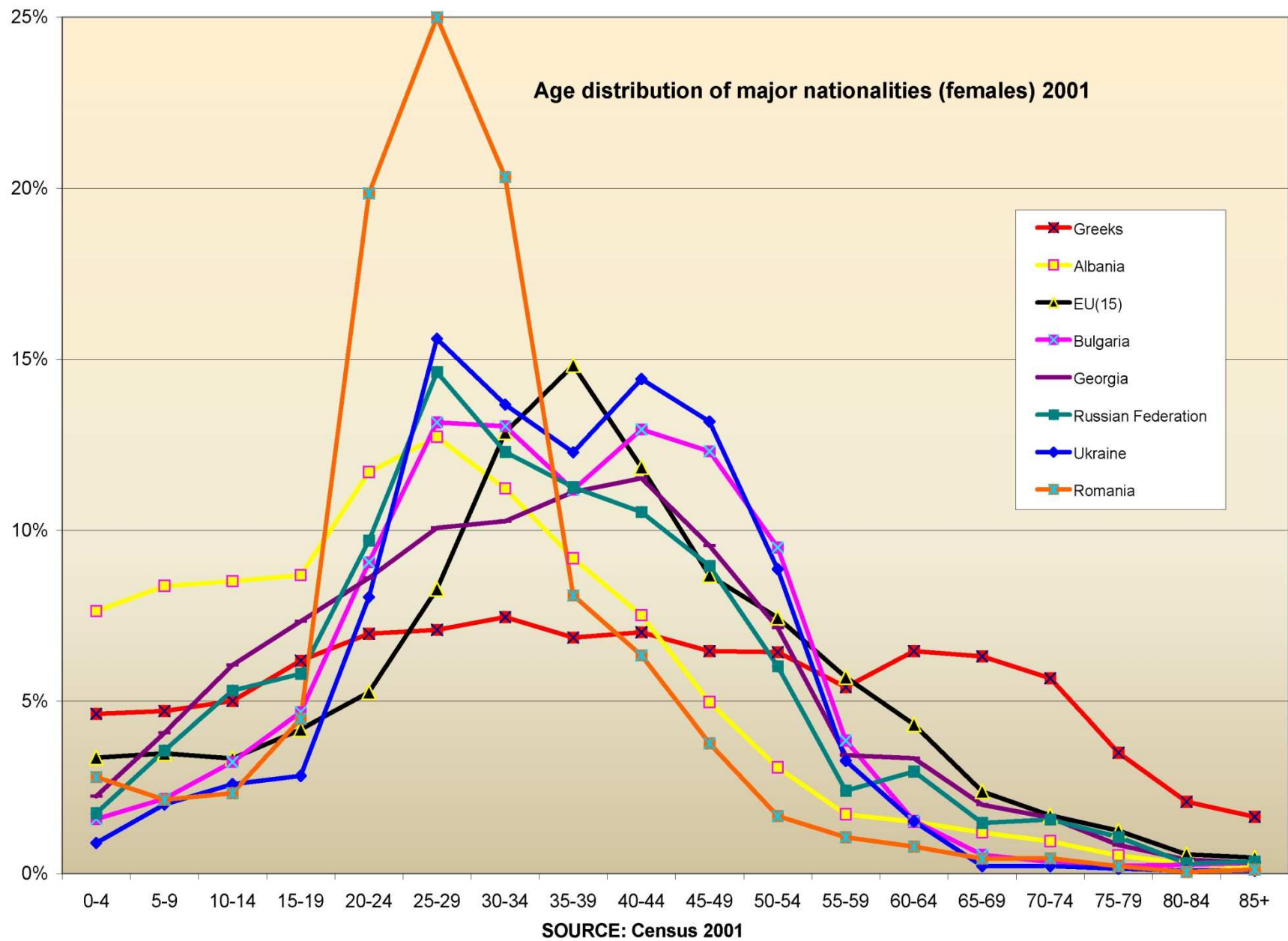
- From Census data, clear that most immigrant groups have a significantly different age profile from the Greek population.
- For males, three nationalities (Indian, Pakistani and Romanian) show a pronounced peak in the 25-29 age bracket, typical of guestworker migration. Albanians and Bulgarians show a much smaller peak in this age range, suggesting that more complex migration patterns are occurring – Bulgarians with older migrants, and Albanians with younger (0-19 ages).

Age distribution of major nationalities (males) 2001



Female age profiles

- The overall age distribution of female immigrants is rather different, except for Romanian women who (like Romanian men) show the usual guestworker peak for the 25-29 age bracket. For Albanian women, the profile is also similar to that of Albanian men, with a very large proportion of children. For EU nationals, there is a small peak at 35-39, which may indicate migration of skilled workers for employment. Two nationalities (Ukrainian and Bulgarian) exhibit a double peak – in the age brackets of 25-29 and also 40-44; this unusual pattern reflects two different sort of migration.



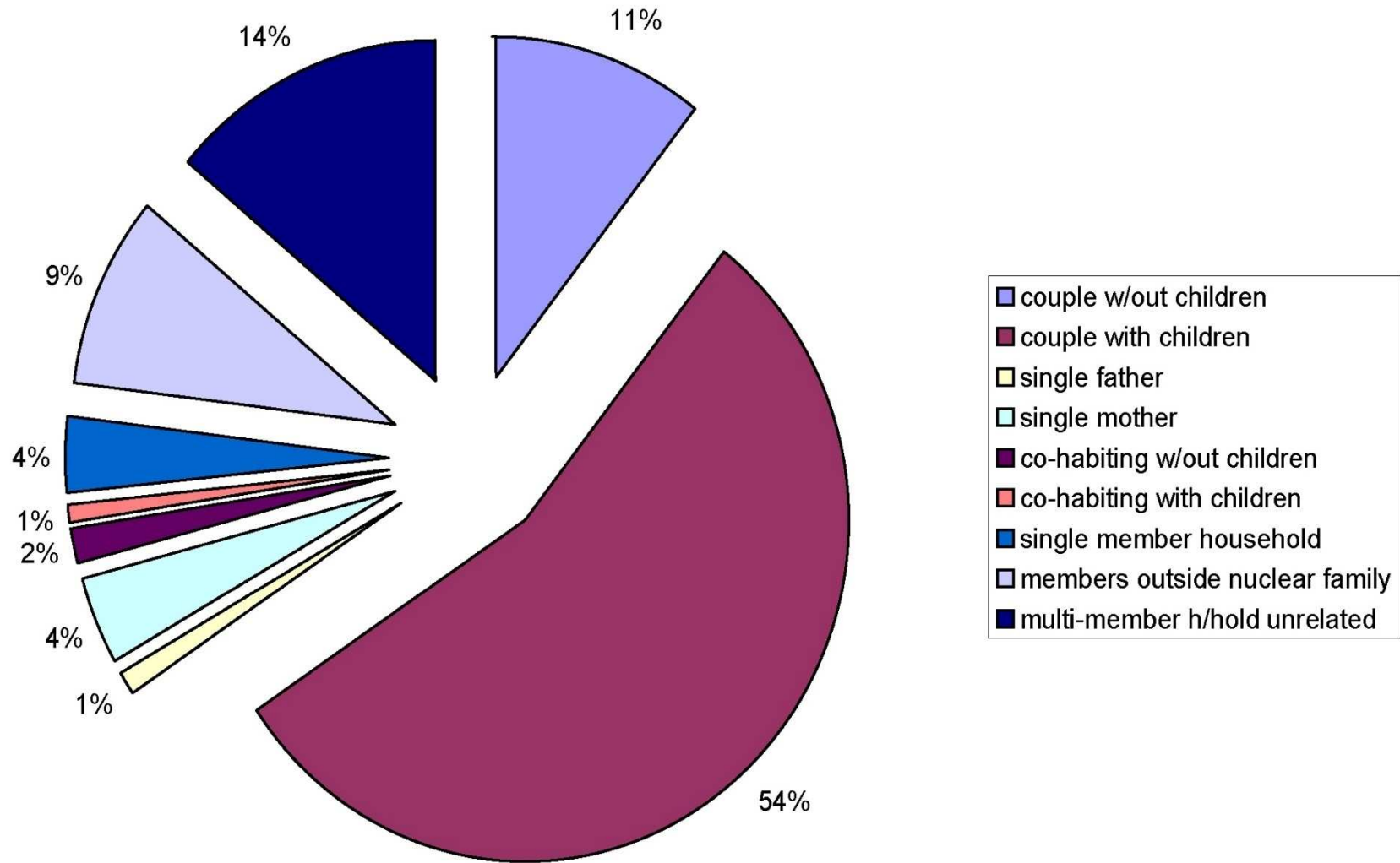
Regional distribution

- 2001 Census showed concentration of immigrants in Attika (esp. central Athens) and touristic islands, with the highest immigrant/population ratios on islands.
- The great majority of permits are issued for work within Attika (i.e. the three periferia around Athens) – some 43% of the total. This is a figure very similar to the Census figure for those residing in the region. Distribution of different nationalities deviate from this overall picture, as was also shown in the Census

Family structure

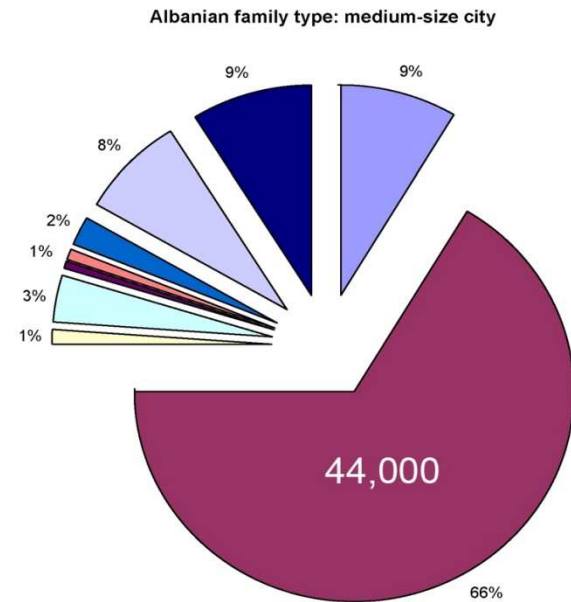
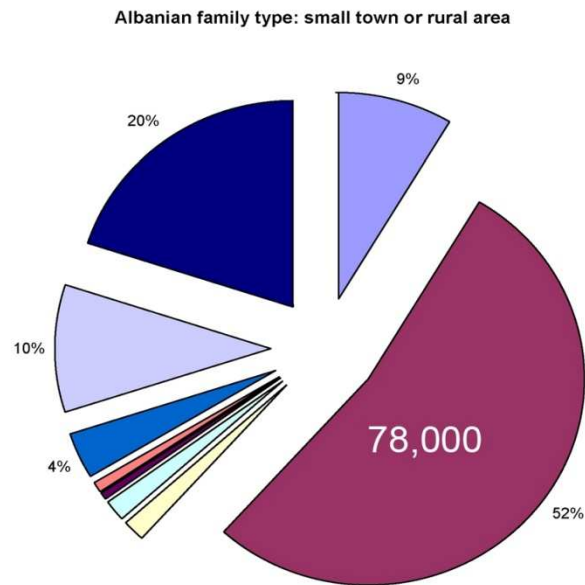
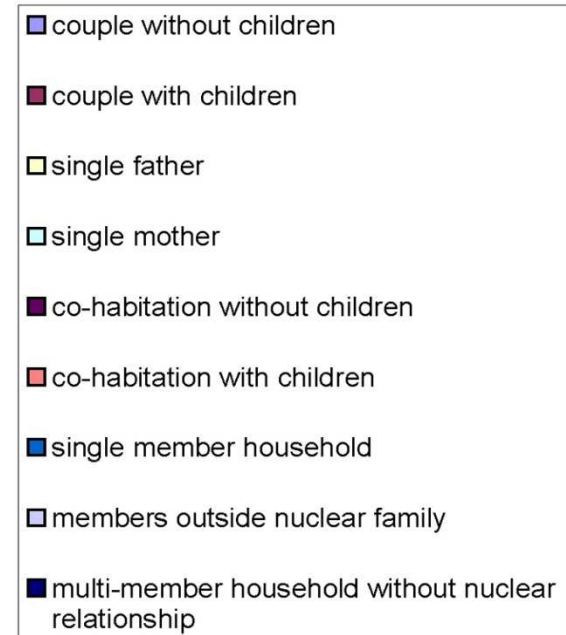
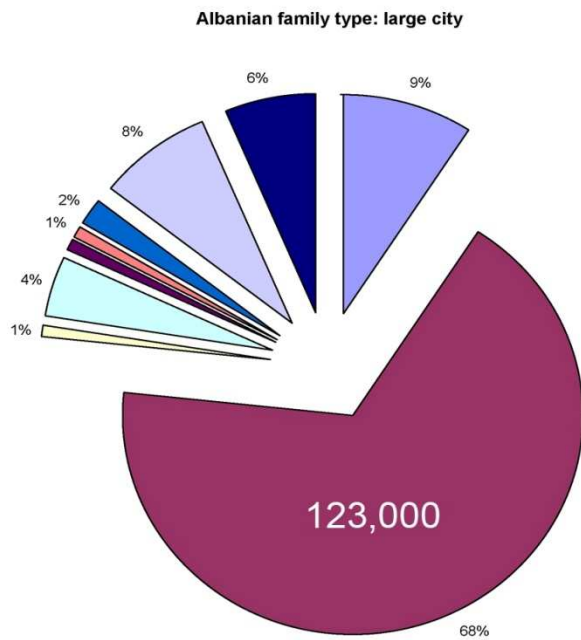
- From Census data, 54% of adult immigrants were in a traditional “nuclear family” (married couple with one or more child), another 11% were couples without children, 9% were co-habiting with other relatives, and 14% were in multimember unrelated households. The remaining categories are insignificant and can be ignored, for our purposes.
- We can conclude that some 65% of immigrant adults in Greece are in some conventional sort of family living arrangements, and maybe another 9% in extended family relationships (such as elderly parents). Only 14% have living arrangements which we would associate with temporary guestworkers – multi-member households.

Living arrangements of immigrants in Greece (all nationalities, all regions)



Family structure variations, by locale and nationality

- Taking Albanians as the predominant national group, we can see that there are great differences between different locales in Greece. Albanians in large cities are predominantly in nuclear families (68%), with another 9% as couples, and only 6% in multi-member households.
- In rural and semi-rural areas the multi-member households are more important – at 20% of the total – but even so, the ratio of nuclear families is still over 50%.
- for all sorts of locales across Greece, the proportion of Albanians who are in a married relationship, with or without children, ranges from 61% in rural areas to 77% .



By nationality...

- Available only for largest immigrant groups, because of refused access to Census dataset (10% sample used).
- Family unit strongest for Albanians, but also for Polish, Turkish (Greek?), Russians
- Multimember household for almost all Pakistanis, but strong also for Georgians, Bulgarians and Ukrainians
- Romanians show mixed characteristics, in between the two models

Family reunification

- With the operation of the 2001 immigration law, Greece belatedly began to accept the right of family reunification of immigrants in the country.
- Over 2003-4, some 12% of all permits issued were for family reunification reasons, with Albanians taking around 80% of such permits. As a proportion of permits by nationality, the highest was Lebanese, but with a trivial number: again, Albanians dominate the figures with the ratio of 15% of all permits awarded to Albanian nationals being for the reason of family reunification.

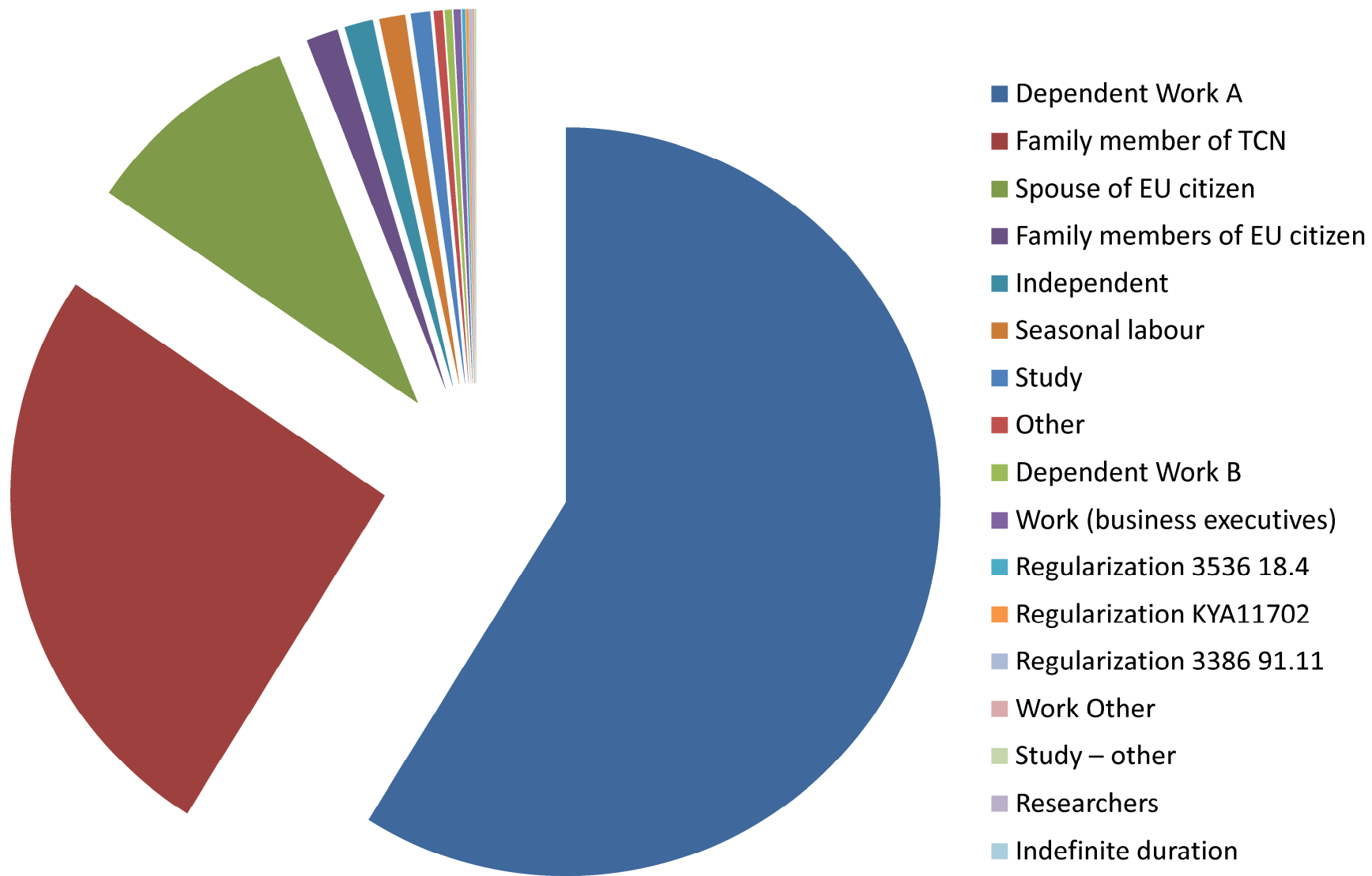
Permits issued for family reunification 2003-4, by nationality and gender

Country of citizenship	Total	as % of total permits	M	F
<i>Total</i>	81,216	11.9%	23,760	57,456
Albania	66,563	15.4%	19,599	46,964
Bulgaria	4,189	6.3%	1,487	2,702
Romania	1,690	5.8%	450	1,240
Ukraine	1,399	6.1%	361	1,038
Georgia	915	6.0%	251	664
Russian Federation	862	8.5%	151	711
Republic of Moldova	700	6.1%	228	472
India	620	5.9%	162	458
Egypt	608	5.5%	190	418
Poland	564	8.3%	99	465
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	537	11.5%	170	367
Armenia	408	8.0%	87	321
Syrian Arabic Republic	407	7.3%	49	358
Lebanon	149	17.9%	13	136
China (including Hong Kong)	130	4.9%	55	75
United States	114	6.3%	35	79
Philippines	107	1.8%	24	83
Pakistan	103	0.6%	49	54
Others	1,151		300	851

Categories of residence permit reasons for legal stay in Greece, 2007

- 59% for dependent employment
- 36% for family-based reasons (3 largest categories after dependent employment)
- Independent employment actively opposed by state, and now reduced to a level comparable with seasonal workers. Marked contrast with self-employment patterns of Greeks.

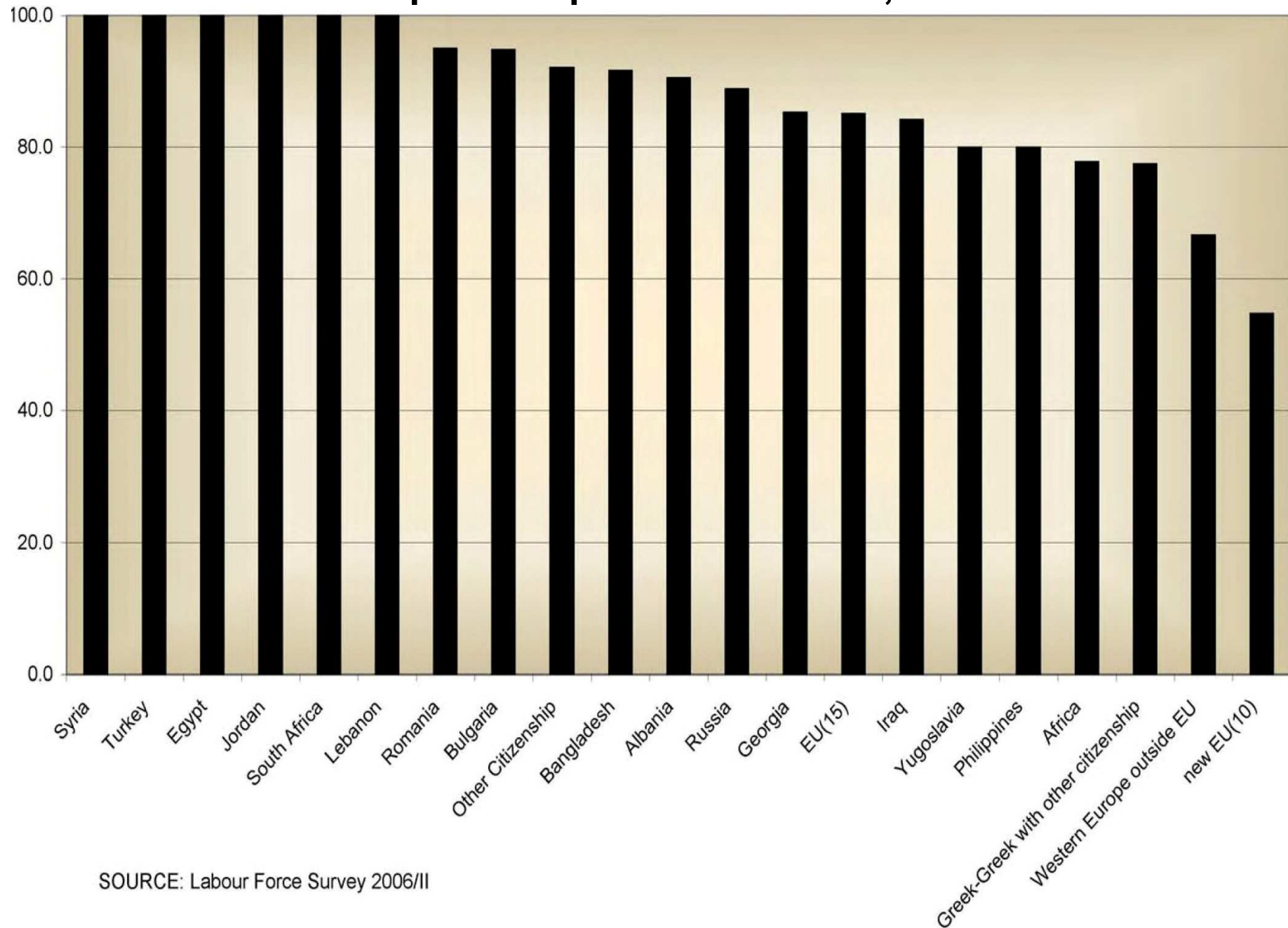
Categories of valid residence permits on 15/10/2007



Labour market issues

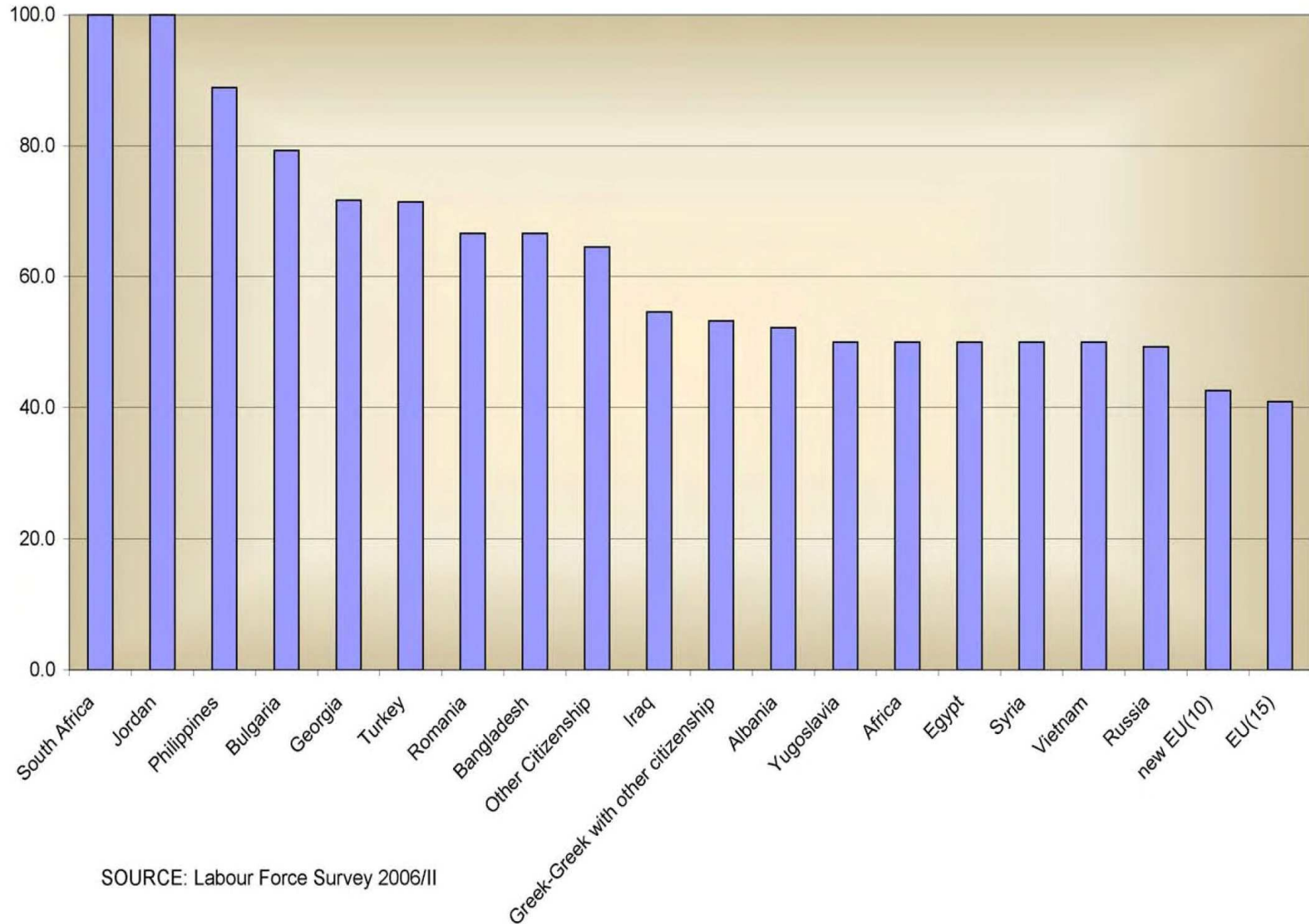
- LFS microdata (restricted access) show very high male participation rates, compared with Greeks but also with EU nationals
- Female rates are high for Filippina, Bangladeshi and Balkan migrants, except that Albanian women have a participation rate rather similar to that for Greek women. The low rates of many nationalities (including Albanian) reflect their role as part of family units, rather than as workers.

Male participation rates, 2006



SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 2006/II

Female participation rates, 2006



SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 2006/II

The second generation

- Calculations from Census data are shown in the following chart, of those born in Greece who did not acquire Greek citizenship through *ius sanguinis*, and presumably had not taken it through naturalisation procedures by 2001. The total is of about 120,000 non-Greek citizens resident in 2001 who had also been born in Greece. Of these, the most numerous are Albanians (44,000), Americans (14,000) and Australians (9,000).

Major nationalities of non-Greeks born in Greece and resident in 2001



Source: Census 2001

- Annual foreign births are recorded at about 16.5% of all births in Greece, with Albanians at 60% of that.
- Taking the two sources of data and combining, we can estimate the second generation as being roughly 235,000 with Albanians making up 50% of the total.
- For younger persons, Albanian births are much more important, as also shown in the age profile earlier.

The Greek policy framework

- Rigid and exclusionary bureaucratic framework for labour immigration into Greece, since 1980s
- In the last decade especially, recruitment of seasonal workers (mainly Egypt and Albania) has increased
- For longer-term residents (>9 months), with the exception of some Pakistanis and Indians in dependent employment, most immigrants (some 90%) have acquired their residence permits through regularisation programmes
- Temporary permits have had a validity typically of 6 months – 1 year; renewals have been more demanding, and this policy has led to large-scale lapses back into irregular status.

The Greek legalisation programmes

- The maintenance of legal status, alongside the ability of the Greek state to process renewals and applications, has proven to be a very serious problem
- Empirical evidence suggests that the number of **legal** immigrants in Greece is now stable or declining, but it is unclear what exactly is occurring. The Greek economy (as others) is not currently in need of more workers, except in some specific sectors, such as agriculture. Construction employment has collapsed, and tourism is weakening.
- Other evidence suggests that the number of **irregular** immigrants is increasing: the main source countries are Albania, Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia. Many claim political asylum, as a temporary expedient or with genuine need.

Synopsis of regularisation programmes in Greece

	1997	1998	2001	2005	2007
# applicants	371,641	228,200	367,504	n.d.	n.d.
# permits issued	n.d.	219,000	341,278	185,800 (est.)	20,000
Original duration of permits	6 months	1-2 years	6 months	1 year	1 year

Hellenic Observatory & LSE Migration Studies Unit Research Workshop

**“Migrant Integration in Small Island Economies:
evidence from the island of Rhodes”**

Researching Migration on the Island of Rhodes: some preliminary findings



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The Hellenic Observatory

The European Institute

Fieldwork in Rhodes: some challenges & facilitators

- An 'outsider' to the island & the communities studied
- 'Insiderness' induced through speaking Greek and Bulgarian
- Facilitators:
 - personal contacts (influential people in the Bulgarian & Albanian communities); served as guarantors
 - The Vietnamese community accessed through a cold call
 - The Filipino community accessed through the Rhodes Labour Centre
 - IMEPO & the Rhodes Council facilitated access to main stakeholders (the Mayor of Rhodes; the Archbishop; the Chief of Police for Dodecanese)
 - no facilitation needed for accessing the Director of the Rhodes Labour Centre & the Manager of the Immigration Office

Fieldwork in Rhodes: some interesting observations

- Migrants on the island:
 - very cooperative
 - willing to participate in the research at short notice
 - willing to participate in the research without much introduction
 - trusting
 - generous (would not accept financial incentives)
 - happy to talk
- Some explanations: ‘un-researched’: no one before us had shown interest in studying them, knowing about their lives, expectations or needs ⇔ unwillingness of the Western European communities to participate in the research (‘over’-researched)

Research tools

- A detailed topic guide for local residents & policy officials
- A questionnaire for ‘new’ economic migrants translated into Greek
- A questionnaire for ‘leisure’ migrants translated into English
- Some definitions:
 - ‘new’ migrants: foreign born who came to Greece after 1989 with the purpose to look for work
 - ‘leisure’ migrants: foreign born who have come to Rhodes to buy a property, start own business and/or do some other investment or start a family with a local person.

The respondents

- 24 new migrants coming from Moldova, Pakistan, Colombia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Egypt & neighbouring Bulgaria & Albania; living mainly in the city of Rhodes; a few were living in Kallithies & Paradisi
- 21 local residents: shop owners, employees in businesses in the central areas of the city, people met on the street
- Stakeholders

Perceptions/estimates on the size of migrant population in Rhodes

- Locals suggest the extent of migrant population on the island to be sizeable but not excessive
- Some evidence of a differentiation in the locals' perceptions depending on migrants' country of origin (more positive towards Bulgarians & Romanians rather than Albanians)
- Limited pressures on social services
- Serious concerns by local authorities about dramatic increase in undocumented migration from Africa & Asia via Turkey into the Dodecanese; main origins: Afghanistan & Palestine.
- Main entry points in May 2008: Kalimnos (1,922), Kos (71), Simi (75).
- Concerns about cooperation with Turkey on the human smuggling issue

The profile of migrants in the sample

- Countries of origin: Bulgaria, Albania, Egypt, Moldova, Vietnam, Pakistan, Abkhazia.
- Average age group: 34-45 [mean: 38]
- Education: primary – 6; secondary – 11; University or College – 7
- Slightly more men
- Family status: over half married with children in Rhodes
- Some 73% lived elsewhere in Greece before coming to Rhodes
- Average stay in Greece: 14 years
- Average stay in Rhodes: 10 years
- Main reason for coming to Rhodes: ‘family/friends on the island’
- Legal status: most on temporary permits; one-undocumented
- Two Vietnamese migrants & their children born in Greece – no citizenship, neither Greek nor Vietnamese

Employment of migrants on the island

- Low-paid, manual jobs even after 15 years in Greece
- Six of the interviewed with permanent residence had own businesses (a tavern, restaurant, a photographic shop); unfair treatment by local authorities for business permits, loans.
- “Migrants are the loukoumi for local employers; who can pay them little or even nothing if they are undocumented; they are willing to work just for some food”* (local man, 38 yrs)
- Bulgarians and Romanians considered to be in a better socio-economic position compared to people from Ukraine, Moldova, Albania; Asian men smuggled into Rhodes – in the worst position.

Accommodation, health & training needs of migrants

Accommodation & language as main problems identified by locals

- Most migrants living in rented accommodation; A few new home owners (Bulgaria, Albania or mixed marriages)
- None of the interviewed had attended Greek classes; Greek learned through TV, talking to locals ('the need that teaches')
- Language problem most acute with Vietnamese respondents: after 23 years of residence in Rhodes, spoke very poor Greek; difficulty in accessing health services
- Spoken but not written Greek by Albanians even after 15 years of residence (Paying lawyers to fill in forms)
- Arab speaking migrants in a disadvantaged position regarding Greek language: no local authority documents are translated into Arabic (Paying lawyers, middlemen to help)

The issuance of documents/permits as main problem identified by migrants

- Long waiting periods for permits to be issued; issuance of temporary permits only; costly to renew permits; impossibility to comply with family reunion requirements.

Working conditions of migrants

- Lack of a day off – main problem during summer months
- Those working in bars& restaurants – satisfied with wages of 1,000-1,500 EUR/ per month
- Some complained of employers not paying social insurance and failing to declare actual working hours (Bulgarians in a petrol station)
- Other employers would unlawfully deduct IKA payments from workers' wages
- Migrants forced to pay OGA and not working in agriculture
- No change in working conditions reported by migrants who managed to legalise their status

Competition for jobs between migrants & locals

- Some locals complained that migrants were taking their jobs while others believed that local people were unqualified for those jobs (i.e. illiterate Greek women in the villages)
- ‘Economic racism’ towards migrants; prejudice
- Migrant doing jobs that locals would not do
- Dampening effect of migration on wages: in the 1990s
- Wages brought to natural levels by migrants: since 2000
- Legal migrants and locals paid the same for the same jobs
- However, persistent wage differentials in construction between migrants, regardless of legal status, and locals (i.e. foreign painter charges 20-25EUR/per hour; the Greek painter charges 40EUR/per hour)

Social services for migrants

- Migrants' satisfaction with quality of local services dependent on their country of origin (i.e. Albania & Bulgaria, Romania)
- Albanians changing names in the hope of better treatment by local authorities. "Words but nothing in action" – the outcome.
- Agreement on the quality of social services between locals & some migrants
- Low rates of refugee status recognition
- Foreigners from Western Europe: problems of ownership when buying properties on the island, obtaining a bank statement or submitting a tax return form

Local residents' experiences with migrants

- Migrants needed on the island but sadly this was for the low payment and long working hours they were willing to accept
- Some felt negative towards the presence of migrants as they were taking money from Rhodes and sending it home
- A local person suggested a limit to be introduced on the amount of money sent by migrants home
- No serious problems with migrants reported
- No trafficking on the island as no sex market; huge supply
- Not many migrants involved in criminal activities on the island as small community (Chief of Police for the Dodecanese)

The way forward

-Local authorities need to:

- find ways of accessing relatively 'hidden' migrant communities
- consider the translation of their migrant documents into Arabic (big community)

-Greek language classes to be publicised within all migrant communities; evening classes to be held

-Procedures for issuing permits to be made simpler & more efficient

-Local events organised to bring locals and migrants together (cooking; dance)

-Challenges/new strategies for the trade unions to organise both locals and migrants (fears of unionism because of a small labour market)

-*Positive developments:*

✓ migrants in Rhodes were dispersed on the island living amongst locals; in Athens – higher probability of forming clusters=ghettoes

✓ peaceful co-existence between foreigners & locals; no involvement in criminal activities

...

-New economic migrants on the island seemed better integrated into local communities than West Europeans

-New economic migrants exhibiting stronger willingness/trying hard to become part of the local communities (Albanians, Bulgarians vs. Vietnamese, Pakistani, Filipinos)

Hellenic Observatory & LSE Migration Studies Unit Research Workshop

**“Migrant Integration in Small Island Economies:
evidence from the island of Rhodes”**

Migration in Small Island Economies

analytical and policy issues

(and a look at the case of Rhodes)



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Vassilis Monastiriotis

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3 February 2009

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Island economies – are they ‘different’?

- The distinctiveness of island economies
 - ‘Peripherality’: remoteness and accessibility
 - ‘Islandness’: insularity and smallness
- Two fundamental ‘handicaps’
 - Distance to markets: transportation/transaction costs
 - Implication: self-containment
 - Size of the market: agglomeration and scale economies
 - Implication: lower efficiency

Implications of self-containment

- Implications for market structure
 - (Need for) higher degree of self-sufficiency
 - Dependence and sensitivity to ‘imports’
 - Localised sourcing – issues of quality and price-setting
 - Competition/spillovers; monopoly/monopsony
 - Monocultures / extreme specialisation – *niche markets?*
- Implications for the labour market
 - More ‘permanent’ detachment (migration vs commuting)
 - More contained labour markets → greater LM sorting
 - Greater salience of local/informal networks (for job search)
 - Limited availability of skills and extent of LM pooling
 - Much more extensive labour market flexibility

Distinctive socio-cultural features

- Socio-cultural advantages
 - ‘Bridging’ social capital: community-building/belonging
 - Trust increases with homogeneity and transparency
 - Sense of belonging raises consensus – e.g., for policies
 - ‘Branding’ identity: homogeneity/insularity raises distinctiveness → becomes a ‘tradable’ (e.g., in tourism)

- Socio-cultural weaknesses
 - ‘Bonding’ social capital: clientelism and nepotism
 - Relative backwardness / conservatism / traditionalism
 - Weaker ‘innovation’ / entrepreneurialism
 - ‘Skewed’ socio-demographics
 - Females, youth, educated; density and polarisation

Distinctive policy environment

- At the local level
 - Significantly larger local administrations / bureaucracy
 - Greater political and moral authority / control
 - But also issues of ‘externally imposed’ policies/authority
- At the national level
 - Elevated role of ‘islands’: special policies and authorities
 - E.g., maritime policy, fisheries, Ministries for Islands
 - Significant subsidies (to industry) and fiscal transfers
 - Possibly triggering dependence and corruption (rents)
- At the European level
 - Special measures for / status of island economies
 - CSF, Fisheries, etc; Exemption from states aid & taxation

On the issue of migration

- Closed or open economies/societies?
 - Insularity, traditionalism and xenophobia
 - Openness (e.g., through tourism) and need for labour
- Attracting or repelling (illegal) migration?
 - Closer monitoring / transparency
 - Less control from state authorities
- What types of migrants?
 - 'Permanent' movers / settlers
 - Non-economic migrants (appeal of distinctiveness)
- (How much/easily) are migrants integrated?
 - The Rhodes study

About Rhodes



- Political geography
 - Dodecanese NUTS3 region (prefecture)
 - consists of 163 islands (26 inhabited; 12 large) and 27 LAs
 - on the Turkish coast; straight-line distance to Athens: ~400km
 - approximately 200,000 residents (Census 2001)
 - Island of Rhodes (county)
 - consists of 10 LAs; city of Rhodes is the regional Capital
 - combines mountainous/sparse and urban/dense areas
 - approximately 120,000 residents (80k metro-area; 55k city)
- Economy
 - Main activity is tourism (c.25% empl), followed public sector (c.20%)
 - Other important activities include trade & construction (15%; 10%)
 - Also some food processing, agriculture & real estate (c.6% each)
 - GDP pc varies between 0.95-1.10 of national average (NUTS3)

About Rhodes



About Rhodes

Activity	Rhodes	Dodecanese
Γεωργία, κτηνοτροφία, θήρα, δασοκομία	0.8%	4.5%
Αλιεία	0.2%	1.7%
Ορυχεία και λατομεία	0.1%	0.2%
Μεταποιητικές βιομηχανίες	6.5%	5.8%
Παροχή ηλεκτρικού ρεύματος, φυσικού αερίου και νερού	1.1%	1.2%
Κατασκευές	9.1%	11.0%
Χανδρικά και λιανικά εμπόρια, επισκευή οχημάτων και άλλων ειδών	18.8%	14.6%
Ξενοδοχεία και εστιατόρια	22.5%	25.6%
Μεταφορές, αποθήκευση και επικοινωνίες	8.7%	7.7%
Ενδιάμεσοι χρηματοπιστωτικοί οργανισμοί	2.0%	1.5%
Διαχείριση ακίνητης περιουσίας, εκμισθώσεις και επιχειρηματικές δραστηριότητες	5.4%	4.3%
Δημόσια διοίκηση και άμυνα, υποχρεωτική κοινωνική ασφάλιση	9.1%	8.6%
Εκπαίδευση	5.9%	4.9%
Υγεία και κοινωνική μέριμνα	3.7%	3.9%
Δραστηριότητες παροχής υπηρεσιών υπέρ του κοινωνικού ή ατομικού χαρακτήρα	4.8%	3.8%
Ιδιωτικά νοικοκυριά που απασχολούν οικιακό προσωπικό	1.2%	0.7%
Ετεράδικοι οργανισμοί και όργανα	0.0%	0.0%

Migration in Rhodes – general

- A distinctive migration destination
 - Significant smuggling point for illegal migration (Dodecanese)
 - But not a main destination of early SEE migration flows
 - Significant location for ‘non-economic’ migrants
 - ‘Retiree’ migration from northern/western Europe & USA
 - But also large shares of economic migrants (SEE+Asia), mainly attracted by the island’s full employment and service economy
 - Significant share of migrant employment in the hospitality sector
 - Seasonal migration for ‘gap-year’ and more type migrants
 - Historical experience with / exposure to populations flows
 - Emigration & return migration (internal and international)
 - Significant tourist flows (essential for the domestic economy)

Migration in Rhodes – research questions

- Most of our knowledge about migrant integration in Greece is comes from studies in Athens & other mainland urban centres
 - See GSEE study on migrant integration in Athens (2004)
- Given the distinctiveness of Rhodes as a small island economy and as a migrant destination is migration qualitatively and quantitatively different in Rhodes than elsewhere in Greece?
 - Migrants' socio-demographic composition and attitudes
 - Local's receptiveness and competition for jobs and services
 - Migrants' integration and employment / life-course destinations
- Are there distinctive policy implications from this and any lessons to be learnt for Greek migration policy at large?
 - Migration policy and policies for migrant integration & for locals
 - National versus regional versus sectoral/occupational policies

Migration in Rhodes – statistics

- Labour Force Survey data

- Mildly increasing share of foreign-born in Greece (c.5%+ in LFS...)
- Huge sampling problems (under-reporting esp. non-OECD migrants)
- Missing 2nd-generation migrants; no distinction b/w migrants and repatriated families (Greek nationals born abroad)
- Only 0.5% of the resident population comes from EU15 countries
- In Dodecanese (+S. Aegean) numbers are higher and have increased
- But data also show a decline in non-EU migrants since 2001

Table A.1: Share of foreign-born population (source: Greek LFS)

Year	Greece			South Aegean			Dodecanese		
	Foreign-born	EU	Other	Foreign-born	EU	Other	Foreign-born	EU	Other
2001	4.4%	0.6%	3.8%	3.5%	0.8%	2.7%	5.5%	1.1%	4.3%
2002	4.8%	0.5%	4.3%	4.3%	0.8%	3.5%			
2003	4.9%	0.5%	4.4%	3.1%	0.4%	2.7%			
2004	4.3%	0.4%	3.9%	3.4%	1.1%	2.4%	3.0%	1.7%	1.3%
2005	4.5%	0.4%	4.2%	2.9%	0.8%	2.1%			
2006	5.1%	0.6%	4.5%	4.3%	1.6%	2.7%			
2007	5.3%	0.5%	4.8%	3.7%	1.0%	2.7%			

Migration in Rhodes – statistics

- Official data on Residence Permits

- Around 7,500 residence permit holders in the Dodecanese (Jan.08)
- 1.5% of total permits (lower than GR-avg); 4% of Dodecanese popul
- This in turn shows the limitations of this data source, as it is also
- But permit issuance greatest in Athens; Dod/se one of top outside
- Migrants in Dodecanese disproportionately on ‘Special Certificates’, non-professional employment, family reasons, and legalisations
- Permits are mainly to nationals from transition countries (89%)
- Top are AL52% & BG17%; Ukraine is 5% (with 80% females!)
- Shares for other Asians and Africans are 4.5% & 4.2% respectively
- Other notable origins are Romania, Pakistan, India, Vietnam and Iraq
- OECD nationals concern only 1% of the total number of permits

Table A.2: Distribution of valid residence permits by permit type

Permit type	Dodecanese		South Aegean		Greece		% to total
ΑΟΡΙΣΤΗΣ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑΣ		0.0%		0.0%	5	0.0%	0.0%
ΑΥΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ	52	0.7%	194	1.1%	5497	1.1%	0.9%
Ε.Β.Ν.Δ.	146	1.9%	151	0.8%	1095	0.2%	13.3%
ΕΠΙ ΜΑΚΡΟΝ		0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.0%
ΕΠΟΧΙΚΗ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ		0.0%	0	0.0%	972	0.2%	0.0%
ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ Α	4327	57.0%	10531	57.5%	287705	58.2%	1.5%
ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ Β	41	0.5%	94	0.5%	1634	0.3%	2.5%
ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΛΟΙΠΑ	3	0.0%	9	0.0%	476	0.1%	0.6%
ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΣΤΕΛΕΧΗ		0.0%	0	0.0%	1546	0.3%	0.0%
ΕΡΕΥΝΗΤΕΣ		0.0%	0	0.0%	28	0.0%	0.0%
ΛΟΙΠΑ	5	0.1%	41	0.2%	1656	0.3%	0.3%
ΜΕΛΗ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΗ Ε.Ε.	173	2.3%	260	1.4%	6811	1.4%	2.5%
ΜΕΛΗ ΟΙΚ/ΙΑΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΗ Ε.Ε.-ΣΥΖΥΓΟΣ	926	12.2%	1561	8.5%	45976	9.3%	2.0%
ΜΕΛΗ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΣ ΥΤΧ	1827	24.1%	5226	28.5%	135125	27.3%	1.4%
ΝΟΜΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ 3386 91.11	19	0.3%	19	0.1%	419	0.1%	4.5%
ΝΟΜΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ 3536 18.4	37	0.5%	154	0.8%	1686	0.3%	2.2%
ΝΟΜΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΚΥΑ11702	20	0.3%	25	0.1%	231	0.0%	8.7%
ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΝΗ ΑΔΕΙΑ		0.0%	0	0.0%	45	0.0%	0.0%
ΣΠΟΥΔΕΣ	14	0.2%	47	0.3%	3023	0.6%	0.5%
ΣΠΟΥΔΕΣ-ΛΟΙΠΑ	4	0.1%	13	0.1%	292	0.1%	1.4%
Grand Total	7594	100.0%	18325	100.0%	494225	100.0%	1.5%

Migration in Rhodes – statistics

- Census 2001 data

- South Aegean has the highest migrant shares outside greater Athens
- Shares around 9.5% in Rhodes/Dodecanese – c.7% in Greece
- If central Census estimate is low; then Rhodes share ~13% or more?
- But settled migrants may be fewer (seasonal / gap-year migration)
- Clear over-representation of migrants in services (esp. females)
- Clear under-representation in agriculture (own account farmers?)
- Over-representation of skilled migrants (!?) and of females
- Patterns different from national ones for any migrant ethnic group
- Inactivity similar with national pattern – mainly OECD migrants
- Regions hosts c.9% of all ‘retiree’ migrants in Greece
- U-rates much higher than migrants’ nat’l average (seasonal empl?)

Migration in Rhodes – statistics

Table A.3: Distribution of migrants by sector and occupation

Variable	Total			Males			Females		
	Rhodes	Dod/nese	Greece	Rhodes	Dod/nese	Greece	Rhodes	Dod/nese	Greece
	Sectors								
Primary	1.4%	6.9%	17.7%	1.7%	7.6%	20.1%	0.9%	5.6%	12.4%
Industry	29.1%	28.5%	37.1%	46.0%	44.0%	49.7%	4.1%	2.9%	8.9%
Services	57.5%	52.4%	33.6%	41.5%	37.8%	20.1%	80.9%	76.5%	63.8%
Public	6.7%	6.9%	5.6%	4.8%	4.6%	3.8%	9.6%	10.6%	9.8%
	Occupations								
Skilled	10.5%	11.5%	7.4%	9.2%	9.9%	6.4%	12.4%	14.2%	9.9%
Semi-skilled	31.3%	35.4%	36.1%	44.2%	47.1%	45.7%	12.4%	16.0%	14.7%
Unskilled	52.6%	48.5%	51.7%	40.7%	38.3%	43.0%	70.0%	65.3%	71.3%
	Activity								
Unemployment	15.1%	20.0%	9.3%	11.7%	17.5%	8.1%	19.8%	23.8%	12.0%
Inactivity	38.5%	42.1%	36.6%	24.1%	27.8%	21.1%	51.0%	55.6%	55.3%

Migration in Rhodes – statistics

Table A.5: Distribution of migrants by reason for migrating, gender and origin

	Work		Asylum/refugees		Reunion		Study		Other	
	GR	DN	GR	DN	GR	DN	GR	DN	GR	DN
Total										
OECD*	30.18%	24.69%	1.82%	0.23%	10.78%	10.80%	7.07%	0.74%	46.5%	60.0%
Transition	52.98%	56.13%	0.55%	0.47%	13.52%	14.50%	1.69%	0.97%	24.3%	22.4%
Other	57.01%	50.15%	7.54%	6.80%	6.97%	10.36%	2.66%	1.73%	20.3%	25.3%
Total	50.06%	41.76%	1.61%	0.72%	12.30%	12.61%	2.62%	0.91%	27.1%	39.4%
Males										
OECD	30.77%	21.63%	1.56%	0.16%	10.84%	11.16%	6.90%	0.57%	46.3%	63.2%
Transition	57.08%	56.98%	0.40%	0.39%	11.92%	14.24%	1.56%	0.99%	22.8%	22.0%
Other	64.74%	51.92%	7.26%	7.85%	4.93%	7.66%	2.95%	2.11%	15.0%	24.1%
Total	54.99%	43.27%	1.53%	0.77%	10.79%	12.66%	2.41%	0.90%	24.5%	37.7%
Females										
OECD	29.72%	26.82%	2.03%	0.29%	10.74%	10.54%	7.21%	0.86%	46.7%	57.8%
Transition	47.90%	55.11%	0.74%	0.56%	15.50%	14.82%	1.85%	0.95%	26.2%	22.9%
Other	43.90%	48.16%	8.02%	5.62%	10.42%	13.39%	2.18%	1.30%	29.2%	26.6%
Total	44.14%	40.34%	1.71%	0.69%	14.10%	12.57%	2.87%	0.92%	30.3%	40.9%

* Includes new EU member states

Migration in Rhodes – research questions

- What is the extent of migrants working on the island of Rhodes?
- What are the characteristics of the migrant population on the island?
- In which sectors and occupations are migrants working?
- What accommodation, health and training needs do migrants have?
- What are their pay, conditions and practices of work?
- Do immigrants directly compete with local residents for jobs?
- To what extent are existing services for migrant workers being taken up, and what's the impact on local residents' service provision?
- What are the experiences of local residents with the new immigrant communities living with them on the island?