

Rovolis, Antonis; Tragaki, Alexandra

Conference Paper

Immigrant Population in a New Host-Region: Differences and Similarities Across Southern European Countries

46th Congress of the European Regional Science Association: "Enlargement, Southern Europe and the Mediterranean", August 30th - September 3rd, 2006, Volos, Greece

Provided in Cooperation with:

European Regional Science Association (ERSA)

Suggested Citation: Rovolis, Antonis; Tragaki, Alexandra (2006) : Immigrant Population in a New Host-Region: Differences and Similarities Across Southern European Countries, 46th Congress of the European Regional Science Association: "Enlargement, Southern Europe and the Mediterranean", August 30th - September 3rd, 2006, Volos, Greece, European Regional Science Association (ERSA), Louvain-la-Neuve

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/118548>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN A NEW HOST-REGION: DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES ACROSS SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

by

ALEXANDRA TRAGAKI¹ and ANTONIS ROVOLIS²

(First Draft please do not quote)

Abstract

Since the nineties, Southern Europe has changed from being an area of migratory origin to a destination region for migrants. This, in itself, has been the result of fundamental political and economic reforms across Eastern Europe, as well as of demographic, economic and social developments within Southern European countries. A number of common characteristics have been put forward to explain the unexpected and simultaneous transformation of this part of Europe into an appealing destination for new migratory flows. Those common explanatory factors of why immigrants are attracted to countries in Southern Europe have led to the development of the so-called “Southern European model of migration”. Moreover, and besides the common features, mainly referring to the social and economic conditions in the new destination countries, the examination of immigrant personal characteristics across Greece, Italy and Spain reveals a number of interesting differences. This paper sheds light on *who* the immigrants are, *what* specific demographic characteristics they have and *how* they are spatially distributed across the new host region.

¹ Department of Geography, Harokopeion University, 70 El. Venizelou Str., 176 71 Athens, Greece. Email: atragaki@hua.gr

² Department of Geography, Harokopeion University, 70 El. Venizelou Str., 176 71 Athens, Greece. Email: rovolis@hua.gr

Introduction

International migration is an issue of increasing importance to a continually growing number of countries. Recent political and economic changes have radically affected population movement leading to the redrawing of the European migration map. New countries of origin have emerged and migratory flows have been diverted towards new directions. Southern Europe is a region directly involved in this new migration scene: during the last decades a traditionally emigration part of Europe has - almost unconsciously - turned into a new destination area where foreigners represent a continually growing share of the total population.

Since the 80s, Southern European countries form a new host region for migratory flows mainly originating from North Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece, countries that had for long registered negative net migration, have been transformed into receivers of increasing inflows of immigrants. The restrictive migratory policies, followed by almost all traditional immigration countries, contributed to turn this part of Europe into an appealing destination for flows originating from new emigration countries.

This sudden and almost simultaneous reverse of migratory balance offered the framework for the development of the so-called “Southern European model of migration” (King, 2000). This model mainly refers to the - specific to southern countries- demand for flexible labor in highly seasonal activities like agriculture, tourism and construction. The large agriculture and tourist sector, the great proportion of small (mostly family) enterprises along with the high share of informal economy are some of the region particularities used as explanatory factors of this phenomenon. In the mean time, major developments occurred in the economic and social area. Economic and structural reforms improved infrastructures and narrowed discrepancies in living standards between Northern and Southern Europe, further increasing the attractiveness of the latter (Kasimis et al, 2003). Moreover, profound social changes have created a new context: higher education levels led to the natives’ aversion towards low-skilled and ill-paid jobs while female participation in the labor market increased the demand for domestic workers. The aforementioned “pull-factors” would not be sufficient to explain the volume of migrant inflows if not accompanied by even stronger “push-factors”. The political and social collapse in Central and Eastern Europe along with the context of economic globalisation have shaped an environment conducive for generating massive waves of migrants.

The “Southern European model of migration” as identified by King mainly relies on a number of economic features, specific to the region, which advanced a very particular type of migrant labor demand. Nevertheless and despite this common setting, it is interesting to notice that the volume as well as the make up of the foreign presence in the region varies significantly from country to country.

This paper focuses on three Southern European countries: Greece, Italy and Spain. The paper is divided in two parts; part I presents the characteristics of immigrant populations and puts the accent on country specific particularities. Part II addresses questions like: Where do immigrants settle? What are the regional patterns of specific ethnicities? Which are the differences and similarities across different countries? The paper examines the role of personal characteristics of immigrants - like country of origin, reason for entry, educational level and duration of stay- but also the role played by the specific features of the region of destination. The analysis is based on regional data at NUTS II level, provided by national statistic services (*State Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration* for Spain, *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica* for Italy and *ESYE* for Greece).

PART I. IMMIGRANTS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

I. 1. Foreign presence in Southern-European countries

For decades, Southern Europe has been a traditional labor exporting region with diasporic communities all over the world. The reversal of migratory balance occurred sometime in the 1970s. During the last three decades, migratory flows into Southern Europe have been continuously increasing; yet the trend has been accelerated since the early 1990s. Besides acceleration, globalisation and differentiation of flows - involving persons from an increasing number of countries migrating for different reasons (such as family reunification, temporary workers or students)- are common features applied to the Southern European case (Ribas-Mateos, 2004; OECD, 2003; Tapinos & Delaunay, 2000).

Especially for Greece and Italy, the beginning of immigration coincides with the border-opening in Eastern Europe along with the adoption of restrictive policies in the traditional destination countries of Western Europe. Political trends, economic and social developments as well as demography and geography have contributed to this major and definitely unexpected¹ change of status. Gradually, as Greece, Italy and Spain were turning into net receivers, a migration issue emerged².

Since migration is a phenomenon hard to be seized in all its dimensions – no matter how reliable statistics may be- only a proxy of immigrant population can be provided. According to the latest data available³, there are 762,191 non-nationals living in

¹ None of those states was prepared to receive such an influx of migrants. Till the late 90s, when the first regularization programs were introduced, there had been no concrete migration policy besides entry controls and massive expulsions of illegal migrants. Immigration policies remain mostly focused on control while integration attempts are limited and practically inefficient (Solé, 2004).

² According to Schnapper (1992), national setting, political tradition, demographic situation and economic needs are the most salient variables for European comparisons in migration studies.

³ The main sources of information on immigrant population largely vary across countries. Data referring to the foreign population in Greece come from the 2001 population census. Data for Italy are

Greece (2001); 1,647,011 in Spain (2003); and 1,990,159 in Italy (2004). The foreign share in the total population is a first point of differentiation: it fluctuates from 3.4% in Italy to 3.9% in Spain, while in Greece it goes up to 7.3% of total population⁴. Though Italy and Spain are steadily found at the bottom of the list of EU15 countries, Greece has climbed up to the 6th place, beyond traditional host countries, like France and Netherlands.

< Table 1. Foreign population in EU countries >

I. 2. Different countries different immigrant profiles

Besides the volume, the make-up of immigrant population is another essential factor in migration research when the social and economic impact of immigration is examined or when policy decisions need to be taken. The degree of homogeneity of an immigrant group as well as the eventual political or cultural ties with the receiving country may, at least partially, justify nationals' attitude towards newcomers and explain their concerns about public security and cultural identity. The rest of this section sheds light on *who* the immigrants are and *which* their specific characteristics are. Emphasis is put on the dissimilarities across countries: differences in the sex, age and ethnic composition of non-native populations generate diverse needs and expectations from the side of immigrants and form different perceptions about them from the side of natives.

More men in Greece and Spain

Traditionally, men tend to migrate more than women; therefore gender asymmetry is common to almost all Southern European countries (Solé, 2004). The predominance of men is significant in Greece (120 men to 100 women) and Spain (123 men to 100 women) but this is not the case in Italy, where sexes are equally represented within the immigrant population (103 men to 100 women).

Once the region of origin is taken into consideration, some interesting trends – common to all three countries under examination- become apparent: Asians and Africans have high sex ratios⁵ which in some cases come up to 200 or higher, implying that there are twice as many men than women (Tables 2a-2b-2c). At ethnic level, certain cases are even more striking: Indians and Pakistanis in Greece have amazingly high gender ratios, nothing less than 179 men for one single woman; this

provided by a Survey on Foreign Population in Italy, on January 1st 2004. Finally, information about the foreign presence in Spain is mainly obtained by the number of residency permits and cards (Statistical Yearbook of Foreigners, 2003).

⁴ Many analysts believe that the real number of immigrants in Greece easily reaches as much as 10% of the total population (Lianos, 2001; Fakiolas, 2002).

⁵ The sex ratio refers to the number of males corresponding to 100 females.

gender imbalance can easily be attributed to cultural and societal characteristics in the countries of origin.

At the other end of the spectrum, the female population prevails among Americans, especially North Americans: the men-to-women ratio is limited to 8:10 in Greece and Spain and only 5:10 in Italy. Migrant populations from Central and Eastern Europe are mostly female as well, especially in Greece and Italy. Female population prevails among the Philipinos and Ukrainians in Greece (the men-to-women ratio is limited to 3:10), Peruvians and Ecuadorians in Italy and immigrants from the Dominican Republic in Spain where men are half the size of women (Table 4a,4b,4c).

<Table 2a. Foreign population in Greece by region of origin, 2001>

<Table 2b. Foreign population in Italy by region of origin, 2004>

<Table 2c. Foreign population in Spain by region of origin, 2003>

More children in Greece- more retirees in Spain

Immigrants tend to be young, in their early active years. The median age of immigrants in Greece is 28.8 years, with males being generally about 1.5 years younger than women (29.7 against 31.2 years). Immigrants in Spain and in Italy are in average 4 to 6 years older than in Greece (Table 3). Conversely to what happens in Greece and Spain, only in Italy do women tend to be slightly younger than men. Immigrant populations are generally characterized by a young age structure with a disproportionate number of non-nationals gathered at the 20-35 age class. Foreign population in Greece has the youngest age-structure: half of the non-nationals are between 20 and 40 years of age, while approximately 64% are less than 35 years of age. Italy has an elder age structure: out of ten immigrants, 5 are less than 35, 4 are between 35 and 55 years of age, while 1 is over 55.

< Table 3: Median and mean age of foreign population>

A more detailed analysis of age distribution reveals a number of noteworthy differences across the countries. Age variations across migrant populations reflect, among others, age differences in personal aspirations and objectives from the movement. From the host-country perspective, different age structure generates various challenges and incites diverse social reactions. Regarding the age breakdown of non-native populations, certain age classes have particular interest for policy making reasons as they put pressure on particular aspects of social policy, affecting the role of the state and mould the priorities of assimilation policies. This becomes obvious in countries with large numbers of children at school-age having special

educational needs; or with high shares of retirees among the migrants, pressing for specific health care demands, but also for leisure activities.

The share of children up to 15 years of age is high in Greece and Spain, 17% and 12% respectively; on the contrary, in Italy it is limited to only 4% (Chart 1). The relatively high presence of non-native young children in Greece and Spain tends to offset, even if only partially, the very low fertility rates in the countries, and attenuate future implications for the working age population. High share of children among immigrants implies a higher degree of family unification of migrants and consequently less provisional population movements with more profound effects on the society. In the same time, this segment of population has very specific educational needs. Education policy is there to play a pivotal role: it may either accelerate the assimilation process if designed in a way to respect and embrace different cultures or it may keep migrant populations steadily at the border of the society if their special educational needs and demands are ignored. Policy about school-age children is therefore of vital importance with tremendous political and social implications.

The high share of foreigners above 64 is an additional element of interest with social and economic consequences; this is the case for Italy and Spain. Since both countries are new immigrant destinations, the group of those elder non-nationals is mainly formed by people migrating after retirement. Most of the pull-factors suggested by the relevant literature are met in Southern European countries: pleasant climate, low prices, high standard of living and quality of landscape (Rodriguez et al, 1998). Retirement migration⁶ is a new phenomenon of increasing socio-economic importance, especially among EU citizens, facilitated by the free movement and residence rights within the Union. It indisputably poses new challenges for public policy in countries attracting foreign pensioners.

Greece remains, at least for the time being, at the margin of this trend as the majority of retirees entering the country are Greek repatriates.

<Chart 1: Age distribution of foreign population, Greece-Italy-Spain>

Different destinations for different migration motives

People from different regions of origin seem to have different migration motives. Job seeking is by far the first reason for installation in any Southern European country, especially among men. More than 6 out of 10 Asians and Africans immigrate for pure economic reasons. Despite being terribly important, work, however, is not the only reason of entry into a country. The second most important reason for migration,

⁶ Retirement or elder migration is a rather blurred notion that does not fall in the traditional typologies of migration. It refers to a group of individuals who cross borders and install more or less permanently into a new region, after retirement when they feel “cash rich and time rich” (Hardill et al, 2004). Most of those individuals had already developed multiple relations and experienced living with one foot in two countries. Retirement migration is often confused with tourism as retirees move back and forth .

principally affecting women, is family reunification. High shares of persons entering the region for family reasons are met among Americans and Europeans.

The number of refugees and asylum seekers is relatively low; their share is limited to less than 1.5% of all immigrants. They are in their vast majority men, almost exclusively originating from Asia and Africa.

Especially for Spain, a relatively important and continuously increasing number of people enter the country for educational purposes. The number of valid student resident authorization cards issued in 2003 increased by 27.3% in relation to the 2002 figures.

<Table 4a. Main reasons for installation in Greece, 2001>

<Table 4b. Main reasons for installation in Italy, 2003>

<Table 4c. Distribution of permit cards by reason of installation and origin in Spain, 2003>

Data on foreigners' levels of education reveal a number of interesting points about their instruction, skills and potentials. The immigrant population in Greece is on average better educated than it is in Spain. In Greece, about 60% of all foreigners have at least attained secondary education, while 7.6% have a university diploma. In Spain, less than half of non-nationals (44.4%) have attained a higher education level than primary school. The share of illiteracy is somewhat higher than 9% in Greece against 11.6% in Spain. Both gender and national differences are significant. Especially in Greece, women are generally better educated than men at all levels: considerably higher levels of tertiary (29.6% against 16%) and secondary (52.4% against 49.9%) attainment. Albanians and Egyptians are the exception to the above statement, with significantly lower education levels for their female population.

I. 3. Ethnic composition

With respect to their nationality, immigrant population may be largely divided in three sub-groups: repatriates (nationals returning from a spell abroad), EU citizens (referring to citizens coming from one of the EU-15 countries) and non-EU citizens (referring to citizens from the rest of Europe, mainly the Central and Eastern Europe, as well as the rest of the world). The share of repatriates is limited to less than 5% in Italy and Spain and only a little higher in Greece. EU citizens represent about 6% of non-nationals settled in Greece and Italy, but their share is considerably higher in Spain where more than 3 out of 10 foreigners are EU-citizens. The ratio of immigrants coming from third countries is high in Italy and Greece and steadily increasing in Spain. The focus here is largely on this last group of non-EU nationals.

<Chart 3. EU and non-EU citizens in Greece, Italy and Spain.>

A specific feature of immigration to Southern Europe is the large number of the countries of origin, many of which are distant, with no political or cultural links with the region. This is particularly the case for Italy and Greece and to a lesser extent for Spain.

Nationality composition is often described as a particularity of the Greek migration experience (Lianos, 2001; Cavounidis, 2002). Its 762,191 non-nationals come from more than 195 different countries of origin. However, ethnicity dispersion is considerably less significant than the above figures imply. Contrary to the experience of other Southern European countries, the mass of non-nationals in Greece comes from neighboring or proximate countries. The major migrant inflows come from ex-communist countries, mainly from the Balkans. Moreover, about 58% of all non-nationals come from neighboring Albania, equating in the public sense the notion of the immigrant worker to that of the “Albanian” (Tables 5a, b, c). The second and third most important countries of origin are also situated in the Balkans: Bulgaria and Romania account for about 5% and 3% respectively of all foreigners. Overall, 7 out of 10 immigrant workers in Greece come from Southeastern Europe. Of all south-European countries, Greece is affected the most by massive migration flows initiated right after the political and economic changes in Central and Eastern Europe (Cavounidis, 2002; OECD, 2000).

< Table 5a. Major nationalities in Greece, 2001 >

Eastern Europeans (38.5%) and Africans (27.6%) form the two most populous sub-groups in Italy. Albanians (13.6%) and Moroccans (12.7%) are the two most numerous nationalities, followed by Romanians, Chinese, Philipinos and Tunisians. Other nationalities represent less than 3% of the total immigrant population. It is interesting to note that the ten most important nationalities in Italy count for 58% of total immigrant population, a figure comparable to the share of one only immigrant group in Greece, the Albanians.

< Table 5b. Major nationalities in Italy, 2004 >

The ethnic composition of foreigners in Spain is quite different. Out of ten foreigners 3 come from Latin America (mostly Ecuador, Columbia and Peru), 3 from Africa (mainly Morocco), 2 from EU countries and 2 from the rest of the world. In 2003, the largest group were Moroccans (20.3% of the total immigrant population) followed by Ecuadorians (10.6%), and Columbians (6.5%). Among the ten major nationalities, there are four EU-15 countries- namely UK, Germany, Italy, and France. Romania is the only country of Eastern Europe appearing on the list of the ten most important countries of origin in Spain: it is ranked 9th and accounts for only 3.3% of the immigrant population (a significantly low figure compared to the Romanians presence in Italy and Greece).

< Table 5c. Major nationalities in Spain, 2003 >

In brief...

Age and sex distribution, ethnic structure but also motivation significantly varies among immigrant populations in Southern Europe. Immigrants in Greece tend to be young (their median age is 28.8); predominantly male (120 men to 100 women); in their vast majority they come from the Balkans- especially Albania; men migrate mainly for economic reasons while women migrate mostly for family reasons; there is a high share of children at school age; women have often a higher level of education than men.

Immigrants in Italy are about 35 years of age with a balanced gender distribution; they mainly come from Eastern Europe or North Africa (especially Morocco); the main reason for installation is work for men and family reunification for women; most men are single while the majority of women are married.

Immigrants in Spain mainly come from Latin America (Ecuador) or Morocco, regions with cultural links with the host country; they are in their mid-thirties, most of them men (122 men for 100 women) who migrate mainly for work reasons; the share of foreign students is steadily increasing, as well as that of pensioners especially from Britain and other North European countries.

PART TWO: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The rest of this paper analyses the regional aspect of immigration. It addresses questions like where do immigrants settle? What are the differences and similarities among different ethnic groups? The existence of international differences in the spatial distribution of non-nationals breeds the literature on factors determining the immigrants' choice of destination (Faasmann 1994; van der Gaag & van Wissen 2000; Rephan 2004). Relevant literature suggests that urban areas as well as land border regions are mostly affected by migratory inflows. Other factors, such as the economic attractiveness of the destination region but also the existence of migrant networks seem to be of decisive importance.

This section examines the role of personal characteristics of immigrants - like country of origin, reason for entry, educational level and duration of stay- but also the role played by the specific features of the region of destination. The study is based on regional data at NUTS II level.

II. 1. Where do immigrants settle?

In urbanized economies, large urban centers have a high degree of attractiveness for the population and even more so for the immigrants. The Southern-European case

simply confirms this argument: Attika and Central Macedonia attract more than 6 out of 10 immigrants in Greece, Lombardia and Veneto count for 24% and 12% of the immigrant population in Italy, while Catalonia (25.3%) and Madrid (23.4%) attract half of all foreigners in Spain. The islands constitute a second important pole of attraction for immigrants, especially in Greece and Spain.

Non-nationals follow different settlement patterns in each of the countries examined. In broad outline, immigrants in Greece are to their vast majority concentrated in Central Greece (63%), mainly Attika, and in the islands (13%). In Italy, 6 out of 10 immigrants are found in the North of the country (35.6% in the North-west and 27.4% in the North-east). In Spain, greater concentration of foreigners is registered in the Mediterranean coast provinces, the archipelagos and the centre of the peninsula.

<Table 6a. Population of foreigners by regions, Greece, 2001 (in absolute values, incidence and as % of total population)>

<Table 6b. Population of foreigners by regions, Italy, 2004 (in absolute values, incidence and as % of total population)>

<Table 6c. Population of foreigners by regions, Spain, 2003 (in absolute values, incidence and as % of total population)>

A first issue to be examined is the extent to which foreign and native populations follow the same settlement patterns. A synthetic indicator of the relative concentration of migrants, proposed by the OECD (2003), is the Adjusted Geographic Concentration Index (AGC)⁷, which measures the difference between the spatial distribution of immigrant population and the distribution of the natives. The index ranges from 0 to 1; the higher the value, the greater the immigrant concentration.

Table 7 illustrates the value of the AGC for different countries and different ethnic groups. Greece has the lowest AGC index indicating a low degree of concentration (0.166, against 0.231 in Italy and 0.281 in Spain).

<Table 7. Geographic Distribution of Foreigners, AGC index>

Within a country, different ethnic groups have different spatial patterns and different degrees of concentration. It is interesting that in all countries examined, Asians present the highest geographic concentration while Europeans seem to be dispersed. These differences may be related to the size of each ethnic group but also to ethnic-specific factors. It would be expected that the higher the size of a group, the greater

⁷ For more details see the Box.

the spatial dispersion and, consequently, the lower the value of geographical concentration.

The regional distribution of different ethnicities also reveals some interesting points. Significant differences are detected among nationalities in terms of regional concentration. In Greece, Europeans, who constitute an especially heterogeneous population group of EU-15 citizens, and people from the Balkans or Eastern Europeans are scattered all over the country. Foreigners from America and Oceania form a separate sub-group of foreign population with certain similarities. They are, in their majority, repatriates who have come back to the homeland with their families. They can be mostly found in the Ionian and Aegean islands as well as in certain mountainous regions: obviously, upon their return, they settled back in the areas where they came from. Asians are mostly found in the North-Eastern part of the country as well as in the highly industrialized prefecture of Viotia, in Central Greece. Africans coming mainly from Egypt, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Southern Africa are mostly concentrated in North-eastern country and Attica.

In Italy, immigrants of all continents are mostly attracted by two regions Lombardia and Lazio. High shares of Africans are also found in Emilia-Romagna.

In Spain, Asians and Africans are mostly gathered in regions with large urban centres: Catalonia and Madrid. Europeans are mostly attracted to the Mediterranean coast provinces of Andalucia and Valenciana; Latin Americans on the other hand are mostly found in Madrid.

Box

Adjusted Geographic Concentration

The Adjusted Geographic Concentration (*AGC*) index is that proposed by the OECD (2003). It measures the difference between the geographic distribution of an ethnicity and that of the native population. The calculation is based on the following formula:

$$GC = \sum_{i=1}^N |m_{i,n} - p_i|$$

where $m_{i,n}$ is the share of immigrants of nationality n in region i , p_i is the share of total population in region i and N is the number of regions (in Greece $N=13$, in Spain and Italy $N=20$).

This index tends to underestimate the geographic concentration in large regions. This drawback can be corrected if GC is expressed as a share of its maximum value. The index reaches its maximum when all foreigners are concentrated in the region the least populous:

$$GC_{MAX} = \sum_{i \neq \min} p_i + 1 - p_i = 2(1 - p_i)$$

The AGC is then expressed as:

$$AGC = \frac{GC}{GC_{MAX}}$$

The AGC lies between 0 and 1; 0 indicating no concentration while 1 indicates maximum concentration.

II. 2. Different ethnic groups different settlement patterns

This section aims to identify migrant groups with similar geographic distribution. Cluster analysis has been applied on the spatial distribution of different migrants groups (variables). The technique chosen is the hierarchical clustering and that of the furthest neighbor, as it is less affected by outliers. The measure of similarity adopted is the square Euclidean distance, recommended for standardized data.

The procedure and results of cluster analysis are illustrated by dendrograms (Chart 4 and 5). It is obvious that similarities in settlement patterns among migrant groups are mostly dictated by geography: neighboring countries tend to have similar preferences or installation criteria. As far as the foreign population of Greece is concerned, Georgians are grouped together with Russians; Poles with Ukrainians; Indians with Pakistanis, and Bulgarians with Romanians. The first-in, Philippines and Egyptians form a separate group and are ultimately grouped together with Poles and Ukrainians. Albanians follow their own settlement pattern mainly due to their volume.

<Chart 4. Cluster Analysis for major ethnicities in Greece>

<Chart 5. Cluster Analysis for major ethnicities in Spain>

Foreigners in Spain tend to group together with respect to geographical or cultural links. Portuguese are grouped together with Columbians; the rest of Latin Americans tend to group in pairs: Peruvians with people from the Dominican Republic, immigrants from Argentina with Cuban. Citizens from the EU countries have a (more or less) similar spatial distribution. Moroccans and Ecuadorians tend to follow their own settlement patterns due to their numerous populations.

Conclusion

The main objective of this paper was to provide a comparative analysis of migration in Greece, Italy and Spain, highlighting the different characteristics of specific ethnic minorities and associate them to their geographical distribution. About two decades since its emergence, the “southern European model” of migration is currently under question. Significant differences have been detected with respect to nationalities attracted to each country. Moreover, there are significant disparities along the lines of ethnicities in terms of personal characteristics of migrants, like country of origin, reason for entry, educational level and duration of stay. The regional distribution of

migrant groups differs significantly across countries but also across different ethnicities within the same country, confirming their different preferences and job opportunities.

All the above factors have some bearing on the dynamics of immigrant populations in different host countries: they develop different challenges and concerns, and, as a result, they directly affect both public opinion and the role of the states.

REFERENCES

- Carella, M. and R. Pace (2001) "Some Migration Dynamics Specific to Southern Europe: South-North and East-West Axis" *International Migration*, Vol. 39 (4), pp.63-99.
- Cavounidis, J. (2002) "Migration in Southern Europe and the Case of Greece" *International Migration*. Vol. 40 (1). pp.45-70.
- European Commission (2003) "The Social Situation in European Union -2003"
- Gozalvez, Perez V. (1996) "L'immigration africaine en Espagne: l'entrée par la frontière méridionale". L. Di Comite and A.F. Cardamone (eds). *Crescita demografica e migrazioni internazionali nel bacino mediterraneo*. Quaderno no 11. Dipartimento per lo Studio delle Società Mediterranee. Università degli Studi di Bari. Cacucci.
- Hardill, I., J. Spradbery (2004)
- Haug W., P. Compton and Y. Courbage eds (2002) *The demographic characteristics of immigrant populations*. Council of Europe Publishing.
- ISTAT (2004) *La presenza straniera in Italia: caratteristiche socio-demografiche*, Sistema Statistico Nazionale, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, n.10-2004.
- Kasimis, C., A. Papadopoulos, E. Zacoboulou (2003) "Migrants in rural Greece" *Sociologia Ruralis*, Vol 42, No2, pp.167-184.
- King, R. (2000) Southern Europe in the Changing Global Map of Migration in King R. G. Lazaridis and C. Tsardanidis eds *Eldorado or Forteress? Migration in Southern Europe*. Macmillan. London.
- King, R. (2002) "Towards a New Map of European Migration" *International Journal of Population Geography*. 8. pp. 89-106.
- Lianos, T. and P. Papakonstantinou (2003) *Modern Migration in Greece: Economic Research*. Athens: KEPE (in Greek).
- Lianos, T. (2001) 'Illegal Migrants to Greece and their Choice of Destination' *International Migration*. Vol.39(2). pp.4-28.
- OECD (2003) *Trends in International Migration*. SOPEMI 2003 Edition.

- OECD (2000) "Foreign Workers from Central and Eastern European Countries in some OECD countries: status and social protection", Seminar on Recent Developments in Migration and the Labour Market in Central and Eastern Europe in the context of the EU enlargement, Bratislava, 2-3 March 2000.
- Permanent Observatory for Immigration (2004) *Statistical Yearbook of Foreigners 2003*, State Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration, Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales.
- Rephann, T. (2004) "Economic-Demographic Effects of Migration: Results from a Dynamic Spatial Microsimulation Model" *International Regional Science Review*, 27, 4, pp.379-410.
- Ribas-Mateos, N. (2004) "How Can We Understand Immigration in Southern Europe?" *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, Vol. 30, No. 6, pp.1045-1063.
- Rodriguez, V., G. Fernandez-Mayoralas and F. Rojo (1998) "European Retirees on the Costa del Sol: A Cross-National Comparison" *International Journal of Population Geography*, 4, pp.183-200.
- Schnapper, D. (1992) *L'Europe des Immigrés*, Paris : François Bourin.
- Solé, C. (2004) "Immigration Policies in Southern Europe" *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, Vol.30(6), pp.1209-1221.
- Tapinos, G. and D. Delaunay (2000) "Can one really talk of the globalization of migration flows?" in *Globalisation, Migration and Development*, OECD.
- Thorogood, D. and K. Winqvist (2003) "Women and Men Migrating to and from the European Union" *Statistics in Focus, Population and Social Conditions*, Theme 3-2/2003.
- Van der Gaag N., L Van Wissen (2001) "Determinants of the Subnational Distribution of Immigration" *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, Vol. 92, No 1, pp. 27-41.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1. Foreign population in EU-15 countries

	Foreign share (%)	Year
Luxembourg	37.5	2003
Austria	9.4	2001
Germany	8.9	2003
U.K.	8.3	2001
Belgium	8.2	2002
Greece	7.3	2001
France	5.9	1999
Sweden	5.3	2003
Denmark	4.9	2003
Ireland	4.8	2002
Netherlands	4.3	2003
Spain	3.9	2003
Italy	3.4	2004
Portugal	2.3	2003
Finland	1.9	2003

Source: OECD (2005)

Table 2a. Foreign population in Greece by region of origin, 2001

	Total (in thousands)	as % of foreign population	Males (in thousands)	Females (in thousands)	Sex ratio
EUROPE	641.0	84.1	341.6	299.4	114.1
<i>of which</i>					
<i>Central & Eastern</i>	575.0	89.7	627.6	513.7	122.2
<i>EU-15</i>	46.9	7.3	18.8	28.1	66.9
<i>Rest of Europe*</i>	19.2	3.0	8.9	10.3	86.3
ASIA	68.4	9.0	46.1	22.3	206.6
AMERICA	27.3	3.6	12.8	14.6	87.5
AFRICA	15.7	2.0	10.4	5.2	198.5
OCEANIA	9.1	1.2	4.2	4.9	86.8
Not declared	0.9	0.1			
TOTAL	762.2	100	415.0	346.3	119.8

Source: 2001 Population Census and own calculations

Table 2b. Foreign population in Italy by region of origin, 2004

	Total (in thousands)	as % of foreign population	Males (in thousands)	Females (in thousands)	Sex ratio
EUROPE	913.6	45.9	423.6	490020	86.4
<i>of which</i>					
<i>Central & Eastern</i>	766.5	83.9	366.3	400240	91.5
<i>EU-15</i>	133.5	14.6	51.34	82201	62.5
<i>Rest of Europe*</i>	13.6	1.5	6.0	7579	79.2
ASIA	335.0	16.8	180.3	154661	116.6
AMERICA	188.5	9.5	63.9	124515	51.4
AFRICA	549.8	27.6	342.7	207132	165.4
OCEANIA	2.6	0.1	1.0	1516	69.0
Not declared	0.7	0.0	0.3	388	84.8
TOTAL	1990159	100.0%	1011927	978232	103.4

Source: ISTAT (2004)

Table 2c. Foreign population in Spain by region of origin, 2003

	Total (in thousands)	as % of foreign population	Males (in thousands)	Females (in thousands)	Sex ratio
EUROPE	560.2	34.0	297.1	261.2	113.7
<i>of which</i>					
<i>Central & Eastern</i>	143.6	8.7	80.3	63.2	127.0
<i>EU-15</i>	406.2	24.7	211.8	192.7	109.9
<i>Rest of Europe</i>	10.4	0.6	5.1	5.3	95.1
ASIA	121.5	7.4	72.2	49.1	147.0
AMERICA	530.6	32.2	242.3	287.9	84.1
AFRICA	432.6	26.3	291.6	140.1	208.1
OCEANIA	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	113.3
Not declared	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	231.0
TOTAL	1,647.0	100.0	904.3	739.2	122.3

Table 3: Median and mean age of foreign population

	Total	Males	Females
GREECE			
<i>Mean age</i>	30.4	29.7	31.2
<i>Median age</i>	28.8	28.2	30.5
ITALY			
<i>Mean age</i>	36.0	36.0	35.9
<i>Median age</i>	33.8	35.3	33.3
SPAIN			
<i>Mean age</i>	34	34	35

Source: 2001 Population Census, ISTAT (2004), *Statistical yearbook for Foreigners* (2003)

Table 4a. Main reasons for installation in Greece, 2001

	<i>Work</i>	<i>Repatriation</i>	<i>Family reunification</i>	<i>Studies</i>	<i>Asylum seekers - Refugees</i>	<i>Other</i>
EU-15	35.7%	9.5%	13.2%	1.8%	0.0%	39.8%
Rest of EUROPE	51.3%	12.1%	9.6%	8.3%	2.4%	16.2%
ASIA	63.1%	7.9%	6.7%	2.4%	9.5%	10.5%
AMERICA	21.4%	42.8%	12.8%	1.0%	0.0%	22.0%
AFRICA	59.3%	4.8%	8.1%	6.2%	3.7%	17.9%
OCEANIA	14.4%	57.9%	9.8%	0.5%	0.0%	17.3%
TOTAL	54.2%	6.8%	13.1%	2.7%	1.3%	21.5%

Source: 2001 Population Census and own calculations

Table 4b. Main reasons for installation in Italy, 2003

	<i>Work</i>	<i>Family reunification</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i>Studies</i>	<i>Asylum seekers - Refugees</i>	<i>Other</i>
EU-15	42.3%	21.8%	8.6%	4.0%	0.0%	23.2%
Rest of EUROPE	52.2%	36.1%	1.3%	2.8%	1.1%	6.5%
ASIA	62.4%	27.3%	4.5%	3.0%	1.4%	1.3%
N.AMERICA	20.3%	53.9%	10.0%	5.1%	0.0%	10.7%
L.AMERICA	39.9%	44.7%	7.9%	2.6%	0.1%	4.8%
AFRICA	68.1%	26.6%	1.5%	0.9%	1.7%	1.3%
OCEANIA	18.2%	33.8%	18.3%	8.1%	0.0%	21.6%
TOTAL	55.2%	31.8%	3.6%	2.5%	1.1%	5.9%

Source: ISTAT (2004)

Table 4c. Distribution of permit cards by reason of installation and origin in Spain, 2003

	<i>Work</i>	<i>Studies</i>	<i>Asylum seekers - Refugees</i>
EU-15	22,3%	0.04%	0,0%
Rest of EUROPE	11,5%	6.67%	6,4%
ASIA	6,8%	7.79%	8,4%
N.AMERICA	0,6%	6.8%	0,0%
L.AMERICA	34,4%	64.5%	13,6%
AFRICA	24,3%	13.93%	71,6%
OCEANIA	0,1%	0.27%	0,0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Source: Statistical yearbook for Foreigners (2003)

Table 5a. Major nationalities in Greece, 2001

Countries of origin	Number of immigrants (in thousands)	as % of immigrant population	Cumulative share	Sex ratio
Albania	438.0	57.5	57.5	142.2
Bulgaria	35.1	4.6	62.1	65.5
Georgia	22.9	3.0	65.1	75.5
Romania	22.0	2.9	68.0	130.4
India & Pakistan	18.3	2.4	70.4	1791.3
Russia	17.5	2.3	72.7	59.6
Ukraine	83.6	1.1	73.8	34.9
Poland	12.9	1.7	75.5	84.5
Egypt	74.5	1.0	76.4	324.4
Philippines	64.8	0.8	77.3	30.9

Source: 2001 Population Census and own calculations

Table 5b. Major nationalities in Italy, 2004

Countries of origin	Number of immigrants (in thousands)	as % of immigrant population	Cumulative share	Sex ratio
Albania	270.4	13.6	13.6	134.5
Morocco	253.4	12.7	26.3	163.4
Romania	177.8	8.9	35.3	95.3
China	86.7	4.4	39.6	111.3
Philippines	72.4	3.6	43.2	65.5
Tunisia	68.6	3.4	46.7	200.3
Ukraine	58.0	2.9	49.6	17.3
Senegal	46.5	2.3	51.9	553.9
India	44.8	2.3	54.2	158.5
Peru	43.0	2.2	56.4	58.2
Ecuador	33.5	1.7	58.0	51.2

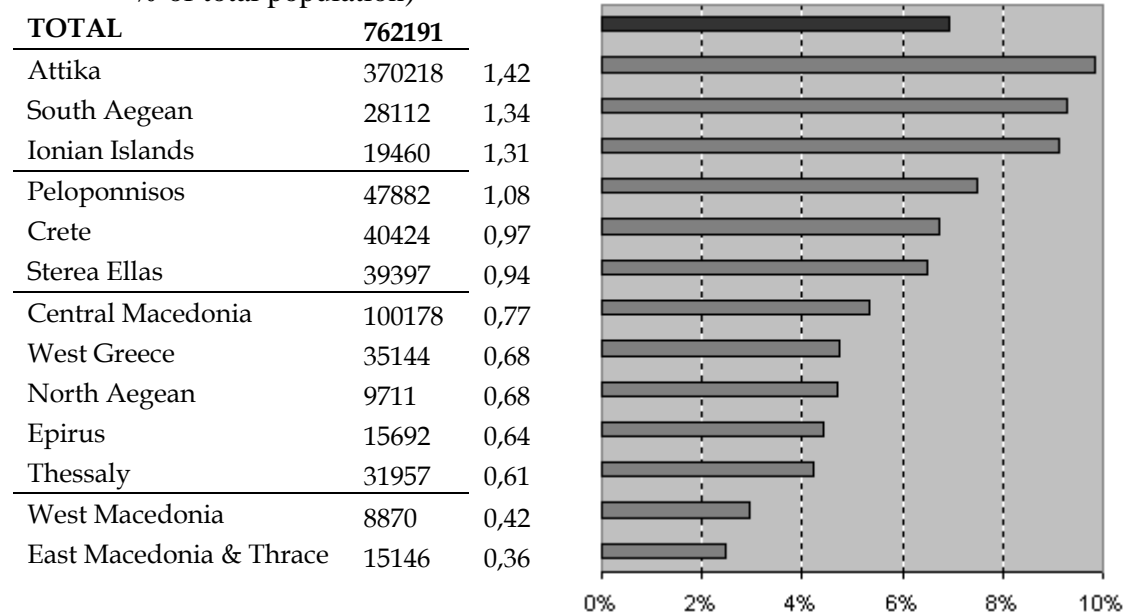
Source: ISTAT (2004)

Table 5c. Major nationalities in Spain, 2003

Countries of origin	Number of immigrants (in thousands)	as of immigrant population	Cumulative share	Sex ratio
Morocco	333.8	20.3	20.3	192.9
Ecuador	174.3	10.6	30.8	105.0
Columbia	107.5	6.5	37.4	70.0
UK	105.5	6.4	43.8	99.2
Germany	68.0	4.1	47.9	98.0
Italy	59.7	3.6	51.5	159.3
Peru	57.6	3.5	55.0	84.2
China	56.1	3.4	58.4	126.2
Romania	54.7	3.3	61.8	162.9
France	49.2	3.0	64.7	89.7
Portugal	45.6	2.8	67.5	138.7
Argentina	43.3	2.6	70.1	103.9
Dominican Republic	36.7	2.2	72.4	54.9
Cuba	27.3	1.7	74.0	73.8

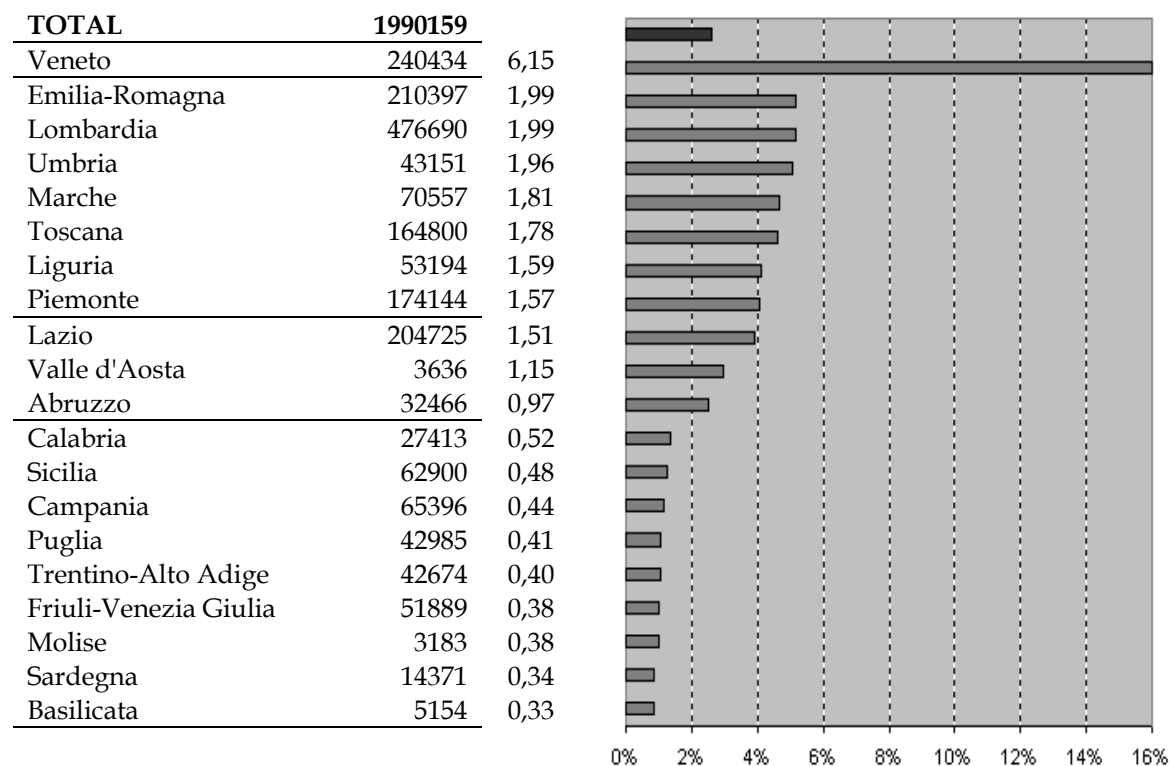
Source: Statistical yearbook for Foreigners (2003)

Table 6a. Population of foreigners by regions, Greece, 2001 (in absolute values and as % of total population)



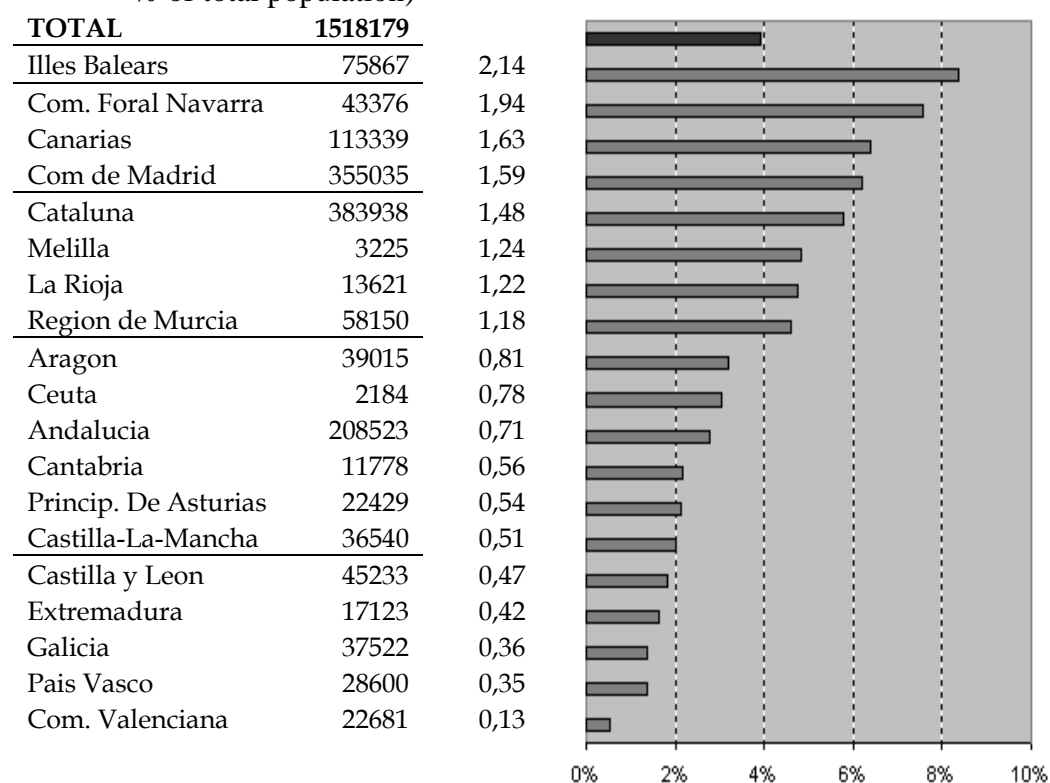
Source: 2001 Population Census and own calculations

Table 6b. Population of foreigners by regions, Italy, 2004 (in absolute values and as % of total population)



Source: ISTAT (2004)

Table 6c. Population of foreigners by regions, Spain, 2004 (in absolute values and as % of total population)



Source: Statistical yearbook for Foreigners (2003)

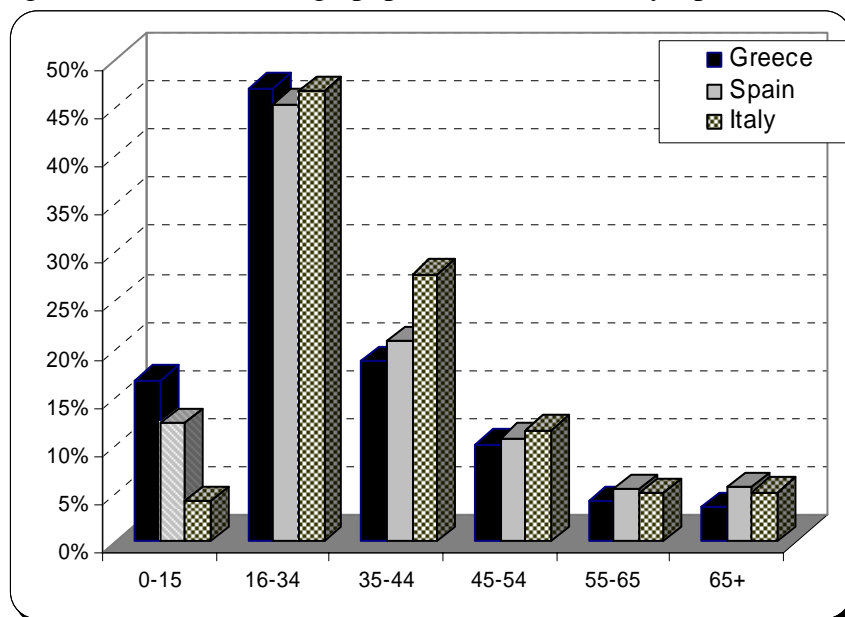
Note: Incidence refers to the ratio between the number of foreigners living in the region (as % of the total population of this region) to the total number of foreigners living in the country (as % of the total population).

Table 7. Geographic Distribution of Foreigners, AGC index

	Greece	Italy	Spain
Total	0,166	0,231	0,281
ASIA	0,410	0,310	0,372
AFRICA	0,492	0,244	0,251
OCEANIA	0,305	0,278	0,212
EUROPE	0,141	0,245	0,200
AMERICA	0,270	0,244	0,273

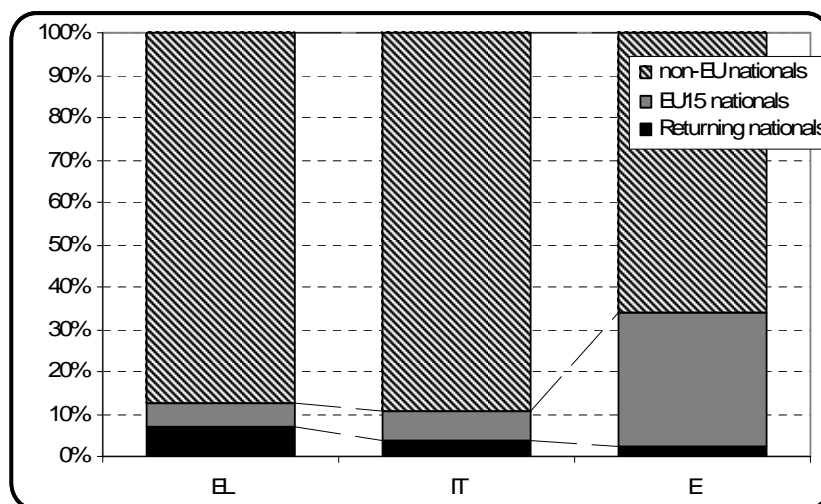
Source: 2001 Population Census, ISTAT (2004), Statistical yearbook for Foreigners (2003)

Chart 1:: Age distribution of foreign population, Greece-Italy-Spain



Source: 2001 Population Census, ISTAT (2004), Statistical yearbook for Foreigners (2003), ESYE-Population Census (2001)

Chart 2. EU and non-EU citizens in Greece, Italy and Spain.



Source: 2001 Population Census, ISTAT (2004), Statistical yearbook for Foreigners (2003)

Chart 3. Cluster Analysis for major ethnicities in Greece

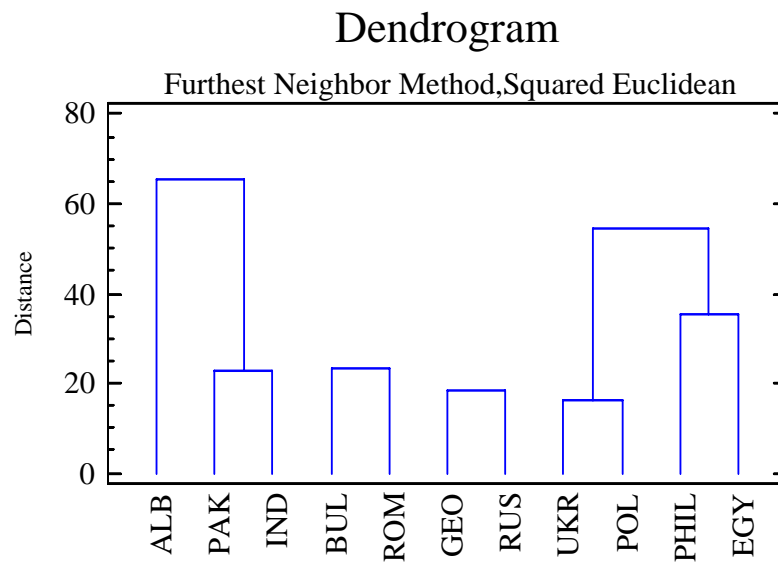


Chart 4. Cluster Analysis for major ethnicities in Italy

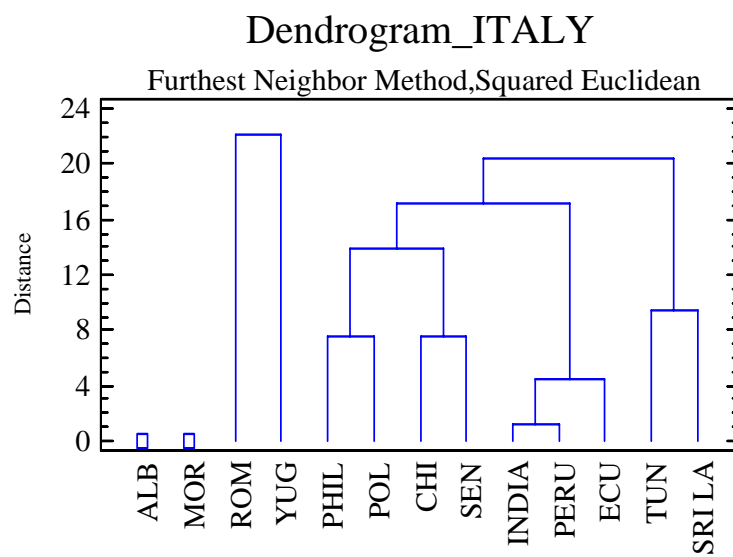


Chart 5. Cluster Analysis for major ethnicities in Spain

