



Arrested refugees-immigrants in Fylakio detention center, Evros, Greece, 2010. Ggia under a Creative Commons Licence

Dissertation:

The social inclusion of migrants in the context of the economic crisis: a counter-relationship · The case of migrants of Albanian citizenship at national and at a local level

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June 30, 2016

**The social inclusion of migrants in the context of
the economic crisis: a counter-relationship**

**The case of migrants of Albanian citizenship
at national and at a local level**

by

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the ways in which the latest Greek economic crisis has affected the process of social inclusion of migrants and in particular of Albanian immigrants in their host country. It focused on the local level of the Regional Unit of Magnesia and the city of Volos and examined the degree of the impact of the economic crisis on the measures that have been taken in favour of the migrant population's integration in the Greek society before the crisis and their endurance after the crisis' stiff effects. The research addressed mainly the changes of migrants' objective status during a nearly ten-year period before and after the crisis. The empirical findings were based on secondary data derived from national bodies and on primary data from a semi-structured questionnaire distributed in the migrants from Albania population in the city of Volos, and in-depth interviews amongst their collective representative bodies in Volos. The results pointed out the resilience of the first generation of migrants and their state of limbo that they experience, together with the state of despair of the second generation who anticipate the fully exercise their rights in Greece or elsewhere

Key Words: economic crisis; Albanian migrants; social inclusion; respect

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Αυτή η διατριβή εξέτασε τους τρόπους με τους οποίους η πρόσφατη οικονομική κρίση στην Ελλάδα επηρέασε τη διαδικασία κοινωνικής ένταξης των μεταναστών και ιδιαίτερα των Αλβανών μεταναστών στη χώρα που τους υποδέχτηκε. Επικεντρώθηκε στο τοπικό επίπεδο της Περιφερειακής Ενότητας Μαγνησίας και της πόλης του Βόλου και εξέτασε το βαθμό των επιπτώσεων της οικονομικής κρίσης στα μέτρα που είχαν ληφθεί για την ένταξη του πληθυσμού των μεταναστών στην ελληνική κοινωνία πριν από την κρίση και την αντοχή τους μετά τις σκληρές επιπτώσεις της κρίσης. Η έρευνα εστιάστηκε κυρίως στις μεταβολές της αντικειμενικής κατάστασης των μεταναστών κατά τη διάρκεια μιας περιόδου περίπου δέκα ετών πριν και μετά την κρίση. Τα εμπειρικά ευρήματα βασίστηκαν σε δευτερογενή δεδομένα που προήλθαν από εθνικούς φορείς και σε πρωτογενή δεδομένα από ένα ημι-δομημένο ερωτηματολόγιο στον πληθυσμό των μεταναστών από την Αλβανία στην πόλη του Βόλου και από συνεντεύξεις πάνω σε όλα τα θέματα με τα συλλογικά αντιπροσωπευτικά όργανά τους στο Βόλο. Τα αποτελέσματα ανέδειξαν την ανθεκτικότητα της πρώτης γενιάς των μεταναστών και την κατάσταση αναμονής που βιώνουν σήμερα, μαζί με την κατάσταση απελπισίας της δεύτερης γενιάς που αναμένουν την πλήρη άσκηση των δικαιωμάτων τους στην Ελλάδα ή αλλού

Λέξεις-Κλειδιά: οικονομική κρίση, μετανάστες από την Αλβανία, κοινωνική ένταξη/συνυπολογισμός, σεβασμός

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1. INTRODUCTION

“Look, I came to America because I heard the streets were paved with gold. But when I got here, I found out three things: first, the streets weren’t paved with gold; second, some of the streets weren’t paved at all; and third, I was expected to pave them.”

(Old Italian story, inscribed at Ellis Island)

(Source: The Frosina Information Network¹, Boston, United States, <http://frosina.org>)

“...in the 5th grade of the Primary School and during a visit with our History teacher at the War Museum in Athens and while we were in front of a collectable samurai armour the guide said: ‘this armour is very expensive and if an Albanian steals it he’ll make enough for his whole life’”

(Greece’s new generation...)

detail from an interview with a student born in Greece of Albanian origin)

(Source: <http://vimeo.com> , from greektv.com , November 2014: A video produced by Nikolia Apostolou and Nikos Pilos)

The **main and challenging issue** of this work and its following chapters is the ‘entrance’ of the country after 2009 in the cycle of the global economic crisis and its effects on the two-decades of migration to Greece; effects that made and still make many accomplishments on migration and migrants integration after 1990 and before 2009 to be drawn back. The **main hypothesis** of this work is whether these effects of the current economic crisis have an impact **on migrants’ lives and integration** in Greece. For that we will focus on the realities of the **Albanian migrants at national and local level**, i.e. in the city of Volos.

In particular we will try to answer to the following questions: to what extent the current economic crisis cancelled what has been already achieved in the field of migration and integration of migrants? To what extent there is a backward situation concerning the social integration of the migrants? To what extent all this Greek ‘acquis’, all this accumulated legislation, legal acts, decisions, interventions, and even Community money spent, etc., is declared ‘null and void’? To what extent does the economic crisis suffocate the presence of the immigrants in Greece? To what extent has the economic crisis altered the desire for a more pluralistic and democratic society? Our

¹ The Frosina Information Network is an Albanian immigrant and cultural resource. It is a non-profit, humanitarian organization dedicated to helping fulfill the needs and aspirations of persons of Albanian origin and others who have emigrated to the United States by providing some counseling and referral services

questions will hopefully find an answer through the examination of the present reality of the greatest and more passionate group of immigrants in Greece, i.e. Albanians.

Albanian people reactions will hopefully answer these questions – at a preliminary stage that will light the fire for more profound search in the field.

Chapter 2 and its two sub-chapters will take a snapshot of the existing **literature** at European and Greek level the years before and during the current economic crisis and will explain the followed **methodology** and why this work has chosen, once again as so many other works, the population of Albanians and why it will attempt to show their reality at the local level of the Municipality of Volos. **Chapter 3 and its three sub-chapters** will take a look at the issues of migration and integration in the context of the economic crisis and will focus on the measures and actions taken by the European Union and Greece before and during the economic crisis, in order to show the official perception of the issue of migrants and their integration by the 2 main decision-making actors that take decisions for the lives of this population. **Chapter 4 and its three sub-chapters** will unfold the selected migrant group, the population of Albanians, their history, and their migratory routes to Greece and how their lives were before the economic crisis and how they are now during the economic crisis. It will also present the main figures of the Albanian population at national and local level (Region of Thessaly, Regional Unit of Magnesia and city of Volos) and the main outcomes that have been found through a secondary research and the approach of these people via interviews and questionnaires. **Finally, Chapter 5** will summarise all the findings and will show if the initial hypotheses on the influence of economic crisis is confirmed or not. It will end with a discussion paragraph and some recommendations for all concerned stakeholders on the issue.

This work will try to present the issue of migration to Greece and of migrants' integration in the social, economic, political and cultural nest of the country, from the 'eyes' of those whose lives have been affected before the crisis and are still being affected during the crisis. This work of 'empathy' will be based on the Albanian literature on the issue alongside the Greek and other international literature and on the 'voices' of the same migrant people, as they will be heard through their interviews and questionnaires.

2. HUMAN MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION: THEORETICAL APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1. Theoretical approach

Two key-issues are in the core of this analysis and they deal with **immigrants** and their **integration** in the host society.

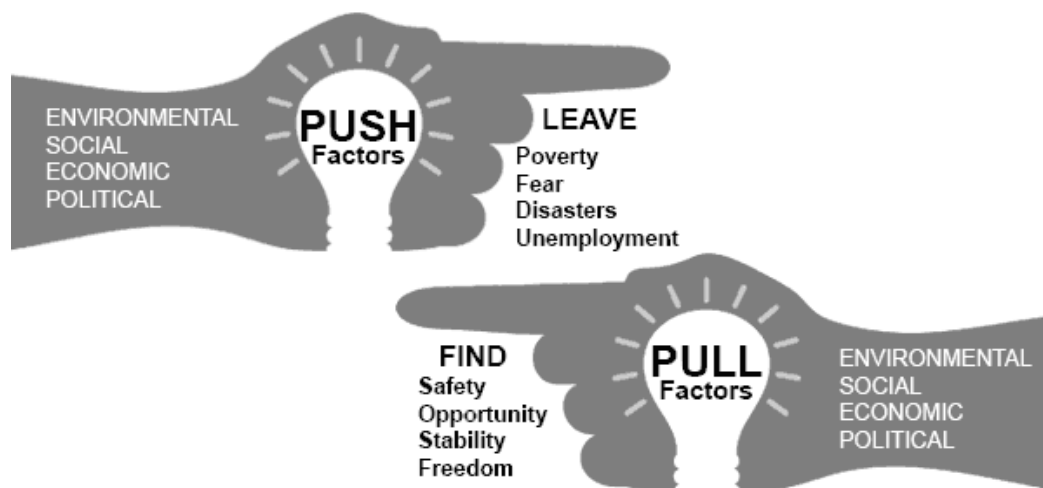
In the field of **immigration** there has been a variety of **theories**. Russell King, Professor of Geography in the Sussex Centre for Migration Research provides a quite comprehensive list of theories and typologies of migration (King, R., 2012) even though he notices that ‘whilst the literature on international migration expands at a seemingly exponential rate, significant statements about the theorisation of migration are much less common; probably they are hindered by the increasing diversification of types of migration’. The history of human beings has passed through periods of stability and periods of movement. The wandering instinct of human beings has always been challenging the need for a permanent residence and security and has been used as a defensive mechanism against oppressive and many times dangerous regimes and contexts. Stephen Castles and Mark Miller mention that for the past twenty years we live in the ‘Age of Migration’ (Castles, S. and Miller, M.J., 2009), a period during which international migration has accelerated, globalised, feminised, diversified and become increasingly politicised. An immigration that does not concern all, but mainly those ones who come from a poor country.

Human migration is the permanent or semi-permanent relocation of people from one location to another. This movement may occur domestically or internationally, and can affect economic structures, population densities, culture, and politics. People either chooses to migrate (**voluntary**, such as economic migrants) based on their free will and initiative believing that their life circumstances will be improved in the new location, are made to move involuntary (**forced**, such as refugees) where people have no choice and they are made to flee their country, or are put in situations that encourage relocation (**reluctant**, where many of them also become refugees) because of an unfavourable living situation that is intolerable in the current location. Furthermore other typologies of migration concern its division to internal and international, temporary and permanent, regular and irregular, etc. However, these divisions are useful to a degree

and can collapse in practice. For example, irregular migrants can become legalised through special schemes for regularisation, such as those periodically implemented by the southern European countries of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece ... Conversely regular migrants can lapse into irregularity after their permits expire or because of the bureaucratic obstacles and delays they face in renewing them (Fakiolas, R., 2003)

Nowadays, new forms of **population circulation** have been presented and various factors attract people to move to a place (pull factors) or make them to abandon it (push-factors). '**Push and Pull**' factors are forces that can either induce people to move to a new location or oblige them to leave old residences.

Figure 1: Push and pull factors of immigration

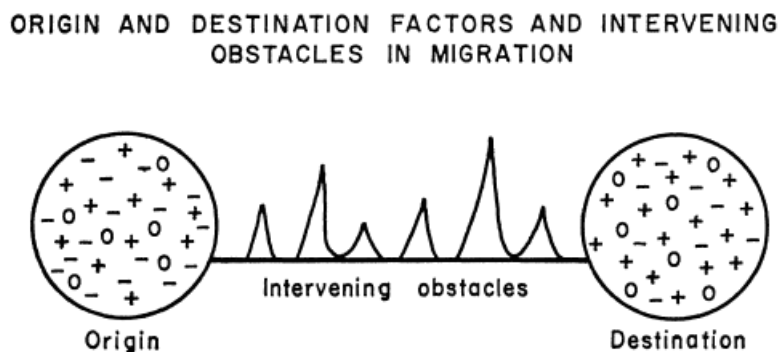


Source: <http://www.emigration.link> from www.emmigration.info

These forces can be economic (for example due to poverty and unemployment), political (for example due to a war or a political oppression), social (for example due to lack of education, medical facilities, etc.), and environmentally based (for example due to earthquakes, hurricanes, etc.). Push factors are conditions that can drive people to leave their homes, they are forceful, and relate to the country from which a person migrates (for example, not enough jobs in a country, few opportunities, political fear, loss of wealth, etc.), whereas pull factors are exactly the opposite, i.e. factors that attract people to a certain location (for example, job opportunities, better living conditions, political freedom, education, etc.).

These **forces** together with possible **intervening obstacles** and **personal factors** constitute the whole spectrum of the act of migration (Lee, E., 1966)

Figure 2: Push and pull factors and obstacles



Source: Lee, E., 1966

Space-time compression, and the embeddedness of migration and mobility in the forces of globalisation and the New World Order have introduced new mobility forms where none existed before (King, R., 2012). In a world where distance and time have reduced (up to the edge in some fields) concerning the geographical mobility, we take part to a reinforcement of territorial dimension of the countries. The opening of frontiers for free passing of individuals wasn't connected with the liberalization of commercial and financial markets, but contrarily, the states imposed sequentially a growing number of barriers for human flows, especially regarding the labour market access. Far from creating a global market, diversity, segmentation, the surplus or lack of human capital are some specific characteristics of labour markets, in some fields and countries (Son, L., Talpos, I., Sipos, C., 2008). And that is contrary to the notions of 'similarity' and 'homogeneity' between people in different parts of the world in Thomas Friedman's book 'The World is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century' (Friedman, T., 2007) as being criticised as 'entirely wrong' by Philip McCann in his paper 'Globalization and economic geography: the world is curved, not flat' (McCann, P., 2008).

One in every 122 people today is either displaced, a refugee or an asylum seeker (Parkes, R., 2015). In the early 1990s the world was split in 3 ways: a developed area (North America, EU, Japan, Oceania), a periphery of catch-up economies (East Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Middle East, North Africa), and a group of weak countries (Afghanistan, Somalia, Liberia). Today's analysts still view migration in this

3-ways division. However, since 2008 the **push and pull dynamics** have changed dramatically (Parkes, R., 2015) when EU and US were hit by **economic crises**. Push zones forward migrants around in a competitive way in order to challenge liberal order, and pull zones of the West are dominated by diaspora networks. In his work (Parkes, R., 2015) Roderick Parkes from EUISS-European Union Institute for Security Studies provides a good example of how the **new push dynamics** work: ‘Afghans currently comprise the second most numerous group coming to Europe. Most people assume that these refugees are fleeing the violence of Taleban. But in reality, many appear to be coming from Iran, an emerging regional power with a growing economy, which has hosted them for many years and with the majority of them lacking official papers. From 2015, Iran put these refugees in a suspended state by refusing to say whether it would prolong their stay. This uncertainty prompted many Afghans to move on, through Turkey, to the EU. As so, it seemed that Iran was signalling to neighbours its powers by using the threat of continuous flows in order to take advantage over its rival Turkey’. In other words today’s migration ‘causes’ are more complex than they used to be. At the other end, Roderick Parkers present another good example for the operation of the **new pull factors**: ‘Traditionally Europe’s economy forced the pull: those European countries which offered generous asylum recognition rates and access to labour market attracted most newcomers. But refugees are no longer magnetically drawn by these factors. The refugees’ choice of destination is mediated by the existence of diaspora communities and networks that affect the ways refugees enter the EU. As diaspora communities are rooted, they develop their own methods of integrating refugees into EUs labour market and local communities’.

According to (OECD, 2014) the impact of migration can be found in three main areas: the labour market, the public expenses and economic growth:

- Labour market: increase in the workforce, fill-in important corners in sectors of economy, better educated young migrants, more flexible labour-market
- Public expenses: contribution in taxes and social contributions, net fiscal contribution of migrants’ employment
- Economic growth: boost of the working-age population, human capital development of receiving countries, technologic boost

Turkish author **Kemal Karpaz**, 91 years old, says Europe's fear of migration is 'absurd'. The approximate 1 million migrants that entered Europe in 2015 is significantly less compared to the more than 700 million people residing in the continent²

In the field of **integration** of immigrants' population in their host societies there is also a variety of understandings and definitions of the concept although the main and common characteristic of all stays the same: 'when immigrants settle in the host country they have to find a place in this new society in order to satisfy their housing, social and cultural needs'. Additionally, for the successful occurrence of the integration immigrants should become accepted as individuals and as groups and they should be treated as equals as the natives in full. However, the definition of integration stays open for its every time interpretation or even change of its term depending on a territory's governance, institutions, local society, etc. The concept of integration, in its usage pertaining to migration, is open to a range of definitions, which undergo particularly significant variations between different national contexts. In the broadest sense, integration means the process by which people who are relatively new to a country (i.e. whose roots do not reach deeper than two or three generations) become part of society (Rudiger, A., Spencer, S., 2003). In many European countries the integration of migrants is linked to their assimilation in the host society and it is a one-way procedure that lies on the responsibility of the migrant. Another approach replaces the concept of integration with inclusion and participation and sees it as a multi-layered procedure in the areas of economy, society and culture. By referring to the concept of cohesion of communities, integration is seen in a pluralist society where different communities interact and they build a bond through the recognition of both difference and inter-dependence (Rudiger, A., Spencer, S., 2003). Deepening the notion of cohesion many approaches engage the principle of equity that should be applied in the treatment of immigrants. Finally, a more comprehensive approach includes the concept of multiculturalism alongside the previous values of equality, diversity and cohesion, which facilitates the participation of all groups in all social, economic and political spheres. European Union of today declares its aim to secure the long-term well being of all the resident of its diverse societies. Integration policies aim to bring together societal

² <http://aa.com.tr/en/economy/migration-is-good-for-europe-says-turkish-scholar/563338>

outcomes for all with the active involvement of all, those with and without an immigrant background. The national governments of EU member-states have made commitments to increase the EU institutions' competence and work programmes on the integration of legally resident third-country nationals.

The **European literature** on the two above-mentioned issues, **migration and integration**, can be summarized in three main areas (Penninx, R., Spencer, D, van Hear, N., 2008): Studies commissioned by international organisations (Council of Europe, United Nations, European Commission, etc.), national studies (country reports), and thematic overviews. Spencer & Cooper (2006) reviewed the literature from 2000 to 2006 on selected western European countries and with a focus on first generation migrants: a substantial group of writers have developed theories of integration from complete assimilation to multiculturalism/ethnic pluralism; another body of work focuses on the processes of integration in different stages; an increasing interest in measuring 'progress' has led to attempts to identify integration indicators to quantify or benchmark change; most focus on measurements in key fields of integration such as education, language, housing, health and political participation; some studies focus on the integration process at the city level; others compare the process and outcomes for different migrant groups in the same country or the same group in different countries; quantitative and qualitative studies at a local or community level can provide depth of understanding but make it difficult to draw cross-locality or cross-country comparisons; another body of work of value is evaluations of integration policies; academic and official texts describe national or European policies and may identify 'best practices' and they are supplemented in many instances by official reports from governments; finally, there is a growing body of literature from other public agencies and non governmental organisations.

A more specific **literature** concerning **modern Greece** and **migration** and/or **integration** can be seen in the following **indicative** list starting from 1995. This look in the Greek works on migration and integration is worthy since it presents the evolution on the study and the extent of scholars involvement in these issues.

In 1995, **Petmezas, S.D.** "*Diverse Responses to Agricultural Income Crisis in a South-Eastern European Economy: Transatlantic Emigration from Greece 1894-1924*" deals

with the first massive wave of Greek (mostly rural) out-migration (1898-1924) that led almost half a million Greeks to move to the Americas due to the currant crisis after 1893 (fall of prices for all qualities of currants, unsold production, commercial and credit crisis, land property crisis, reduction of the seasonally employed labour force).

In 1999, **Fakiolas, R.** in the “*Socio-Economic Effects of Immigration in Greece*”, refers to the first undocumented economic migrants.

In 2000, **Fakiolas, R., Maratou-Alipranti, L.** “*Foreign female immigrants in Greece*” deals with the new trend of female migration to Greece and their flexibility in terms of wages and jobs.

In 2001, **Kotzamanis, B., Stathakis, D.** “*The human geography of foreigners in Greece*” display for the first time the concentration, at lower geographical level (municipality), synthesis and demographic and economic characteristics of the migrants population in Greece by classifying them in four major geopolitical groups of origin (Developed countries, Balkan countries, East European countries and less developed countries), **Sarris, A., Markova, E.** in the “*The Decision to Legalize by Bulgarian Illegal Immigrants in Greece*” present their survey to 153 immigrants from Bulgaria in Athens area and on the island of Crete aiming to track first changes in the social and economic status of the legalised Bulgarian immigrants.

In 2002, **Sapounakis, A.** “*Migration and Access to Housing in Greece*” presents the issue of housing for the newcomers, **Sitaropoulos, N.** “*Refugee Welfare in Greece: towards a Remodelling of the Responsibility-shifting Paradigm?*” refers to the Greek refugee welfare regime, and **Skordas, A.** “*The New Immigration Law in Greece: Modernization on the Wrong Track*” deals with the Law 2910/2001 that the Greek state issued after its first immigrant regularization programme of 1998 and just before the second regularization programme of 2001.

After 2003 the Greek literature on migration started to increase mostly as a result of the two immigrant regularization programmes and their effects: **Fiakolas, R.** “*Regularising Undocumented Immigrants in Greece: Procedures and Effects*” examines the administrative procedures and results of the two legalisations in Greece in 1998 and 2001, **Hatziprokopiou, P.** “*Albanian Immigrants in Thessaloniki, Greece: Processes of Economics and Social Incorporation*” addresses the complex issue of Albanian migrants’ economic and social incorporation in a Greek city, Thessaloniki, **Kasimis, C.,**

Papadopoulos, A. G., Zacoboulou, E. “*Migrants in Rural Greece*” analyse and interpret the main findings of an empirical research programme on the economic and social implications of migrant settlement and employment in rural Greece (Ioannina, Corinthia, and Chania), **Lykovardi, K., Petroula, E.** “*EU and US Approaches to the Management of Migration: Greece*” contribute data on migration in Greece for the comparison of the two sets of migration management in Europe and the United States, **Papadopoulos, A.** “*Give us Asylum and Help us Leave the Country! Kurdish Asylum Seekers in Greece and the Politics of Reception*” examines the ways in which the social organization of migration interacts with domestic structures in the reception country, **Petrakou, E., Dimitrakopoulos, I.** “*Migrants, Minorities and Employment in Greece: Exclusion, Discrimination and Anti-Discrimination*” provide data for Greece for a comparative study among the 27 EU member states with an overview of social exclusion and discrimination regarding minorities and migrants in the area of employment and the legal framework in place to combat discrimination.

In 2004, the first statistical data and results of migration policies were presented:

Baldwin-Edwards, M., Kyriakou, G. “*Statistical Data on Immigrants in Greece: An Analytic Study of Available Data and Recommendations for Conformity with European Union Standards (Final Report)*” provide data for the preparation of the first-ever authoritative analytical report on immigrants in Greece, using all possible data sources, **Danopoulos, A. C., Danopoulos, C. P.** “*Albanian Migration into Greece: The Economic, Sociological and Security Implications*” illustrate the economic, sociological and security implications of Albanian migration into Greece, the results of the low wages paid to Albanian migrants and the actions taken by Albanians in order to endure marginalization from Greek civilizations, **Fakiolas, R.** “*The Second Legalization of the Illegal Migrants in Greece*” presents the second legalisation programme of 2001 that followed the first of 1998 and its results, **Papadopoulos, A.** “*Smuggling into Europe: Transit Migrants in Greece*” aims to contribute to the understanding of the overlapping fields of smuggling and asylum, and to address the less studied condition of ‘transit migration’, based on a case study of Kurds in Greece.

In 2005, **Baldwin-Edwards, M.** “*The integration of immigrants in Athens: developing indicators and statistical measures*” aims to present available statistical and other indicators of immigrant integration in Athens, to devise a framework of analysis for the

evaluation of such indicators, and to identify areas where the data are either missing or of low quality, **Glytsos, N. P.** “*Stepping from Illegality to Legality and Advancing towards Integration: The Case of Immigrants in Greece*” highlights how the social and economic situation of immigrants changes after their formal legalization and discusses what they have to go through for their complete integration, **Hatziprokopiou, P.** “*Immigrants’ integration and social change: Greece as a multicultural society*” points out that despite the exclusionary mechanisms that are still in place, immigrants do make a living in the host country and gradually become organic elements, turning Greece into a multicultural society, **Maroukis, T.** “*Albanian migrants in Greece: transcending ‘borders’ in development*” after a study on Albanian migrant households in Athens links Albanian development with the immigration management and experience in the host country based on the migrant returnees and the remittances sent by the migrant community, **Nikolopoulos, G., Arvanitis, M., Masgala, A., Praskeva, D.** “*Migration and HIV Epidemic in Greece*” aims to estimate the percentage and the specific characteristics of HIV-positive migrants reported in Greece, and to describe the secular trend of migrants’ proportion among HIV-infected individuals

In 2006, **Antonopoulos, G. A., Winterdyck, J.** “*The Smuggling of Migrants in Greece: An Examination of its Social Organization*” examine the social organization of migrant smuggling in Greece, with interviews with the police, official statistics, informal interviews with migrants in the country, and interviews with two retired migrant smugglers, **Antonopoulos, G. A.** “*Greece: policing racist violence in the ‘fenceless vineyard’*” surveys the Greek police’s attitudes towards migrant communities and the racist violence, by focusing on Albanian migrants and their racist violence against them that is not viewed as a significant problem by the Greek police, who are usually indifferent to racially motivated crimes and often view racist incidents as acts of self-defence by Greeks against the criminal ‘other’, **Cavounidis, J.** “*Labour Market Impact of Migration: Employment Structures and the Case of Greece*” deals with the substitution of unpaid family labour by migrant wage-labour which is contributing to the convergence of the Greek employment structures with those of other countries of the European Union, **Hatziprokopiou, P.** “*Globalisation, Migration and Socio-Economic Change in Contemporary Greece: Process of Social Incorporation of Albanian and Bulgarian Immigrants in Thessaloniki*” examines issues surrounding the integration of immigrants in Greece, in particular in Thessaloniki, as well as looking at

migrants in neighbouring countries, Albania and Bulgaria, and suggests that immigrants' integration should be understood in relation to broader processes of social change, which are increasingly connected to global forces, **Isifides, T., Kizos, T., Petracou, E., Malliotaki, E., Katsimantou, K., Sarri** "Socio-Economic Characteristics of Immigrants in Western Greece Region: Urban-Rural Continuum or Divide" aim at an investigation of factors of differentiation of basic social and economic characteristics of foreign immigrants in the Region of Western Greece and shows that spatial factors play a very limited role in the differentiation of socio-economic characteristics of immigrants and indicate that other factors are more important, **Kolios, N.** "Regional Predictors and Economic Incorporation of Immigrants: A Multilevel Exploration of Group Size Effects on Occupational Status of Immigrants in Greece" examines the effects of immigrant group size on the occupational status of immigrants from 5 national groups in Greece in the early decade of 2000 (groups from Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Georgia and Russia), **Kotzamanis, B., Agorastakis, M., Pileidis, A., Stathakis, D.** "Foreigners in Greece, a spatial analysis of their demographic characteristics (2001) and of their contribution to the population changes in the period 1991-2001" provide patterns for the foreigners' geographical placement according to a classification in four major geopolitical groups of origin (Developed countries, Balkan countries, East European countries and less developed countries), and assess their contribution to the population changes in the period 1991-2001 at lower geographical levels (municipalities), **Labrianidis, L., Kazazi, B.** "Albanian Return-migrants from Greece and Italy: Their Impact upon Spatial Disparities Within Albania" address the issue of how emigration and internal migration are interrelated and in particular, whether returning Albanian emigrants from the principal destination countries (i.e. Greece and Italy) exacerbate spatial disparities, **Liapi, M., Vouyioukas, A.** "Policy Formation and Policy Implementation Affecting the Integration of New Female Immigrants in Greece: National Report on Key Informant's Interviews" examine whether and how policy formation and policy implementation have been obstructing or promoting female migrants' integration, and moreover trace the types of relationships (e.g. cooperation, decentralization of responsibilities, networking) existing among governmental institutions responsible for migration policies, among various types of NGOs, and most importantly between governmental agencies and NGOs, **Rovolis, A., Tragaki, A.** (2006a) "Ethnic Characteristics and Geographical Distribution of

Immigrants in Greece” present the distinctive economic, demographic and settlement features of the different groups of immigrants in the Greek prefectures and find that immigrants from neighbouring countries tend to have similar preferences or installation criteria and this is the case for immigrants from Eastern European countries, while in contrast, Albanians seem to follow their own settlement pattern, **Rovolis, A., Tragaki, A. (2006b)** “*Immigrant Population in a New Host-Region: Differences and Similarities Across Southern European Countries*” focus on who the immigrants are, their specific characteristics, how they are spatially distributed and the causal factors of this distribution.

In 2007, **Drydakis, N.** “*And the House Goes to - Ethnic Discrimination in the Greek Rental Market*” contributes to two areas that have attracted scarce research attention in Greece: the experimental investigation of housing discrimination and discrimination by ethnicity, **Iosifides, T., Lavrentiadou, M., Petracou, E., Kontis, A.** “*Forms of Social Capital and the Incorporation of Albanian Immigrants in Greece*” present findings of a qualitative study of Albanian immigrants in Athens and Mytilene in Greece and investigates the role that various forms of social capital can play in the social, economic and institutional incorporation of Albanian immigrants in Greek society, **Kokkali, I.** “*Spatial proximity and social distance: Albanian immigration in Thessaloniki, Greece*” illustrates the spatial pattern that Albanian migration takes on in a Greek metropolis, through the example of Thessaloniki and explores if based on the spatial proximity of Albanians to Greeks, a social proximity between them also exists., **Lazaridis, G.** “*Les Infirmières Exclusives and Migrant Quasi-Nurses in Greece*” explores the complex experiences and positions of migrant women in the ‘nursing profession’ in Greece by looking at ways in which a rudimentary welfare state and a large informal economy have created the demand for les infirmières exclusives and for ‘quasi-nurses’, **Lianos, T. P.** “*Brain Drain and Brain Loss: Immigrants to Greece*” examines the extent of over education of university graduates - both Greeks and immigrants - in recent years. It finds that over education among immigrants is about twice as high in comparison with Greeks. For Greeks the frequency of over education is related not to personal characteristics but to the profession and branch of economic activity of individuals, whereas for immigrants the frequency of over education is related both to some personal characteristics and to the profession where they are heavily concentrated, **Lyberaki, A., Georgiadis, T.** “*Albania-Greece: The Dynamics of a Migration*

Trajectory” examine the migration track by opening a “window for analysis” offering a view on both countries simultaneously, and thus, they examine migration flows in the context of the changing economic environment in Albania, paying special attention to the labour market and living conditions. Finally, they examine evidence on migrants’ experiences from working and living in Greece, and they attempt to assess the main implications for the Greek economy, **Triandafyllidou, A.** “*Mediterranean Migrations: Problems and Prospects for Greece and Italy in the Twenty-first Century*” presents the main features of the immigration situation in Greece and Italy by comparing the two countries and highlighting their similarities and differences, **Vlassis, M., Drydakis, N.** “*Ethnic Discrimination in the Greek Labour Market: Occupational Access, Insurance Coverage, and Wage Offers*” investigates whether low-skilled male Albanians face discrimination in the Greek labour market and find that the probability for Albanians to receive an interview is lower than for Greeks by 21.4 percentage points and also that there is a wage discrimination factor of 11 per cent against the Albanians, while their probability of being registered with insurance is 25.7 percentage points lower than that for Greeks, **Lazaridis, G., Koumandraki, M.** “*Albanian Migration to Greece: Patterns and Processes of Inclusion and Exclusion in the Labour Market*” examines the ways in which Albanians have been able to access employment in Greece and analyses the processes through which the exclusion of Albanians in employment has occurred, by identifying those who have no contact with any networks of support and are unable to find a job and are in need of help, those who are at risk, fragile in economic terms, without access to social provisions or benefits, and finally those who after regularization have a relatively stable job, and access to social provisions and benefits.

In 2008, **Arvanitidis, P., Skouras, D.** “*Immigrants and Location Models in the Conurbation of Athens*” examine the urban distribution of immigrants in the capital of Greece by examining the influence of the nationality on the decisions for settlement and the distribution of immigrants in various districts of the city. They conclude with the internationally observed trend of immigrants to gather in the centre and the rest deprived neighbourhoods of the cities, **Bagavos, C., Tsimbos, C., Verropoulou, G.** “*Native and Migrant Fertility Patterns in Greece: A Cohort Approach*” examine fertility patterns and differentials between native women, and Albanian and Bulgarian immigrants and focus on changing fertility timing and amount of women born between 1950 and 1970 and reveals that cohort fertility is highest among Albanians and lowest

among Bulgarians, while levels for native women are somewhere in between, **Cholezas, I., Tsakloglou, P.** “*The Economic Impact of Immigration in Greece: Taking Stock of the Existing Evidence*” conclude that on average the economic effects of immigration were beneficial, although their distributional consequences were adverse and that Greek immigration policy was careless and more efforts are needed in order to integrate the immigrants in the economic and social fabric of the country, **Gevorgyan, V. P., Cavounidis, J., Ivakhnyuk, I. V.** “*Policies on Irregular Migrants: Volume II - Republic of Armenia, Greece, Russian Federation*” look up to pool and evaluate national experience and to draw up proposals on dealing with irregular migrants and improving co-operation between countries of origin and host countries. *Five countries volunteered - Armenia, Germany, Greece, Italy and the Russian Federation - and submitted some aspects of their national policies regarding the situation of irregular migrants for evaluation*, **Kambouri, H.** “*Feminine Jobs / Masculine Becomings: Gender and Identity in the Discourse of Albanian Domestic Workers in Greece*” based on a series of focus group discussions with Albanian women working in the domestic sector in Athens, she documents the emergence of a discourse of ‘becoming masculine’ while performing typically ‘feminine tasks’, **Lyberaki, A.** “*Deae ex Machina’: migrant women, care work and women’s employment in Greece*”, **Triandafyllidou, A., Marouf, M.** “*Immigration towards Greece at the Eve of the 21st Century. A Critical Assessment*” discusses critically the evolution of the migration phenomenon in Greece during the past 15 years, paying special attention to the policies and practices of managing legal and irregular migration and their outcomes, and shows that migrants find themselves in a trap due to the complexity of the stay permits issuing and renewal process, and the tight connection between their stay and their employment status proven by their welfare contributions. Also, they suggest that migration management is fused with migration control in Greece and that current Greek migration policy leads to the following unintended or at least undeclared objectives. It controls legal migration more than irregular migration and it shapes irregular migration to meet the needs of the domestic labour market rather than holding it in check.

In 2009, **Kasimis, C.** “*From Enthusiasm to Perplexity and Scepticism: International Migrants in the Rural Regions of Greece and Southern Europe*” looks at the context for employing migrant workers in agriculture, and explore the Greek case in depth, including the way native rural Greeks view migrant workers, **Kostaki, A., Kotzamanis,**

B., Stathakis, D. “*The spatial clustering of immigrant population in Greece*” examine the impact of immigration on the population size and the demographic profile of the Greek municipalities by using clustering techniques for defining homogenous groups of municipalities and highlighting spatial patterns according to the nationality composition of the immigrant population, and by examining the simultaneous impact of immigrants on total population regarding their percentage of male population, mean age, proportion of female population of reproductive age and the percentage of immigrants births in total births, **Labrianidis, L., Sykas, T.** “*Migrants, Economic Mobility and Socio-Economic Change in Rural Areas The Case of Greece*” evaluate the contribution of Immigrants Working in Agriculture (IWA) and their socio-economic mobility over time and argue that the influx of immigrants in the early 1990s constituted a driving force in the development of the Greek countryside in a period during which long-term structural problems in the rural sector had condemned it to relative immobility, **Maroukis, T.** “*Undocumented Migration. Counting the Uncountable. Country report – Greece*” (Clandestino project of EUs 6th Framework programme) reviews all relevant data sources on irregular migration for the period between 2000 and 2007 and explores the pathways into and out of undocumented status in Greece.

In 2010, **Karyotis, G., Patrikios, S.** “*Religion, securitization and anti-immigration attitudes: The case of Greece*” revisit securitization theory of the Copenhagen School by addressing an empirical overemphasis on political actors and offering a quantitative extension to typically qualitative assessments of the theory. By using Greece as a case study, they explore the dynamics of competition and the relative discursive power of two actors, political and religious elites, regarding migration. Their findings demonstrate that exposure to the securitizing religious discourse through church attendance immunizes citizens from the softening effect of the political message, **Mavrodi, G.** “*The other side of “Fortress Europe”: Policy transfers in the EU and the liberalising effects of EU membership on Greek immigrant policy*” by focusing on the case of Greece, and contrary to the prevailing claims about “Fortress Europe”, argues that EU norms on the rights of legally resident third-country nationals can have pro-immigrant liberalising effects on the policies of the member-states and concludes in that common EU legislation on long-term resident immigrants and family reunification inserted elements of integration policy into Greek legislation and acted as a catalyst for the beginning of immigrant policy in this “new” immigration country, **Triandafyllidou,**

A., Kokkali, I. “*Tolerance and Cultural Diversity Discourses in Greece*” in order to understand better the kind of diversity challenges that Greece has to deal with divides minority and migrant groups into three categories: native minorities (the Muslims of western Thrace), co-ethnic migrants (Pontiac Greeks and ethnic Greek Albanians), and ‘other’ migrants (Albanians, Romanians, Bulgarians, Ukrainians and Georgians, as the oldest and largest immigrant groups in Greece), and proposes how notions of liberal or egalitarian tolerance could provide answers to the diversity challenges that Greece is facing in the 21st century.

In 2011, **Drydakis, N.** “*Ethnic Identity and Immigrants' Wages in Greece*” as the first Greek paper which associates ethnic identity and wages investigates the impact of ethnic identity on Albanian, Bulgarian, Romanian, Georgian, and Russian wages in Greece and suggest that assimilation and integration are positively associated with immigrant wages, while separation and marginalisation are negatively associated with immigrant wages, **Kokkali, I.** “*From scapegoats to ‘good’ immigrants?*” refers to the shift together with the changes brought to the ethno-national structure of the foreign population of Greece due to the entrance of new immigrants from Asia and Africa in the mid-2000s, which had a significant impact on the perception of the Albanians by the dominant society, and from scapegoats they were until the early 2000s, at the end of the decade they become the 'good' and integrated immigrants of the Greek society, **Maroukis, T., Gemi, E.** “*Circular Migration Between Albania and Greece: A Case Study*” intends to bring up the diversity of the circular patterns of mobility of the Albanian migrants, trying to understand the prospects of this circularity for the parties involved (the migrant, the employer, the host economy and the economy of origin), and critically assess policies at both sides of the border that promote or put obstacles to different types of circularity, **Kokkali, I.** “*Absence of a ‘community’ and spatial invisibility: migrants from Albania in Greece and the case of Thessaloniki*” sheds light on the mode of organization of the Albanian immigration in Greece by exploring the example of Thessaloniki, the second largest Greek city after Athens, she maintains that Albanians’ non-communitarian social insertion is reflected in the urban space: despite their large numbers in Thessaloniki, there is no evidence of any ethnicized district.

In 2012, **Afouxenidis, A., Sarris, N., Tsakiridi, O.** “*Integration of Migrants: Perceptions, Policies and Practicies*” present some key aspects of the immigration

issue, such as the legal framework, the integration and education issues and aims at the organization of information campaign in order to promote the smooth integration of immigrants' communities in different Greek cities through the establishment of Councils for Immigrants' Integration, **Kotzamanis, B., Duquenne, M.N.** "*The contribution of immigrants to the demographic dynamism of Greece*" show that the contribution of immigrants, which is spatially differentiated, is decisive for the demographic balance at national and regional level.

In 2013, **Cavounidis, J.** "*Migration and the Economic and Social Landscape of Greece*" shows how key migrants' flows trigger the transformation of the economic and social landscape of Greece. She distinguishes these migration flows into the massive migrants inflows that commenced with the collapse of the socialist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe in the early 1990s, the return flows provoked by the severe economic crisis affecting Greece since 2008, and the outflows of Greek nationals sparked by the same recession, **Maloutas, T.** "*Ageing and immigration in the Greek capital. Policy issues and developments since the early 1990s*" deals with socio-demographic change and spatial transformation in Athens during the post war period and, in particular, since the early 1990s. He focuses on the interaction of two parallel processes - the precipitated ageing of the native Greek population and the rapid increase of the city's immigrant population - in terms of residential patterns that enable contact between the two groups, and of the poorly developed local welfare state, within which immigrants have been acting as a substitute for the underdeveloped services for the elderly. He draws attention to recent changes in immigrants' profiles and especially to the decreasing inflow - and more recently the outflow - from neighbouring Balkan countries and the parallel increase of asylum seeking migrants and refugees from war zones in the broader Middle-East, Afghanistan and the Indian peninsula.

In 2014, **Aspasios, D., Nikas, C., Koutsoupias, N.** "*The economic crisis in Greece and the implications for the Albanian immigrants*" seek to track the changes provoked by the economic crisis by focusing on the development of Albanians migration to Greece in domains such as employment, income, savings, and the mood for repatriation, **Gogonas, N., Michail, D.** "*Ethnolinguistic vitality, language use and social integration amongst Albanian immigrants in Greece*" focus on the relationship between Albanian speakers' ethnolinguistic vitality (EV) perceptions and their language maintenance,

language use and choice patterns, **Koutsogeorgopoulou, V., Matsaganis, M., Leventi, C., Schneider, J.-D.** “Fairly Sharing the Social Impact of the Crisis in Greece” focus on poverty and income inequality that have worsened since the onset of the crisis. Unemployment has risen, earnings have declined and social tensions have increased. They urge for continued reforms in targeting social support, especially housing benefits, extending unemployment insurance and introducing a means-tested minimum income, sustaining universal access to good health care, well-designed activation policies to bring the unemployed, especially the young, to work, strengthen the effectiveness of the labour inspection to ensure full enforcement of the labour code, decisive steps to contain tax evasion in order to maintain social fairness.

Migration is a crucial issue for **European Union** and its policy and political agendas. EU sets out its goals and objectives multi-annually. From **Tampere programme (1999-2004)** to **Hague programme (2004-2009)** and, most recently, the **Stockholm programme (2010-2014)**, the EU's justice-and-home-affairs frameworks outline priorities and actions for five years at a time with a main objective: to ensure the free movement of persons and to offer a high level of protection to citizens. Europe has sought to adapt to changing realities and to influence the attitude of European countries towards migrants, who are seen as enabling EU member states to meet the objectives of the Lisbon Agenda of 2000, i.e. ‘making EU the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion’. However, the European literature on the subject proved to be reluctant to taking into account migrants as active agents that help to shape political, social and economic outcomes and not as simple variables. Before moving to a **new framework on migration and asylum** the European Commission is about to complete its assessment of its approach. If this is to bring any amelioration, there must be recognition that **migration is not a criminal activity** and that policies, which treat it as such, are ineffective, inappropriate and dangerous.

As far as **Greece** is concerned, the above cited, in a chronological order, **indicative literature** had the main objective to present how the issues concerning migration and integration in Greece during the last decades have flowered and matured. There is an evolution through the years in the issues of **migrants** and their **integration** in the Greek society. This **integration** has been mainly influenced by the Greek governments’

legalization programmes and consequently their each time willingness to absorb and incorporate this new population, and after 2009 by the appearance of the effects of the global economic crisis. The literature is **now** focusing more on the **new migration flows** from Middle East and migrant population in Greece tends to be divided in ‘old’ migrants and ‘new-comers’. Many European countries, including Greece, show their tight and unwelcoming faces towards these new mass movements of people putting the European Union construction in danger and opening the bag of Aeolus for a global humanitarian crisis. Since 1995, Greece is trying to incorporate the European discourse on migration with the first effects to be apparent only after mid-2000s. Greek literature on migration has moderate its discourse on illegal immigrants and undocumented economic migrants, and has turned in late-2000s into a discourse on the beneficial effects of immigration, the ‘good’ face of legal migrants, etc. But after 2012 these achievements were partially overturned and gave space to a racist discourse influenced by a facist driven propaganda that posed migrants to the role of a scapegoat for all bad things caused to Greeks by the crisis. However, in the last years this turn has been calmed and the discourse has concentrated once again to the issue of migrants, their integration and the effects of the crisis on them. New laws and programmes emerged and efforts for an holistic management plan. There exists a new political discourse with strong grass-root support and a strong humanitarian argument focusing on new asylum-seekers and the country’s second generation. However, there is still a gap in literature that concerns various **local levels in Greece**. The two metropolitan areas, Athens and Thessaloniki, have widely been covered whereas local realities are still under-studied. These local realities need to have their own place within migrants discourse in Greece and that is something that this work has focused. **Diversity is best seen at a local, spatial level** of urban neighbourhoods, workplaces and schools, based on local circumstances and experiences. National policies set the overall scene, but integration becomes a reality at local level and this is where future literature and discourse need to concentrate.

2.2. Methodology

In order to examine the main above-mentioned hypothesis, that is to what extent the current economic crisis cancelled or not what has already been achieved in the field of migration and integration of migrants, this work will focus on the major migrant group in Greece of **people from the neighbouring Albania**.

Migrants from Albania have been chosen since their flows to Greece are numerous putting Greece ‘at the first place in the EU, being the only country where one immigrant group accounts for more than 50% of the total immigrant population’ (Triandafyllidou, A., Marouf, M., 2008). Migrants from Albania have a long-term experience as foreign residents in Greece and as state’s immigration and integration policies-receivers before and after the recent economic crisis. As so they can be used as a reference when examining the influence of the economic crisis on their decision to remain or leave the country and on the effectiveness or not of the measures for their integration.

Albanian immigrants in Greece will be examined **at the national level of the country and at the local level of the Municipality of Volos**. The local level of Volos city has been chosen since it is closer to the ‘eyes’ of the author of this work, a fact that facilitates a proximity to their views, realities and stories. Another fact that is challenging to deal with the local level is whether a locality produces closer ties or not in specific groups of people let alone a group of immigrants like Albanian immigrants who are considered to be excluded from the mainstream local society.

Albanians immigration to Greece and their integration in the Greek reality will be followed during the last 25 years, from their first migration wave to Greece in the early 1990s until today. **Their realities before and after the economic crisis** will be unfolded at national and local level through:

- (i) their migration and integration history and routes, as Greek and Albanian literature has seen it at national level and at local level in the city of Volos,
- (ii) the existing data from official sources at national and local level, as described below, and
- (iii) their stories at local level from personal interviews and a number of questionnaires.

Concerning **existing data from official sources a secondary research** has been made across different periods **in time** for the period between 2014-2016 in order for the results to be comparative:

YPES: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administrations of Migration Policy, Migration issues: **Statistical data for legal migration** by nationality (Albanian and other foreign citizenships), employment status, category of demand, sex, age, population at level of Magnesia Prefecture (updates: 28/08/2014, 31/05/2015, 13/10/2015, 04/01/2015, 03/03/2016 and 19/04/2016)

ELSTAT: Hellenic Statistical Authority, Statistics, Population and Social Conditions, Migration: **Population and buildings census**, Foreigners data for 2001 and 2011 at the level of the Municipality of Volos, of Magnesia Prefecture, and of the Region of Thessaly

ELSTAT: Hellenic Statistical Authority, Statistics, Population and Social Conditions, Migration: **Demography, Population migration movement** 1990-2013 at the level of Greece

IKA: Social Insurance Institute, Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics: **Monthly statistical employment data 2002-2015** for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises, by nationality (Greek, Albanian), sex, age, economic activity with full-time or part-time employment, insurance capacity at level of Greece and Thessaly (and Municipality of Volos only for the insurance capacity)

Concerning **personal views and perceptions three interviews took place** with the three main Albanians associations at local level in the city of Volos:

- Association of Albanian Immigrants of Magnesia Prefecture ‘**ILIRIA**’,
- Association of **Holders of University Degrees** from Albania in Magnesia Prefecture, and
- Albanians Association of Magnesia Prefecture ‘**FOR PROGRESS**’.

Also, **a number of questionnaires** have been distributed to an indicative number of 24 people from Albania living in the city of Volos. Following the objective behind the above-mentioned interviews, the questionnaire had a semi-structured form (see Appendix II) with the intention to capture qualitative characteristics from a focused group of Albanians living in the city of Volos. The selection of the group was made randomly but with the help of people from Albania living in Volos (two women working as house cleaners in order to capture the views of the first generation, and a woman from Iliria Albanians Association, being a second generation herself, in order to mostly capture the views of the second generation).

3. EUROPEAN UNION AND GREECE: MEASURES FOR MIGRATION AND THE IMPACT OF THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CRISIS

Following this brief quotation of the conceptual and literature framework of migration and integration this work will now start to unfold their existence in the **European framework** and in particular in the **Greek reality**. The main focus will be specifically on how Greece perceived and handle the issue of migration and integration from the end of the last century until now. The **ultimate objective of this work** is to show the evolution of policies and measures on this issue from their first applications in Greece and upon crossing the global financial crisis' threshold in 2009.

3.1. Migration, integration and economic crisis

In the course of 2008 the financial crisis and the subsequent economic recession spread from the United States of America to almost the entire world. Two main aspects are crucial (Beets, G., Willekens, F., 2009) as far as the issues of migration and migrants integration are concerned: the impact of the crisis in migration flows, and its impact on migrants' integration in the host society.

Existing theories highlight the negative impact of an economic recession more on economic migration, that is migration for purposes of work, rather than migration for other reasons, like education, marriage, and family reunion.

Concerning the impact of an economic crisis on migrants' integration, today's reality is filled with a conceptual chaos among words such as 'acculturation', 'assimilation', 'integration', 'inclusion', etc. The stake is not only to adopt the most accepted and political correct concept, but also to avoid the one-way process in their usage that is from majority to minority.

History has shown that it is difficult to predict the effects of economic recessions on migration. In their article, Beets and Willekens (Beets, G., Willekens, F., 2009) refer to the updated versions of 'The Age of Migration' by Stephen Castles and Mark J. Miller (Castles S., Miller, M.J., 2009) in that it would be a mistake 'to believe that migrants

will serve as a sort of safety valve for developed economies, by providing labour in times of expansion and going away in times of recession. When economic conditions get bad in rich countries they may be even worse in poorer origin countries.”

It is generally agreed that migration to better economies is likely to decrease in response to an economic recession. Migrants will return home, but not in large numbers.

Migrants who have settled with a family and may have integrated into the host society are likely to wait out the crisis rather than return home empty-handed (Beets, G., Willekens, F., 2009). Lower-skilled migrants are likely to suffer more from **employment reductions** than other groups (Papademetriou, D., Sumption, M., Somerville, W., 2009). Job losses, especially in construction and manufacturing are likely to occur. **Family migration** seems least likely to be affected as it is mainly driven by non-economic factors (Papademetriou, D., Sumption, M., Somerville, W., 2009). It depends on the ties in the host society and on the time passed since immigration.

Student migration's flows are sensitive to economic conditions, and students choose for educational institutions closer to home. Remittances are most likely to be reduced due to an economic recession. However, the World Bank expects money transfers to remain resilient relative to many other categories of resource flows to developing countries. That may have to do with migrants being more reluctant to transfer money through formal channels due to a lack of confidence in the stability of banking systems. Migrants probably do not want the crisis to have a harmful impact at home, i.e. they continue to send remittances (IOM, International Organisation for Migration, 2009).

During an economic recession it is crucial for immigration integration policies to be boosted. Job losses and ineligibility for benefits are likely to slow the progress of economic and social integration. However, immigrants may adopt several strategies to cope with the recession, such as lowering spending, looking for a new or second job, moving to a cheaper house, reduce the spending of savings, etc. (Jha, S., Sugiyarto, G., Vargas-Silva, C., 2009)

It is this work's purpose to try to bring to light the effects of the global economic crisis on the lives of Albanian immigrants at national and mostly at local level in the Regional Unit of Magnesia and in the city of Volos. The results of this effort will be presented in the 4th and 5th chapter of this work.

3.2. European Union and measures for migration and social inclusion

But before stepping into Greece, we have to mention how **Europe** dealt with these issues and how it incorporated them in its Agenda. Europe through European Union – its major and ambitious project of unified and common governance, and Greece – as a member state – have taken various measures to deal with this ‘intrusion’ of foreigners in their territories. European Union for the first time in 2009 and Greece with its first legalisation programme in 1998 and the first essential immigration law in 2001. Greece as a member of the European Union follows EU legislation on immigration’s issues and is obliged to incorporate it, as a superior law, in its own national legislative system. Until now the **European Union’s** mandate to promote integration of immigrants derives from the following (European Web Site on Integration. Last update: 01/09/2015):

The Treaties of the European Union: (a) **The Founding Treaties of the EU** (*Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community*, signed in **1951**, entered into force in 1952 and expired in 2002; *Treaties of Rome: EEC and EURATOM treaties*, signed in **1957** and entered into force in 1958; *Merger Treaty/Brussels Treaty*, signed in **1965** and entered into force in 1967; *Single European Act*, signed in **1986** and entered into force in 1987; *Treaty on European Union/Maastricht Treaty*, signed in **1992** and entered into force in 1993) did not make any reference to the integration of immigrants, (b) **The Treaty of Amsterdam** signed in **1997** and entered into force in 1999 contains two provisions relating to integration even if it does not mention it as such: i. Article 13 enables the Council to take appropriate action to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, and ii. Article 73k requests the Council to adopt measures on immigration policy regarding, among others, ‘conditions of entry and residence’, and standards on procedures for the issue by Member States of long term visas and residence permits, including those for the purpose of family reunion, (c) **The Treaty of Lisbon** signed in **2007** and entered into force in 2009 and provides for the first time a legal basis for the promotion of integration at EU level. Its Article 79.4 states ‘The European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, may establish measures to provide incentives and support for the action of Member States with a view to promoting the integration of third-country nationals residing legally in their

territories, excluding any harmonization of the laws and regulations of the Member States’

The Charter of Fundamental Rights announced in **2000** and became legally binding in **2009** with the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon applies when Member States adopt or apply a national law implementing an EU directive or when the authorities apply directly an EU regulation. The Charter contains provisions for: (a) all persons, including third-country nationals, and (b) EU citizens only, therefore including immigrants who have acquired the nationality of a EU Member State.

The European Council Multiannual Programmes: (a) The **Tampere** programme (1999-2004) in which EU leaders called for a common immigration policy which would include more dynamic policies to ensure the integration of third-country nationals residing in the EU, (b) The **Hague** programme (2004-2009) underlined the need for greater co-ordination of national integration policies and EU initiatives in this field, (c) The **Stockholm** programme (2009-2014) adopted an ambitious programme in relation to integration and “Member States’ integration policies should be supported through the further development of structures and tools for knowledge exchange and coordination with other relevant policy areas, such as employment, education and social inclusion, (d) The **Strategic Guidelines** for the area of Freedom, Security and Justice (2014-2019). The Commission's Communication for “An open and secure Europe: making it happen” from March 2014 stated that the legal framework for a common migration policy is still to be completed and that further efforts are needed in the area of integration and called for stronger measures maximizing the benefits of legally resident third-country nationals, who are disproportionately experiencing unemployment, low quality employment, and social exclusion. In response the Conclusions of the European Council of 26/27 June 2014 agreed on strategic guidelines for the next five years under the 2014-2019 Juncker Commission, including in the area of freedom, security and justice. The guidelines state that the EU should support Member States' efforts to pursue active integration policies, which foster social cohesion and economic dynamism.

The Europe 2020 Strategy, the EU's growth strategy for the upcoming decade (2010-2020), has been adopted by the European Council in March 2010. Out of its five (5) EU-wide targets: (1) *Employment*: 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed; (2) *R&D/Innovation*: 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D/innovation; (3) *Climate*

change/energy: greenhouse gas emissions 20%, 20% of energy from renewables, 20% increase in energy efficiency; (4) *Education*: reducing school drop-out rates below 10%, at least 40% of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education; (5) *Poverty/social exclusion*: at least 20.000.000 fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion, **three (3) targets** are relevant to immigrant integration: (1) *Employment*, (4) *Education*, and (5) *Poverty/social exclusion*.

Many other actions and instruments of the European Union focus on making the integration work, such as **EU initiatives to promote integration** (Common Basic Principles of 2004; Common Agenda for Integration 2005-2010; European Agenda for Integration of 2011; Common Basic Principles-Ten Years On of 2014; Ministerial Conferences on Integration; National Contact Points on Integration; Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund; Europe for Citizens Funding Programme; European Migration Forum; European Web Site on Integration ; Handbooks on Integration ; European Integration Modules ; Indicators of Immigrant Integration). Also many other **EU institutions** include the issue of integration in their agendas (Council of the European Union; European Parliament; Committee of the Regions; European Economic and Social Committee)

Finally, integration of immigrants in European societies is being influenced by **different EU policy areas** such as: **(a)** EU legislation in the field of *legal migration* coordinated by the European Commission's Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs (for example, European Agenda on Migration of 2015; Long-term Directives and Family Reunification Directives of 2003) and various instruments in this field (such as the European Migration Network established in 2003 to provide objective and comparable information on migration and asylum, etc.), **(b)** EU legislation in the field of *fundamental rights* coordinated by the European Commission's Directorate General for Justice through its main instrument, the Charter of Fundamental Rights, and other instruments in the field (such as Employment and Racial Directives of 2000, etc.), **(c)** EU action in the field of *employment, social protection and inclusion* coordinated by European Commission's Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (3 flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 strategy) and instruments (Employment and Social Innovation – EaSI programme, etc.), **(d)** EU action in the field of *entrepreneurship*, coordinated by European Commission's Directorate General for

Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and Small and Medium Enterprises, mainly through the implementation of EU's Entrepreneurship Action Plan of 2013 (in which migrants represent an important pool of potential entrepreneurs and can substantially contribute to growth and job creation in the EU) and through a number of programmes in this field (for example Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs), **(e)** EU action in the field of **education and training**, coordinated by European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture, and governed by the Strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (ET 2020), which makes several references to the educational dimension of immigrant integration, and other instruments, **(f)** EU action in the field of **culture and media**, coordinated by European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture. The European Agenda for Culture focuses on the promotion of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, and the 2015-18 Work Plan for Culture mentions the promotion and the enhancement of cultural diversity, **(g)** EU action in the field of **youth**, coordinated by European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture, governed by the current EU Youth Strategy 'An EU Strategy for Youth: Investing and Empowering, 2010-2018', **(h)** EU action in the field of **sport**, coordinated by European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture, outlined by the European Union Work Plan for Sport 2014-2017, and other instruments, **(i)** EU action in the field of **health**, coordinated by European Commission's Directorate General for Health and Food Safety, mainly through the implementation of the EU Health Strategy 'Together for Health' which supports the overall Europe 2020 strategy, **and (j)** EU action in the field of **cohesion policy and regional policy**, coordinated by European Commission's Directorate General for Regional Policy (DG Regio). Among the 11 priorities of the EU Regional Policy for 2014-20, three (3) are relevant to immigrant integration: Priority 8: Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility; Priority 9: Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination; Priority 10: Investing in education, training and lifelong learning.

3.3. Greece and measures for migration and social inclusion

In the **Greek reality** the concepts of immigration and the immigrant are quite familiar. Greeks have immigrated and are immigrating abroad and at the same time the Greek society has been a host society for many ‘others’ who ‘intruded’ and stayed. The concept of integration of ‘others’ is a major issue for Greece mainly since the end of the past century when Greece became a migrant-receiving country. Although in ancient Greece these ‘others’ were unwelcome and were considered as ‘barbarians’, modern Greece has been challenged to face directly these ‘others’ and to show them its pluralistic and so-called democratic fame. However, the process of this integration seems to be a complex and contradictory process, touching several aspects of contemporary Greek society: politics and policy, economy and the labour market, geography and space, education and culture (Hatziprokopiou, P., 2005).

The modern state of Greece, after its foundation in 1832, has always been struggling to form a unique national identity and this endeavour was based on a linkage between the ancient Greece and the modern one. And it has succeeded in doing so. The new national and homogeneous state of a Greek-speaking, orthodox population urged to include everything that fitted in the national image and ignored anything that did not. As such it could be able to stand near the Great Powers of the West without feeling inferior.

But evolution in terms of history and people’s realities led the country in the late 19th century and all 20th century to face migration waves and a human mobility that constitutes a basic gear of a modern state. Modern Greece during the 20th history faced both emigration and immigration. Emigration helped the country to deal with its inactive working force and its phantoms of the past and has led to a development that made the country ready to be able, as an equal member of an ambitiously – in its first stages – united Europe, **to receive immigrants as a host-country**.

As mentioned before, the **first** massive wave of Greek (mostly rural) out-migration (1898-1924) that led almost half a million Greeks to move mostly to the United States and Egypt due to economic crisis of 1893 that followed the fall in the price of currants in the international markets. **After** World War II and mainly between 1950 and 1974, Greece together with other states of the southern Europe contributed to the industrialised nations of Western Europe, the United States, Canada and Australia. That emigration lasted until the oil crises of 1973 and 1980 when the demand for labour fell

and led these countries to introduce restrictive immigration policies followed by a return migration to Greece. Other Greeks' emigration of the 20th century was connected with the effects of the 1946-49 civil war, when about 130,000 people were forced to seek asylum in other countries as political refugees, and the 1967-74 military junta.

After the restoration of democracy in Greece in 1974 almost half of the Greeks who migrated after the Second World War returned to Greece and made the migration balance to become positive. This was also encouraged by the entry of Greece in the European Economic Community in 1981 that opened the economic prospects of the country, the distinctive geographical position of the country at the fringes of the EU (then the EEC) and the country's economic growth during the 1980s. Together with them immigrants from other countries gradually started to come in Greece even though in the beginning very few arrived and found work in construction, agriculture and domestic services. But after **1990**, when the Eastern Block fell down in 1989, crowds of immigrants, especially from neighbouring countries such as Albania and Bulgaria, moved to Greece and transformed the country from a migrants sending into a migrants **receiving country**. And this new population made the country to start get used with its presence that it proved to be more than a temporary one. This new reality coincided with a rise in the living standards of the population in the country who began refusing seasonal jobs or works in the informal economy and sought for those that would better match their improved qualifications and would be of a better pay and status (Triandafyllidou, A., 2008). As a consequence a pool of work available for migrants has been created and led to a demand for a work force to fill these job vacancies at the lower end of the occupational scale. Immigrants filled in the demographic deficit in rural areas.

Cholezas and Tsakloglou (Cholezas, I., Tsakloglou P., 2008) mention the main regularisation programmes and the legislation of the end of the 20th century that Greek state implemented in order to manage the sudden inflow of immigrants. Until then the only law that dealt with migration issues was the **Law 1975/1991** entitled "Entry, exit, sojourn, employment, removal of aliens, procedure for the recognition of refugees and other measures" which was a replication of the older and sole Law 4310/1929 that concerned the foreign population. The **first regularisation programme in 1998** was a delayed attempt to implement the Law 1975/1991. The **second regularisation**

programme in 2001 was introduced – before the completion of the first one – by law 2910/2001 entitled “Entry and sojourn of foreigners in the Greek territory, naturalisation and other measures”, the first comprehensive migration law, and aimed primarily at attracting those who did not participated in the first one. This programme was followed by a **3-year action plan** introduced in 2001 entitled “Action Plan for the Social Integration of Immigrants (for the period 2002-2005)”, which included measures attempting to help immigrants’ integration into the Greek labour market, ensure their access to health services, promote cultural interaction and fight xenophobia and racism within the Greek society. The question of regularisations in Greece lies at the intersection of the two main troubles that plague migrants: first, that they cannot come legally to the country to work and, second, that if they manage to legalise their status it is difficult to find and keep a regular job so that they satisfy the conditions set out by the law at the time of renewing their permit (Triandafyllidou, A., 2008).

Another attempt to deal with immigration took place in **August 2005**, when a **new immigration law (3386/2005)** was approved by the Greek Parliament entitled “Entry, stay and integration of third country nationals in Greece” that incorporated the two European Directives 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification and 2003/109/EC concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents. In the next years, the Greek state presented more legislative contexts regarding the regularisation of its immigrant population. The most significant are: **Law 4251/2014** ‘Migration and Social Inclusion Code’ that included mandatory online payment, longer durations for residence permits, fast-track service for investors and elimination of short-term permanent residence permits, and **Law 4332/2015** that amended Law 4251/2014 in order to adapt the Greek legislation with the Directive 2011/98/EU on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a member state and a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a member state, and the Directive 2014/36/EU on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers. The latest and in force Law 4251/2014 (as amended by Law 4332/2015) constitutes the new Migration and Social Inclusion Code of the country. This Law was quite favourable for all the migrant population of Greece since it has tried to code the multi-segmented legislation in the field of legal migration and to make simpler the procedures of issuing a residence permit. The Law gave, among others, the right for

family reunification to members of a third-national, legally resident in the country, who do not have a residence permit. Also the Law took into account the second generation of migrants by administering a residence permit to those who are born in the country or have successfully completed six grades of a school in Greece before being 21 years old. In parallel, in the field of acquisition of the **Greek citizenship and nationality** during 21st century there has been the **Law 3284/2004** ‘for the approval of the Code of Greek citizenship’, the **Law 3731/2008** for issues of citizenship and immigration policy, the **Law 3838/2010** ‘‘Current provisions for Greek citizenship, the political participation of repatriated Greeks and lawfully resident immigrants and other provisions’’. Most recently the 1st part of **Law 4332/2015** (articles 1 to 4) is titled ‘‘Amendments of provisions of the Greek Nationality Code’’ (provides two modes of acquisition of the nationality: declaration and transitional provision).

A decisive point in the Greek reality for migrants’ issues and their equal treatment by the state has been the **Law 3304/2005** on the "Implementation of the principle of equal treatment regardless of race or national origin, religion or other beliefs, disability, age or sexual orientation". With this law two European Directives have been incorporated into Greek legislation: a) Directive 2000/43EC, and b) Directive 2000/78EC, aiming at combating the phenomena of direct and indirect discrimination. Despite all the promising first years of the implementation of this Law, its enforcement remains limited to discriminatory cases in the public sector reported to the Greek Ombudsman, as one of the three specialised bodies for the promotion of the principle of equal treatment, whereas there are few reported cases to the two other specialised bodies, the Equal Treatment Committee of the Ministry of Justice and the Corps of Labour Inspectors, as agencies for the promotion of equal treatment in the private sector.

Having applied and applying today this context of measures in order to manage this number of immigrant population, Greece took additionally measures to support the economic and social integration of this population in the Greek reality. Most of all within the 3rd Community Support Framework (CSF) 2000-06, the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) 2007-13 or 4th CSF and the very new NSRF 2014-20 there have been and are measures for the vulnerable social groups, including the immigrant population.

However, from the new immigration Law 3386/2005 until the latest Law 4251/2014 ‘Migration and Social Inclusion Code’ few things have changed. In 2005 the new immigration law referred to need for a strategy for the social inclusion of migrants. However, it has not succeeded in creating a stable and permanent mechanism of legalisation for migrants. It was undermined by administrative obstacles that led to long-term delays in the procedure of acquisition of a residence permit and in safeguarding the necessary insurance payments for the renewal of these residence permits (Anagnostou, N., Gemi, E., 2015). The new migration code of 2014 brought back the issue of inclusion. The aim of the new law was to integrate the legally resident third-country nationals and the members of their families and also the children of the migrants. Another objective of this law was to promote to the native society the recognition and acceptance of the legal migrants and their equal participation in the economic, social and cultural life of the country.

After almost 15 years of implementation of measures and laws, the Greek state has not fully achieved a remarkable end result but instead it still puts the issue of immigrants’ management and integration in today’s Agenda. The **measures** of all these years did not have considerable multiplying effects and every septennial group of interventions was not based on the positive results of the previous one leading to recurrences and repetitions. Of course, most of this inefficiency is mainly due to the ‘entrance’ of the country after 2009 in the cycle of the global economic crisis and its effects that have made many achievements to be drawn back. Under current conditions it becomes increasingly harder to face immigration issues. The rather smooth integration of immigrants started to change following the deterioration of the economic climate, but also following the change in the profile of new immigrants who no longer originated from the neighbouring Balkan countries but from war zones of the broader Middle-East, and were disproportionately male with very low educational skills. Immigrant groups – and especially those situated at the lower social positions – are in danger of being entrapped in conditions with no mobility prospects and in permanent threat of effective marginalization (Maloutas, T., 2014).

The management of immigration inflows by the Greek state has followed the form of ‘exercises’ rather than responsible management tactics with desirable sustainable results. The response of the state to the numbers of migrants who entered the country in

order to stay was late – and it is still late – and has always the mode of a ‘response to a crisis’ as if this migrant population has the intention to leave the country within a ‘logical’ time period. The first comprehensive immigration laws for migrants’ integration arrive as late as 2001, but with a partial implementation and a lack of continuity (Kokkali, I., 2011). The following measures for their integration are always ambiguous and sometimes contradictory: they ‘include’ and they ‘exclude’ at the same time depending on the leading political party and on the political scene of a time. There is very little action, uncoordinated and poorly organised taken locally in the domain of social integration of immigrants in Greece. Action is taken here and there, mainly depending on each mayor’s good will and sensitivity (Kokkali, I., 2011). A good example of this is the case of the Migrants Committee in many municipalities all over Greece that are active or not depending on the mayor’s plans and goals. Measures for migrants’ inclusion have mostly been based on European funds in an occasional matter and upon specific initiatives with too ambitious intentions but with no real influence and continuity.

4. GREECE AS A DESTINATION COUNTRY FOR MIGRANTS OF ALBANIAN CITIZENSHIP BEFORE AND DURING THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CRISIS

4.1. Albanian people migratory routes

Albania (Shqipëria, 'Land of the Eagles') had for centuries been largely unknown and inaccessible, and from 1945 to 1985 its isolation was compounded by a rigid dictatorship. Albanians were the last people in Balkans to gain independence from the Ottoman conquest in 1912. From that date until World War II the new country was dominated by Ahmed Zog, first as its initial president (1925-28) and then as King Zog (1928-39). The communist era of the country (1944-91) was governed by Enver Hoxha (1944-85) and Ramiz Alia (1985-92). The new democratic era of the state, after 1992, has been dominated by the 2nd democratic president, Sali Berisha (1992-97) (who was preceded by Ramiz Alia for a period of 6 days), the 3rd president socialist Rexhep Meidani (1997-2002), the 4th president Alfred Moisiu (2002-07) proposed by democrats and socialists, the 5th president democratic Bamir Topi (2007-12), and the 6th – declared independent – and today's president Mujar Nishani (2012-today).

The collapse of the Eastern Block in the late 1980s reformed the geopolitical area of southeastern Europe and influenced dramatically the economic behaviour of states (Siokorelis, V., 2011). During this period, Greece has been the main destination country for Albanian population (Albanians constitute almost the 60% of total immigration to Greece).

From the last century Albanian migration abroad presented three key-phases (Barjaba, K., 2004):

Before 1944 (pre-communist phase), with United States, Latin American states and Australia as the main destination countries, mainly due to economic push factors. Some of the refugees of that period fled from the Balkan Wars and the two World Wars, while others sought to improve their life by emigrating for work in the expanding industrial cities of America and the agricultural industries of Australia. Most labour migrants originated from south and southeast Albania cities and villages. This migration stripped entire villages and regions of their labour-force since most emigrants were men of working age (Vullnetari, J., 2012). However, emigration became also a motor for

economic and social progress by bringing in money through remittances as well as skills and knowledge and more ‘open minds’. Most of the country’s modernisation during this period is attributed to return migrants particularly from US. In parallel there was a very slow internal displacement of population from villages to the old urban centres (Shkoder, Berat, Gjirokaster, Korce, etc.)³, which did not change the rural-profile of the country

Between 1944-1990 (communist phase), a sort of political migration took place due to the communist regime of the country and the political and legal barriers to migration that was labelled as a crime. The country that emerged from World War II was economically devastated. Albania got into the road to socialism framed with a political ideology of self-reliance, isolation, and ethno-nationalism (Vullnetari, J., 2012). Concerning the internal relocations this period can be divided in two distinct phases: a. 1945-65, and b. 1965-90. The first period was characterised by large-scale internal movement from rural to urban areas or other rural areas adjoining the major cities, while the second one by stricter regulations that aimed at retaining rural populations in their place.

After 1990 (democratic phase) three main streams of migration abroad occurred, as analysed below. Migration was effectively legalised as a human right soon after the collapse of the totalitarian regime. Article 22 of the Law on Amendments to the Constitutional Provisions in 1993 enshrined the right of every Albanian citizen to choose their place of residence and move freely within the state’s territory, and emigrate abroad. However, by that date massive spontaneous emigration and internal migration had already started (Vullnetari, J., 2012).

- between 1990-93 an uncontrolled stream left the country after 45 years of poverty. The first sign of this exodus was the ‘embassy occupation’ in July 1990 with people climbing the walls of Western embassies in Tirana in order to request protection. Two main people exits prevailed, the port of Durrës for Italy, and the south border mountains to reach Greece
- the 1996-97 stream that followed the rapid economic recovery during 1993-06, mainly due to migrants’ remittances from abroad, and the consequent collapse in

³ By 1945, Tirana had emerged as the most important city with almost 60,000 inhabitants (Vullnetari, J., 2012)

early 1997 of various pyramid investment schemes⁴ which drained the savings of hundred of thousands of people and the national unrest that followed, unemployment and poverty, and the migration of within a few months mainly to Italy and Greece

- the 1999 stream of mixed Albanians and Kosovar Albanians after the Kosovo crisis of 1999-2000. The main destinations continued to be Greece and Italy, although there was much onward migration during all these years to other EU countries (France, Germany, Belgium), migration that started with the ‘embassy refugees’ of 1990

The following are estimates of Albanians living abroad for 1999, 2005 and 2010 (Vullnetari, J., 2012)

Table 1: Estimates of Albanians living abroad: 1999, 2005, and 2010

Country	1999	%	2005	%	2010	%
Greece	500,000	67.3	600,000	54.9	750,000	44.0
Italy	200,000	27.0	250,000	22.9	450,000	26.4
US	12,000	1.6	150,000	13.7	400,000	23.5
UK	5,000	0.7	50,000	4.6	50,000	2.9
Germany	12,000	1.6	15,000	1.4	15,000	0.9
Canada	5,000	0.7	11,500	1.0	15,500	0.9
Belgium	2,500	0.3	5,000	0.5	5,000	0.3
Turkey	1,000	0.1	5,000	0.5	5,000	0.3
France	2,000	0.3	2,000	0.2	10,000	0.6
Austria	2,000	0.3	2,000	0.2	2,500	0.2
Switzerland	1,000	0.1	1,500	<0.1	1,500	<0.1
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	1,000	<0.1	1,000	<0.1
TOTAL	742,500	100	1,093,000	100	1,705,500	100

Sources: 1999: Barjaba (2000); 2005: Government of Albania (2005: 36); 2010: NID (2010:7-8), in Vullnetari, J. (2012). ‘Albania on the Move. Links between Internal and International Migration’. IMISCOE Research Network. Amsterdam University Press

⁴ **Pyramid schemes** work on the principle that money paid in by later investors is used to pay artificially high returns to earlier investors: ‘...**early investors** are drawn in by advertising promising high interest rates and capital. **News of high returns** spread and more people invest. Their payments are used to pay interest. More often, the early investors will reinvest their principal or interest in the hope of still higher gains. **More investors** come into the scheme. Eventually, the interest and principal due to old investors exceeds the money the scheme is able to attract causing the confidence to evaporate....’ (Jarvis, C., 1999)

Albania is a country on the move, both internally and internationally (Carletto, C., Davis, B., Stampini, M., Zezza, A., 2006). Migration is perhaps the single most important political, social, and economic phenomenon in post-communist Albania, and has been a dominating fact of everyday life after 1990 (Carletto, C., Davis, B., Stampini, M., Zezza, A., 2004). Albanians comprised the third most numerous non-EU foreign citizens usually resident in the above-mentioned countries after the Turks and Moroccans.

4.2. Migrants of Albanian citizenship in Greece, Region of Thessaly, Magnesia prefecture (Regional Unit of Magnesia) and city of Volos: two and a half decades of residence

Concerning Albanian migration to Greece, this has been strongly motivated by economic necessity. Initially it had the form of an irregular movement without any form of circularity since there was difficulty in crossing borders. Greece, rather than Italy, was seen as a more affordable destination as crossing the mountainous borders could be done on foot, in small groups, on one's own, or with the assistance of a local smuggler (Triandafyllidou, A., 2013). Circular movement between Greece and Albania was easier to occur and sometimes happened in a forced manner, as was the case of 'skoupa' operations by the Greek Policy in the mid-1990s. However, in the next years, legal migration prevailed, mainly due to the introduction of the first comprehensive immigration law in Greece in 2001. Greece has been gradually transformed from a traditional migrant-sending country to a migrant-receiving country.

Data on Albanian migrants in Greece were limited until the late 1990s due to the irregular and back and forth form of this migration. Following this period, data commenced to be regular in an annual basis. This work was mainly based on a secondary research in existing data from the following sources (by order of appearance):

- National Statistical Service of Greece
- IKA foundation
- Ministry of Interior

In the following pages there is **an attempt to display the presence of Albanian** immigrants at national level and at local level, in Regional unit of Magnesia and in the city of Volos. The aim is to show the impact of the current economic crisis on the figures of their presence in the country, an analysis that has been done within many current works and studies for the level of Greece but is underdeveloped for some local realities and especially for the Regional unit of Magnesia and the city of Volos that interests this work. The presented data aim to be an almost **10-year retrospective** from **2001 until 2011** and on.

4.2.1. Foreigners and migrants of Albanian citizenship in Greece 1981-2011

Migratory routes from modern Greece can be separated in three phases of mass emigration from Greece during the late 19th and the 20th century:

- (a) 1890s-early 20th century: driven by the financial crisis resulting from the rapid fall in the price of currants, Greece's major export product at the time (Kassimis, C., Kassimi, C., 2004). During that period it is estimated that around 500,000 Greeks migrated to the United States (Triandafyllidou, A., Marouf, M., 2008)
- (b) a period between 1946 and 1949: when 130,000 people migrated as a result of the Greek civil war (1946-49) to Socialist countries in Central Eastern Europe
- (c) 1955-1973: a massive emigration associated with the consequences of the civil war (1946-49) and the period of military dictatorship (1967-74). The number of people who migrated from Greece exceeds 1,000,000: between 1955-1973 603,300 Greeks migrated to Germany, 170,700 to Australia, 124,000 to the United States and 80,200 to Canada (Kassimis, C., Kassimi, C., 2004).

After 1973 and following the oil crisis and the closing of all migration routes to Europe, emigration rates fell dramatically and were soon exceeded by incoming return migration (Triandafyllidou and Marouf, 2004). In the period between 1971 and 1986, 625,000 emigrants returned to and settled permanently in Greece. The main wave of political refugees repatriation started after 1974.

Immigration to Greece started to grow in the early 1980s after a small number of Africans, Asians, and Poles settled in Greece (Kassimis, C., Kassimi, C., 2004). Soon after, during the first half of the 1990s, migration flows became massive. **Greece's transition to a country of immigration** is closely linked to the overall geographical changes in Europe and in the Balkan region. The geographic position of the country, its economic growth during the 1980s as a result also of its accession to European Economic Communities in 1981, and the rise in living standards of natives who started refusing seasonal jobs or work in the informal economy, created a pool of work available for migrants (Kassimis, C., Kassimi, C., 2004)

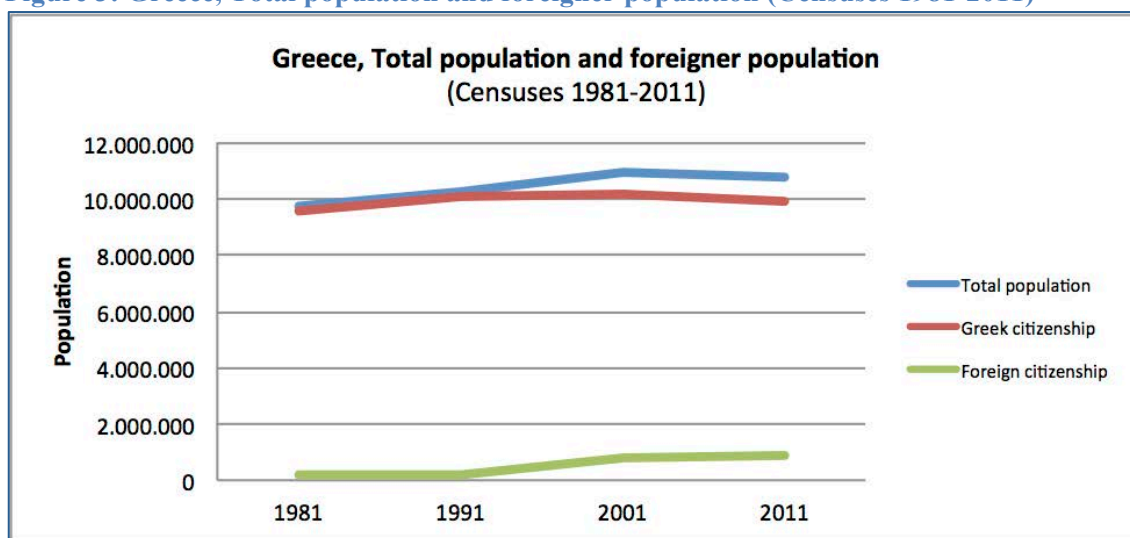
According to the census of **1981**, registered foreigners amount to 180,000 individuals constituting less than 2% of the total population (**Table 2-Figure 3, Table 3-Figure 4**). A decade later in **1991** the number of registered foreigners remain almost the same, i.e. 167,000. The major changes that depict the crucial change of Greece into a migrants-receiving country can be seen in the last 2 censuses of 2001 and 2011: in **2001** the number of registered foreigners has almost been multiplied by four and more and has reached 760,000 individuals, which constitutes a 7% of the total population. In **2011** their number has increased to almost 900,000 (8,4% of the total population), 150,000 individuals more compared to 2001 (Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A., 2016)

Table 2: Greece, Total population and foreigner population (Censuses 1981-2011)

	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total population	9.739.600	10.259.900	10.934.100	10.816.300
Greek citizenship	9.559.000	10.092.600	10.171.900	9.904.300
Foreign citizenship	180.600	167.300	762.200	912.000

Source: Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A. (2016) ‘Migration flows into Greece over the last decade: intensity and basic characteristics of irregularly incomers and asylum seekers’ (DemoNews, 2016/N.26), own elaboration

Figure 3: Greece, Total population and foreigner population (Censuses 1981-2011)



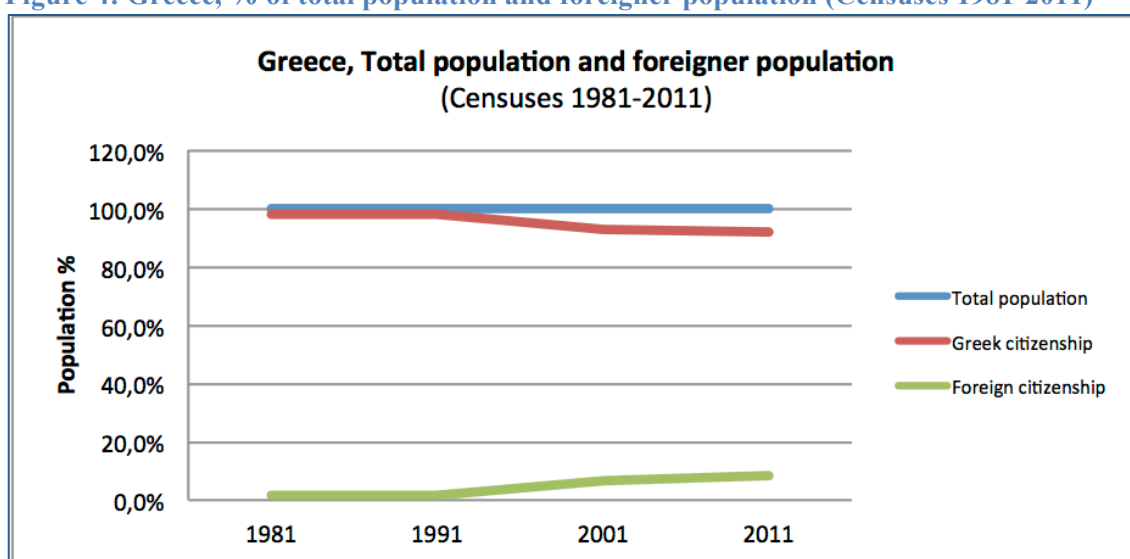
Source: Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A. (2016) ‘Migration flows into Greece over the last decade: intensity and basic characteristics of irregularly incomers and asylum seekers’ (DemoNews, 2016/N.26), own elaboration

Table 3: Greece, % of total population and foreigner population (Censuses 1981-2011)

	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total population	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Greek citizenship	98,1%	98,4%	93,0%	91,6%
Foreign citizenship	1,9%	1,6%	7,0%	8,4%

Source: Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A. (2016) ‘Migration flows into Greece over the last decade: intensity and basic characteristics of irregularly incomers and asylum seekers’ (DemoNews, 2016/N.26), own elaboration

Figure 4: Greece, % of total population and foreigner population (Censuses 1981-2011)



Source: Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A. (2016) ‘Migration flows into Greece over the last decade: intensity and basic characteristics of irregularly incomers and asylum seekers’ (DemoNews, 2016/N.26), own elaboration

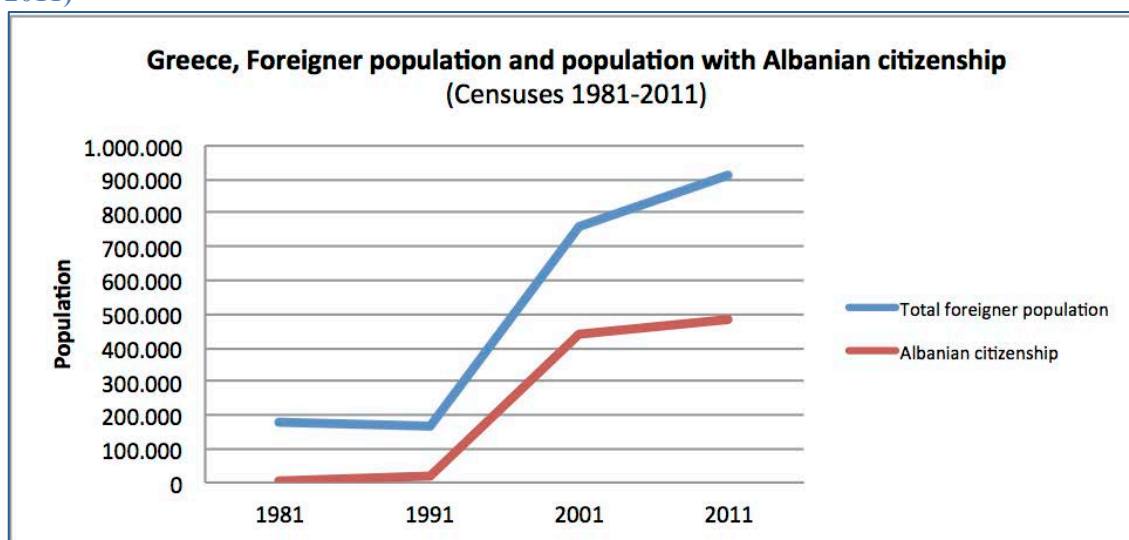
As far as the foreign citizens with **Albanian citizenship compared to the total foreign population** are concerned, their presence in Greece from 1981 onwards is as follows (**Table 4-Figure 5**): their number in the census of **1981** was rather small reaching only a 2% and in **1991** it has been multiplied by five times (12%). The major change can be seen in the census of **2001** where their number is almost 30 times larger than their number in 1981, reaching now the 57% of the total foreign population. In the last census of **2011 there is a slight decrease of their number (5%), i.e. 52% of the total foreign population.** (Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A., 2016)

Table 4: Greece, Foreigner and with Albanian citizenship population (Censuses 1981-2011)

	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total foreigner population	180.600	167.300	762.200	912.000
Albanian citizenship	3.600	20.600	438.000	480.900
% of Albanians in the total foreigner population	2,0%	12,3%	57,4%	52,7%

Source: Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A. (2016) ‘Migration flows into Greece over the last decade: intensity and basic characteristics of irregularly incomers and asylum seekers’ (DemoNews, 2016/N.26), own elaboration

Figure 5: Greece, Foreigner and with Albanian citizenship population (Censuses 1981-2011)



Source: Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A. (2016) ‘Migration flows into Greece over the last decade: intensity and basic characteristics of irregularly incomers and asylum seekers’ (DemoNews, 2016/N.26), own elaboration

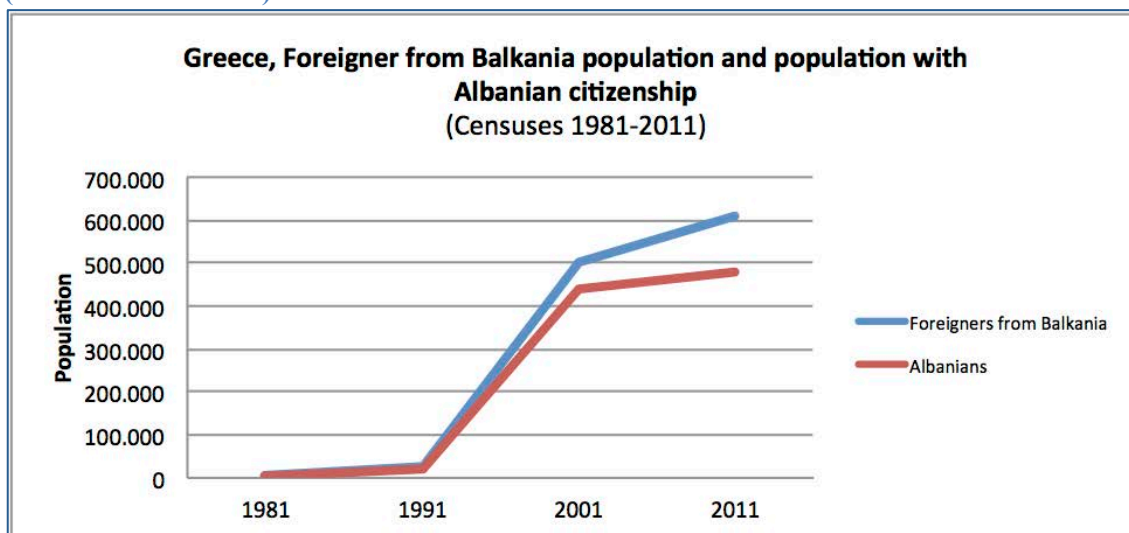
Comparing the foreign citizens with **Albanian citizenship to the total foreign population from Balkan**, their presence in Greece from 1981 onwards is as follows (**Table 5-Figure 6**): their number in the census of **1981** was a majority reaching a 62% and in **1991** it reached almost 80% (an increase of 18%). In the census of **2001** their number was the 88% of the rest foreigners from Balkan, a number that has decreased by almost 10% in the last census of **2011 in 79%** (Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A., 2016)

Table 5: Greece, Foreigner and with Albanian citizenship population (Censuses 1981-2011)

	1981	1991	2001	2011
Foreigners from Balkan	5.800	26.200	500.200	609.000
Albanians	3.600	20.600	438.000	480.900
% of Albanians in the total population of foreigners from Balkan	62,0%	78,6%	87,5%	78,9%

Source: Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A. (2016) ‘Migration flows into Greece over the last decade: intensity and basic characteristics of irregularly incomers and asylum seekers’ (DemoNews, 2016/N.26), own elaboration

Figure 6: Greece, Foreigner from Balkan and with Albanian citizenship population (Censuses 1981-2011)



Source: Kotzamanis, B., Karkouli, A. (2016) ‘Migration flows into Greece over the last decade: intensity and basic characteristics of irregularly incomers and asylum seekers’ (DemoNews, 2016/N.26), own elaboration

A sub-period of the above mentioned period 1981-2011 could be seen in the data provided by the **Greek Statistical Authority for the period 1990-2007** (Table 6- Figure 7). These numbers partially coincide with the previously mentioned figures for 1981-2011 mostly on the period after 1991.

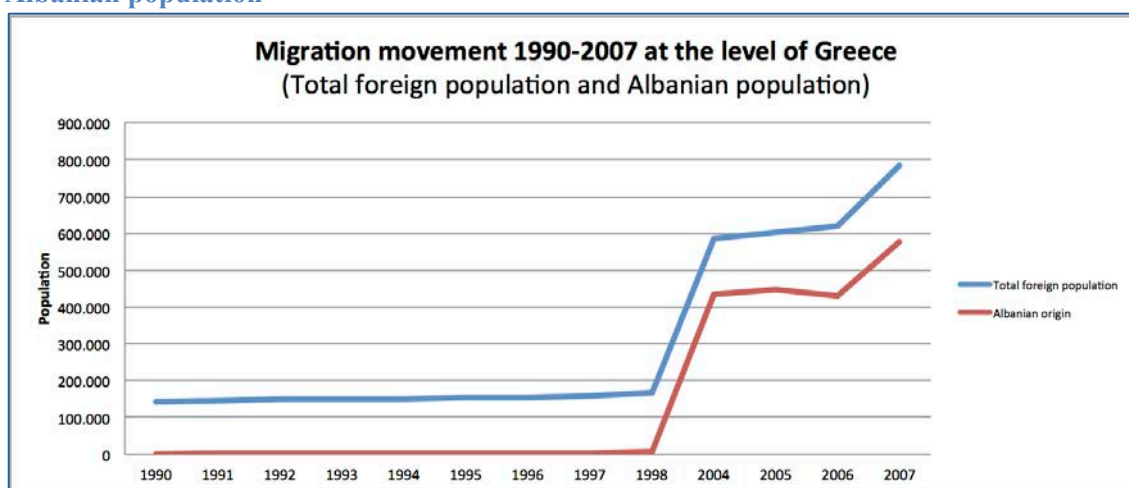
Table 6: Migration movement 1990-2007 at the level of Greece: Total foreign and Albanian population

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total foreign population	142.367	146.162	149.482	148.770	150.593	153.753	155.453
Albanian origin	440	1.169	3.215	3.731	4.188	4.565	4.833
% of Albanian in the total foreigner population	0,3%	0,8%	2,1%	2,5%	2,7%	2,9%	3,1%

	1997	1998	2004 ⁵	2005	2006	2007
Total foreign population	157.931	165.528	586.044	604.215	621.023	785.514
Albanian origin	4.550	6.128	434.810	448.152	429.261	577.504
% of Albanian in the total foreigner population	2,8%	3,7%	74,1%	74,1%	69,1%	73,5%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions, Migration-Demography, Population migration movement 1990-2007 at the level of Greece. Own elaboration

Figure 7: Migration movement 1990-2007 at the level of Greece: Total foreign and Albanian population



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions, Migration-Demography, Population migration movement 1990-2007 at the level of Greece. Own elaboration

⁵ Data for the years 1999-2003 were not available

4.2.2. Insured individuals, Greeks and migrants of Albanian citizenship, in construction works and in common enterprises in Greece and in the Region of Thessaly (2002-2015)

A more detailed look into the labour market situation of foreigners with an Albanian citizenship who are dependent employees, compared to all citizenships and to those with a Greek citizenship, can be given from the available data from the major national welfare fund insuring dependent employees, IKA-Social Insurance Institute, for all Greece and for the region of Thessaly.

From the data for insured individuals in common enterprises and in construction works **for Greece** for the period 2002-2015 the following can be seen. The difference between the numbers of all insured individuals in these 2 sectors should be noted, with common enterprises to surpass by almost 7 times construction works:

For **common enterprises all over Greece** (see the following **Table 7-Figure 8**), the proportion of Albanian insured individuals compared to the one of Greeks **remain almost the same** during the examined years, whereas the absolute numbers of each of them have been proportionally decreased **from 2002 until 2015**, i.e. **for Greeks there was a decrease of 17%** (from 1,821,663 to 1,511,950) **and for Albanians a decrease of 21%** (from 94,795 to 74,879)

For **construction works all over Greece** (see the following **Table 8-Figure 9**), the proportion of Albanian insured individuals compared to the one of Greeks **remain also almost the same** during the examined years, whereas the absolute numbers of each of them have been proportionally decreased **from 2002 until 2015**, i.e. **for Greeks there was a decrease of 90%** (from 199,548 to 19,319) **and for Albanians a decrease of 85%** (from 82,499 to 11,870)

Table 7: Common enterprises. Insured individuals 2002-2015 in Greece (all citizenships, Greeks and Albanians)

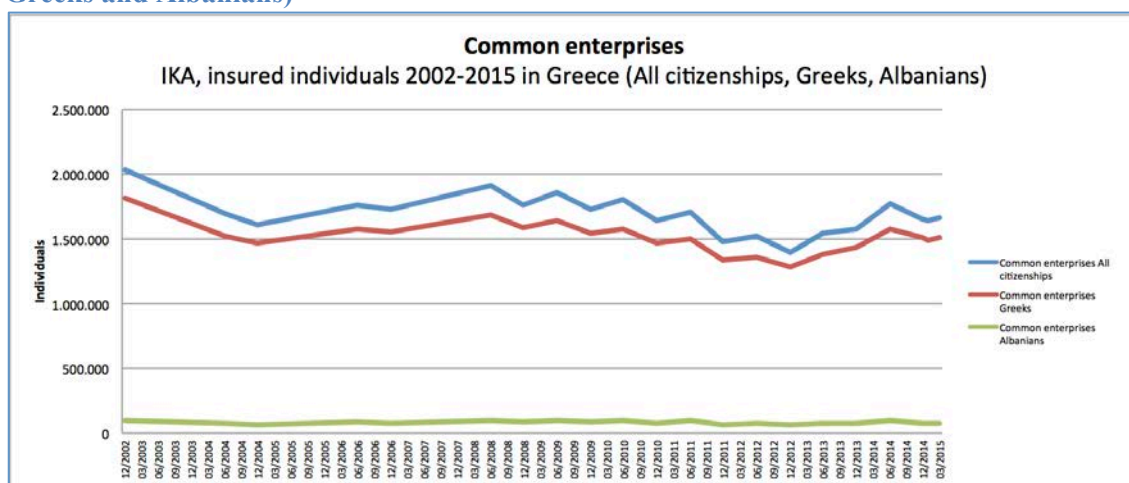
	12/2002	06/2004	12/2004	06/2006	12/2006	06/2008	12/2008
All citizenships	22	1.692.449	1.612.498	1.761.627	1.724.367	1.911.849	1.766.423
Greeks	1.821.633	1.523.787	1.467.921	1.576.105	1.557.071	1.688.139	1.584.922
Albanians	94.795	76.870	65.307	82.597	73.664	102.089	84.632
% of Albanians in Greeks	5,2%	5,0%	4,4%	5,2%	4,7%	6,0%	5,3%

	06/2009	12/2009	06/2010	12/2010	06/2011	12/2011	06/2012
All citizenships	1.858.799	1.733.780	1.802.602	1.645.875	1.703.627	1.482.211	1.524.460
Greeks	1.640.939	1.548.931	1.577.279	1.471.908	1.497.128	1.334.223	1.359.916
Albanians	98.436	83.212	99.364	78.599	92.408	68.867	79.465
% of Albanians in Greeks	6,0%	5,3%	6,3%	5,3%	6,1%	5,1%	5,8%

	12/2012	06/2013	12/2013	06/2014	12/2014	01/2015	03/2015
All citizenships	1.396.760	1.546.527	1.582.185	1.771.510	1.658.193	1.636.999	1.661.228
Greeks	1.278.210	1.383.289	1.438.598	1.572.334	1.508.876	1.492.311	1.511.950
Albanians	59.840	80.235	72.474	96.485	75.066	72.495	74.879
% of Albanians in Greeks	4,6%	5,8%	5,0%	6,1%	4,9%	4,8%	4,9%

Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2002-2015 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

Figure 8: Common enterprises. Insured individuals 2002-2015 in Greece (all citizenships, Greeks and Albanians)



Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2002-2015 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. . . Own elaboration

Table 8: Construction works. Insured individuals 2002-2015 in Greece (all citizenships, Greeks and Albanians)

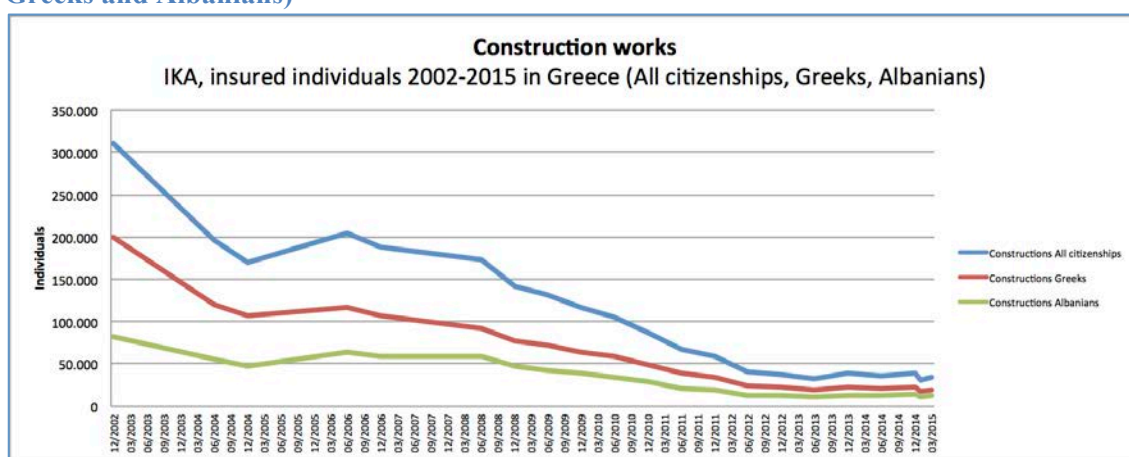
	12/2002	06/2004	12/2004	06/2006	12/2006	06/2008	12/2008
All citizenships	309.848	195.703	170.666	203.883	188.841	172.448	141.879
Greeks	199.548	120.803	107.413	116.143	107.509	92.783	77.912
Albanians	82.499	55.786	46.618	63.974	58.984	58.298	46.907
% of Albanians in Greeks	41,3%	46,1%	43,4%	55,0%	54,8%	62,8%	60,2%

	06/2009	12/2009	06/2010	12/2010	06/2011	12/2011	06/2012
All citizenships	131.927	116.893	105.959	86.309	67.174	59.212	40.821
Greeks	72.624	64.272	58.558	48.769	38.467	34.368	23.937
Albanians	43.158	38.690	34.893	28.368	21.569	19.590	13.050
% of Albanians in Greeks	59,4%	60,2%	59,5%	58,1%	56,0%	57,0%	54,5%

	12/2012	06/2013	12/2013	06/2014	12/2014	01/2015	03/2015
All citizenships	38.090	32.695	39.074	36.215	39.665	30.041	33.658
Greeks	22.920	19.328	22.985	21.048	23.326	17.564	19.319
Albanians	12.390	10.822	13.419	12.530	13.752	10.314	11.870
% of Albanians in Greeks	54,0%	55,9%	58,3%	59,5%	58,9%	58,7%	61,4%

Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2002-2015 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

Figure 9: Construction works. Insured individuals 2002-2015 in Greece (all citizenships, Greeks and Albanians)



Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2002-2015 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

From the data for insured individuals in common enterprises and in construction works **for the Region of Thessaly** for the period 2004-2014 the following can be seen. The difference between the numbers of all insured individuals in these 2 sectors should be noted, with common enterprises to surpass by almost 5 times construction works:

For **common enterprises** in the **Region of Thessaly** (see the following **Table 9-Figure 10**), the proportion of Albanian insured individuals compared to the one of Greeks **remain almost the same** during the examined years, whereas the absolute numbers of each of them have been proportionally **increased from 2004 until 2014**, i.e. **for Greeks and for Albanians there was an increase of 31%** (from 55,183 to 72,599 and from 2,410 to 3,172, respectively)

For **construction works** in the **Region of Thessaly** (see the following **Table 10-Figure 11**), the proportion of Albanian insured individuals compared to the one of Greeks **remain also almost the same** during the examined years, whereas the absolute numbers of each of them have been proportionally decreased **from 2004 until 2014**, i.e. **for Greeks there was a decrease of 83%** (from 7,698 to 1,275) **and for Albanians a decrease of 73%** (from 2,528 to 676)

Table 9: Common enterprises. Insured individuals 2004-2014 in Region of Thessaly (all citizenships, Greeks and Albanians)

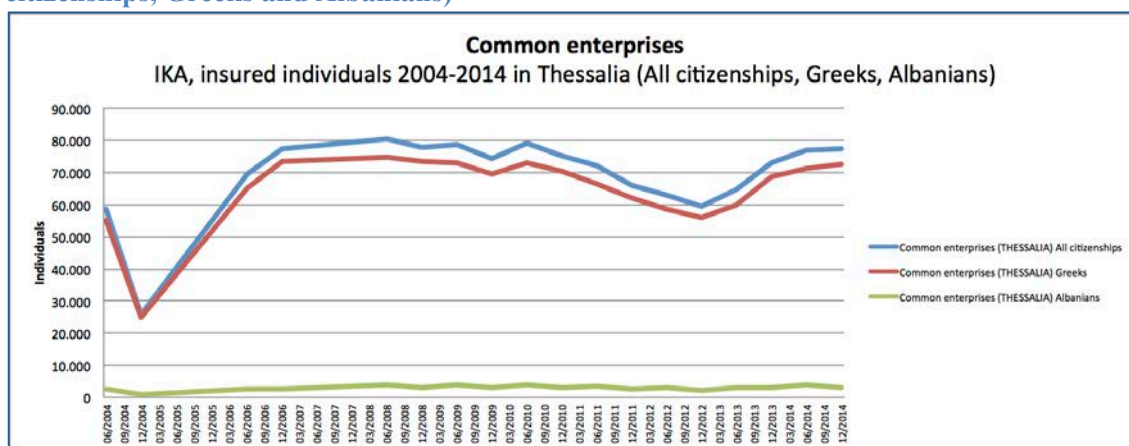
	06/2004	12/2004	06/2006	12/2006	06/2008	12/2008
All citizenships	58.490	25.834	69.320	77.429	80.396	77.925
Greeks	55.183	24.719	65.204	73.278	74.989	73.346
Albanians	2.410	867	2.690	2.780	3.737	3.150
% of Albanians in Greeks	4,3%	3,5%	4,1%	3,7%	4,9%	4,2%

	06/2009	12/2009	06/2010	12/2010	06/2011	12/2011
All citizenships	78.622	74.476	79.167	75.354	72.086	66.228
Greeks	72.924	69.631	72.946	70.550	66.591	62.166
Albanians	3.769	3.183	4.007	3.167	3.597	2.717
% of Albanians in Greeks	5,1%	4,5%	5,4%	4,4%	5,4%	4,3%

	06/2012	12/2012	06/2013	12/2013	06/2014	12/2014
All citizenships	63.173	59.584	64.685	72.934	76.935	77.269
Greeks	58.646	56.170	60.110	68.532	71.220	72.599
Albanians	3.138	2.396	3.133	2.990	3.914	3.172
% of Albanians in Greeks	5,3%	4,2%	5,2%	4,3%	5,5%	4,3%

Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

Figure 10: Common enterprises. Insured individuals 2004-2014 in Region of Thessaly (all citizenships, Greeks and Albanians)



Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

Table 10: Construction works. Insured individuals 2004-2014 in Region of Thessaly (all citizenships, Greeks and Albanians)

	06/2004	12/2004	06/2006	12/2006	06/2008	12/2008
All citizenships	10.383	9.966	11.231	10.960	10.021	8.689
Greeks	7.698	7.406	7.711	7.594	6.580	5.802
Albanians	2.528	2.399	3.278	3.157	3.180	2.718
% of Albanians in Greeks	32,8%	32,3%	42,5%	41,5%	48,3%	46,8%

	06/2009	12/2009	06/2010	12/2010	06/2011	12/2011
All citizenships	8.070	7.286	6.571	5.746	4.201	3.879
Greeks	5.335	4.870	4.196	3.668	2.848	2.535
Albanians	2.516	2.267	2.205	1.947	1.282	1.285
% of Albanians in Greeks	47,1%	46,5%	52,5%	53,0%	45,0%	50,6%

	06/2012	12/2012	06/2013	12/2013	06/2014	12/2014
All citizenships	2.514	2.390	1.907	2.115	1.963	1.980
Greeks	1.641	1.588	1.221	1.324	1.273	1.275
Albanians	827	767	662	762	670	676
% of Albanians in Greeks	50,4%	48,3%	54,2%	57,5%	52,6%	53,0%

Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

Figure 11: Construction works. Insured individuals 2004-2014 in Region of Thessaly (all citizenships, Greeks and Albanians)



Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

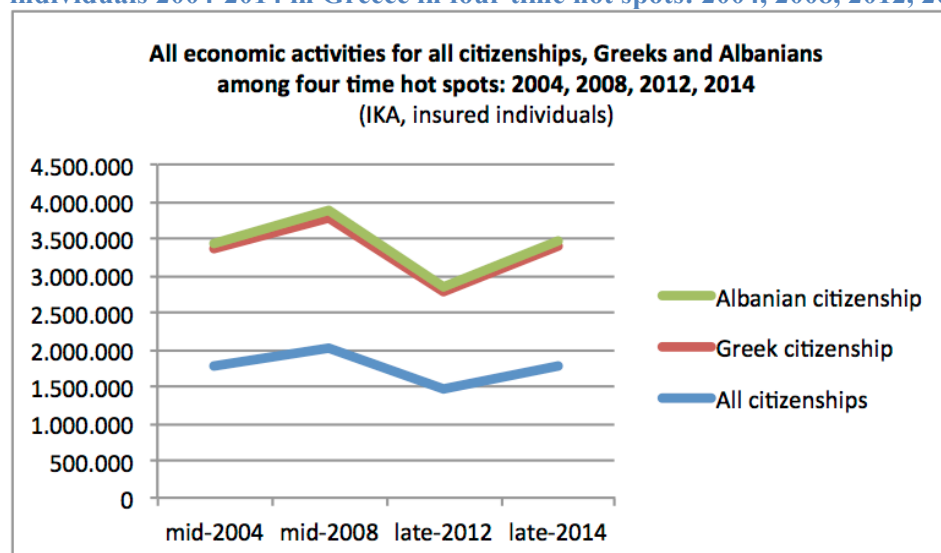
Continuing with the data provided by IKA for the insured individuals in common enterprises and in construction works for the level of Greece and for the period 2004-2014 it is interesting to observe the ‘behaviour’ of all economic activities across four (4) different periods in time (Table 11-Figure 12 and Table 12): before the economic crisis (2004), in the beginning of the economic crisis (2008), and during the economic crisis (2012 and 2014)

Table 11: Distribution by economic activity and citizenship. Changes of insured individuals 2004-2014 in Greece in four time hot spots: 2004, 2008, 2012, 2014

GREECE	All citizenships	Greek citizenship	Albanian citizenship
mid-2004	1.765.786	1.592.638	78.946
mid-2008 (difference from mid-2004)	2.004.696 13,5%	1.774.533 11,4%	105.051 33,1%
late-2012 (difference from mid-2008)	1.452.108 -27,6%	1.330.306 -25,0%	61.609 -41,4%
late-2014 (difference from late-2012)	1.768.969 21,8%	1.611.705 21,2%	79.311 28,7%

Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

Figure 12: Distribution by economic activity and citizenship. Changes of insured individuals 2004-2014 in Greece in four time hot spots: 2004, 2008, 2012, 2014



Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

It should be noted that during the previous mentioned time spots (mid-2004, mid-2008, late-2012 and late-2014) **the proportion of Greeks and Albanians against all citizenships** could be observed, as shown in the table below (Table 12).

Table 12: Distribution by economic activity and citizenship. Proportion of insured individuals 2004-2014 in Greece in four time hot spots: 2004, 2008, 2012, 2014

	All citizenships		Greek citizenship		Albanian citizenship	
mid-2004	1.765.786	100,0%	1.592.638	90,2%	78.946	4,5%
mid-2008	2.004.696	100,0%	1.774.533	88,5%	105.051	5,2%
late-2012	1.452.108	100,0%	1.330.306	91,6%	61.609	4,2%
late-2014	1.768.969	100,0%	1.611.705	91,1%	79.311	4,5%

Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

For all citizenships (Table 11-Figure 12 above), the total number of economic activities reached a peak on mid-2008 (2,004,696 insured individuals), **followed by a decline** with a loss of **27%** in late 2012 (1,452,108 insured individuals) compared to the value of mid-2008 and a **gradual increase that reached 21% in late 2014** (1,768,969 insured individuals) compared to the value of late 2012 close to level of mid-2004 (1,765,786 insured individuals).

For insured individuals with Greek citizenship (Table 11-Figure 12 above), the total number of economic activities reached a peak on mid-2008 (1,774,533 insured individuals), **followed by a decline** with a loss of **25%** in late 2012 (1,330,306 insured individuals) compared to the value of mid-2008 and a **gradual increase that reached 21% in late 2014** (1,611,705 insured individuals) compared to the value of late 2012 close to level of mid-2004 (1,592,638 insured individuals).

For insured individuals with Albanian citizenship (Table 11-Figure 12 above), the total number of economic activities reached a peak on mid-2008 (105,051 insured individuals), **followed by a decline of 41%** in late 2012 (61,609 insured individuals) compared to the value of mid-2008 and a **gradual increase of 28% in late 2014** (79,311 insured individuals) compared to the value of late 2012 close to level of mid-2004 (78,946 insured individuals).

Furthermore, the **distribution by economic activity** and citizenship in the course of time from 2004 until 2014 shows the following:

For all insured citizenships (Table 13-Figure 13), the main economic activities concern, in order by descending order (from largest to smallest), the following:

- ‘*Wholesale and retail trade*’, with an **increase** of 18% from June 2004 to June 2008, a **decrease** of 28% from June 2008 to December 2012, and an **increase** of 16% from December 2012 to December 2014 by reaching almost the levels of June 2004
- ‘*Manufacturing*’, with the highest levels in June 2004 and June 2008, a **decrease** of 40% from June 2008 to December 2012, and an **increase** of 12% from December 2012 to December 2014
- ‘*Hotels and Restaurants*’, since they constitute a seasonal sector with ‘highs’ in the summer and ‘lows’ in the winter, **follow a zigzag pattern from June 2004 to June 2014**. The numbers in the summer era **between 2004 and 2013** remain **almost the same** with a decrease of 14% from June 2011 to June 2012 and a way back to normal in June 2013. The **number in June 2014** is larger than all the previous ones, **with an increase of 50%** from June 2013 to June 2014

‘*Real estate, renting and business activities*’, ‘*Education*’, ‘*Transport storage and communications*’, ‘*Health and social work*’, ‘*Other community, social and personal service activities*’, ‘*Public administration & defence, compulsory social security*’ almost all with a 6-digit presence, have not changed radically although they all had the same behaviour with a **decrease until mid-2012** and a **stabilization afterwards**

The 4 sectors with a 5-digit representation concern, from largest to smallest,

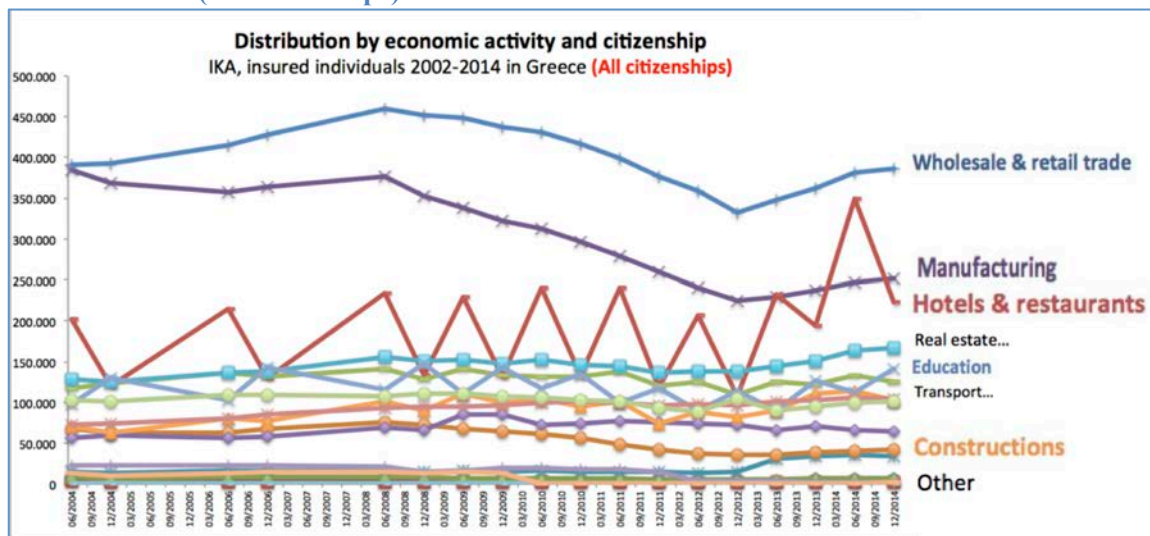
‘*Constructions*’, ‘*Financial intermediation*’, ‘*Electricity, gas and water supply*’, and ‘*Private households with employed persons*’ showed an interesting behaviour:

- ‘*Constructions*’ **reached a peak in June 2008** and then **decreased up to 52% in December 2012** followed by a slight increase of 18% in December 2014
- ‘*Financial intermediation*’ was at a **highest point in June 2009** and then followed a **continuous decrease up to 24% in December 2014**
- ‘*Electricity, gas and water supply*’ **has almost been doubled from June 2004 until December 2014** with no significant decrease in its number within that period

- ‘Private households with employed persons’ showed a **decrease of 35% from June 2004 to June 2008** and then a **further but significant decrease of 85% until December 2014**.

The remaining 4 sectors, ‘Agriculture, hunting and related service activities’, ‘Fishing’, ‘Mining & quarrying’ and ‘Extra territorial organizations & bodies’ had a very low 4-digit representation with no significant changes in time, with the exception of ‘Fishing’ that had a decrease of 42% from June 2004 to December 2014.

Figure 13: Distribution by economic activity and citizenship. Insured individuals 2004-2014 in Greece (all citizenships)



Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

Table 13: Distribution by economic activity and citizenship. Insured individuals 2004-2014 in Greece (all citizenships)

	06/2004	12/2004	06/2006	12/2006	06/2008	12/2008	06/2009	12/2009	06/2010
Agriculture, hunting/related service activities	7.747	8.490	6.603	7.572	6.696	6.403	5.998	6.253	5.203
Fishing	3.132	2.697	2.436	2.573	2.630	2.383	2.287	2.217	1.961
Mining & quarrying	8.203	7.258	8.096	8.320	8.497	7.936	7.452	7.454	7.283
Manufacturing	384.503	368.433	356.932	364.371	376.219	352.653	338.159	322.566	312.974
Electricity, gas and water supply	15.908	13.743	16.452	16.374	16.742	15.241	16.682	15.720	16.991
Constructions	67.632	63.007	63.853	67.492	75.658	73.143	68.523	65.042	61.129
Wholesale & retail trade	390.659	392.410	415.803	427.815	460.588	451.527	448.225	437.772	431.877
Hotels & restaurants	202.830	120.855	215.563	129.906	235.047	133.145	228.913	132.405	240.252
Transport, storage & communications	116.995	124.594	136.594	131.584	141.214	128.777	141.212	133.202	132.163
Financial intermediation	56.318	59.162	56.796	57.541	68.897	66.865	86.190	84.950	73.196
Real estate, renting and business activities	129.417	125.108	137.356	138.913	155.598	151.214	152.426	147.732	152.906
Public admin./defence, compulsory soc security	70.490	63.079	80.996	77.615	101.500	91.074	110.551	99.182	104.576
Education	98.256	130.663	102.929	142.782	115.232	147.233	111.851	143.088	116.957
Health & social work	73.124	74.755	81.176	84.953	94.004	94.363	94.643	97.395	99.664
Other community, social/pers. service activities	102.733	101.295	109.206	109.103	108.076	110.927	111.815	107.743	106.417
Private households with employed persons	23.721	23.509	22.994	22.554	21.071	15.669	15.942	19.780	19.185
Extra territorial organizations & bodies	1.391	1.407	1.364	1.351	1.341	1.285	1.350	1.329	1.284
Unknown	12.727	10.203	13.152	14.418	15.686	14.247	14.372	13.847	0
TOTAL	1.765.786	1.690.668	1.828.301	1.805.237	2.004.696	1.864.085	1.956.591	1.837.677	1.884.018

	12/2010	06/2011	12/2011	06/2012	12/2012	06/2013	12/2013	06/2014	12/2014
Agriculture, hunting/related service activities	5.715	4.976	5.282	4.390	4.832	4.376	6.386	6.607	7.343
Fishing	1.931	1.857	1.847	1.807	1.789	1.833	1.856	1.808	1.813
Mining & quarrying	7.091	6.707	6.221	6.126	5.963	6.257	6.440	7.133	7.167
Manufacturing	296.253	279.302	259.733	240.850	225.068	230.039	237.261	247.541	251.987
Electricity, gas and water supply	15.897	15.904	14.668	14.277	14.633	31.832	34.020	35.725	33.557
Constructions	56.785	48.296	42.926	38.310	36.245	36.022	38.461	40.427	42.548
Wholesale & retail trade	416.191	399.692	376.247	359.447	332.488	347.797	362.790	381.096	385.950
Hotels & restaurants	133.389	240.039	119.923	206.975	107.895	232.674	194.261	349.610	222.999
Transport, storage & communications	132.337	137.678	120.112	126.139	109.744	125.273	122.374	134.018	125.859
Financial intermediation	74.424	77.556	75.246	74.392	72.467	66.239	71.783	66.581	65.216
Real estate, renting and business activities	145.987	144.656	136.709	138.295	139.116	144.758	150.464	163.702	167.322
Public admin./defence, compulsory soc security	94.865	100.731	73.634	88.407	82.124	90.976	110.767	114.929	103.432
Education	135.554	99.836	117.182	90.506	114.345	90.724	127.043	111.968	140.943
Health & social work	100.939	99.905	96.854	98.864	96.545	101.856	103.853	106.586	104.676
Other community, social/pers. service activities	103.586	100.848	93.135	89.266	104.001	89.663	94.456	100.103	101.865
Private households with employed persons	18.334	17.518	15.500	3.917	3.655	3.719	2.944	2.372	2.289
Extra territorial organizations & bodies	1.268	1.239	1.200	1.166	1.198	1.184	1.169	1.201	1.196
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2.807
TOTAL	1.740.546	1.776.740	1.556.419	1.583.134	1.452.108	1.605.222	1.666.328	1.871.420	1.768.969

Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

For insured individuals with Greek citizenship (Table 14-Figure 14),

- *'Wholesale and retail trade'*, with an **increase** of 15% from June 2004 to June 2008, a **decrease** of 27% from June 2008 to December 2012, and an **increase** of 16% from December 2012 to December 2014 by reaching almost the levels of June 2004
- *'Manufacturing'*, with the highest levels in June 2004 and June 2008, a **decrease** of 39% from June 2008 to December 2012, and an **increase** of 11% from December 2012 to December 2014
- *'Hotels and Restaurants'*, since they constitute a seasonal sector with 'highs' in the summer and 'lows' in the winter, **follow a zigzag pattern from June 2004 to June 2014**. The numbers in the summer era **between 2004 and 2013** remain **almost the same** with a decrease of 14% from June 2008 to June 2012 and a way back to normal in June 2013. The **number in June 2014** is larger than all the previous ones, **with an increase of 75%** from June 2013 to June 2014

'Real estate, renting and business activities', *'Education'*, *'Transport storage and communications'*, *'Health and social work'*, *'Other community, social and personal service activities'*, *'Public administration & defence, compulsory social security'* almost all with a 6-digit presence, have not changed radically although they all had the same behaviour with a **decrease until late-2011 and mid-2012** and a **stabilization afterwards**. *'Health and social work'* presents a gradual increase from June 2004 until December 2010 that reached 37%, a slight decrease until December 2011 and again an increase of 4% until December 2014

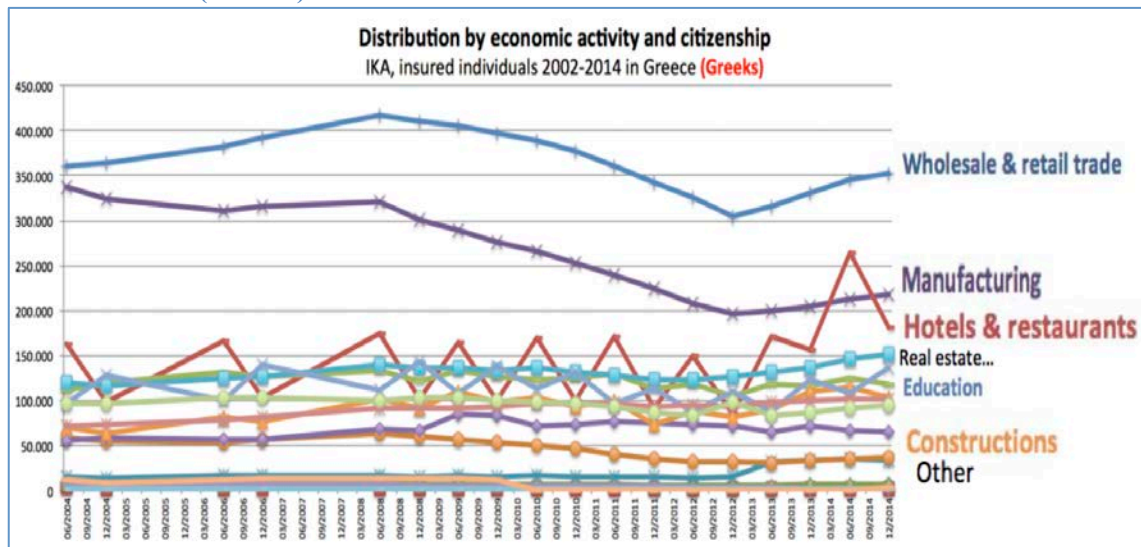
The 4 sectors with a 5-digit representation concern, from largest to smallest, *'Constructions'*, *'Financial intermediation'*, *'Electricity, gas and water supply'*, and *'Private households with employed persons'* showed an interesting behaviour:

- *'Constructions'* **reached a peak in June 2008** and then **decreased up to 50% in December 2012** followed by a slight increase of 17% in December 2014
- *'Financial intermediation'* was at a **highest point in June 2009** and then followed a **continuous decrease up to 24% in December 2014**
- *'Electricity, gas and water supply'* **has almost been doubled from June 2004 until December 2014** with no significant decrease in its number within that period

The remaining 5 sectors, *'Private households with employed persons'*, *'Agriculture, hunting and related service activities'*, *'Fishing'*, *'Mining & quarrying'* and *'Extra*

territorial organizations & bodies' had a very low 4-digit representation with no significant changes in time, with the exception of 'Private households with employed persons' that showed a continuous decrease from June 2004 to December 2014 that reached 75%.

Figure 14: Distribution by economic activity and citizenship. Insured individuals 2004-2014 in Greece (Greeks)



Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

Table 14: Distribution by economic activity and citizenship. Insured individuals 2004-2014 in Greece (Greeks)

	06/2004	12/2004	06/2006	12/2006	06/2008	12/2008	06/2009	12/2009	06/2010
Agriculture, hunting/related service activities	6458	7532	5656	6656	5666	5541	5146	5378	4247
Fishing	2601	2333	2207	2326	2381	2157	2077	1989	1809
Mining & quarrying	7610	6755	7491	7679	7836	7324	6876	6860	6682
Manufacturing	337560	323661	310866	315782	321005	301508	289244	275348	266244
Electricity, gas and water supply	15723	13597	16286	16177	16513	15046	16464	15531	16740
Constructions	58132	54122	53975	56894	62560	60335	56288	53209	49921
Wholesale & retail trade	360989	363949	381550	392984	417851	411183	405264	396860	388514
Hotels & restaurants	162314	98783	167030	103153	174259	102253	165382	99848	169931
Transport storage & communications	112007	120388	130625	126272	133304	122078	133086	126188	123257
Financial intermediation	55703	58492	56088	56806	67989	65937	85193	83943	72250
Real estate, renting and business activities	118995	115658	124848	126610	139723	136995	136146	132358	135879
Public admin./defence, compulsory soc security	70258	62857	80679	77311	101068	90675	109290	97903	103420
Education	96019	127613	100389	139211	112210	143410	108736	138786	113282
Health & social work	70966	72557	78632	82337	90799	91117	91142	93736	95807
Other community, social/pers.service activities	97185	96029	102684	102772	100161	103478	103798	100152	98170
Private households with employed persons	7290	7524	6815	6834	6277	4642	4854	5878	5604
Extra territorial organizations & bodies	1293	1306	1232	1204	1179	1129	1167	1148	1093
Unknown	11535	9113	11554	12862	13752	12764	12766	12374	0
TOTAL	1592.638	1542.269	1.638.607	1.633.870	1.774.533	1.677.572	1.732.919	1.647.489	1.652.850

	12/2010	06/2011	12/2011	06/2012	12/2012	06/2013	12/2013	06/2014	12/2014
Agriculture, hunting/related service activities	4918	4120	4502	3650	4225	3703	5516	5575	6383
Fishing	1780	1718	1701	1664	1646	1690	1711	1664	1684
Mining & quarrying	6543	6199	5802	5742	5614	5877	6047	6686	6702
Manufacturing	252875	239705	223918	208449	195796	200066	204545	213314	217954
Electricity, gas and water supply	15687	15659	14465	14062	14413	31583	33732	35394	33239
Constructions	46843	40021	35700	32032	30975	30716	32661	34307	36251
Wholesale & retail trade	377169	360990	342599	326449	304732	316641	330541	344974	353129
Hotels & restaurants	100585	170661	91856	150143	84252	171421	156249	263756	181628
Transport storage & communications	125440	128908	113725	118428	104247	117502	115696	125185	118877
Financial intermediation	73459	76595	74347	73522	71645	65466	70952	65823	64471
Real estate, renting and business activities	130777	128576	122788	123808	126136	130718	135623	146709	151314
Public admin./defence, compulsory soc security	93320	99292	73064	87596	81359	90122	109682	114014	102389
Education	130947	96292	113165	87173	110353	87456	122818	108143	136679
Health & social work	97083	96011	93109	95147	93067	97990	99820	102267	100826
Other community, social/pers.service activities	96054	93320	86740	82577	98075	82944	87281	91739	94515
Private households with employed persons	5455	5233	4827	2927	2744	2794	2285	1865	1853
Extra territorial organizations & bodies	1093	1050	1011	977	1027	996	988	1002	1005
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2806
TOTAL	1560.028	1564.350	1.403.319	1.414.346	1.330.306	1.437.685	1.516.147	1.662.430	1.611.705

Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises.
Own elaboration

For insured individuals with Albanian citizenship (Table 15-Figure 15),

- ‘*Manufacturing*’, with an **increase** of 13% from June 2004 to June 2008, a **decrease** of 41% from June 2008 to December 2012, and an **increase** of 16% from December 2012 to December 2014
- ‘*Hotels and Restaurants*’, since they constitute a seasonal sector with ‘highs’ in the summer and ‘lows’ in the winter, **follow a zigzag pattern from June 2004 to June 2014**. The numbers in the summer era **between 2004 and 2013** remain **almost the same** with a decrease of 12% from June 2011 to June 2012 and a way back to normal in June 2013. The **number in June 2014** is larger than all the previous ones, **with an increase of 51%** from June 2013 to June 2014
- ‘*Wholesale and retail trade*’, with an **increase** of 33% from June 2004 to June 2008, a **decrease** of 32% from June 2008 to December 2012, and an **increase** of 14% from December 2012 to December 2014 by reaching almost the levels of June 2004

The next **7 sectors with a 4-digit presence**, present the following behaviour:

- ‘*Real estate, renting and business activities*’ had a gradual increase between June 2004 and June 2010 that reached 60%, and then remained almost stable
- ‘*Education*’ had a gradual increase between June 2004 and December 2010 that reached 122%, and then remained almost stable
- ‘*Transport storage and communications*’ had a gradual increase between June 2004 and June 2010 that reached 68%, and then remained almost stable
- ‘*Health and social work*’ had a gradual increase between June 2004 and December 2010 that reached 116%, and then remained almost stable
- ‘*Other community, social and personal service activities*’ increased from June 2004 to June 2010 by 49%, then decreased by 24% in December 2012 and increased again by 16% in December 2014
- ‘*Constructions*’ reached a peak in June 2008 and a gradual decrease up to 58% in December 2012. However until December 2014 there was an increase of 21%
- ‘*Private households with employed persons*’ reached a peak in June 2008 that remained almost stable until December 2011 and then decreased up to 90% in December 2014

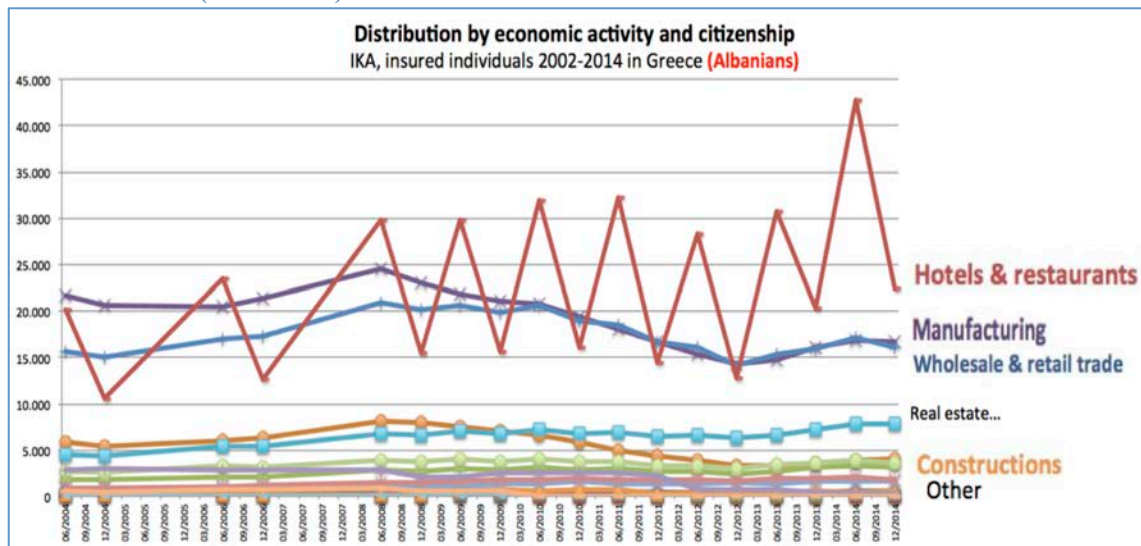
The 5 sectors with a 3-digit representation concern, from largest to smallest in December 2014, ‘*Agriculture, hunting and related service activities*’, ‘*Public*

administration & defence, compulsory social security’, ‘Mining & quarrying’, ‘Financial intermediation’, and ‘Electricity, gas and water supply’

- ‘Agriculture, hunting and related service activities’ after June 2004, a peak time, remained almost stable until June 2011 and then decreased by 26% in June 2013 and increased again by 35% in December 2014
- ‘Public administration & defence, compulsory social security’ showed a significant increase from June 2004 until June 2011 that reached 910%, then a decrease of 48% in December 2012 and an increase again of 34% in December 2014
- ‘Mining & quarrying’ reached a peak in June 2008 and then a gradual decrease that was 48% in December 2012, and an increase again of 50% in December 2014
- ‘Financial intermediation’ reached a peak in June 2009 and then a gradual decrease that was 38% in December 2014
- ‘Electricity, gas and water supply’ reached a peak in June 2009 and then a decrease that was 13% in December 2011 and an increase up to 50% in December 2014

The remaining 2 sectors, ‘Fishing’ and ‘Extra territorial organizations & bodies’ had a very low 2-digit representation. It is notable that ‘Fishing’ was at a peak in June 2004 and then had a continuous decrease until December 2014 that reached 72%

Figure 15: Distribution by economic activity and citizenship. Insured individuals 2004-2014 in Greece (Albanians)



Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

Table 15: Distribution by economic activity and citizenship. Insured individuals 2004-2014 in Greece (Albanians)

	06/2004	12/2004	06/2006	12/2006	06/2008	12/2008	06/2009	12/2009	06/2010
Agriculture, hunting/related service activities	706	543	600	581	691	552	503	520	622
Fishing	181	128	93	94	90	85	76	88	47
Mining & quarrying	313	275	318	321	343	329	302	287	280
Manufacturing	21.705	20.570	20.512	21.352	24.622	23.097	21.853	21.129	20.832
Electricity, gas and water supply	108	86	97	112	128	107	131	106	135
Constructions	5.887	5.489	5.983	6.376	8.085	8.049	7.454	7.108	6.684
Wholesale & retail trade	15.654	15.088	16.984	17.249	20.912	20.194	20.677	19.881	20.572
Hotels & restaurants	20.116	10.607	23.435	12.709	29.834	15.464	29.784	15.678	31.973
Transport, storage & communications	1.842	1.814	2.153	2.143	2.810	2.737	2.941	2.827	3.102
Financial intermediation	130	156	181	194	281	319	353	345	295
Real estate, renting and business activities	4.482	4.381	5.350	5.443	6.802	6.635	7.007	6.826	7.204
Public admin./defence, compulsory soc security	75	93	134	117	180	152	646	707	574
Education	750	866	839	1.044	1.064	1.156	1.081	1.405	1.372
Health & social work	868	897	1.080	1.148	1.523	1.540	1.670	1.785	1.862
Other community, social/pers. service activities	2.716	2.620	3.232	3.109	3.974	3.797	4.028	3.800	4.052
Private households with employed persons	2.871	2.940	2.802	2.790	2.848	2.123	2.160	2.628	2.619
Extraterritorial organizations & bodies	7	10	9	7	13	13	19	14	15
Unknown	535	460	672	720	851	611	636	611	0
TOTAL	78.946	67.023	84.474	75.509	105.051	86.960	101.321	85.745	102.240

	12/2010	06/2011	12/2011	06/2012	12/2012	06/2013	12/2013	06/2014	12/2014
Agriculture, hunting/related service activities	492	534	470	451	352	394	482	564	535
Fishing	46	42	45	46	46	53	57	54	49
Mining & quarrying	260	219	204	187	178	196	218	241	267
Manufacturing	19.400	18.106	16.658	15.407	14.327	14.798	16.121	16.931	16.736
Electricity, gas and water supply	106	135	113	116	120	138	170	189	171
Constructions	5.897	4.958	4.392	3.899	3.337	3.349	3.666	3.905	4.057
Wholesale & retail trade	18.972	18.537	16.721	16.127	14.086	15.415	15.971	17.137	16.067
Hotels & restaurants	16.064	32.279	14.442	28.295	12.792	30.731	20.340	42.755	22.366
Transport, storage & communications	2.895	3.041	2.639	2.673	2.342	2.754	3.082	3.302	3.166
Financial intermediation	315	314	283	282	267	246	283	249	217
Real estate, renting and business activities	6.752	6.951	6.452	6.639	6.395	6.652	7.262	7.862	7.804
Public admin./defence, compulsory soc security	809	758	294	428	392	449	575	470	526
Education	1.667	1.364	1.407	1.319	1.521	1.316	1.675	1.602	1.667
Health & social work	1.880	1.858	1.821	1.780	1.712	1.907	2.010	2.114	1.830
Other community, social/pers. service activities	3.737	3.687	3.247	3.361	3.046	3.433	3.584	3.951	3.540
Private households with employed persons	2.544	2.517	2.314	755	685	715	473	338	302
Extraterritorial organizations & bodies	12	12	12	11	11	11	13	12	11
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	81.848	95.312	71.514	81.776	61.609	82.557	75.982	101.676	79.311

Source: IKA-Social Insurance Institute. Directorate of Actuarial Studies and Statistics. Monthly statistical employment data 2004-2014 for insured individuals in construction works and in common enterprises. Own elaboration

4.2.3. Foreigners and migrants of Albanian citizenship in Greece, Magnesia Prefecture, and city of Volos in 2001

As mentioned above, there will be an effort to briefly present arithmetic data of migrants' presence in Greece, in particular migrants of Albanian citizenship, in the time period between 2001 and 2011. The choice of these 2 different periods in time, 2001 and 2011, has been made in order to reveal the influence of the current economic crisis on their presence in Greece. Furthermore, data at a regional and local level will be presented for the same time periods in order to outline their presence in the city of Volos⁶ and the wider area of Regional Unit of Magnesia.

In Greece in 2001 (see also **Table 2-Figure 3**), according to the data for migration from the Hellenic Statistical Authority of the **2001** population and housing census, the number of people with a foreign citizenship constituted the 7,0% of the total population or 762,200 individuals and has increased by more than 4 times compared to their number in the previous census of 1991 (167,300 individuals).

In the following **Table 16-Figure 16** and **Table 17-Figure 17**, we can see the **reason of all foreigners' settlement** in Greece and their **age groups**, respectively. Among foreigners there is a presentation of the migrants of **Albanian** origin. 50% of the population of foreigners **settled in Greece for reasons** of employment, 25% for other reasons and about 13% for family reunion. The same percentages apply also to Albanian migrants. The **age groups** for all the population of foreigners and for Albanian migrants present a **pyramid** scheme with its top on the **age group 25-29**.

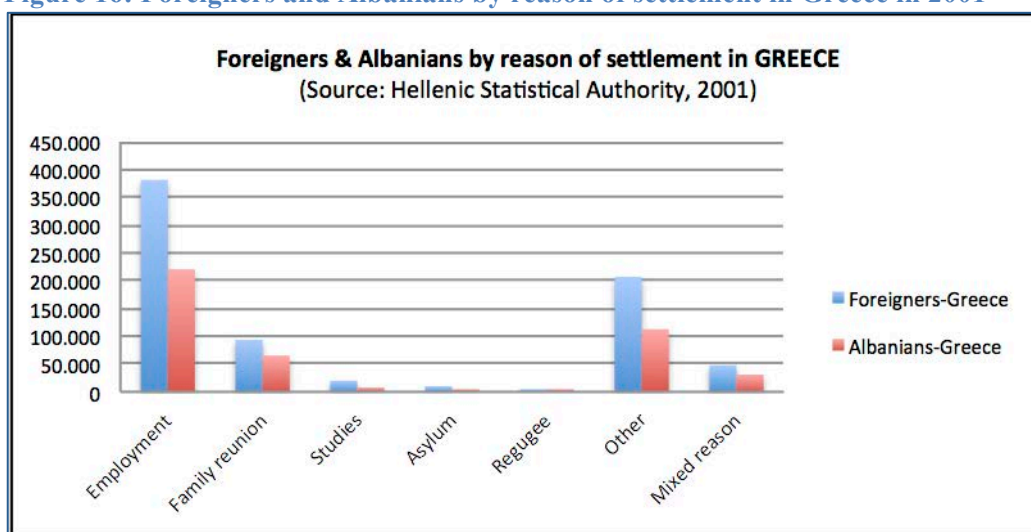
⁶ In order for the data between 2001 and 2011 to be comparable, the Municipality of Volos for 2001 includes data from all nine (9) municipal entities that constitute the new Municipality of Volos for 2011, i.e.: (1) Municipality of Volos, (2) Municipality of Agria, (3) Municipality of Aisonia, (4) Municipality of Artemida, (5) Municipality of Iolkos, (6) Municipality of Nea Aghialos, (7) Municipality of Nea Ionia, (8) Municipality of Portaria, and (9) Community of Makrinitisa

Table 16: Foreigners and Albanians by reason of settlement in Greece in 2001

2001	Exclusive reason						Mixed reason	Total
	Employment	Family reunion	Studies	Asylum	Refugee	Other		
Foreigners-Greece	381.330	93.674	19.950	9.920	2.359	206.784	47.796	761.813
Albanians-Greece	220.470	65.214	7.708	926	35	112.768	30.915	438.036
Foreigners-Greece%	50,1%	12,3%	2,6%	1,3%	0,3%	27,1%	6,3%	100,0%
Albanians-Greece%	50,3%	14,9%	1,8%	0,2%	0,0%	25,7%	7,1%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 16: Foreigners and Albanians by reason of settlement in Greece in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

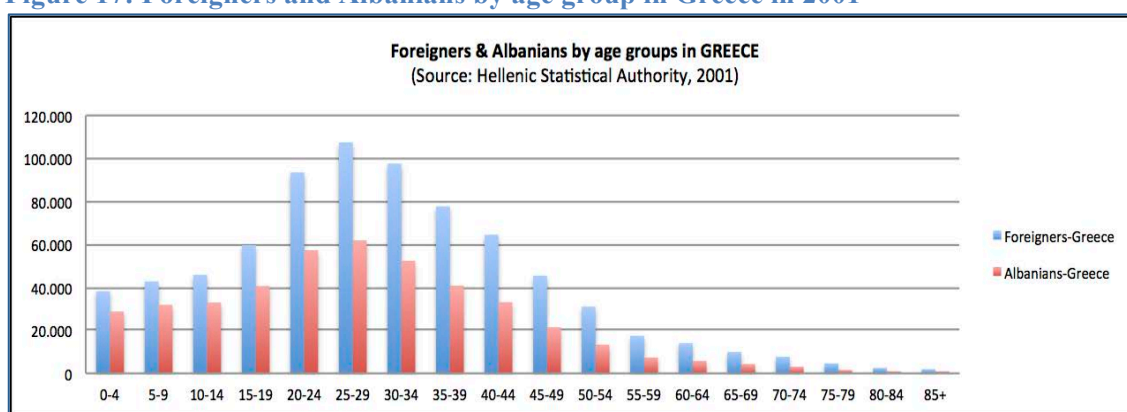
Table 17: Foreigners and Albanians by age group in Greece in 2001

2001	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Foreigners-Greece	38.225	42.763	45.823	59.626	93.493	107.430	97.582	77.677	64.524
Albanians-Greece	28.733	31.848	32.929	40.616	57.275	61.847	52.374	40.821	33.130
Foreigners-Greece %	5,0%	5,6%	6,0%	7,8%	12,3%	14,1%	12,8%	10,2%	8,5%
Albanians-Greece %	6,6%	7,3%	7,5%	9,3%	13,1%	14,1%	12,0%	9,3%	7,6%

2001	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
Foreigners-Greece	45.441	31.037	17.465	14.050	9.968	7.666	4.611	2.512	1.920	761.813
Albanians-Greece	21.448	13.353	7.378	5.775	4.363	3.081	1.596	868	601	438.036
Foreigners-Greece %	6,0%	4,1%	2,3%	1,8%	1,3%	1,0%	0,6%	0,3%	0,3%	100,0%
Albanians-Greece %	4,9%	3,0%	1,7%	1,3%	1,0%	0,7%	0,4%	0,2%	0,1%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 17: Foreigners and Albanians by age group in Greece in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

The following **Table 18-Figure 18** presents the **level of education** of all foreigners, and of Albanian migrants in **Greece**. 26% of all foreigners and 23% of Albanian migrants graduated from Lyceum, 17% of all foreigners and 20% of Albanian migrants from Gymnasium and 22% of all foreigners and 25% of Albanian migrants from Primary school. Almost a 10% of both categories are illiterate.

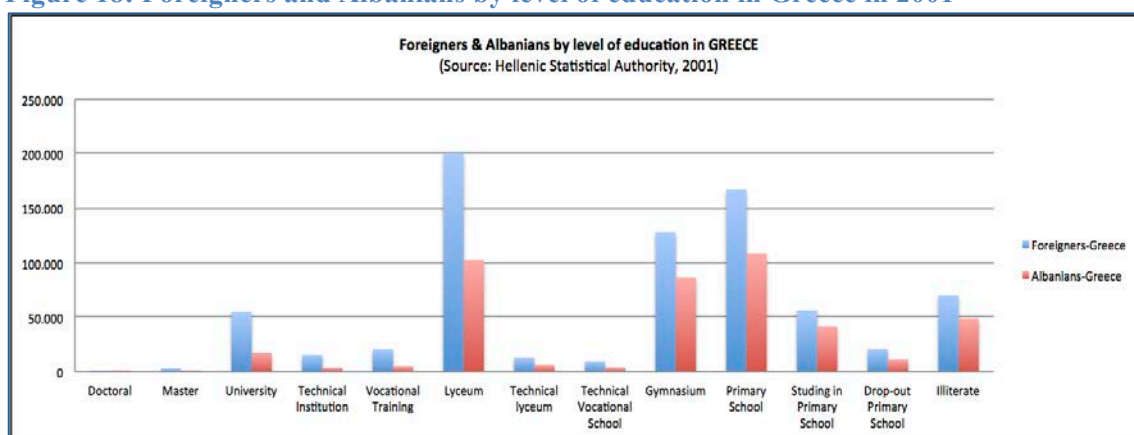
Table 18: Foreigners and Albanians by level of education in Greece in 2001

2001	Doctoral	Master	University	Technical Institution	Vocational Training	Lyceum	Technical Lyceum	Technical Vocational School
Foreigners-Greece	1.436	3.332	54.921	15.599	20.732	200.323	13.229	9.502
Albanians-Greece	127	129	17.608	4.092	5.180	102.386	6.594	4.340
Foreigners-Greece %	0,2%	0,4%	7,2%	2,0%	2,7%	26,3%	1,7%	1,2%
Albanians-Greece %	0,0%	0,0%	4,0%	0,9%	1,2%	23,4%	1,5%	1,0%

2001	Gymnasium	Primary School	Studying in Primary School	Drop-out Primary School	Illiterate	Total
Foreigners-Greece	128.123	166.911	56.658	21.049	69.998	761.813
Albanians-Greece	86.555	108.584	41.894	11.510	49.037	438.036
Foreigners-Greece %	16,8%	21,9%	7,4%	2,8%	9,2%	100,0%
Albanians-Greece %	19,8%	24,8%	9,6%	2,6%	11,2%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 18: Foreigners and Albanians by level of education in Greece in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

The next **Table 19-Figure 19** shows the **employment status** of all foreigners, and Albanian migrants, in **Greece**. The same 51% for foreigners and Albanian migrants are employed, while about 5% for both categories seek for a job. Almost a 10% for both categories declare ‘student’ or ‘under 10-years old’, and a 13-14% for both is occupied as housekeepers.

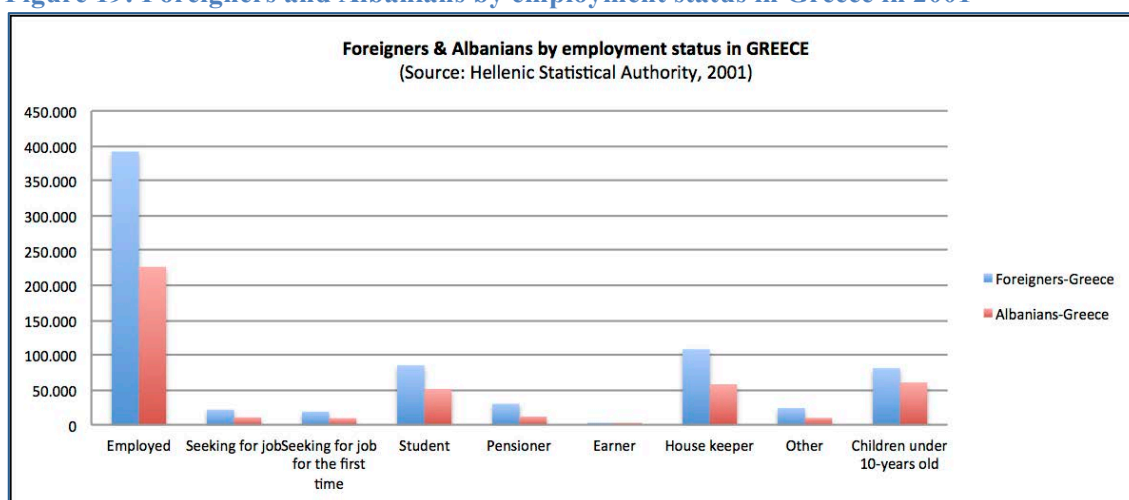
Table 19: Foreigners and Albanians by employment status in Greece in 2001

2001	Employed	Seeking for job	Seeking for job for the first time	Student	Pensioner
Foreigners-Greece	391.624	21.584	18.760	85.126	30.094
Albanians-Greece	226.300	10.671	9.489	51.163	11.711
Foreigners-Greece %	51,4%	2,8%	2,5%	11,2%	4,0%
Albanians-Greece %	51,7%	2,4%	2,2%	11,7%	2,7%

2001	Earnar	House keeper	Other	Children under 10-years old	Total
Foreigners-Greece	1.476	108.240	23.921	80.988	761.813
Albanians-Greece	140	58.038	9.943	60.581	438.036
Foreigners-Greece %	0,2%	14,2%	3,1%	10,6%	100,0%
Albanians-Greece %	0,0%	13,2%	2,3%	13,8%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 19: Foreigners and Albanians by employment status in Greece in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

The following **two tables** show the presence for 2001 of the total foreigners population and of Albanian migrants at the level of **Magnesia Prefecture** (current Regional Unit of Magnesia).

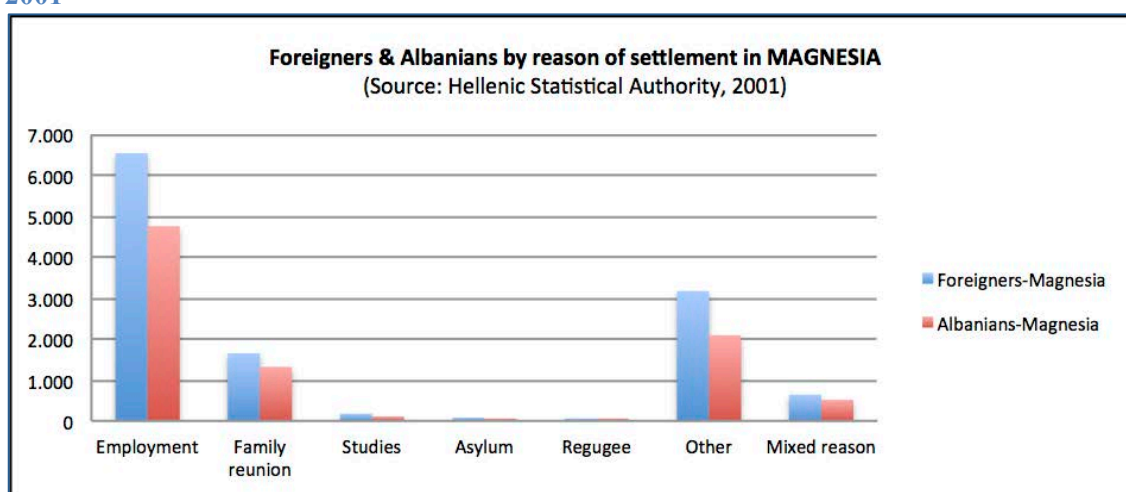
In Table 20-Figure 20 and Table 21-Figure 21 we can see the **reason of all foreigners, and of Albanian migrants, of settlement** in Magnesia prefecture and their **age groups**, respectively. The numbers show the same trend as for Greece as a total, i.e. 53% of the population of foreigners **settled in Magnesia Prefecture for reasons** of employment, 26% for other reasons and about 13% for family reunion. The percentages are almost the same for Albanian migrants. The **age groups** for all the population of foreigners and for Albanian migrants present a **pyramid** scheme with its top on the **age group 25-29**.

Table 20: Foreigners and Albanians by reason of settlement in Magnesia Prefecture in 2001

2001	Exclusive reason						Mixed reason	Total
	Employment	Family reunion	Studies	Asylum	Refugee	Other		
Foreigners-Magnesia	6.535	1.651	176	81	5	3.171	640	12.259
Albanians-Magnesia	4.753	1.319	110	14	1	2.090	514	8.801
Foreigners-Magnesia %	53,3%	13,5%	1,4%	0,7%	0,0%	25,9%	5,2%	100,0%
Albanians-Magnesia %	54,0%	15,0%	1,2%	0,2%	0,0%	23,7%	5,8%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 20: Foreigners and Albanians by reason of settlement in Magnesia Prefecture in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

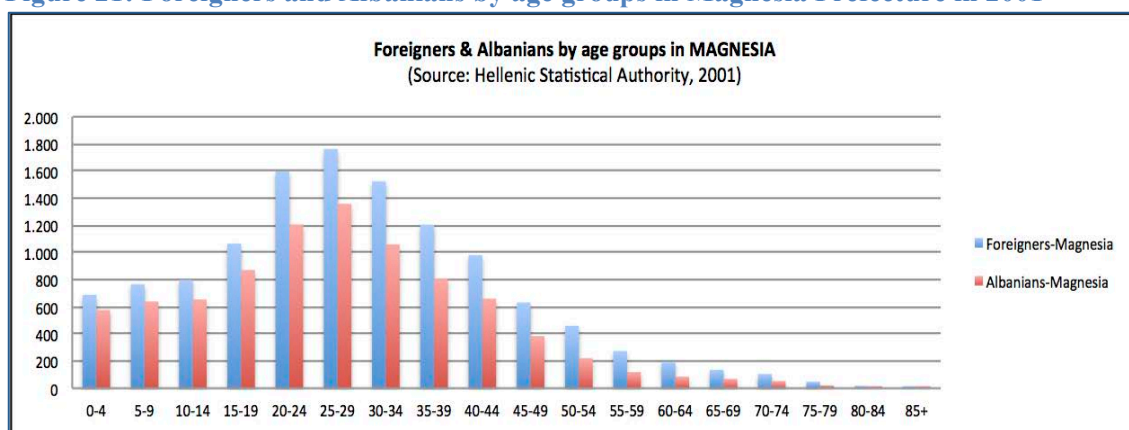
Table 21: Foreigners and Albanians by age groups in Magnesia Prefecture in 2001

2001	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Foreigners-Magnesia	688	766	798	1.065	1.596	1.761	1.524	1.204	980
Albanians-Magnesia	576	639	654	871	1.206	1.358	1.060	809	660
Foreigners-Magnesia %	5,6%	6,2%	6,5%	8,7%	13,0%	14,4%	12,4%	9,8%	8,0%
Albanians-Magnesia %	6,5%	7,3%	7,4%	9,9%	13,7%	15,4%	12,0%	9,2%	7,5%

2001	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
Foreigners-Magnesia	631	460	274	195	135	105	48	18	11	12.259
Albanians-Magnesia	384	221	119	85	69	53	21	10	6	8.801
Foreigners-Magnesia %	5,1%	3,8%	2,2%	1,6%	1,1%	0,9%	0,4%	0,1%	0,1%	100,0%
Albanians-Magnesia %	4,4%	2,5%	1,4%	1,0%	0,8%	0,6%	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 21: Foreigners and Albanians by age groups in Magnesia Prefecture in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Table 22-Figure 22 presents the **level of education** of all foreigners, and of Albanian migrants in **Magnesia prefecture**. Compared to all Greece, in Magnesia prefecture there is a slight shift between the proportions of Lyceum and Primary school. As so, 26% of all foreigners and 28% of Albanian migrants graduated from Primary school, while 23% of all foreigners and 21% of Albanian migrants from Lyceum. Like the whole of Greece, 17% of all foreigners and 20% of Albanian migrants from Gymnasium, and a 10% for all foreigners and a 12% of Albanian migrants are illiterate.

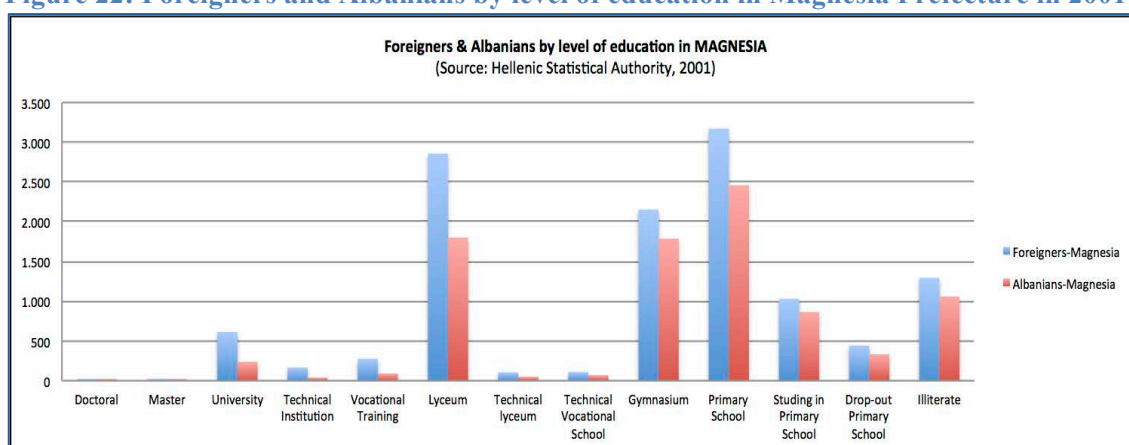
Table 22: Foreigners and Albanians by level of education in Magnesia Prefecture in 2001

2001	Doctoral	Master	University	Technical Institution	Vocational Training	Lyceum	Technical Lyceum
Foreigners-Magnesia	17	24	613	166	276	2.856	105
Albanians-Magnesia	2	3	239	39	91	1.800	51
Foreigners-Magnesia %	0,1%	0,2%	5,0%	1,4%	2,3%	23,3%	0,9%
Albanians-Magnesia %	0,0%	0,0%	2,7%	0,4%	1,0%	20,5%	0,6%

2001	Technical Vocational School	Gymnasium	Primary School	Studying in Primary School	Drop-out Primary School	Illiterate	Total
Foreigners-Magnesia	110	2.154	3.171	1.030	443	1.294	12.259
Albanians-Magnesia	70	1.788	2.459	865	334	1.060	8.801
Foreigners-Magnesia %	0,9%	17,6%	25,9%	8,4%	3,6%	10,6%	100,0%
Albanians-Magnesia %	0,8%	20,3%	27,9%	9,8%	3,8%	12,0%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 22: Foreigners and Albanians by level of education in Magnesia Prefecture in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Table 23-Figure 23 shows the **employment status** of all foreigners, and Albanian migrants, in **Magnesia prefecture**. 53% of foreigners and 55% of Albanian migrants are employed, somehow higher than the percentages of whole Greece, while in a bit smaller degree than all Greece about 4% of foreigners and 3% of Albanian migrants seek for a job. A 12-13% for both categories declare ‘student’ or ‘under 10-years old’, and a 14-15% for both is occupied as housekeepers.

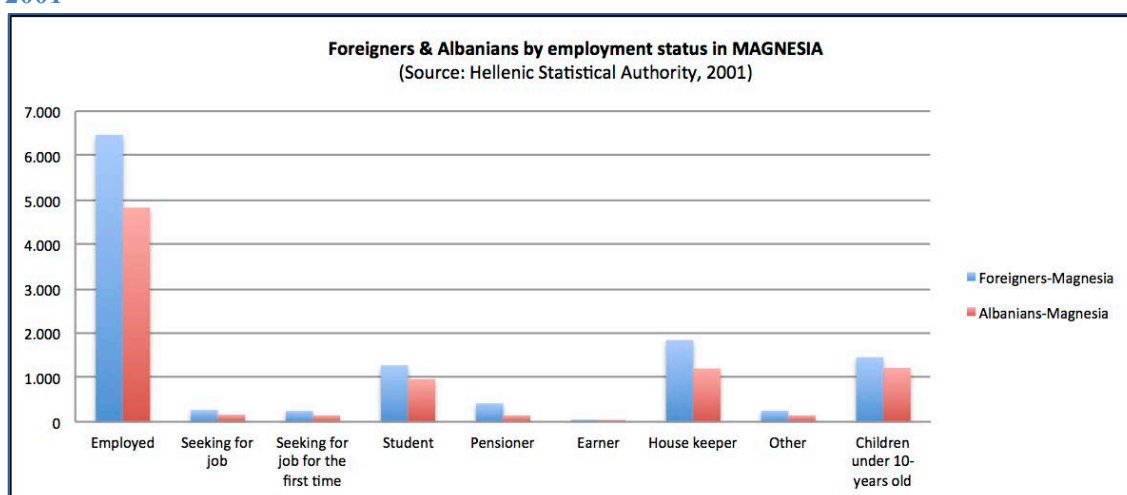
Table 23: Foreigners and Albanians by employment status in Magnesia Prefecture in 2001

2001	Employed	Seeking for job	Seeking for job for the first time	Student	Pensioner
Foreigners-Magnesia	6.466	266	245	1.273	416
Albanians-Magnesia	4.827	161	144	961	145
Foreigners-Magnesia %	52,7%	2,2%	2,0%	10,4%	3,4%
Albanians-Magnesia %	54,8%	1,8%	1,6%	10,9%	1,6%

2001	Eamer	House keeper	Other	Children under 10-years old	Total
Foreigners-Magnesia	49	1.840	250	1.454	12.259
Albanians-Magnesia	3	1.202	143	1.215	8.801
Foreigners-Magnesia %	0,4%	15,0%	2,0%	11,9%	100,0%
Albanians-Magnesia %	0,0%	13,7%	1,6%	13,8%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 23: Foreigners and Albanians by employment status in Magnesia Prefecture in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

The next **two tables** from the 2001 census concern the **local level of the city of Volos** (as mentioned above, for 2001 all nine municipal units have been considered in order to be comparable with the new Municipality of Volos of 2011)

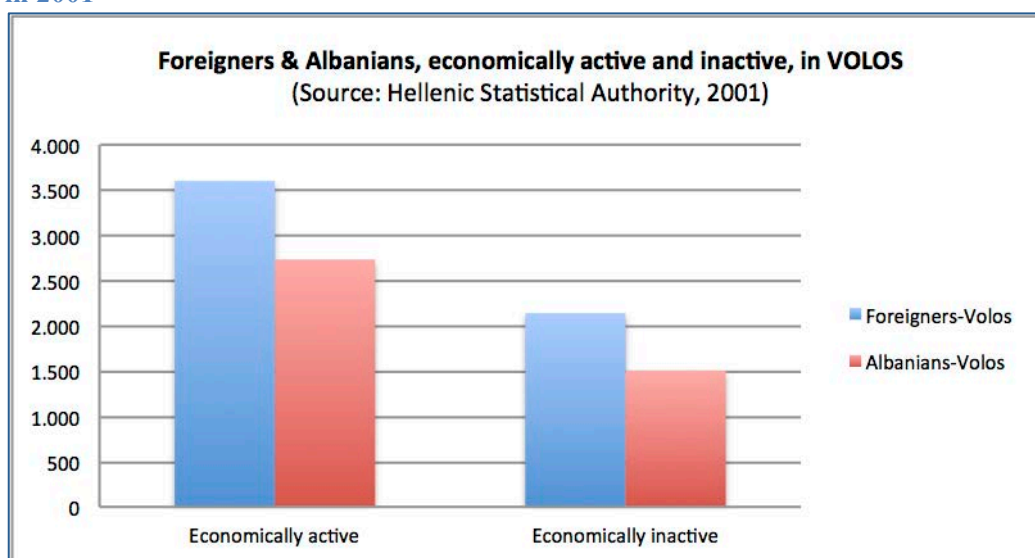
Table 24-Figure 24 and Table 25-Figure 25 show respectively the **economically active and inactive** foreigners and Albanian migrants, and the **employed, or not**, of the economically active ones. The same proportion of almost 63% of both categories is economically active and the rest 36-37% is economically inactive. From those who are economically active the majority of almost 94% of both categories is employed.

Table 24: Foreigners and Albanians, economically active and inactive in the city of Volos in 2001

2001	Participation in the labour market		Total
	Economically active	Economically inactive	
Foreigners-Volos	3.598	2.139	5.737
Albanians-Volos	2.732	1.505	4.237
Foreigners-Volos %	62,7%	37,3%	100,0%
Albanians-Volos %	64,5%	35,5%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 24: Foreigners and Albanians, economically active and inactive in the city of Volos in 2001



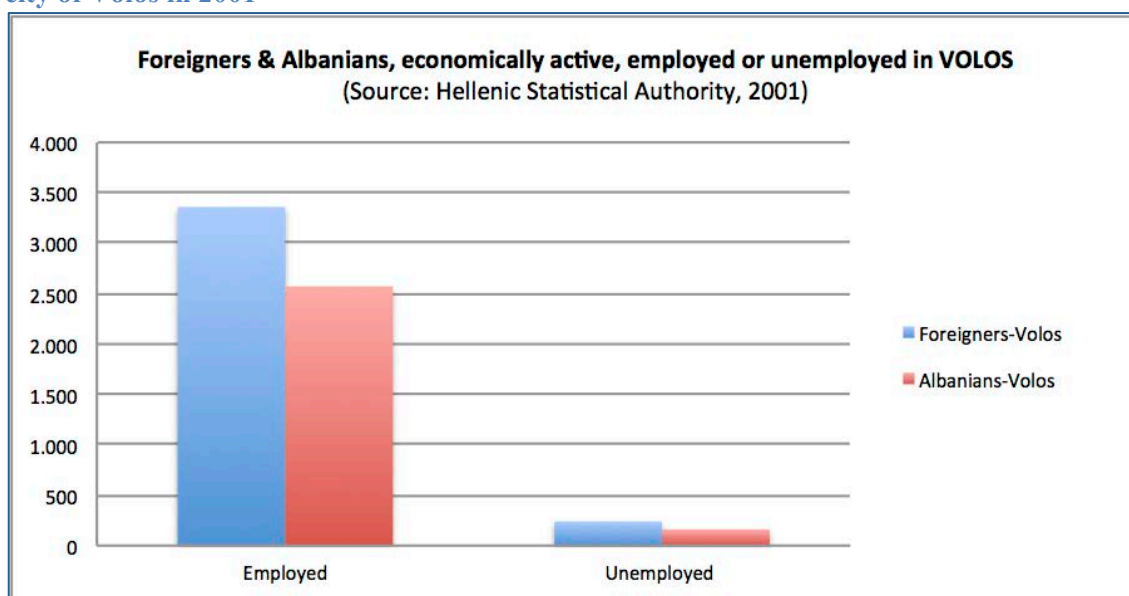
Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Table 25: Foreigners and Albanians, economically active, employed or unemployed in the city of Volos in 2001

2001	Economically active		Total
	Employed	Unemployed	
Foreigners-Volos	3.359	239	3.598
Albanians-Volos	2.571	161	2.732
Foreigners-Volos %	93,4%	6,6%	100,0%
Albanians-Volos %	94,1%	5,9%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 25: Foreigners and Albanians, economically active, employed or unemployed in the city of Volos in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

The last 2 Tables for the city of **Volos** show the **individual professions and the economic activities**, respectively, of foreigners and Albanian migrants.

Table 26-Figure 26 presents a majority for both categories as ‘**Artisans, transport operators, unskilled workers, and tradesmen**’: **73% for all foreigners and 80% for Albanian migrants**. Smaller but significant percentages between 7-9% apply for the 2 professions of ‘**Skilled farmers, stock-farmers, foresters and fishermen**’ and ‘**Workers in services and salespersons at shops/open markers**’.

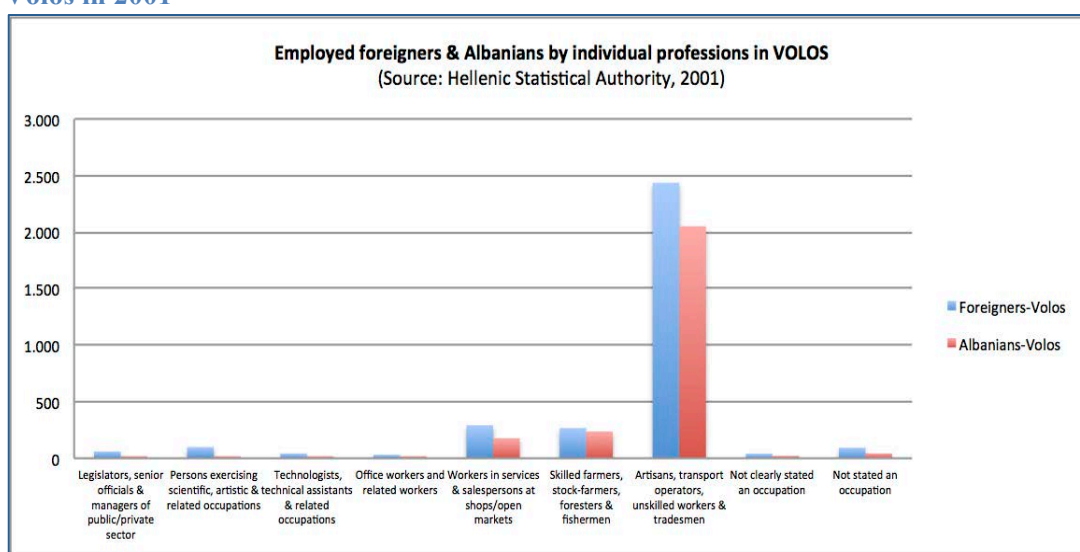
Table 26: Employed foreigners and Albanians by individual professions in the city of Volos in 2001

2001	Legislators, senior officials & managers of public/ private sector	Persons exercising scientific, artistic & related occupations	Technologists, technical assistants & related occupations	Office workers and related workers	Workers in services & salespersons at shops/open markets
Foreigners-Volos	60	99	42	31	292
Albanians-Volos	14	11	6	11	177
Foreigners-Volos %	1,8%	2,9%	1,3%	0,9%	8,7%
Albanians-Volos %	0,5%	0,4%	0,2%	0,4%	6,9%

2001	Skilled farmers, stock-farmers, foresters & fishermen	Artisans, transport operators, unskilled workers & tradesmen	Not clearly stated an occupation	Not stated an occupation	Total
Foreigners-Volos	267	2.435	40	93	3.359
Albanians-Volos	236	2.051	22	43	2.571
Foreigners-Volos %	7,9%	72,5%	1,2%	2,8%	100,0%
Albanians-Volos %	9,2%	79,8%	0,9%	1,7%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 26: Employed foreigners and Albanians by individual professions in the city of Volos in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Table 27-Figure 27 shows a 29% of foreigners and a 35% of Albanian migrants in the economic activity of ‘**Constructions**’ followed by a 26% and a 28% for the two categories respectively in ‘**Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry, and fishing**’. Significant proportions between 9-15% can be seen, in order from highest to lowest, in ‘Other services’, ‘Trade, repairs, restaurants, hotels’, and ‘Manufacturing industries’

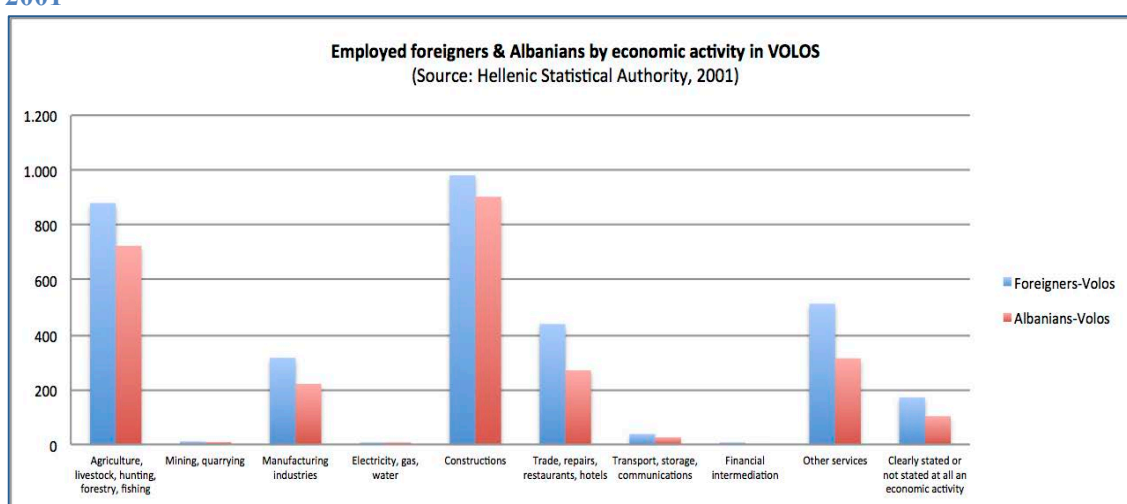
Table 27: Employed foreigners and Albanians by economic activity in the city of Volos in 2001

2001	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry, fishing	Mining, quarrying	Manufacturing industries	Electricity, gas, water	Constructions
Foreigners-Volos	880	11	316	5	981
Albanians-Volos	724	9	221	1	903
Foreigners-Volos %	26,2%	0,3%	9,4%	0,1%	29,2%
Albanians-Volos %	28,2%	0,4%	8,6%	0,0%	35,1%

2001	Trade, repairs, restaurants, hotels	Transport, storage, communications	Financial intermediation	Other services	Clearly stated or not stated at all an economic activity	Total
Foreigners-Volos	439	38	5	513	171	3.359
Albanians-Volos	270	26	0	314	103	2.571
Foreigners-Volos %	13,1%	1,1%	0,1%	15,3%	5,1%	100,0%
Albanians-Volos %	10,5%	1,0%	0,0%	12,2%	4,0%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

Figure 27: Employed foreigners and Albanians by economic activity in the city of Volos in 2001



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2001. Own elaboration

4.2.4. Foreigners and migrants of Albanian citizenship in Greece, Region of Thessaly, Regional Unit of Magnesia and city of Volos in 2011

In Greece in 2011 (see also **Table 2-Figure 3**), according to the data for migration from the Hellenic Statistical Authority of the 2011 population and housing census, the number of people with a foreign citizenship constituted the 8,4% of the total population or 912,000 individuals and has increased by 150,000 compared to their number in the previous census of 2001 (762,200 individuals).

The following **two tables** show information for Greeks and foreigners in Greece concerning their **number** and their **marital status**. For foreigners there is a distinction between those with a EU citizenship and those with Other citizenship.

In **Table 28-Figure 28** we can see an 8,4% of **foreigners** and among them a majority of 78% of **foreigners of other citizenship**.

Table 29-Figure 29 shows a 50-55% of foreigners and of Albanian migrants who are **married**, and an almost 40% for both who are **single**. Also, 7% of the total foreigner population is **widowed** whereas this is 1,5% for Albanian migrants.

Table 28: Resident population by citizenship at the level of Greece in 2011

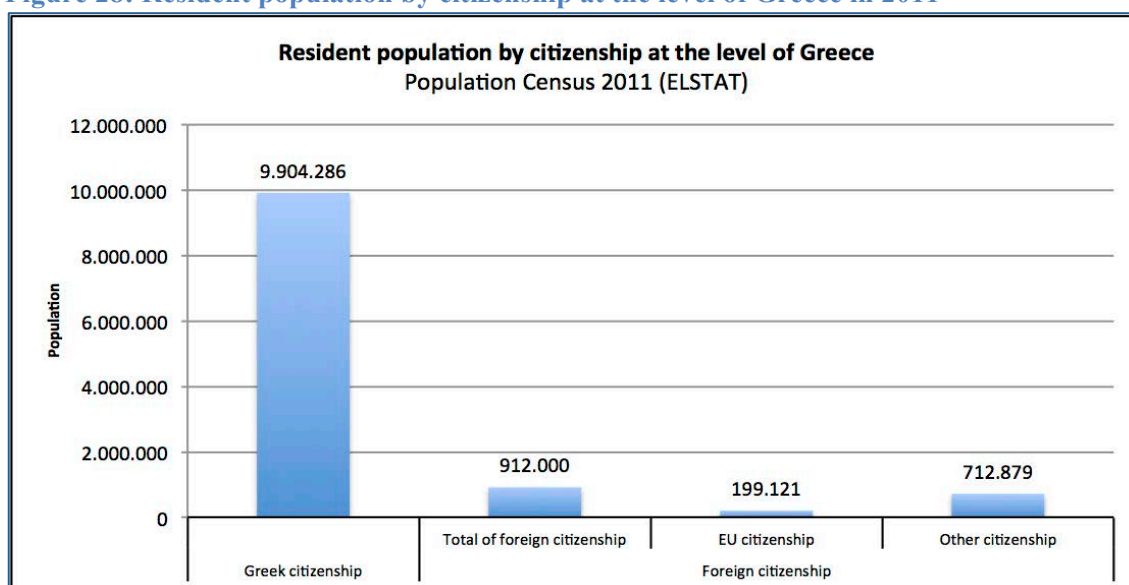
Permanent Residence 2011	Total	Greek citizenship	Foreign citizenship		
			Total of foreign citizenship	EU citizenship	Other citizenship
Greece	10.816.286	9.904.286	912.000	199.121	712.879

Permanent Residence 2011	Total population %	Greek citizenship %	Foreign citizenship %
Greece	100,0%	91,6%	8,4%

Permanent Residence 2011	Total foreign citizenship %	EU citizenship %	Other citizenship %
Greece	100,0%	21,8%	78,2%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

Figure 28: Resident population by citizenship at the level of Greece in 2011



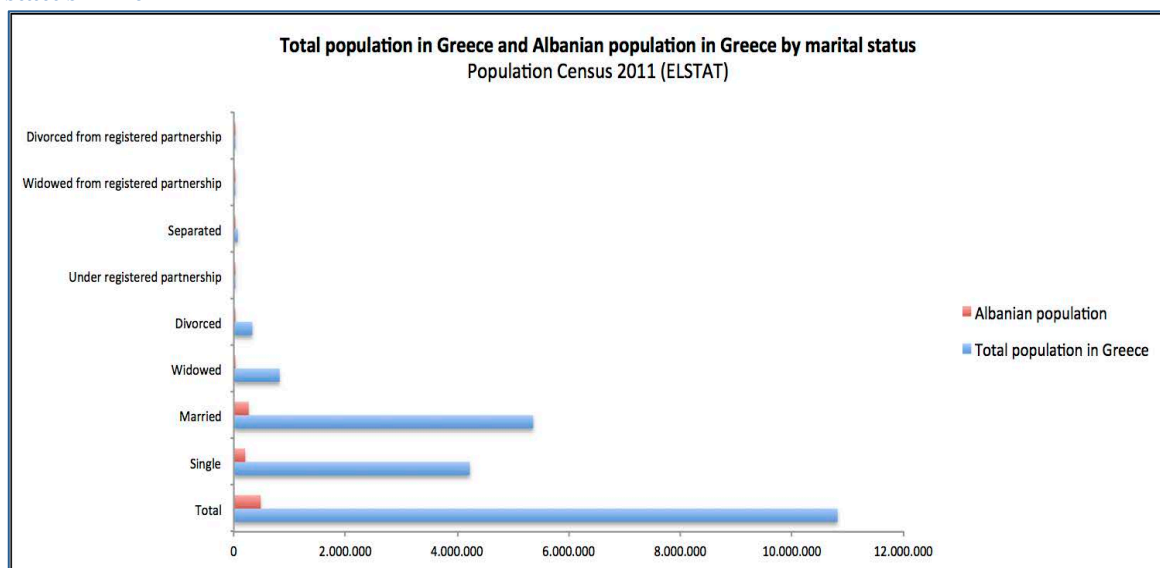
Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

Table 29: Total population in Greece and Albanian population in Greece by marital status in 2011

Description 2011	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Under registered partnership	Separated	Widowed from registered partnership	Divorced from registered partnership
Total population in Greece	10.816.286	4.227.476	5.364.763	820.449	331.686	1.765	69.737	78	332
Albanian population	480.851	202.385	264.573	7.037	5.355	155	1.340	3	3
Total population in Greece %	100,0%	39,1%	49,6%	7,6%	3,1%	0,0%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%
Albanian population %	100,0%	42,1%	55,0%	1,5%	1,1%	0,0%	0,3%	0,0%	0,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

Figure 29: Total population in Greece and Albanian population in Greece by marital status in 2011



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

The data from the **2011** census give also information for the Regional level of **Thessaly**, the level of **Regional unit of Magnesia** (former Magnesia prefecture) and the **new municipality of Volos**.

Table 30-Figure 30 gives information for the **total population** and the **population with foreign citizenship** in the above mentioned **three levels** (Thessaly, Magnesia, Volos). Also, the population with foreign citizenship is being divided into those with **EU citizenship** and **other citizenship**. The level of foreign citizenship coincides with the one for all Greece for 2011 (almost 7%). For the three levels (Thessaly, Magnesia, Volos) among the foreign population the percentage of ‘Other citizenship’ is between 75-80%

Table 30: Resident population by citizenship at the level of Region of Thessaly, Regional Unit of Magnesia and Municipality of Volos in 2011

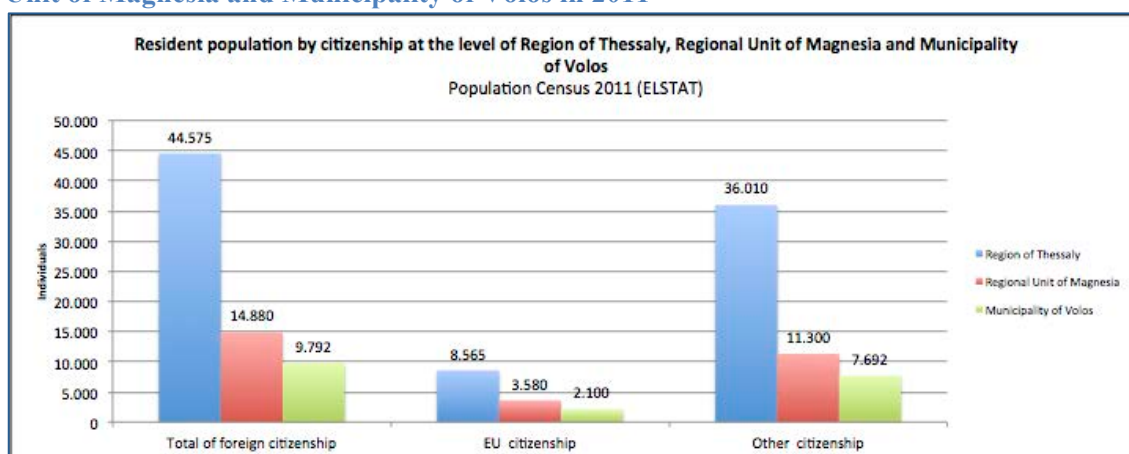
Permanent residence 2011	Total	Greek citizenship	Foreign citizenship		
			Total	EU citizenship	Other citizenship
Region of Thessaly	732.762	688.187	44.575	8.565	36.010
Regional Unit of Magnesia	190.010	175.130	14.880	3.580	11.300
Municipality of Volos	144.449	134.657	9.792	2.100	7.692

Permanent residence 2011	Total population %	Greek citizenship %	Foreign citizenship %
Region of Thessaly	100,0%	93,9%	6,1%
Regional Unit of Magnesia	100,0%	92,2%	7,8%
Municipality of Volos	100,0%	93,2%	6,8%

Permanent residence 2011	Total of foreign citizenship %	EU citizenship %	Other citizenship %
Region of Thessaly	100,0%	19,2%	80,8%
Regional Unit of Magnesia	100,0%	24,1%	75,9%
Municipality of Volos	100,0%	21,4%	78,6%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

Figure 30: Resident population by citizenship at the level of Region of Thessaly, Regional Unit of Magnesia and Municipality of Volos in 2011



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

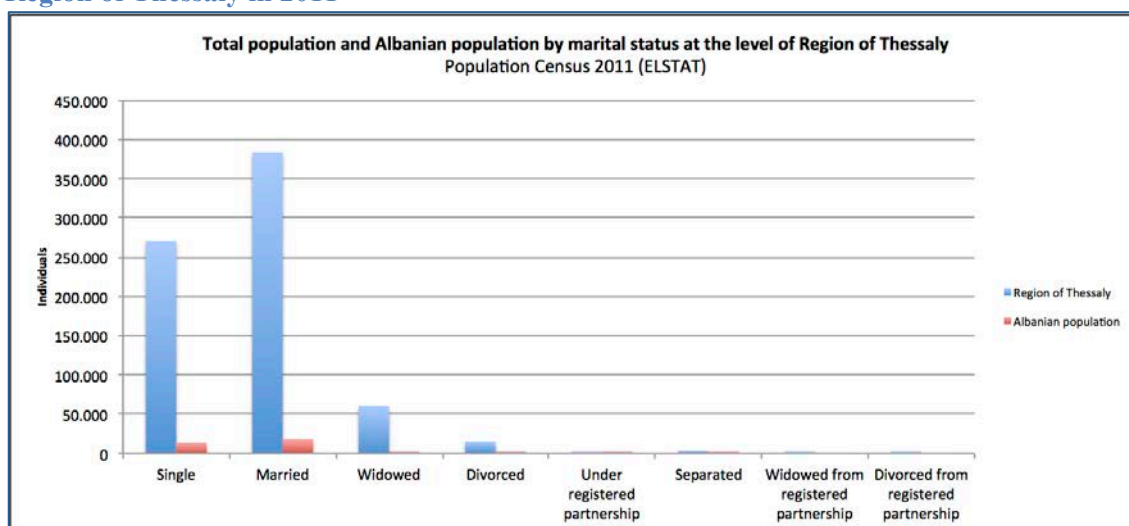
The following **Table 31-Figure 31** shows the **marital status** of Albanian population in the Region of Thessaly. 56% of Albanians are ‘**married**’ close to the number of the general population of Thessaly, and 42% of them are ‘**single**’ somehow higher than the one of the general population. The percentage of ‘**widowed**’ is very small for Albanian migrants whereas it is close to 8% for the general population of Thessaly.

Table 31: Total population and Albanian population by marital status at the level of Region of Thessaly in 2011

Description 2011	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Under registered partnership	Separated	Widowed from registered partnership	Divorced from registered partnership
Region of Thessaly	732.762	270.507	383.692	60.301	15.041	104	3.076	6	35
Albanian population	32.421	13.606	18.223	327	209	4	52	0	0
Region of Thessaly %	100,0%	36,9%	52,4%	8,2%	2,1%	0,0%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%
Albanian Population %	100,0%	42,0%	56,2%	1,0%	0,6%	0,0%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

Figure 31: Total population and Albanian population by marital status at the level of Region of Thessaly in 2011



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

The next two tables present the age groups of Greeks and foreigners (among them of EU and other citizenship) in the Regional Unit of Magnesia.

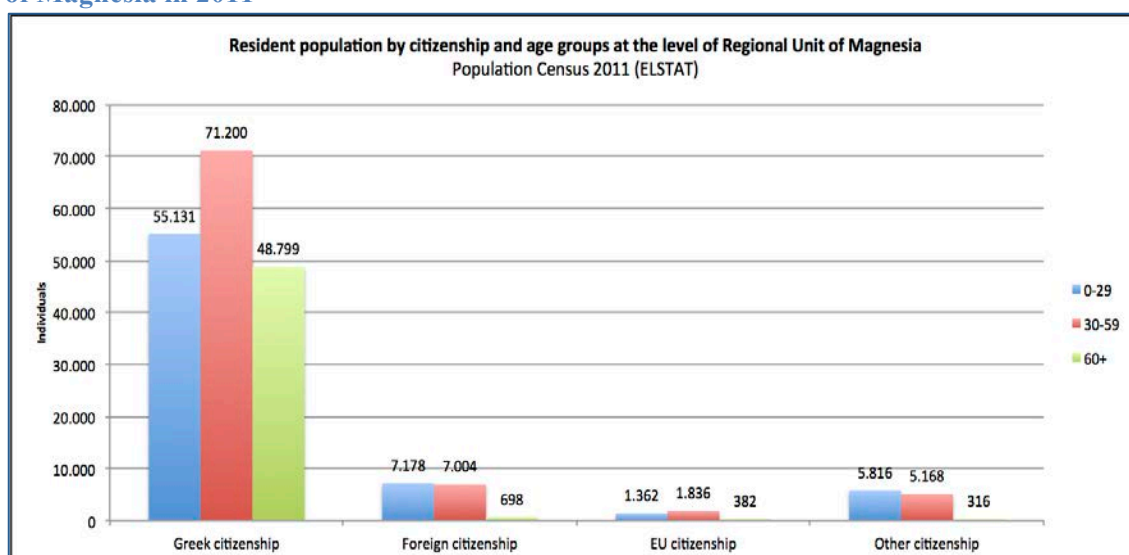
In **Table 32-Figure 32**, and like in the population of all Greece, foreigners constitute almost the 7% of the population and among them the 75% is of other citizenship. The three age groups (0-29, 30-59, 60+) in **Magnesia** have a scheme of a pyramid for those with **Greek** citizenship, whereas for **foreigners** the first two groups (0-29 and 30-59) are almost equal and the third group (60+) is underrepresented. The same trend applies for those with ‘other citizenship’.

Table 32: Resident population by citizenship and age groups at the level of Regional Unit of Magnesia in 2011

Place of residence / Groups of citizenships 2011	Total		Age groups					
			0-29		30-59		60+	
Regional Unit of Magnesia	190.010	100,0%	62.309	32,8%	78.204	41,2%	49.497	26,0%
Greek citizenship	175.130	92,2%	55.131	31,5%	71.200	40,7%	48.799	27,9%
Foreign citizenship	14.880	7,8%	7.178	48,2%	7.004	47,1%	698	4,7%
EU citizenship	3.580	24,1%	1.362	38,0%	1.836	51,3%	382	10,7%
Other citizenship	11.300	75,9%	5.816	51,5%	5.168	45,7%	316	2,8%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

Figure 32: Resident population by citizenship and age groups at the level of Regional Unit of Magnesia in 2011



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

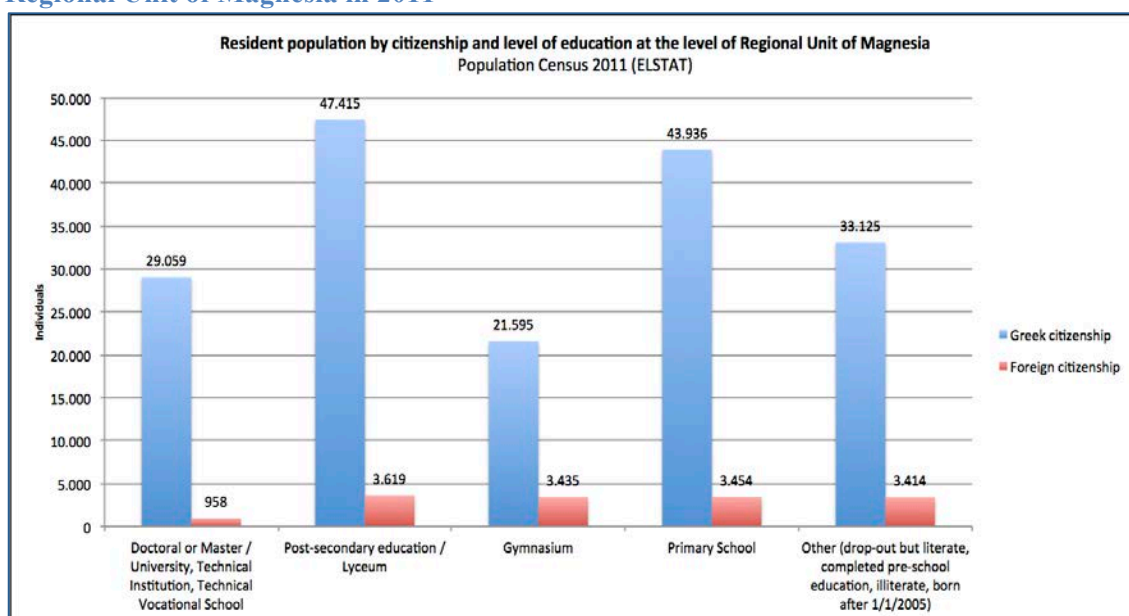
Table 33-Figure 33 that concerns the **education level in Magnesia** shows, in a row, an up and down distribution of the 5 mentioned levels for those with a Greek citizenship with higher levels for Post-secondary education/ Lyceum and Primary school, whereas the 4 upper of these levels, with the exception of the first one, is equally distributed for those with a foreign citizenship (23-24% each). The first level of universities' degree has a low representation in the group of people with a foreign citizenship

Table 33: Resident population by citizenship and level of education at the level of Regional Unit of Magnesia in 2011

Place of residence / Level of education 2011	Total	Doctoral or Master / University, Technical Institution, Technical Vocational School		Post-secondary education / Lyceum		Gymnasium		Primary School		Other (drop-out but literate, completed pre-school education, illiterate, born after 1/1/2005)	
Regional Unit of Magnesia	190.010	30.017	15,8%	51.034	26,9%	25.030	13,2%	47.390	24,9%	36.539	19,2%
Greek citizenship	175.130	29.059	16,6%	47.415	27,1%	21.595	12,3%	43.936	25,1%	33.125	18,9%
Foreign citizenship	14.880	958	6,4%	3.619	24,3%	3.435	23,1%	3.454	23,2%	3.414	22,9%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

Figure 33: Resident population by citizenship and level of education at the level of Regional Unit of Magnesia in 2011



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

Finally, the last **Table 34-Figure 34** is distinctive from the above-mentioned since it shows the **level of education** of **Albanian** population of the **Region of Thessaly** compared to the one at national level. The difference is that in the Census of 2011 there was hardly a representation of Albanian people since in most of tables they were included in the category of ‘Other citizenship’. The trend for both categories, Greece and Thessaly, of Albanian migrants **show a concentration** around ‘**Lyceum**’, ‘**Gymnasium**’ and ‘**Primary school**’, with lowest numbers, but important, for ‘Pre-school education’ and ‘Not classified-Born after 1/1/2005’

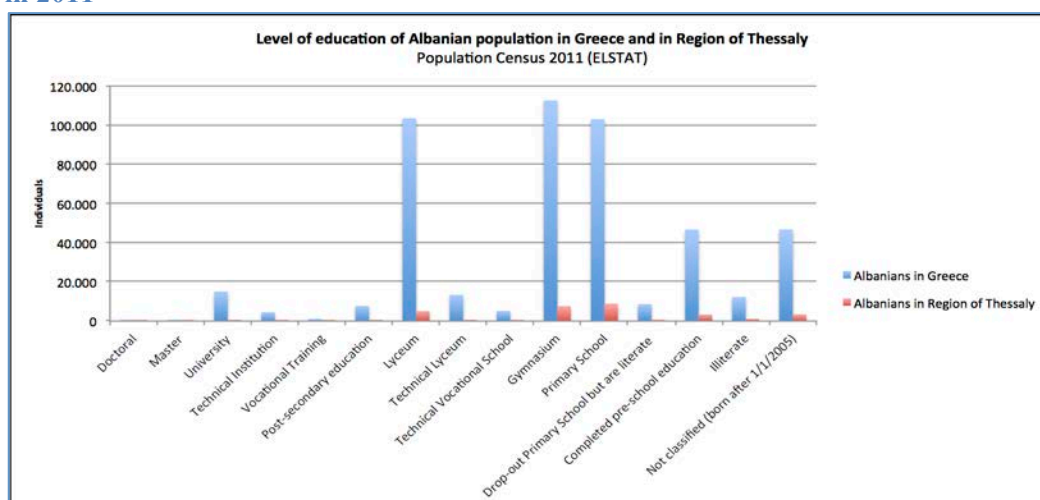
Table 34: Level of education of Albanian population in Greece and in Region of Thessaly and % of level of education of Albanians from Thessaly in the total Albanian population in Greece in 2011

Place of residence/ Level of education, 2011	Doctoral	Master	University	Technical Institution	Vocational Training	Post-secondary education	Lyceum	Technical Lyceum
Albanians in Greece	79	331	14.885	4.551	1.109	7.811	103.559	13.498
Albanians in Region of Thessaly	3	11	543	155	45	246	5.150	556
Albanians in Greece%	0,0%	0,1%	3,1%	0,9%	0,2%	1,6%	21,5%	2,8%
Albanians in Region of Thessaly%	0,0%	0,0%	1,7%	0,5%	0,1%	0,8%	15,9%	1,7%

Place of residence/ Level of education, 2011	Technical Vocational School	Gymnasium	Primary School	Drop-out Primary School but are literate	Completed pre-school education	Illiterate	Not classified (born after 1/1/2005)	Total
Albanians in Greece	5.263	112.438	103.096	8.720	46.522	12.445	46.544	480.851
Albanians in Region of Thessaly	287	7.697	8.986	748	3.354	1.157	3.483	32.421
Albanians in Greece%	1,1%	23,4%	21,4%	1,8%	9,7%	2,6%	9,7%	100,0%
Albanians in Region of Thessaly%	0,9%	23,7%	27,7%	2,3%	10,3%	3,6%	10,7%	100,0%

Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

Figure 34: Level of education of Albanian population in Greece and in Region of Thessaly in 2011



Source: ELSTAT-Hellenic Statistical Authority. Statistics, Population and Social Conditions. Population and housing census. Migration 2011. Own elaboration

4.2.5. Legal migration of migrants of Albanian citizenship and of other foreigners in the Regional Unit of Magnesia 2014-16

The following data refer to the population of people of Albanian origin who declare their residence in one of the municipalities of Magnesia Prefecture in order to acquire the correspondent residence permit. The office responsible for issuing these residence permits is the **Department for Residence Permits (Volos)** of the Administration of Foreigners and Immigration (Larisa) of the Decentralised Administration of Thessaly and Central Greece (Larisa). The Department for Residence Permits of Volos is responsible to issue the residence permits of all third-country nationals who reside in the Municipalities of **Volos, Riga Feraiou, Zagoras-Mouresiou, Almyrou, Notiou Piliou, Alonnisou, Skiathou and Skopelou**. Consequently the following data for people of Albanian origin **concern all Albanians** who reside in all the previously mentioned municipalities of Magnesia prefecture.

In order to fully capture the position of legal Albanians immigrants in the area of Magnesia and consequently in the city of Volos, it is interesting – before focusing on Albanians data – **to present their position within the rest legal foreigner population of Magnesia and during the same available data** of the Department for Residence Permits of Volos **from 2014-2016**:

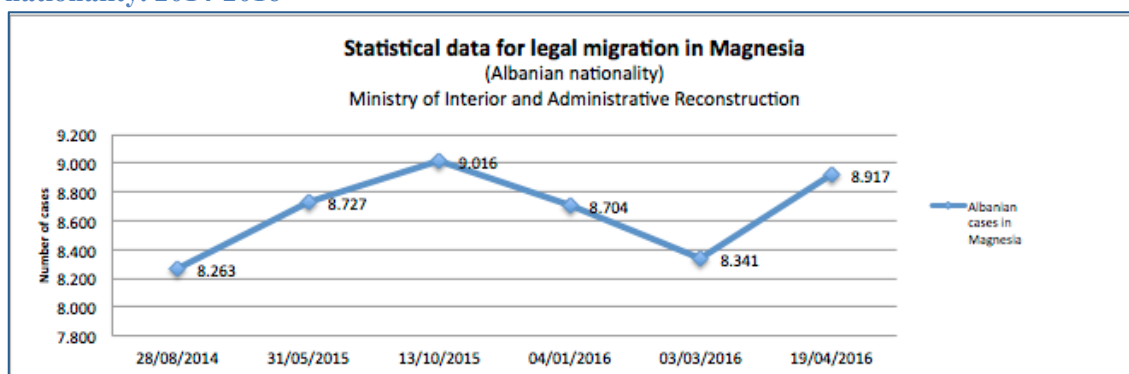
The number of legal Albanian migrants in Magnesia prefecture from mid-2014 until mid-2016 had a zigzag attitude from lowest to highest by presenting today the number of **8.917 people (Table 35-Figure 35)**

Table 35: Statistical data for legal migration in Regional Unit of Magnesia. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016

	28/08/2014	31/05/2015	13/10/2015	04/01/2016	03/03/2016	19/04/2016
Albanian cases in Magnesia	8.263	8.727	9.016	8.704	8.341	8.917
Variation %	-	5,6%	3,3%	-3,5%	-4,2%	6,9%

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 35: Statistical data for legal migration in Regional Unit of Magnesia. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

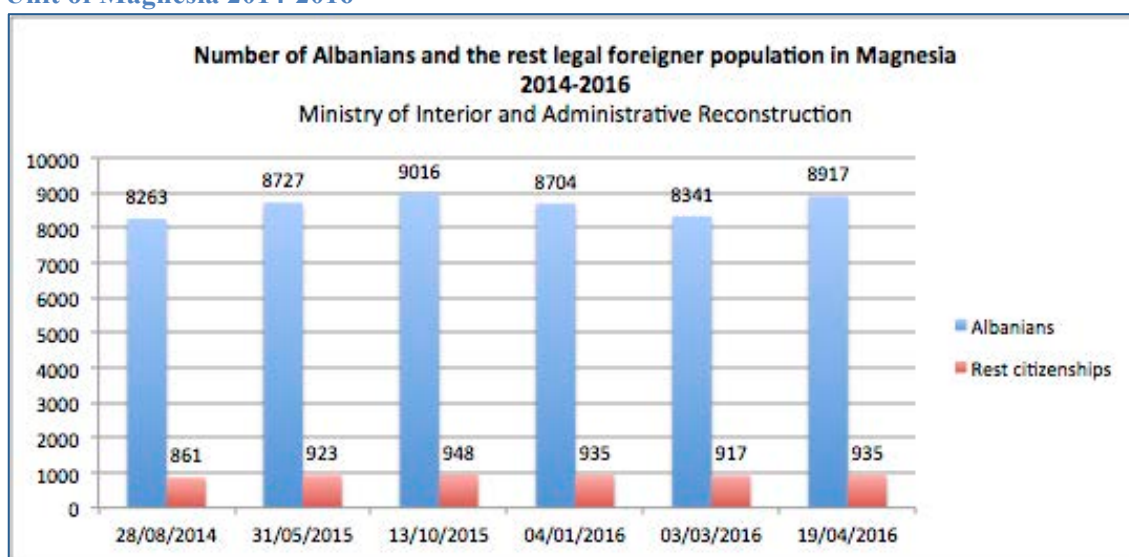
Compared to the rest legal foreigner population in Magnesia, **Albanians constitute by far the vast majority** during all dates of the examined 2-years period. Their number is almost 90% among all other foreigners in Magnesia (**Table 36-Figure 36**).

Table 36: Number of Albanians and of the rest legal foreigner population in Regional Unit of Magnesia 2014-2016

2014-16	Albanians		Rest citizenships		TOTAL
28/08/2014	8.263	90,6%	861	9,4%	9.124
31/05/2015	8.727	90,4%	923	9,6%	9.650
13/10/2015	9.016	90,5%	948	9,5%	9.964
04/01/2016	8.704	90,3%	935	9,7%	9.639
03/03/2016	8.341	90,1%	917	9,9%	9.258
19/04/2016	8.917	90,5%	935	9,5%	9.852

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 36: Number of Albanians and of the rest legal foreigner population in Regional Unit of Magnesia 2014-2016



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

In parallel the number of the **rest legal foreigner citizenships** during the same period shows the following trends. The analysis below show, in order from highest to lowest, the nationalities with a 3-digit, a 2-digit and a 1-digit or even zero representation.

There are **3 citizenships** with a **3-digit population number representation** (Table 37- Figure 37):

- Ukraine,
- Russia, and
- Egypt

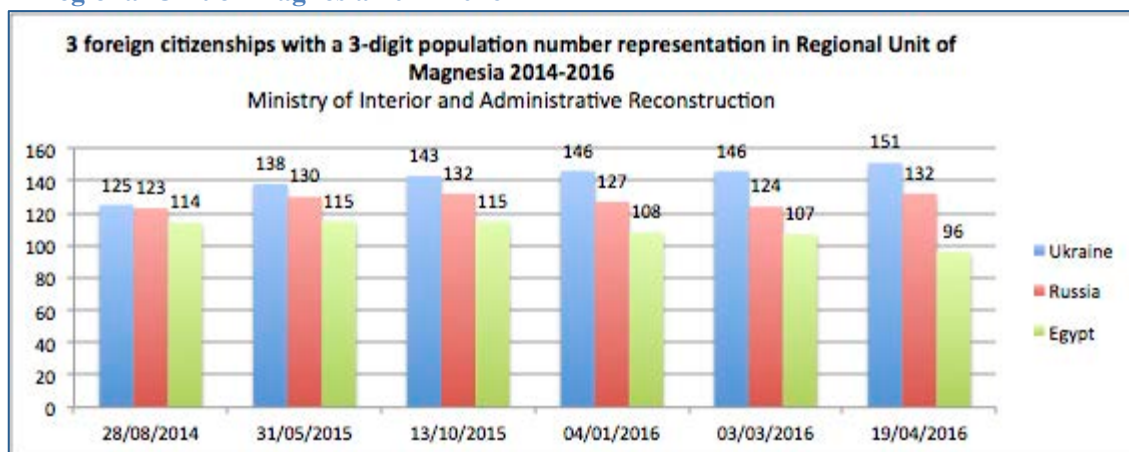
(Note: Egypt has decreased in 2-digit population number representation in 19/04/2016)

Table 37: Three (3) foreign citizenships with a 3-digit population number representation in Regional Unit of Magnesia 2014-2016

2014-16	Ukraine	Russia	Egypt
28/08/2014	125	123	114
31/05/2015	138	130	115
13/10/2015	143	132	115
04/01/2016	146	127	108
03/03/2016	146	124	107
19/04/2016	151	132	96

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 37: Three (3) foreign citizenships with a 3-digit population number representation in Regional Unit of Magnesia 2014-2016



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Following, there are **19 citizenships** with a **2-digit population number representation**

(**Table 38-Figure 38**): Georgia, Moldova, USA, Serbia, Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro), Philippines, Nigeria, Pakistan, China, Fyrom, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Dominican republic, Bangladesh, India, Turkey, Armenia, Brazil, and South Africa

(Note: Turkey has decreased in 1-digit population number representation in 13/10/2015, Armenia in 28/08/2014, 31/05/2015 and 03/03/2016, Brazil in 28/08/2014 and 31/05/2015, South Africa in 28/08/2014)

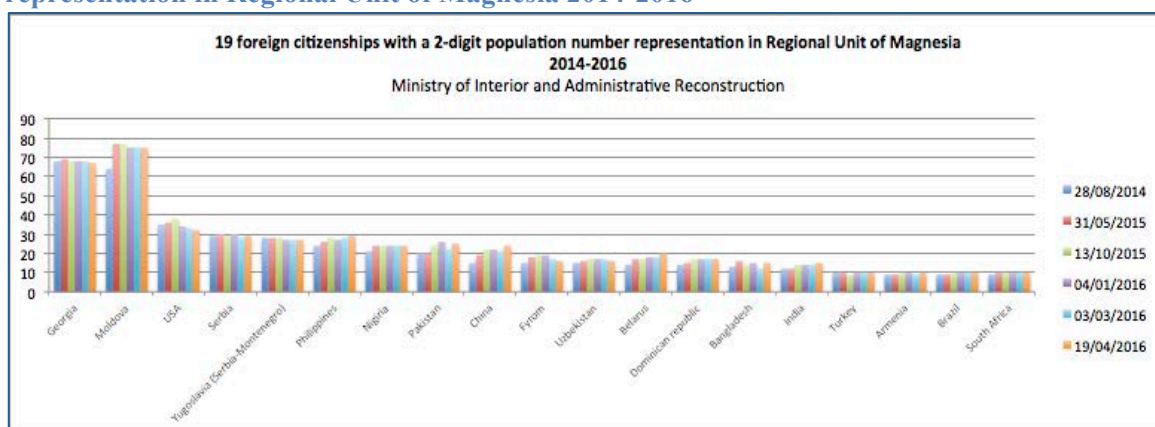
Table 38: Nineteen (19) foreign citizenships with a 2-digit population number representation in Regional Unit of Magnesia 2014-2016

2014-16	Georgia	Moldova	USA	Serbia	Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro)	Philippines	Nigeria	Pakistan	China
28/08/2014	68	64	35	29	28	24	21	20	15
31/05/2015	69	77	36	30	28	26	24	20	19
13/10/2015	68	77	38	29	28	28	24	24	22
04/01/2016	68	75	34	30	27	27	24	26	22
03/03/2016	68	75	33	28	27	28	24	22	21
19/04/2016	67	75	32	29	27	29	24	25	24

2014-16	Fyrom	Uzbekistan	Belarus	Dominican republic	Bangladesh	India	Turkey	Armenia	Brazil	South Africa
28/08/2014	15	15	14	14	13	12	10	9	9	9
31/05/2015	18	16	17	15	16	12	10	9	9	10
13/10/2015	19	17	17	17	14	14	9	10	10	10
04/01/2016	19	17	18	17	15	14	10	10	10	10
03/03/2016	17	17	18	17	12	14	10	9	10	10
19/04/2016	16	16	20	17	15	15	10	10	10	10

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 38: Nineteen (19) foreign citizenships with a 2-digit population number representation in Regional Unit of Magnesia 2014-2016



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Finally, there are **40 citizenships with 1-digit or zero population number** representation (**Table 39**): Thailand, Kazakhstan, Syria, Australia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Palestine, Iran, Lebanon, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Unknown citizenship, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Israel, Jordan, Tunisia, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Korea (South), Kosovo (United Nations Interim Administration Mission), Libya, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Republic of Mauritius, Singapore, UNHCR-United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Venezuela, Belarus SSR-Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (today Republic of Belarus), Ethiopia, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar (Burma), Senegal, Vietnam

(Note: Iran has increased in 2-digit population number representation in 03/03/2016 and 19/04/2016)

Table 39: Forty (40) foreign citizenships with a 1-digit population number representation in Regional Unit of Magnesia 2014-2016

2014-16	Thailand	Kazakhstan	Syria	Australia	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Canada	Palestine	Iran	Lebanon	Mexico
28/08/2014	7	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
31/05/2015	8	5	5	4	4	5	4	8	2	3
13/10/2015	8	4	5	4	4	5	4	9	2	3
04/01/2016	8	4	5	4	4	5	3	9	2	3
03/03/2016	8	4	5	3	4	5	3	10	2	3
19/04/2016	8	4	5	3	4	5	4	13	2	3

2014-16	SriLanka	Unknown	Algeria	Argentina	Azerbaijan	Israel	Jordan	Tunisia	Cameroon	Chile
28/08/2014	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
31/05/2015	3	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	1
13/10/2015	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3	3
04/01/2016	3	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	3	3
03/03/2016	3	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	3	3
19/04/2016	3	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	3	3

2014-16	Congo	Croatia	Cuba	South Korea	Kosovo	Libya	Morocco	New Zealand	Niger	Mauritius
28/08/2014	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31/05/2015	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
13/10/2015	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
04/01/2016	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
03/03/2016	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
19/04/2016	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1

2014-16	Singapore	UNHCR	Venezuela	Belarus SSR	Ethiopia	Guinea	Kyrgyzstan	Myanmar	Senegal	Vietnam
28/08/2014	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31/05/2015	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
13/10/2015	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
04/01/2016	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
03/03/2016	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
19/04/2016	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

The following **six tables (Tables 40-45)** present the **category of demands of all foreigners** in Magnesia during the six time spots between 2014-2016. It has been chosen to present them in percentages (%) in order to be easily traced with the eye.

During the first date, **August 2014**, someone can see at a glance high number in the category of '**Family reunification**' for all citizenships. However, some of them present very small or zero numbers, like the cases of citizens from Chile, Congo and Egypt. In these citizenships 1 of them renew their permits for Other reasons (Chile), while those from Congo were in Magnesia for studies. An important remark here concerns the people from **Egypt** who in their majority are here for **Employment** reasons and this trend is continuous during all six time-points.

Albanian citizens, who concern this study and constitute the vast majority among all other citizenships, stay stable during all 6 time-points and the majority of the demands range between 'Other' and 'Family Reunification', whereas 'Employment' shows to decrease in time (from 18,0% in mid-2014 to 11,0% in mid-2016)

The **3 citizenships** with a 3-digit population number representation (**Table 37-Figure 37**), i.e. Ukraine, Russia, and Egypt: people from **Ukraine and Russia** for all time-points renew their permits mostly for reasons of Family Reunification, and – as mentioned above – people from Egypt show high numbers in Employment.

From the rest **19 citizenships** with a **2-digit population number representation (Table 38-Figure 38)**, i.e. Georgia, Moldova, USA, Serbia, Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro), Philippines, Nigeria, Pakistan, China, Fyrom, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Dominican republic, Bangladesh, India, Turkey, Armenia, Brazil, and South Africa: Georgia, Moldova, USA, Serbia, Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro), Philippines, China, Fyrom, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Dominican republic, Turkey, Armenia, Brazil, and South Africa show high numbers around Family Reunification. People from Nigeria change their high number in time between 'Other' and 'Family Reunification', people from Pakistan among 'Employment', 'Other' and 'Family Reunification' (with the prevalence of Other), people from Bangladesh show high number in 'Other' and 'Employment' even though in mid-2016 there is a decrease in Employment, people from India are almost equally between Other and Family Reunification even though there is the appearance of Employment in mid-2016

Table 40: All foreign population categories of demands in Regional Unit of Magnesia in 28/08/2014

28/08/2014	Albania	Ukraine	Russia	Egypt	Georgia	Moldova	USA	Serbia	Serbia-Montenegro	Philippines	Nigeria	Pakistan	China
EMPLOYMENT	18,0%	4,8%	4,1%	85,1%	10,3%	3,1%	2,9%	13,8%	7,1%	33,3%	0,0%	20,0%	20,0%
OTHER	34,4%	20,8%	15,4%	10,5%	27,9%	15,6%	14,3%	24,1%	17,9%	20,8%	38,1%	55,0%	6,7%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	46,9%	73,6%	78,9%	4,4%	61,8%	81,3%	82,9%	62,1%	75,0%	45,8%	61,9%	25,0%	73,3%
STUDIES	0,7%	0,8%	1,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

28/08/2014	Fyrom	Uzbekistan	Belarus	Dominican republic	Bangladesh	India	Turkey	Armenia	Brazil	South Africa	Thailand	Kazakhstan
EMPLOYMENT	13,3%	13,3%	14,3%	7,1%	23,1%	0,0%	0,0%	11,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	13,3%	13,3%	21,4%	7,1%	69,2%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	44,4%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	73,3%	73,3%	57,1%	85,7%	0,0%	50,0%	100,0%	77,8%	100,0%	55,6%	100,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	7,1%	0,0%	7,7%	0,0%	0,0%	11,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

28/08/2014	Syria	Australia	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Canada	Palestine	Iran	Lebanon	Mexico	Sri Lanka	Unknown citizenship	Algeria	Argentina
EMPLOYMENT	20,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	33,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%
OTHER	20,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	66,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	60,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	50,0%	33,3%	66,7%	100,0%	33,3%	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	33,3%	33,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%

28/08/2014	Azerbaijan	Israel	Jordan	Tunisia	Cameroon	Chile	Congo	Croatia	Cuba	Korea (South)	Kosovo
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

28/08/2014	Libya	Morocco	New Zealand	Niger	Mauritius	Singapore	UNHCR	Venezuela
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Table 41: All foreign population categories of demands in Regional Unit of Magnesia in 31/05/2015

31/05/2015	Albania	Ukraine	Russia	Egypt	Moldova	Georgia	USA	Serbia	Serbia-Montenegro	Philippines	Nigeria	Pakistan	China
EMPLOYMENT	13,6%	2,9%	3,8%	80,0%	3,9%	11,6%	2,8%	13,3%	3,6%	30,8%	4,2%	25,0%	21,1%
OTHER	41,8%	27,5%	20,8%	13,9%	22,1%	34,8%	13,9%	23,3%	25,0%	26,9%	37,5%	60,0%	26,3%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	44,6%	68,8%	74,6%	6,1%	74,0%	53,6%	83,3%	63,3%	71,4%	42,3%	58,3%	15,0%	52,6%
STUDIES	0,1%	0,7%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

31/05/2015	Fyrom	Belarus	Bangladesh	Uzbekistan	Dominican republic	India	South Africa	Turkey	Armenia	Brazil	Iran	Thailand
EMPLOYMENT	16,7%	11,8%	31,3%	12,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%
OTHER	11,1%	17,6%	56,3%	31,3%	26,7%	58,3%	40,0%	10,0%	22,2%	11,1%	12,5%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	72,2%	64,7%	6,3%	56,3%	73,3%	41,7%	60,0%	90,0%	77,8%	88,9%	50,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	5,9%	6,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	12,5%	0,0%

31/05/2015	Canada	Kazakhstan	Syria	Australia	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Palestine	Mexico	Sri Lanka	Algeria	Azerbaijan	Cameroon	Jordan
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	20,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	0,0%	20,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%	66,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	100,0%	60,0%	100,0%	100,0%	50,0%	100,0%	33,3%	50,0%	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%

31/05/2015	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia	Venezuela	BelarusSSR	Chile	Congo	Croatia	Cuba
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%

31/05/2015	Korea (South)	Kyrgyzstan	Libya	Myanmar (Burma)	New Zealand	Mauritius	Singapore	UNHCR	Unknown
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Table 42: All foreign population categories of demands in Regional Unit of Magnesia in 13/10/2015

13/10/2015	Albania	Ukraine	Russia	Egypt	Moldova	Georgia	USA	Serbia	Philippines	Serbia-Montenegro	Nigeria	Pakistan	China
EMPLOYMENT	13,1%	3,5%	3,8%	80,0%	3,9%	10,3%	2,6%	13,8%	28,6%	3,6%	4,2%	16,7%	18,2%
OTHER	42,1%	27,3%	23,5%	13,9%	24,7%	35,3%	15,8%	24,1%	32,1%	21,4%	41,7%	66,7%	22,7%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	44,8%	68,5%	71,2%	6,1%	71,4%	54,4%	81,6%	62,1%	39,3%	75,0%	54,2%	16,7%	59,1%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,7%	1,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

13/10/2015	Fyrom	Belarus	Dominican republic	Uzbekistan	Bangladesh	India	Armenia	Brazil	South Africa	Iran	Turkey	Thailand	Canada
EMPLOYMENT	15,8%	11,8%	0,0%	11,8%	28,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	10,5%	23,5%	29,4%	29,4%	57,1%	50,0%	30,0%	10,0%	40,0%	22,2%	11,1%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	73,7%	58,8%	70,6%	58,8%	7,1%	50,0%	70,0%	90,0%	60,0%	66,7%	88,9%	100,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	5,9%	0,0%	0,0%	7,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	11,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

13/10/2015	Syria	Australia	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Palestine	Cameroon	Chile	Mexico	Algeria	Azerbaijan	Israel	Jordan
EMPLOYMENT	20,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	33,3%	33,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%
OTHER	20,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	25,0%	0,0%	66,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	60,0%	100,0%	100,0%	75,0%	50,0%	66,7%	0,0%	100,0%	50,0%	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%

13/10/2015	Lebanon	Morocco	Sri Lanka	Unknown	Congo	Croatia	Cuba	Ethiopia	Korea(South)	Kyrgyzstan	Libya
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	50,0%	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

13/10/2015	Myanmar(Burma)	New Zealand	Republic of Mauritius	Senegal	Singapore	Tunisia	Venezuela	Vietnam
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Table 43: All foreign population categories of demands in Regional Unit of Magnesia in 04/01/2016

04/01/2016	Albania	Ukraine	Russia	Egypt	Moldova	Georgia	USA	Serbia	Philippines	Serbia-Montenegro	Pakistan	Nigeria	China
EMPLOYMENT	12,0%	3,4%	3,9%	80,6%	5,3%	10,3%	2,9%	13,3%	25,9%	3,7%	19,2%	4,2%	18,2%
OTHER	43,7%	28,8%	24,4%	13,0%	25,3%	33,8%	17,6%	26,7%	33,3%	29,6%	65,4%	41,7%	22,7%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	44,2%	67,1%	70,9%	6,5%	69,3%	55,9%	79,4%	60,0%	40,7%	66,7%	15,4%	54,2%	59,1%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,7%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

04/01/2016	Fyrom	Belarus	Dominican republic	Uzbekistan	Bangladesh	India	Armenia	Brazil	South Africa	Turkey	Iran	Thailand	Canada
EMPLOYMENT	15,8%	11,1%	0,0%	11,8%	26,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	10,5%	27,8%	35,3%	35,3%	60,0%	50,0%	30,0%	10,0%	40,0%	10,0%	22,2%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	73,7%	61,1%	64,7%	52,9%	6,7%	50,0%	70,0%	90,0%	60,0%	90,0%	66,7%	100,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	6,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	11,1%	0,0%	0,0%

04/01/2016	Syria	Australia	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Cameroon	Chile	Mexico	Palestine	Sri Lanka	Algeria	Azerbaijan	Israel
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	33,3%	33,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%
OTHER	20,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%	66,7%	33,3%	33,3%	66,7%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	80,0%	100,0%	100,0%	75,0%	66,7%	0,0%	66,7%	66,7%	33,3%	0,0%	100,0%	50,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%

04/01/2016	Lebanon	Morocco	Unknown citizenship	Croatia	Cuba	Ethiopia	Guinea	Jordan	Korea (South)	Kyrgyzstan	Libya
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

04/01/2016	New Zealand	Republic of Mauritius	Senegal	Singapore	Tunisia	Venezuela	Vietnam
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Table 44: All foreign population categories of demands in Regional Unit of Magnesia in 03/03/2016

03/03/2016	Albania	Ukraine	Russia	Egypt	Moldova	Georgia	USA	Philippines	Serbia	Serbia-Montenegro	Nigeria	Pakistan	China
EMPLOYMENT	11,5%	3,4%	4,0%	80,4%	5,3%	10,3%	3,0%	25,0%	10,7%	3,7%	4,2%	22,7%	19,0%
OTHER	45,0%	30,1%	24,2%	13,1%	26,7%	35,3%	18,2%	32,1%	28,6%	29,6%	41,7%	59,1%	19,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	43,4%	65,8%	71,0%	6,5%	68,0%	54,4%	78,8%	42,9%	60,7%	66,7%	54,2%	18,2%	61,9%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,7%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

03/03/2016	Belarus	Dominican republic	Fyrom	Uzbekistan	India	Bangladesh	Brazil	Iran	South Africa	Turkey	Armenia	Thailand
EMPLOYMENT	11,1%	0,0%	11,8%	11,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	33,3%	35,3%	11,8%	35,3%	50,0%	91,7%	10,0%	20,0%	40,0%	20,0%	33,3%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	55,6%	64,7%	76,5%	52,9%	50,0%	8,3%	90,0%	70,0%	60,0%	80,0%	66,7%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	10,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

03/03/2016	Canada	Syria	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Australia	Cameroon	Chile	Mexico	Palestine	Sri Lanka	Azerbaijan
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	33,3%	33,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	20,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	66,7%	33,3%	33,3%	66,7%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	80,0%	100,0%	75,0%	100,0%	66,7%	0,0%	66,7%	66,7%	33,3%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

03/03/2016	Israel	Lebanon	Morocco	Unknown	Algeria	Croatia	Cuba	Ethiopia	Guinea	Jordan	Korea (South)
EMPLOYMENT	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	50,0%	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

03/03/2016	Kyrgyzstan	Libya	New Zealand	Republic of Mauritius	Senegal	Singapore	Tunisia	Venezuela	Vietnam
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
OTHER	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Table 45: All foreign population categories of demands in Regional Unit of Magnesia in 19/04/2016

19/04/2016	Albania	Ukraine	Russia	Egypt	Moldova	Georgia	USA	Philippines	Serbia	Serbia-Montenegro	Pakistan	China	Nigeria
EMPLOYMENT	11,2%	3,3%	4,5%	72,9%	5,3%	10,4%	3,1%	27,6%	13,8%	3,7%	20,0%	16,7%	4,2%
OTHER	44,5%	32,5%	25,0%	20,8%	29,3%	35,8%	18,8%	31,0%	27,6%	29,6%	68,0%	20,8%	41,7%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	44,3%	63,6%	68,9%	6,3%	65,3%	53,7%	78,1%	41,4%	58,6%	66,7%	12,0%	62,5%	54,2%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,7%	1,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

19/04/2016	Belarus	Dominican republic	Fyrom	Uzbekistan	Bangladesh	India	Iran	Armenia	Brazil	SouthAfrica	Turkey	Thailand
EMPLOYMENT	10,0%	0,0%	12,5%	12,5%	6,7%	6,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	35,0%	35,3%	6,3%	31,3%	86,7%	46,7%	23,1%	40,0%	10,0%	40,0%	20,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	50,0%	64,7%	81,3%	56,3%	6,7%	46,7%	69,2%	60,0%	90,0%	60,0%	80,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	5,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	7,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

19/04/2016	Canada	Syria	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Palestine	Australia	Cameroon	Chile	Mexico	Sri Lanka	Algeria
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	33,3%	33,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	20,0%	0,0%	25,0%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	33,3%	33,3%	66,7%	50,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	80,0%	100,0%	75,0%	50,0%	100,0%	66,7%	33,3%	66,7%	33,3%	0,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%

19/04/2016	Azerbaijan	Israel	Lebanon	Morocco	Unknown	Croatia	Cuba	Ethiopia	Guinea	Jordan	Korea(South)
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
OTHER	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	100,0%	50,0%	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

19/04/2016	Kyrgyzstan	Libya	New Zealand	Republic of Mauritius	Senegal	Singapore	Tunisia	Venezuela	Vietnam
EMPLOYMENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
OTHER	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
STUDIES	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

More specific data on the **legal Albanian population** in Magnesia from 2014 until 2016 reveal the following: For all periods of time (**Table 46-Figure 39**) the population of **male Albanians** are a bit greater than the one of females.

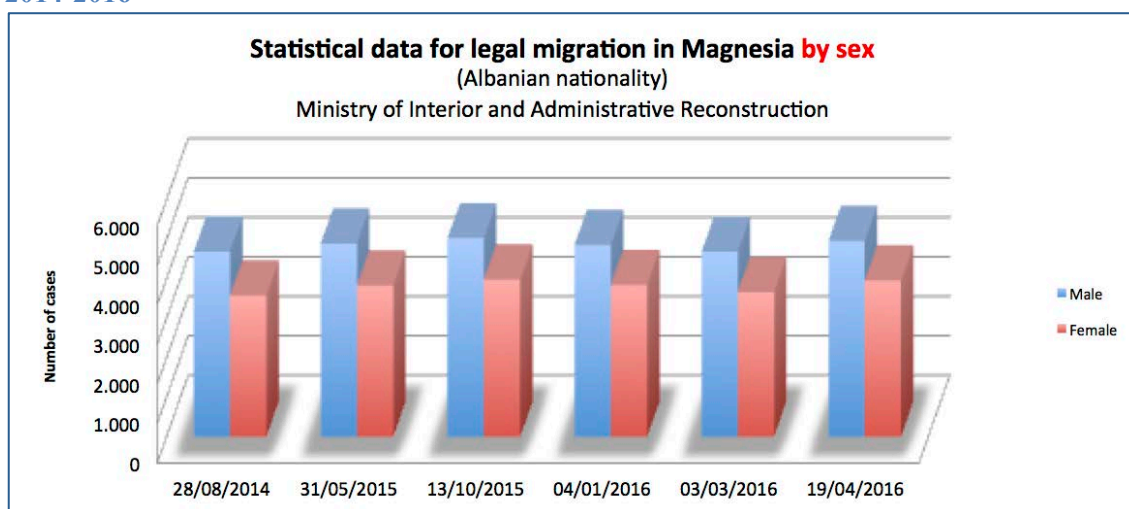
Also concerning the age groups (**Table 47-Figure 40**) during all six-time spots there is a significant concentration around the age groups of 30-39 and 40-49, but also to a smaller degree around 50-59. What is important is the presence of the age group of 0-14 that outreaches the rest age groups explained by the **greater legalization of the second Albanian generation**.

Table 46: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by sex. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016

2014-16	28/08/2014		31/05/2015		13/10/2015		04/01/2016		03/03/2016		19/04/2016	
Male Albanians	4.689	56,7%	4.893	56,1%	5.031	55,8%	4.859	55,8%	4.683	56,1%	4.959	55,6%
Female Albanians	3.574	43,3%	3.834	43,9%	3.985	44,2%	3.845	44,2%	3.658	43,9%	3.958	44,4%
TOTAL	8.263	100,0%	8.727	100,0%	9.016	100,0%	8.704	100,0%	8.341	100,0%	8.917	100,0%

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 39: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by sex. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016



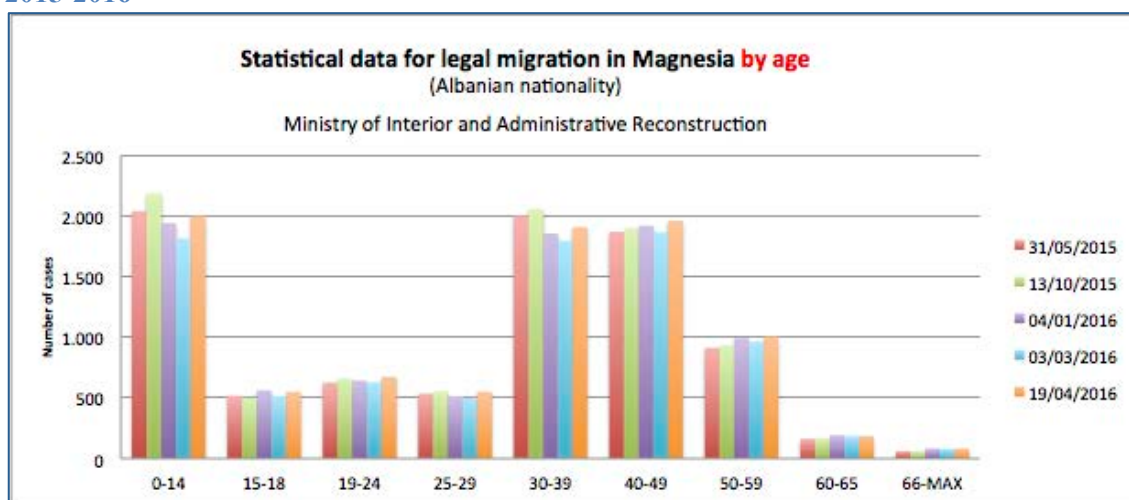
Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Table 47: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by age. Albanian nationality. 2015-16

2015-16	Albanians Age (both sexes)									Total
	0-14	15-18	19-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-65	66-MAX	
31/05/2015	2.040	517	626	536	2.001	1.870	913	163	61	8.727
	23,4%	5,9%	7,2%	6,1%	22,9%	21,4%	10,5%	1,9%	0,7%	100,0%
13/10/2015	2.187	501	658	554	2.058	1.897	931	168	62	9.016
	24,3%	5,6%	7,3%	6,1%	22,8%	21,0%	10,3%	1,9%	0,7%	100,0%
04/01/2016	1.941	562	643	515	1.856	1.920	992	192	83	8.704
	22,3%	6,5%	7,4%	5,9%	21,3%	22,1%	11,4%	2,2%	1,0%	100,0%
03/03/2016	1.813	514	627	501	1.793	1.864	963	187	79	8.341
	21,7%	6,2%	7,5%	6,0%	21,5%	22,3%	11,5%	2,2%	0,9%	100,0%
19/04/2016	2.000	550	674	551	1.909	1.960	1.004	187	82	8.917
	22,4%	6,2%	7,6%	6,2%	21,4%	22,0%	11,3%	2,1%	0,9%	100,0%

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 40: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by age. Albanian nationality. 2015-2016



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Demands in order to issue a residence permit divide in 4 categories:

1. Employment
2. Other
3. Family reunification
4. Studies

The 2nd category ‘**Other**’ refers to the duration of residence, to the second generation, etc.

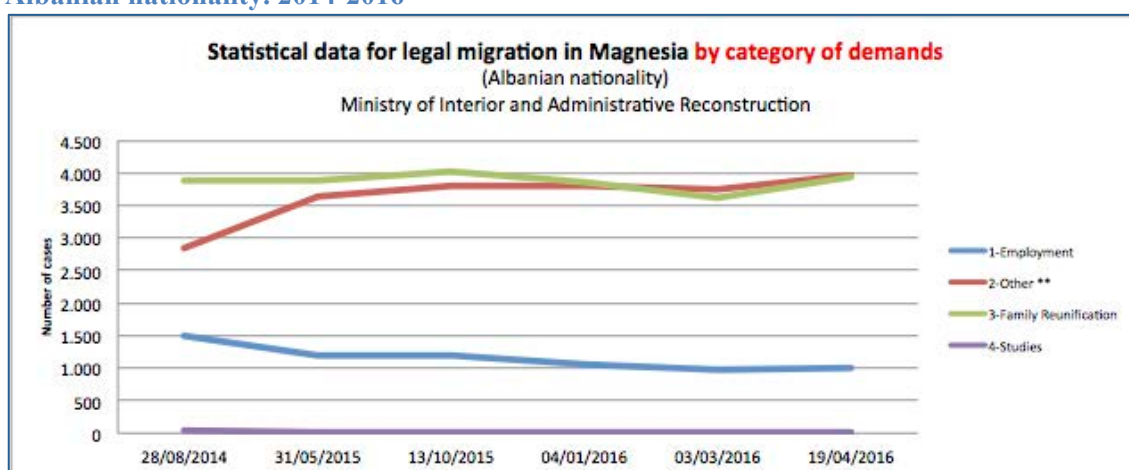
According to **Table 48-Figure 41 ‘Family reunification’** remains its high numbers during all six-time spots, together with ‘**Other**’ reasons that have increased over the time. ‘**Employment**’ shows a trend to decrease over the last two years but it tends to stabilise. On the other hand the category ‘**Studies**’ shows insignificant numbers as a reason of legalization.

Table 48: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by category of demands. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016

2014-16	28/08/2014		31/05/2015		13/10/2015		04/01/2016		03/03/2016		19/04/2016	
1-Employment	1.484	18,0%	1.185	13,6%	1.182	13,1%	1.047	12,0%	963	11,5%	999	11,2%
2-Other **	2.845	34,4%	3.648	41,8%	3.795	42,1%	3.807	43,7%	3.757	45,0%	3.967	44,5%
3-Family Reunification	3.879	46,9%	3.889	44,6%	4.036	44,8%	3.847	44,2%	3.618	43,4%	3.948	44,3%
4-Studies	55	0,7%	5	0,1%	3	0,0%	3	0,0%	3	0,0%	3	0,0%
Total	8.263	100,0%	8.727	100,0%	9.016	100,0%	8.704	100,0%	8.341	100,0%	8.917	100,0%

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 41: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by category of demands. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

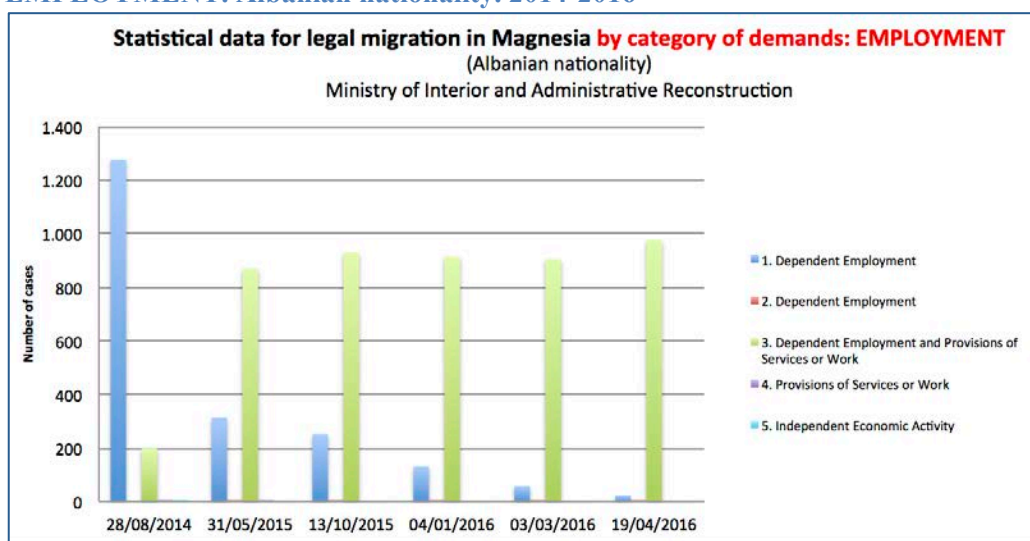
In **Table 49-Figure 42** two trends are apparent: (a) ‘**Dependent employment**’ decreases significantly, whereas (b) ‘**Dependent Employment and Provisions of Services or Work**’ increases over the time

Table 49: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by category of demands: EMPLOYMENT. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016

2014-16	28/08/2014	31/05/2015	13/10/2015	04/01/2016	03/03/2016	19/04/2016
1) Dependent Employment	1.277	312	251	130	56	21
2) Dependent Employment	0	2	2	2	2	2
3) Dependent Employment & Provisions of Services or Work	199	870	929	915	905	976
4) Provisions of Services or Work	7	1	0	0	0	0
5) Independent Economic Activity	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1.484	1.185	1.182	1.047	963	999

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 42: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by category of demands: EMPLOYMENT. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Category of **Employment** comprises the following 5 sub-categories:

1. Dependent Employment according to Law 3386/05, Article 15, Paragraph 1-4
2. Dependent Employment according to Law 4251/14
3. Dependent Employment and Provisions of Services or Work according to Law 4251/14
4. Provisions of Services or Work according to Law 3386/05, Article 15, Paragraph 5
5. Independent Economic Activity according to Law 3386/05, Article 25

Concerning the category ‘**Other**’, it relates to the different types of Residence Permits.

Table 50-Figure 43 shows the **predominance of the ‘Residence Permit of 10-years duration’** followed by an increase trend of **‘Residence Permit of Second Generation’**.

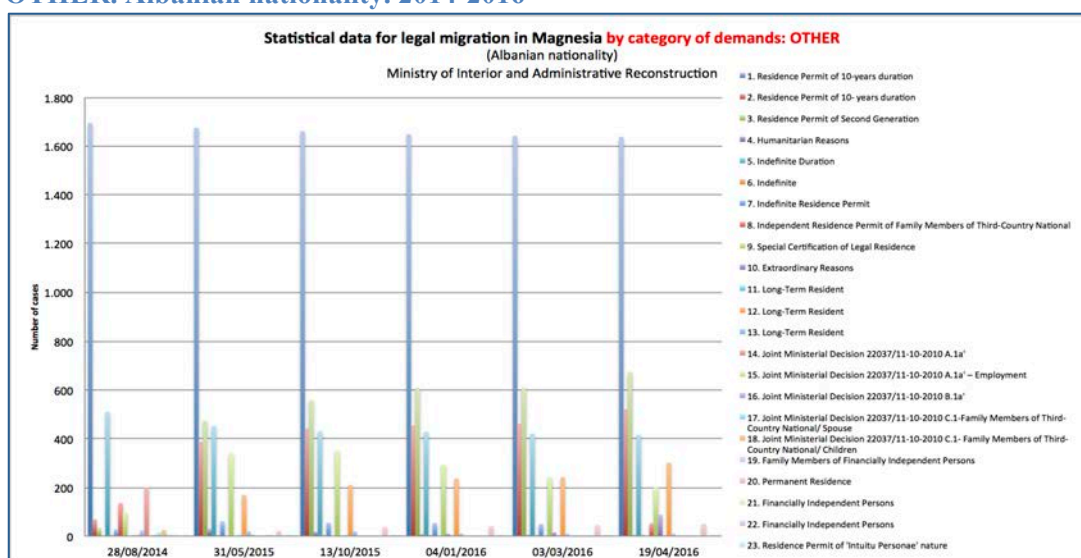
‘Indefinite Duration’ and **‘Long Term Resident’** present also high numbers

Table 50: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by category of demands: OTHER. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016

2014-16	28/08/2014	31/05/2015	13/10/2015	04/01/2016	03/03/2016	19/04/2016
1) Residence Permit of 10-years duration	1695	1675	1661	1649	1642	1638
2) Residence Permit of 10- years duration	69	387	443	455	462	521
3) Residence Permit of Second Generation	34	474	558	610	611	674
4) Humanitarian Reasons	0	31	18	8	6	4
5) Indefinite Duration	511	452	431	429	421	416
6) Indefinite	1	1	1	1	1	1
7) Indefinite Residence Permit	27	61	55	54	50	0
8) Independent Resid. Permit of Fam. Mem. of Third-Coun. Nat	136	0	0	0	0	53
9) Special Certification of Legal Residence	97	341	351	294	243	200
10) Extraordinary Reasons	0	0	0	10	16	88
11) Long-Term Resident	3	3	2	2	2	2
12) Long-Term Resident	1	169	210	237	242	301
13) Long-Term Resident	23	20	20	11	10	10
14) Joint Minist. Dec. 22037/11-10-2010A.1a'	200	5	0	0	0	0
15) Joint Minist. Dec. 22037/11-10-2010A.1a'-Employment	1	0	0	0	0	0
16) Joint Minist. Dec. 22037/11-10-2010B.1a'	3	0	0	0	0	0
17) JMinDec22037/11-10-10C.1-Fam Mem Third-Coun Nat/Spouse	15	1	0	0	0	0
18) JMinDec22037/11-10-10C.1-Fam Memb Third-Coun Nat/Children	25	2	0	0	0	0
19) Family Members of Financ. Indep. Persons	1	0	0	0	0	0
20) Permanent Residence	1	22	38	41	45	50
21) Financially Independent Persons	1	0	0	0	0	0
22) Financially Independent Persons	0	2	2	1	1	2
23) Resid. Permit of 'Intuitu Personae' nature	1	2	5	5	5	7
Total	2845	3648	3795	3807	3757	3967

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 43: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by category of demands: OTHER. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Category of ‘**Other**’ comprises the following 23 sub-categories:

1. Residence Permit of 10-years duration according to Law 3731/08, Article 39, Paragraph 1
2. Residence Permit of 10- years duration according to Law 4251/14
3. Residence Permit of Second Generation according to Law 4251/14
4. Humanitarian Reasons according to Law 4251/14
5. Indefinite Duration according to Law 3386/05, Article 91, Paragraph 2
6. Indefinite
7. Indefinite Residence Permit according to Law 4251/14
8. Independent Residence Permit of Family Members of Third-Country National according to Presidential Degree 131/06
9. Special Certification of Legal Residence according to Law 4251/14, Article 25
10. Extraordinary Reasons according to Law 4251/14
11. Long-Term Resident according to Law 3731/08, Article 40, Paragraph 7
12. Long-Term Resident according to Law 4251/14
13. Long-Term Resident according to Presidential Degree 150/06
14. Joint Ministerial Decision 22037/11-10-2010 A.1a'
15. Joint Ministerial Decision 22037/11-10-2010 A.1a' – Employment
16. Joint Ministerial Decision 22037/11-10-2010 B.1a'
17. Joint Ministerial Decision 22037/11-10-2010 C.1-Family Members of Third-Country National/ Spouse
18. Joint Ministerial Decision 22037/11-10-2010 C.1- Family Members of Third-Country National/ Children
19. Family Members of Financially Independent Persons according to Law 3386/05, Article 36
20. Permanent Residence according to Law 4251/14
21. Financially Independent Persons according to Law 3386/05, Article 36
22. Financially Independent Persons according to Law 4251/14
23. Residence Permit of 'Intuitu Personae'⁷ nature according to Law 4251/14

⁷ of a personal capacity

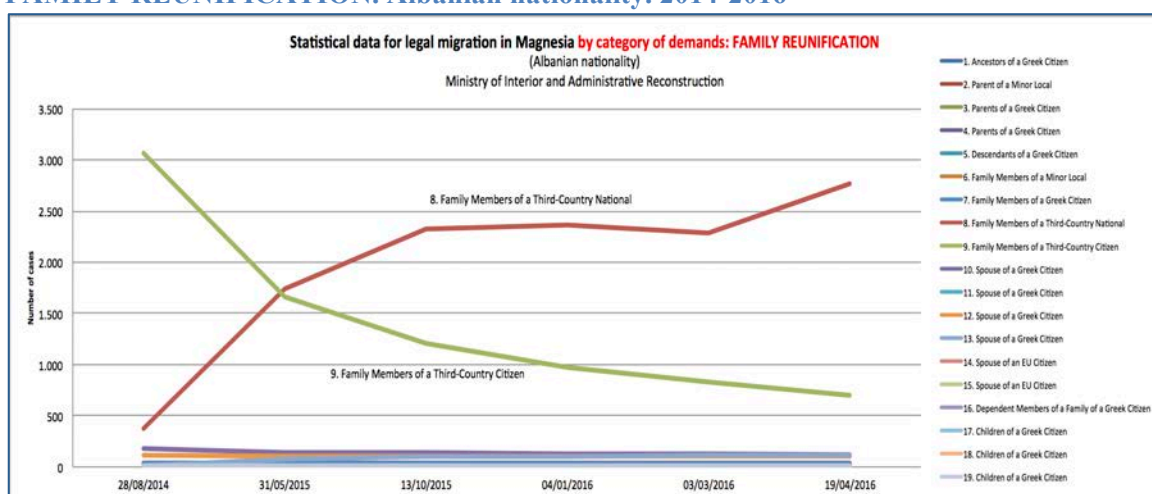
Table 51-Figure 44 for **Family Reunification** shows mainly two controversial trends of the category ‘**8-Family members of a Third-Country National**’ according to Law 4251/2014, and ‘**9-Family members of a Third-Country Citizen**’ according to Presidential Degree 131/2006. The difference is mainly based on the more favourable terms of the new immigration law 4251/2014.

Table 51: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by category of demands: FAMILY REUNIFICATION. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016

2014-16	28/08/2014	31/05/2015	13/10/2015	04/01/2016	03/03/2016	19/04/2016
1) Ancestors of a Greek Citizen	0	7	11	16	16	17
2) Parent of a Minor Local	42	41	38	37	35	35
3) Parents of a Greek Citizen	27	24	24	22	22	20
4) Parents of a Greek Citizen	4	4	4	4	4	4
5) Descendants of a Greek Citizen	0	4	5	5	5	3
6) Family Members of a Minor Local	0	20	20	21	21	23
7) Family Members of a Greek Citizen	43	40	37	37	36	34
8) Family Memb. of a Third-Country National	375	1741	2327	2369	2287	2767
9) Family Members of a Third-Country Citizen	3067	1664	1212	978	834	696
10) Spouse of a Greek Citizen	175	144	138	133	129	119
11) Spouse of a Greek Citizen	6	3	3	3	2	2
12) Spouse of a Greek Citizen	110	107	107	106	104	104
13) Spouse of a Greek Citizen	9	76	96	105	112	113
14) Spouse of an EU Citizen	2	0	0	1	0	0
15) Spouse of an EU Citizen	0	1	1	0	1	1
16) Depend Memb of a Family of Greek Citizen	3	3	3	1	1	1
17) Children of a Greek Citizen	10	5	5	4	4	4
18) Children of a Greek Citizen	1	0	0	0	0	0
19) Children of a Greek Citizen	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	3879	3889	4036	3847	3618	3948

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 44: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by category of demands: FAMILY REUNIFICATION. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Category of **Family Reunification** comprises the following 19 sub-categories:

1. Ancestors of a Greek Citizen according to Law 4251/14
2. Parent of a Minor Local according to Law 3386/05, Article 94
3. Parents of a Greek Citizen according to Law 3386/05, Article 61
4. Parents of a Greek Citizen according to Law 3386/05, Article 63
5. Descendants of a Greek Citizen according to Law 4251/14
6. Family Members of a Minor Local according to Law 4251/14
7. Family Members of a Greek Citizen according to Law 3386/05, Article 63
8. Family Members of a Third-Country National according to Law 4251/14
9. Family Members of a Third-Country Citizen according to Presidential Degree 131/06
10. Spouse of a Greek Citizen according to Law 3386/05, Article 61
11. Spouse of a Greek Citizen according to Law 3386/05, Article 62
12. Spouse of a Greek Citizen according to Law 3386/05, Article 63
13. Spouse of a Greek Citizen according to Law 4251/14
14. Spouse of an EU Citizen according to Presidential Degree 106/07, Article 9
15. Spouse of an EU Citizen according to Presidential Degree 106/07, Article 17
16. Dependent Members of a Family of a Greek Citizen according to Law 3386/05, Article 61
17. Children of a Greek Citizen according to Law 3386/05, Article 61
18. Children of a Greek Citizen according to Law 3386/05, Article 62
19. Children of a Greek Citizen according to Law 3386/05, Article 63

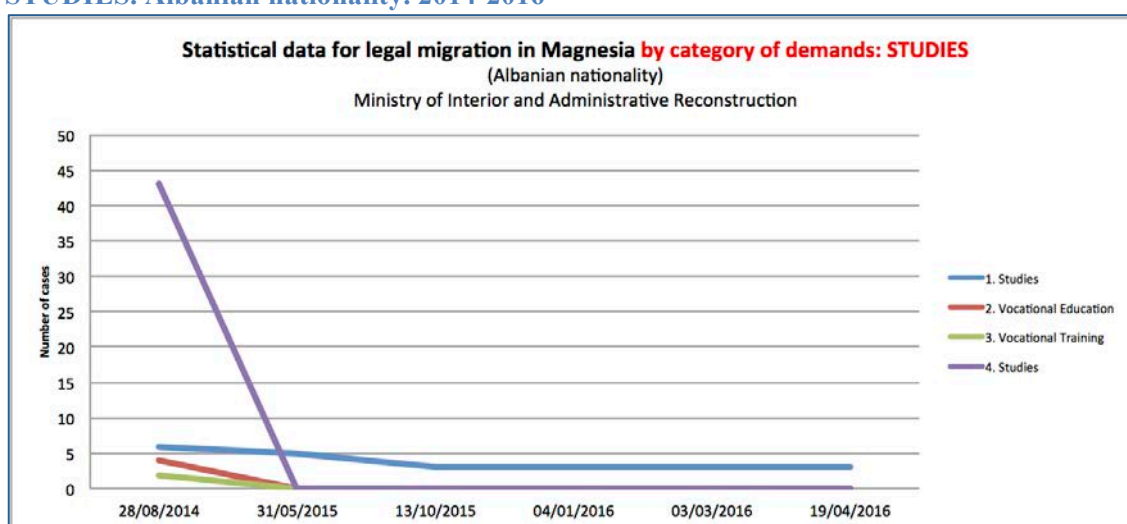
Finally, in the last category of demands ‘**Studies**’ (Table 52-Figure 45) the numbers after 2014 are insignificant!

Table 52: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by category of demands: STUDIES. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016

2014-16	28/08/2014	31/05/2015	13/10/2015	04/01/2016	03/03/2016	19/04/2016
1. Studies	6	5	3	3	3	3
2. Vocational Education	4	0	0	0	0	0
3. Vocational Training	2	0	0	0	0	0
4. Studies	43	0	0	0	0	0
Total	55	5	3	3	3	3

Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Figure 45: Statistical data for legal migration in Magnesia by category of demands: STUDIES. Albanian nationality. 2014-2016



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction. Statistical data for legal migration. General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion, General Administration of Citizenship and Migration Policy, Administration of Migration Policy, Migration issues. Own elaboration

Category of **Studies** comprises the following 4 sub-categories:

1. Studies according to Law 4251/14
2. Vocational Education according to Law 3386/05, Article 28
3. Vocational Training according to Law 3386/05, Article 30, Paragraphs 1 and 2
4. Studies according to Presidential Degree 101/08, Article 5

4.2.6. Migrants of Albanian citizenship in the city of Volos. Results of distributed questionnaires in 2016

A number of questionnaires have been distributed to an indicative number of 24 people from Albania living in the city of Volos and have been filled in from January till May 2016. As mentioned in Chapter 2 and following the objective behind the interviews to the three Associations (see next sub-chapter 4.2.7), the questionnaire had a semi-structured form (see Appendix II) in order to capture **qualitative characteristics from a focused group** of Albanians living in the city of Volos, with views of representatives from the first and the second generation.

People from Albania living in Volos helped in this (two women working as house cleaners in order to capture the views of the first generation, and a woman from Iliria Albanians Association, being a second generation herself, in order to mostly capture the views of the second generation). Compared to individual interviews with Albanian Associations, which aimed to obtain individual attitudes, beliefs and feelings, focus groups elicited a multiplicity of views and emotional processes within a group context. The role of the persons distributed the questionnaires was crucial, since they interacted with the respondents, explained the questions, and finally gathered views, feelings and most of all expectations.

That is why, as it is stressed in the **Conclusions chapter**, this research at a local level does not constitute an analytical quantitative tool, which could have produced indicators and other valuable statistical procedures, but it is rather a preliminary stage for further and deeper research in the future when the real effects of the current economic crisis will be more obvious and clear on the selected group of Albanian migrants.

Question 1: In Greece, are you an immigrant of 1st or 2nd generation?
(24 responses)

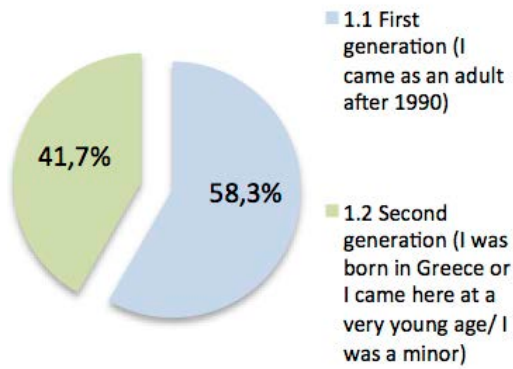


Figure 46: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 1 (In Greece, are you an immigrant of 1st or 2nd generation?)

Question 2: Gender
(24 responses)

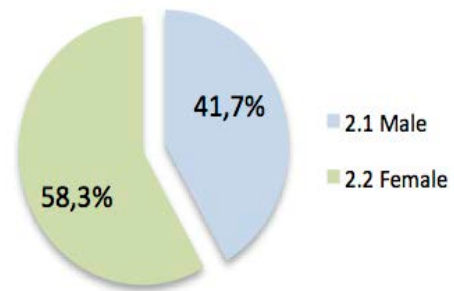


Figure 47: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 2 (Gender)

Most of the respondents were **second-generation** migrants, which mean they were born here or came to Greece at a very young age or were minors. Among all respondents **women** were the majority.

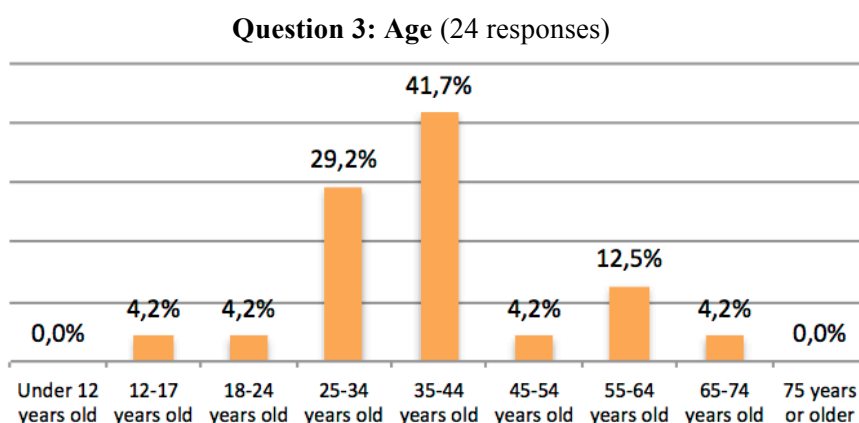


Figure 48: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 3 (Age)

Question 4: Place of birth (24 responses)

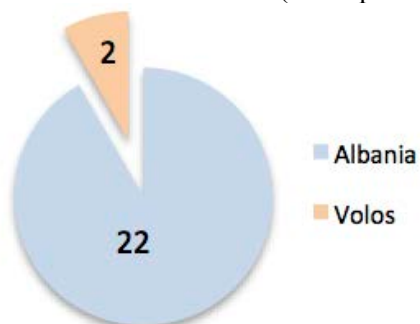


Figure 49: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 4 (Place of birth)

Question 5: Marital status (24 responses)

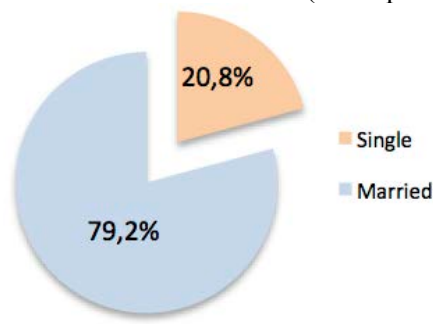


Figure 50: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 5 (Marital status)

The **age groups** from 25 up to 44 years old constitute the vast majority of 70%. Concerning their **place of birth** only 2 from the 26 respondents were born in Greece and the rest in Albania (in Berat, Vlore, Tepelene, Fier, Gjirokaster and Permet in South Albania, and in Lezhe, Kukes in North Albania). 80% of the respondents were **married** and 20% were single.

Question 6: Level of education (24 responses)

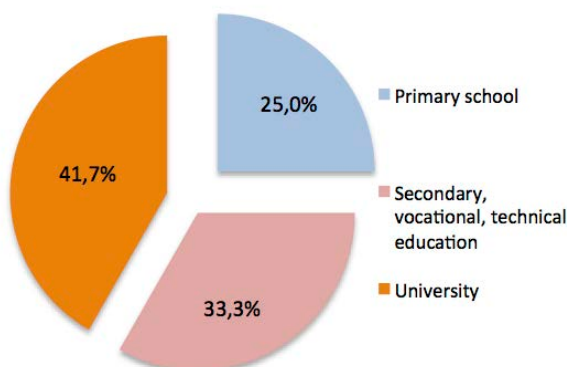


Figure 51: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 6 (Level of education)

Question 7: Employment (24 responses)

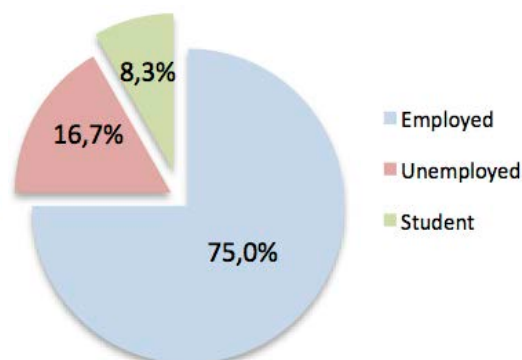


Figure 52: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 7 (Employment)

Question 8: Total duration of stay in Greece (24 responses)

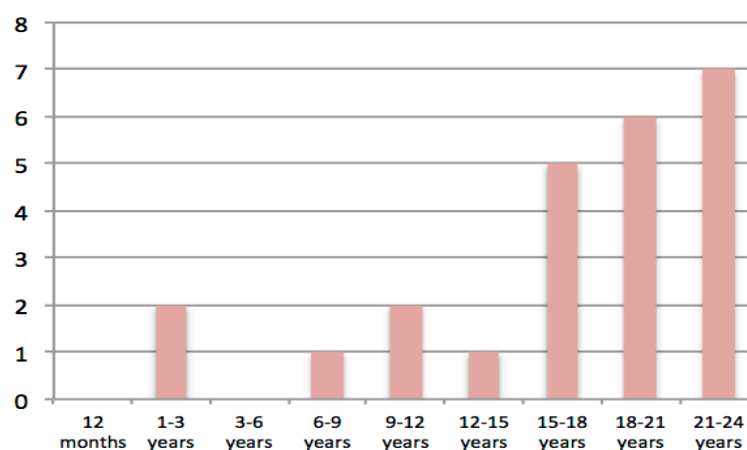


Figure 53: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 8 (Total duration of stay in Greece)

Almost 40% of the respondents have **graduated** from university and 33% from secondary education, and 25% have completed the 1st degree of education. The majority (75%) of the respondents were **employed**, and 16% of them were unemployed while an 8% were students. 18 from 24 respondents (75%) **reside in Greece** for more than 15 years

Question 9: Has your process of integration in the Greek society been successful BEFORE the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010? (24 responses)

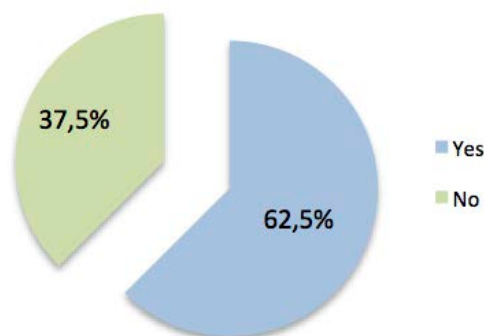


Figure 54: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 9 (Has your process of integration in the Greek society been successful BEFORE the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010?)

Question 9.1: If YES, in which domains do you find this successful integration BEFORE the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010? If you can, please give examples (12 responses)



Figure 55: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 9.1 (If YES, in which domains do you find this successful integration BEFORE the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010?)

Question 9.2: If NO, in which domains do you believe there have been problems BEFORE the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010? If you can, please give examples (11 responses)



Figure 56: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 9.2 (If NO, in which domains do you believe there have been problems BEFORE the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010?)

Concerning their perception on the successful or not **integration** in the Greek reality **before** the economic crisis, almost 2/3 of the respondents believed it was successful.

The **domains in which they found this successful integration** concern employment (9 responses), education in general (4 responses), education of children (2 responses), social and daily life (8 responses), family (5 responses), society's attitudes towards

them (6 responses) and classmates confrontation within the school (1 response). It is interesting when a respondent of a second generation commented on their partial integration and on how the Greek system confronts immigrants of the second generation. This second generation respondent expressed her bitter feelings on the impossibility of the acquisition of the Greek citizenship even if you are born in Greece.

The **domains in which they found problems with their integration** concern education (3 responses), employment (3 responses), access to public services (3 responses) and to health services (4 responses) and issues of legislation, legalization, etc. (7 responses). In particular in education a respondent felt sometimes partially included. In general, most of the respondents felt that the procedure of their integration has not been completed yet, and the major obstacle to this is their confrontation by the state on issues that concern their legal status in the Greek society.

Integration in the Greek society cannot be limited with an answer of **yes or **no**, since some of us have been **partly integrated** and partly many things in our everyday life alienate us whether we want or not. **Its difficult to be an immigrant of 2nd generation** (to come here at a young age) and still searching for a training, a vocational training that you are entitled to, taking part in interviews for a job. **The crisis does not play any role** according to me before or after. **The same problems exist and will exist** concerning our integration: **to be born in Greece and not be able to automatically acquire the Greek citizenship!!****

Question 10: Has your process of integration in the Greek society been affected AFTER the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010? (24 responses)

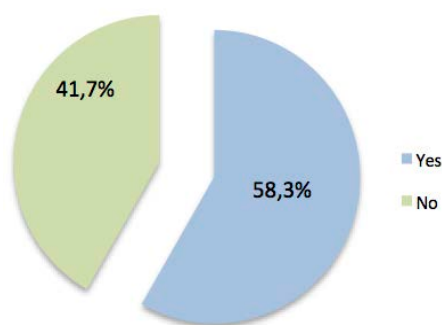


Figure 57: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 10 (Has your process of integration in the Greek society been affected AFTER the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010?)

Question 10.1: If YES, in which domains do you find this successful integration AFTER the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010?
If you can, please give examples (10 responses)

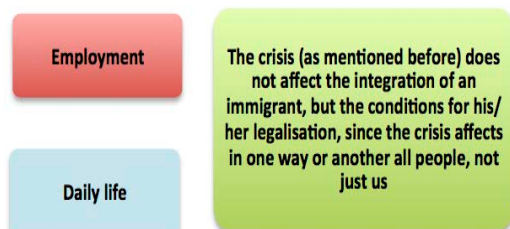


Figure 58: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 10.1 (If YES, in which domains do you find this successful integration AFTER the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010?)

Question 10.2: If NO, in which domains do you believe there have been problems AFTER the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010? If you can, please give examples (12 responses)

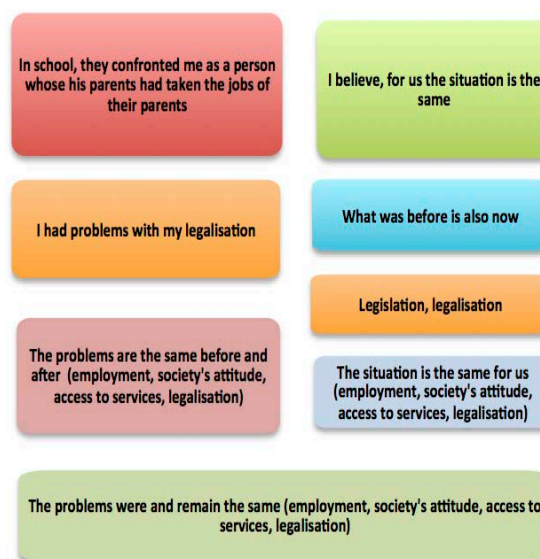


Figure 59: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 10.2 (If NO, in which domains do you believe there have been problems AFTER the beginning of the economic crisis that has started in Greece in 2010?)

Concerning the perception on the **impact** or not of **the current economic crisis** on the **integration** in the Greek reality, a 60% of the respondents believed it has been affected.

The **domains in which this successful integration continued** concern employment and daily life. The perception on employment can be justified since almost 2/3 of the respondents were employed or in other words ‘were able to find something to do as before’. A respondent of second generation, who also expressed before (Question 9.1) her bitterness on how the state confront the migrants of second generation, felt that the crisis does not affect a migrant but what matters is the problems with issues of legalization, legislation, etc.

The **domains** which they felt to **have been affected by the crisis** concern school life (1 response that referred to the natives classmates’ attitudes at school who deemed the migrant child’s parents responsible for taking the work positions of their parents), legalization-legislation-etc. (10 responses), employment (6 responses), and access to public and health services (6 responses). The general feeling was that what has been problematic before is also problematic now. The majority, however, are those issues that deal with legalization, legislation, etc.

The crisis (as mentioned before) does not affect the integration of an immigrant, but the conditions for his/her legalisation, since the crisis affects in one way or another all people, not just us

Question 11: During your total stay in Greece, have you returned for a long time to Albania in order to stay there (and not for a simple visit)? (24 responses)

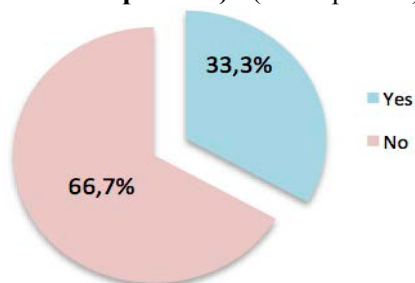


Figure 60: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 11 (During your total stay in Greece, have you returned for a long time to Albania in order to stay there (and not for a simple visit)?)

Question 11.1: If YES, for how long have you stayed in Albania? (8 responses)

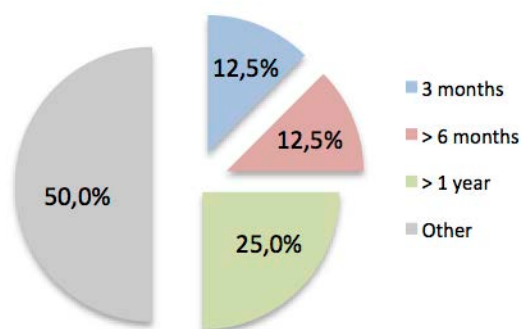


Figure 61: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 11.1 (If YES, for how long have you stayed in Albania?)

Question 11.2: For which reasons have you returned again to Greece? (8 responses)

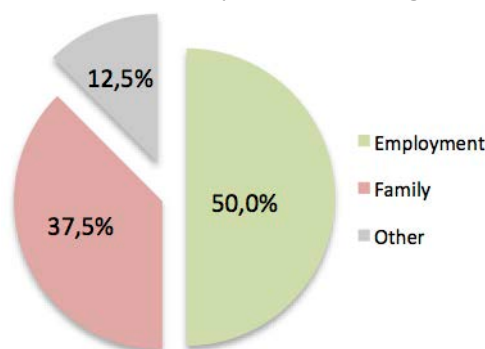


Figure 62: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 11.2 (For which reason have you returned again to Greece?)

The 33% of the respondents **has returned** for sometime to **Albania** but they did not declare clearly for how long (50% answered other without completing a number). However, 25% of them have returned for a period between 3 months and less than a year, and the other 25% have returned for more than a year. From those who have returned to Albania, 50% **came back to Greece** for reasons that concern employment, 38% for family reasons and 12% for other reasons (without detailing which ones).

Question 12: Today, do you want to leave Greece? (24 responses)

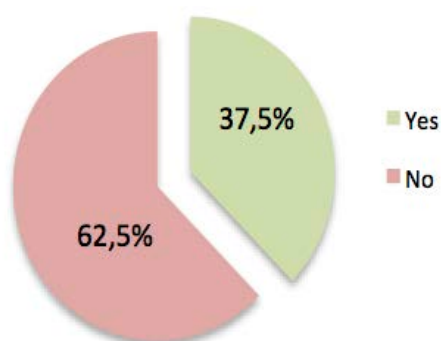


Figure 63: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 12 (Today, do you want to leave Greece?)

Question 12.2: If NO, why have you preferred to stay in Greece? (3 responses)

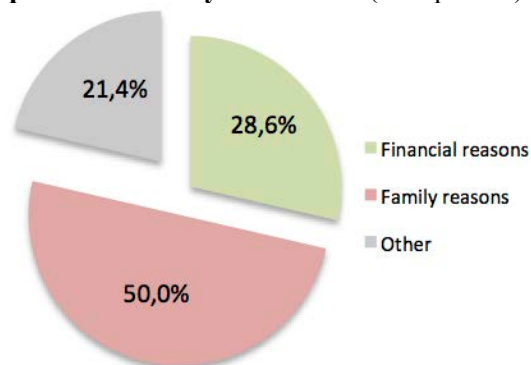


Figure 64: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 12.2 (If NO, why have you preferred to stay in Greece?)

Question 12.1: If YES, to which country do you want to go? (6 responses)



Figure 65: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 12.1 (If YES, to which country do you want to go?)

Question 12.3: Why have you decided to leave Greece? (7 responses)

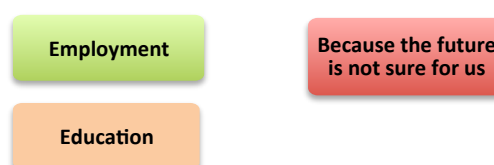


Figure 66: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 12.3 (Why have you decided to leave Greece?)

In the question **if they want today to leave Greece**, 60% answered ‘No’ and almost 38% ‘Yes’. Those who wanted to leave Greece did not express their intention to go back to Albania, but to **leave for another** EU country (anywhere, the Netherlands, UK, Germany, Norway, Scandinavian countries). The **main reasons for leaving Greece** were employment (4 responses), education (2 responses), an uncertain future in Greece (1 response).

Question 12.4: How do you see your future in Greece? (16 responses)



Figure 67: Questionnaire. Responses to Question 12.4 (How do you see your future in Greece?)

The responses to the last open question about **their perception on the future in Greece** were quite interesting: 7 of them found it difficult to answer and were cautious, while 5 of them were optimistic and wait for something to change for the better. One of the respondents said that she hoped that prejudices and stereotypes for Albanians would be removed from the people’s minds, another referred to the hope to take an adequate pension from Greece, and finally one mentioned that even though the future is blur they are used to cope with good and bad situations.

I hope that prejudices and stereotypes will be removed from the minds of people and me and my family can be integrated softly in the social environment

4.2.7. Three (3) associations of migrants of Albanian citizenship in the city of Volos. Results from interviews with their representatives in 2015

In order to further capture the ‘picture’ of Albanian migrants at local level, in the city of Volos, and how their integration in the local society and their everyday realities have been influenced by the economic crisis, the personal views and perceptions have been sought mainly through three interviews that were held in the end of 2015 with the representatives of the three Albanians associations in the city of Volos:

1. **Iliria** Association of Albanian immigrants of Magnesia Prefecture,
2. Association of **Holders of University Degrees from Albania** in Magnesia Prefecture, and
3. Albanians Association of Magnesia Prefecture **’For Progress’**.

ILIRIA Association was the first and only one to have been established in the city of Volos in 2001. During its first years all Albanian migrants of the area concentrated around this association. After years of operation some members of the association decided to launch two more associations with a more specific scope and objectives.

The interview with the representative of the association, Mr Eddie Tafaj, produced the following interesting remarks:

- at the beginning the members amounted only very few people for a population of about 3,000 migrants from Albania in 2001. That time was difficult for them and full of mistrust and rejection and that is why many migrants were reluctant to enter the new association. However, over time the association attracted more and more members.
- the first years in Greece after 1991 were full of intolerance and prejudice towards them. After 1998 things have changed for the better.
- about 20% of Albanians left Greece due to the crisis, and there is always a 10% from the remaining ones who apply a mobility scheme and commute between Albania and Greece for reasons of seasonal occupation

- the main obstacles that remain today for a full integration in the Greek society stem from the legislation, the bureaucracy during the examination of application for Greek citizenship, the cost of long-term residence permits, the legalisation of the second-generation, the ineligibility of migrants for assistance from the state during the years of the crisis, the instability and insecurity, the pension provision system here and in Albania
- the years of the crisis found many migrants without jobs and with lot of expenses, with no ability to send remittances to Albania
- the years of the crisis delayed their full integration but have not dismissed it
- what has been achieved before the crisis proved to be a strong tool to deal with the crisis
- there are incidents when migrants are ‘scapegoats’ for all the bad things that happened to natives during the crisis

Holders of University Degrees from Albania Association was established in 2005 and 10 years after has terminated its operation in 2015. Its objectives were the mutual assistance and empowerment of migrants holders of university degrees who live for a long time in Magnesia prefecture, the protection of their rights, the improvement of the legislation that concern them and mainly the second generation of them. The main circle of migrants who established the association were doctors, teachers, professors, artists, etc., who have united in order to present to the Greek society a ‘different face’ of a migrant.

During the interview with the representative of the association, Mr Leonida Rusiti, the following points were of interest:

- the closure of the association was a direct effect of the current economic crisis since about 20-30% of its members have returned to Albania and then left for other EU countries or US and Canada.
- the integration in the Greek society was successful for Albanian migrants and especially for the second generation who feel Greeks
- the main reason of those who left Greece due to the crisis was of an economic nature since they could not afford to renew their residence permits without actual insurance stamps

- those migrants who have built their life in Greece and are committed here with loans, etc., stay in Greece
- the major problem is the legislation and how it confronts the issue of acquisition of the Greek citizenship mainly from the second generation
- the main problem in the future is the 'identity' of those from the second generation who were born in Greece, feel Greeks and are not confronted as Greeks. The state seems not to respect them and show an unjust behaviour towards them
- the Greek state does not appraise the qualification of migrant scientists from Albania

FOR PROGRESS Association was established in 2012 with about 180 members.

Their initial objectives was the study of the Albanian language by the second generation of them, who were born in Greece, and the promotion of a more 'social face' of them through the engagement in projects of a social profile. They inaugurated many activities in order to show their solidarity towards the rest society, such as the free of charge painting and renovation of the old building of the 12th public kindergarten of Volos, the planting of trees in the parkland of Nea Ionia, etc.

The interview with the representative of the association, Mr Asim Kuka, revealed the following:

- after 3 years of operation they have lost about the half of their members that amount today 80 people
- the economic crisis 'destroyed' them and about a 10% of the total population in Magnesia has returned to Albania or is seeking to go to other EU countries.
- the new migrant legislation of 2014 and its amendment of 2015 were very important for them, especially for the second generation. It is a less strict law with more respect towards the migrants
- the mobility between Albania and Greece is very easy today and a travel can be made even for a few days. The borders have been abolished. Many migrants from Albania keep this mobility 'profile' in order to come to Greece as seasonal workers
- many have achieved during all these years for the migrant population but there is still more to be done in order to feel fully integrated

- among the negative issues that remain are the following: economic benefits given by the state for which migrants without the Greek nationality are not eligible; full access to all rights of a citizen; right to enter the public sector; eligibility for pensions from the Greek state for those retired; slow pace by the state for the examination of applications for the Greek citizenship
- economic crisis has not worsened things, since many have been done and have been preserved. The crisis affected all this migrant population who had jobs in sectors that have been influenced by the crisis, like the constructions.

4.3. Synthesis of the findings

The entire Chapter 4 focused on the situation of migrants from **Albania in Greece** seeking for any potential effects of the current economic crisis on their lives, on their daily realities, and on their level of integration in the Greek society. Furthermore, the **local level** has been chosen to depict those Albanian migrants in the Region of Thessaly, the Regional Unit of Magnesia and the city of Volos. This is why the selected **secondary data** concerned areas of information from all the country and from the local entities: region, regional unit and city.

In order to extract changes and other effects provoked by the economic crisis a **10-years time span** has been chosen **from 2001 to 2011**. The data from this period revealed **alteration** in the numbers of their population and their characteristics, in their economic activities and the sectors of their employment **at national and local level**.

Additionally, the last two years period, **2014-2016**, has been chosen in order to reveal **changes** in their legal status **at local level**, the Regional Unit of Magnesia and consequently the city of Volos, where the majority of Albanian migrants live, and in the reasons of renewal of their residence permits and as so the main reasons of their residency. Also, at this local level Albanian migrants have been put in the context of the **rest foreigners of the area** in order to provoke comparisons and side-by-side realities.

Finally, Chapter 4 ends with **personal views** of Albanians themselves, views that are always welcomed and even more valuable than arithmetic data. A small number of answers to **questionnaires** and three profound **interviews** with those being responsible of their collective bodies have added information and have cleared the air for the impacts of the recent crisis and for their future prospects.

In particular, Chapter 4 has been based on the following:

- at national level (**sub-chapter 4.2.1**), data from existing bibliography for the period between 1981 and 2011, and data from secondary research from 1990 until 2007, in order to show the migratory routes to Greece of all foreigner and specifically migrants from Albania
- at national and local level (**sub-chapter 4.2.2**), data from secondary research from 2002 to 2015 for Greece and from 2004-2014 for Thessaly region, in order to

- present employed foreigners and migrants from Albania, and their economic activities and the sectors of their employment
- at national and local level (**sub-chapter 4.2.3**), data from secondary research from 2001 census and 2011 census, in order to show the presence of all foreigners and migrants from Albania. Since many of these data have repeatedly been published, specific aspects of them have been kept, like age-groups, marital status, education level, employment status, individual professions, and reason of settlement
 - at local level (**sub-chapter 4.2.4**), data from secondary research from mid-2014 until mid-2016, in order to show the legal population of all foreigners and migrants from Albania and the reasons of the renewal of their stay in Greece
 - at local level (**sub-chapter 4.2.5**), data from primary research in early-2016 of questionnaires to a small number of respondents in order to ‘grasp’ their views and attitudes
 - at local level (**sub-chapter 4.2.6**), data from primary research in late-2015 of three interviews with the representatives of the local bodies of migrants from Albania

From the above the following can be deduced:

After **1991**, following the fall of communism in the Balkan countries an event that mostly changed Greece from a migrants-sending to a migrants receiving country, **Albanian migrants** have always been the majority among all foreigners amounting more than 50% in the last census of 2011, and almost 80% among foreigners from Balkan countries.

Concerning the sectors of insurance **all over Greece** in the years after 2002, and until 2015, Albanian people were a minority in the common enterprises sectors (4-5%), whereas they constitute almost the half of all insured individuals in construction works. Both categories of population, Greeks and Albanians, have been influenced the same by the economic crisis and in both sectors of insurance. In common enterprises both categories had a decrease of about 18-20% and in construction works a decrease of about 85-90%. These sectors differentiate **at the level of Thessaly** region for the period 2004-2014: in construction works there is a decrease between 70-80% for Greeks and for Albanians, while in common enterprises sector there is an increase of about 30% for both population. In particular, for all over Greece and for Thessaly region, there was a peak of both sectors for both population, Greeks and Albanians, in mid-2008 (a year

before the appearance of the crisis effects), followed by a decline in mid-2012 and a small increase in late-2014.

The picture that exists for Greeks and for Albanians **all over Greece** concerning the influence of the economic crisis after 2008 **on specific economic activities** and for the period 2004-2014 is as following:

For **Greeks**, in the sectors with a **high** representation among the rest, there was a decrease after 2008 of 40% in 'Manufacturing', and of 27% and 14% in 'Wholesale and retail trade' and 'Hotels and Restaurants' respectively. It should be noted that the last one (Hotel and Restaurants) had a significant increase of 75% in 2014 whereas the rest two had a more modest increase between 11-16%. **Other sectors** with a significant representation (Real estate, Education, Transport, Health and social work, other community services and Public administration) present the same attitude with a decrease after 2008 followed by a slight increase in 2014. It should be mentioned the 'Health and Social Work' presents a gradual increase from 2004 until 2014 that reached in total about 35%. The **next popular** sectors for Greeks concern 'Constructions' and 'Financial intermediation' that had a decrease of 50% (followed by an increase of 17% in 2014) and 24% respectively after 2008. The **less popular** sectors like 'Private households', 'Agriculture', 'Fishing', and 'Mining' were heavily influenced from 2004 to 2014 with a total decrease that reached 75%.

For **Albanians**, the same sectors like Greeks present a **high** representation, i.e. 'Manufacturing', 'Wholesale and retail trade' and 'Hotel and Restaurants'. The decrease here after 2008 is respectively 40%, 32% and 12%, with the last one (Hotel and Restaurants, like in the case of Greeks) to have an increase of 51% in 2014, and the other two to have an increase between 14-16% in 2014. The next **significant** sectors for insured Albanians were: 'Real estate' with a gradual increase up to 60% until 2010, 'Education' with a 122% increase until 2010, 'Transport' with a 68% increase until 2010 and 'Health and social work' with an increase of 116% until 2010. All these four sectors remain almost stable after 2010. 'Constructions' decreased up to 58% in 2012 and then slightly increased in 2014. 'Private households' were quite popular until 2011 and then decreased up to 90% in 2014. **Less popular** sectors like 'Agriculture', 'Public administration', 'Mining', 'Financial intermediation' and 'Electricity' showed the same behaviour with a decrease until about 2012 and then an increase in 2014. The only one

that has not increased is 'Financial intermediation' that had a gradual decrease up to 40% until 2014. Finally the sector with a very small representation was 'Fishing' which like in the case of the Greeks had a continuous decrease until 2014 that reached 70%.

An element that can be observed in the above attitudes of Greeks and Albanians is that **Albanians showed a slower pace** against the influence of the crisis and a **resilience**, which however could not be maintained after 2011. Of course the data after 2014 show a trend of **recovery** in most of the sectors.

The data in Chapter 4 from the **census of 2001** reveal the following for all **Greece**: the foreign population constituted the 7% of the total population, increased by 7 times compared to 1991. Foreigners settled in Greece for reasons of employment (50%), other reasons (25%) and family reunification (13%). Most of the foreigners were young with the majority in the age group 25-29. About half of them graduated from Lyceum and Gymnasium, a quarter of them from Primary school and a 10% were illiterate. The previous proportions applied both for all foreigners and for migrants of Albanian origin. Almost half of them were employed and about 5% unemployed and seeking for a job. Both for foreigners and migrants of Albanian origin, a 14% approximately were occupied as housekeepers.

At local level, in **Magnesia** prefecture, the **census of 2001** shows the following for foreigners and migrants of Albanian origin: almost 50% of foreigners settled in Magnesia for employment, 26% for other reasons and 13% for family reunification. Their most popular age group is the one of 25-29 years old. About half of them graduated from Lyceum and Gymnasium, a quarter of them from Primary school and a 12% were illiterate. More than half of them were employed and a 3-4% sought for a job. Also, at local level, in the city of **Volos**, about 60% of foreigners and Albanian economically active and about 40% inactive. The 95% of the economically active were employed while a 5% not. For both categories the most popular declared individual profession was 'Unskilled workers' (about 80%), while about 30-35% of them were occupied in the economic activity of 'Constructions', and about 30% in 'Agriculture, etc.'.

The **census of 2011** reveals for all **Greece** and increase in the number of the foreign population (8% of the total population). Half of them were married and about 40% single.

At **local level** (Thessaly, Magnesia, Volos) the census of 2011 shows the proportion of the foreigners among the total population to be about 7%. Almost 55% of them were married and 40% single. The main age groups in 2011 that show equally high numbers are the ones of 0-29 and 30-59. Concerning their education higher levels exist for Lyceum/Gymnasium/Primary School whereas very small ones for University.

The data from the Ministry of Interior concerning the **legal migration in Magnesia** prefecture for the years **2014-2016** show the next interesting points: Albanian migrants constitute the vast majority of about **90%** with numbers floating from 8,200 to 9,000. By combining the figures from the 2011 census (7% of the population are foreigners, that means in a total population of close to 200,000 people in Magnesia prefecture for 2011, 14,000 people are foreigners) that estimate Albanian migrants to about 12,000 in 2011, the data from the legal migration between 2014-2016 that mention about 9,000 people, and the calculation of the Albanian associations in Volos that mentioned a population of about 12-13,000 people before the crisis, we can approximate the number of about 3,000-5,000 **to have left due to the crisis**, or in other words **about 20% of the population**. Within this percentage we have to take into account those who apply a **mobility scheme** between Greece and Albania and come and go for reasons of seasonal jobs, and those in **informal employment**. These two points may reduce the percentage of those actually out of Greece **in about 15%**. The largest migrant community in Greece, the **Albanian Foundation of International Studies** estimated in 2011 that about 15% of the approximately half million Albanians in Greece had departed in recent years (Cavounidis, J., 2013).

If we want to put Albanian migrants **in the context of all the rest foreign nationalities**, the following can be observed: the numbers of the rest foreigners in Magnesia from 2014 to 2016 show about 900 people or 9,5% of the total foreign population. Like Albanians their numbers remain almost stable during these 2-years period. In Tables 37, 38 and 39 their weight in the total foreigners population can be seen ranging from 1,5% the highest to 0,1% the lowest.

Concerning the **demands for the renewal of their residency** in Magnesia, there is a **shift, compared to the demands from 2001 census**, between the 2 categories of 'Employment' and 'Family reunification'. Employment in 2001 represented almost the 50% of the demands whereas in 2014 and onwards it represents about 20% (with the

exception of very few nationalities, like Egyptians, Pakistani and Indians), and family reunification represented almost the 13% in 2001 whereas it reaches 50-60% in 2014 and after.

The data for the **legal migration in Magnesia** from 2014 to 2016 revealed also some interesting information for migrants of **Albanian** origin: the two **genders** are almost equal with a bit higher proportion of males and the most concentrated **age groups** are the one of 30-49 and of 0-14 with the latter to exceed significantly the others presenting in this way the high numbers of legalization of the second generation of Albanian migrants. The same attitude can be seen in Tables 49-52 that present the trends by category of demands and where it can be observed a significant increase of demands for residence permits of second generation mainly due to the new immigration law 4251/2014 that favoured second generation legalization.

Chapter 4 ends with the **presence of the views of Albanian migrants in Volos city** either through the use of a small number of **questionnaires** or through the **interviews** with their collective bodies.

The **24 responses to the questionnaires** showed the following: 60% of the respondents were second generation's migrants and women. 70% of them covered the age groups from 25 to 44 years old. Almost all of them were born in Albania and 80% of them were married. 40% of them graduated from university, 30% from secondary education and 25% from primary school. 75% of them were employed, 16% unemployed and 8% students. Most of them (75%) reside in Greece for more than 15 years. 60% of them felt that their integration in the Greek society before the crisis was successful and the same percentage felt it continued to be successful and after the crisis. 1/3 of them have returned to Albania, and among them 25% for less than 3 months and 25% for more than a year. From those who returned, 50% did it for reasons of employment, 38% for family reunification and 12% for other reasons. 60% of them wanted to leave Greece and seek their fortune in another EU country. 1/3 of them were cautious concerning their future in Greece while 1/5 were optimistic.

Finally, the **interviews** with the representatives of the 3 main associations of migrants from Albania in the city of Volos also showed the following: even though the entrance of migrants from Albania in Greece during the end of the last century was a 'forced' migration due to economic reasons and was full of mistrust, intolerance, prejudices and

racism by the native population, today their level of integration is successful to some degree and most of them want to stay and continue their lives in Greece. However, the current economic crisis affected their realities, daily lives and employment opportunities, like all people in Greece. The main remaining obstacles for their full integration are those that deal with legislation, legalization, and most of all recognition of the Greek nationality to those from the second generation who were born here or who came here at a very young age. What is missing, apart from those issues of legislation and legal residency, is a form of 'respect' by those who take decisions for them in this country, a respect for what have been achieved during all these years, and a respect towards the efforts that most of Albanian population have made in order to prove their abilities and 'human' profile.

5. DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The work was set out to explore the impact of the current economic crisis on the process of integration and inclusion and the lives of the migrant population from Albania in Greece and at local level, in the area of Magnesia prefecture and in the city of Volos. The work has initially assumed a backward situation of the integration of this migrant population and of the already existing pool of measures and actions in favour of their inclusion in the Greek society. The work has also sought to know whether a degree of resilience to the crisis exists for the migrant population at local level. The general theoretical literature on this subject and specifically in the context of Magnesia prefecture and the city of Volos is limited on several vital questions within the migration discourse. The work sought to answer the following questions:

1. to what extent the current economic crisis cancelled what has been already achieved in the field of migration and integration of migrants?
2. to what extent there is a backward situation concerning the social integration of the migrants?
3. to what extent all this ‘acquis’, all this accumulated legislation, legal acts, decisions, interventions, and even Community money spent, etc., is declared ‘null and void’?

This section will synthesize the empirical findings to answer the work’s main research question with reference to the general population of foreigners at national and local level and with a focus on migrants from Albania.

- to what extent the current economic crisis cancelled what has been already achieved in the field of migration and integration of migrants at national and at local level?

This work along with the examination of the corpus of existing literature on the issues of migrants, in particular of Albanian migrants, in Greece and the influence of the economic crisis on their lives and realities, has followed a more ‘perplexed’ and ‘instable’ path of own-elaboration of descriptive statistical data from secondary research within a 10-years period and at a local level, before and after the economic crisis, in order to ‘catch’ from more than one corner the differences and changes in migrants’ objective status in Greece.

- **Albanian migrants are partially-integrated in the Greek society:** the acquisition of the Greek citizenship or even the recognition of more citizen's rights remains a thorn on their side, mainly for the long-term settled in Greece and for the second generation
- **Albanian migrants, in their third decade of immigration to Greece, have been hit by the first years of the crisis like the rest native population,** but with a slower pace, mainly in terms of employment. At local level there is a turn from the construction sector to the sector of common enterprises, mainly 'Hotels and Restaurants'. The sectors of 'Private households', 'Agriculture', etc., have been mostly hit. Employment as a demand to renew a residence permit has been, by far, replaced by Family Reunification
- **First generation migrants of Albanian origin are in a state of limbo.** Those amongst the Albanian immigrants who are still able to renew residence permits are seen to be in a state of limbo, not being able to judge whether it is better for them to stay in Greece or return to Albania. The image of the successful emigrant that Albanians have been constructing over the years through material and social remittances has been disrupted and their status and prestige back home, and in the host country, is currently threatened. The crisis has affected not only their legal but also their social status; it has interrupted their life plans and social development in the host country and cancelled transnational household activities for most amongst them (Michail, D., 2012).
- **Second generation migrants of Albanian origin expect their recognition as citizens by the state:** in the census of 2011 the age group of 0-29 is as numerous as the one of 30-59. At local level after 2014 the demands for legalization from the age group 0-14 present quite high numbers. Second generation migrants seek to be taken into account by the state like the rest natives who are born in the country. The second generation does not seem to share with their parents the 'model' of the successful emigrant's self-realization nor the same degree of connection with their home country. First- and second-generation Albanian immigrants exhibit different degrees of resilience to the crisis due to the fact that they have not followed the same process of integration (Michail, D. 2012). Second generation migrants want to either stay in Greece or re-migrate to another country.

- **Albanian migrants have left Greece due to the crisis** to a percentage of about 15% while a small proportion of about 5% maintain a mobility scheme between the two countries as seasonal workers. However, Albania is not the only solution in their returnee-scheme and other EU countries are potential destinations
- **The majority of Albanians at local level feel that their process of social integration before and after the crisis remain the same**, since what was left to have been achieved before the crisis is still today (with reference mainly to issues of legal residency and eligibility to and exercise of all rights)

The **theoretical background** for migration and integration in the Greek society and most of all at a local level after the inauguration of the economic crisis therefore **needs to be revisited** in order to further understand the dynamics of this migrant population within the crisis with a focus on the sustainability of the measures for the second generation. Also, this framework should take into account the recent changes in immigrants' profiles and especially the decreasing inflow from neighbouring Balkan countries and the parallel increase of asylum seeking migrants and refugees from war zones in the broader Middle-East, Afghanistan and the Indian peninsula (Maloutas, T., 2013).

The wide and sound implementation of **existing policy tools** for the equal participation of all in all aspects of the life in Greece should be sought, in particular of those tools that refer to the migrant population and their inclusion. The Greek Ombudsman, as the responsible national equality body for the promotion of the principle of equal treatment irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, religion or faith, disability, age or sexual orientations under the provisions of Law 3304/2005, issues Special Annual Reports from 2005 onwards in relation to investigated complaints which fall within the regulatory scope of Law 3304/2005. The reference to this Law is quite important since it constitutes a strong tool for the smooth integration in the Greek society of all those having been discriminated and excluded, in particular Albanian migrants. However the implementation of this Law remains limited⁸ concerning the proportion of the

⁸ Greek Ombudsman investigated 26 discriminatory cases of all grounds of discrimination in 2005, 51 cases in 2006, 80 cases in 2007, 62 cases in 2008, 54 cases in 2009, 53 cases in 2010,

complaints to the number of people discriminated, including the population of migrants (although there has been a significant increase after 2011 and after within the years of the crisis). Greek legislation, in general, that concerns such issues needs to be reviewed and better coordinated by bodies that will be entitled to the essential independence guarantees. Finally, the implementation of the Greek legislation should consider the recent issues dealing with the new refugees' influx from Middle East who are being 'placed' next to the old migrants' groups.

A useful tool for decision-makers would be to **calculate various socio-economic aspects of migration, as far as possible for each dimension**. Specific tools like SWOT analysis⁹ or Strategic Choice Matrix¹⁰ or other similar tools could be used to determine what option suit the key issues that have emerged during the economic crisis, in particular those issues that concern the second generation and the entitlement to the Greek citizenship of them and of all long-term migrant residents in Greece. Albanians are still in Greece, still a majority among other migrants, and their stay in parallel to the mass inflows of refugees should not undervalue the continuance of the efforts for their full integration. Even though their numbers have decreased from 2008 to 2012 due to a drop in Albanian migration to Greece, these numbers have been reversed after 2014. And that is something that the state should take into consideration. Measures for the accomplishment of Albanians migrants' inclusion in Greece shall not be mixed with control measures for immigrants or refugees or asylum-seekers of the new era. Immigration control and the treatment of immigrants are not a solution per se and they should be coupled with the immigrants' integration, with the choices immigrants make in adopting in a host country (Money, J., 2009)

The **issue of second generation** and its treatment by the state is of utmost importance. The latest amendment of the Code of Greek Citizenship (Law 3284/2004) with the Law 4332/2015 takes into account the 'jus soli' system or more commonly known as

57 cases in 2011, 112 cases in 2012, 175 cases in 2013, 216 cases in 2014, and 224 in 2015 (Source: <http://www.synigoros.gr/?i=metaxeirisi.el.reports&yearFilter=2014>)

⁹ SWOT analysis systematically follows the confrontation of the Strengths and Weaknesses with the Opportunities and Threats factors

¹⁰ Strategic Choice Matrix assesses past, current and future effects

birthright citizenship, but under specific conditions for one of the parents and for the enrolment in the education system, conditions that make the process of naturalization a bureaucratic, expensive and time consuming process. However, under the model of multiculturalism, which modern Greece claims to follow, the acquisition by the second generation of the citizenship of the host society has to be made unconditionally. The slow implementation of the new law and sometimes the obstacles posed by other constitutional powers in Greece gives rise to what has been called ‘impossible citizens’, meaning that the inclusion in Greek society is a social reality but a legal impossibility (Iliadis, C., 2014). A typical example of the previous was the case of the Law 3838/2010 that gave foreigners the right to vote and the right to be elected in local governmental bodies and which soon after was withdrawn by a decision of the Supreme Administrative Court of Greece, i.e. the Hellenic Council of State. A new politics of citizenship is urgently needed, one that will promote citizenship participation and approach citizenship as a practice of freedom and not only as a legal relation “owned” by the state; citizenship as a practice of freedom should include all those who have developed bonds with their country of residence in order to participate equally by having a say and negotiating how power is exercised and who exercises it (Iliadis, C., 2014).

Another major issue to be taken into account is the one of **the recognition of first generation migrants’ working days in Greece** that adds to the days acquired abroad and leads to the entitlement of a pension scheme. The social insurance contributions they have paid towards their pension for at least 10 years now is something that cannot be overlooked. Out of legality stem rights and not only obligations (Maroukis, T., Gemi, E., 2011). Maroukis and Gemi send a key message to Greek policy makers and they suggest among others the following: *‘introduce a registration of pension rights in the recorded files of these workers in the Ministry of Interior. The fee for the pension should be directly paid in (to a bigger percentage) by the migrant and indirectly (to a smaller percentage) after equivalent reduction of the tax return sum he receives by the employer’* (Maroukis, T., Gemi, E., 2011).

The scale of this work is leading to a **need for a more detailed look of the issue of migrants' integration at local level**. There is a need for more case studies at the local level in order to allow further assessment of local dimensions of migration. Local management of integration might be proved more sufficient than the national and more 'impersonal' one. Local level leaves space for bottom-up approaches; local governance and local actors, including local government, civil society and citizens' initiatives, might have a better way to respond to national policies. The local pragmatism thesis argues that there is a specific local dimension of integration policies characterized by a greater tendency to accommodate ethnic diversity and solve integration problems in pragmatic ways (Emilsson, E., 2015). Specific cases from the European area and mostly from the Nordic states can serve as good examples on how migrants can have the same living standards as the native population.

European Union's project should focus on the completion of its **integration** and achieve a convergence of its peripheries and its neighbourhoods (North Africa, Eastern countries, etc.). EU should stop its external border from being a scene of human tragedies. Migration management is a shared responsibility and a combination of national and EU policies, of internal and external policies. Migration is an opportunity and a challenge for the EU. In the medium and long-term, member-states should better manage all aspects of migration (irregular migration, loss of lives, common asylum policy, legal migration). The current economic crisis has uncovered much of the structural limitations of EU migration policy and tools. Migration can be better managed if it is a shared issue. Migration should be seen, as it should be, i.e. as a feature of social and economic life across many countries.

A **key word** for the completion of the social inclusion in Greece of all migrant population on the move is '**Respect**'. These people have 'opened' and coloured our small and resistant societies and have provided 'une société arc-en-ciel', a rainbow society. All members of this 'colourful' society should interact and achieve a level of 'osmosis', meaning that each of them will make efforts to reach and 'meet' the other. Migrants of first generation should have the chance to **close their migration cycle** either in the host society as successful examples of integration or back to their home

countries where they want to return as ‘winners’ and not as ‘losers’. But, those of the **next generation** follow a different route than their parents and are expecting a specific reaction from the state of their host society (regarded by almost all of them as home and not host society), a reaction that will take them into account in equal terms and with a sustainable vision. Greek state should clear the vague situation that they experience concerning their ‘identity’ and ‘belonging’.

In the Manner of G.S.

(Giorgos Seferis, 1936)

.....
Wherever I travel Greece wounds me,
curtains of mountains, archipelagos, naked granite.
.....

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Interviews

Tafaj, E. (2015) Interviewed in 16 October 2015 (President of ILIRIA Association of Albanian immigrants of Magnesia Prefecture)

Rusiti, L.(2015) Interviewed in 22 October 2015 (President of Association of Holders of University Degrees from Albania in Magnesia Prefecture)

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Personal communication

Guri, E. (2016) Personal communication by email and telephone in 21 January 2016 (President of Federation of Albanians Associations in Greece)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEWS

Interview 1 (Tafaj, E., 2015-interview)

Interview with Mr Eddie TAJAJ, President of ILIRIA Association of Albanian immigrants of Magnesia Prefecture

Date: 2015-10-16

Duration: 1:07:30

Q: From your entrance in Greece until the beginning of the economic crisis have you noticed particular results that have been achieved in relation to Albanians social inclusion in the Greek society?

Yes, until the beginning of the crisis the community of Albanian immigrants in the Greek society was almost integrated, not entirely of course, because there were still some obstacles, mainly in legislation, not in the lives of migrants or not due to a negative reaction / attitude of the rest society. These existed in the first years, after 1992, and were intense and we understand them, but after that the situation improved. Here in Volos, the remaining problems concern the legislation, which is an obstacle not easily overcome

The first years after 1991 were very difficult and many of us felt strongly suspicion and rejection by the Greeks. For quite a long time many of us were forced to live in fear and work with low wages, without insurance and under poor conditions. However, from 1998 the status of us in the Greek society has changed for the better. Many of us managed to create our own jobs and these efforts for work and prosperity have been largely recognised by the rest society that embraced us.

Q: As far as your residence or insurance coverage are concerned?

This is a technical and a procedural issue. But the law does not allow us to fully integrate in the Greek society. The law is not as good as in other European countries

Q: The new law of 2014 has been an improvement?

There is a slight improvement, but there are still obstacles. Apart from the bureaucracy, there are insurmountable obstacles. For example if you go to submit your papers for your children or for a child born in Greece, one of the two parents has to possess a residence permit of a duration of 10-years or 5-years, something which is difficult for the immigrants to acquire because of their high cost. There are also problems if one of the two parents stays illegally in Greece and the child was born here and is legalized. For example, the mother to be illegal, and her son or daughter to be legal together with her husband. So again you cannot acquire the Greek nationality even if your child is born here. So there are still these problems in the legislation that have not been regulated

Q: What exists today? You renew your residence permit every year or more?

There are residence permits of 2 or 3 or 5 or 10 years

Q: How do you choose one of these permits?

It depends on the options you have.

Q: To pay?

And because of the administrative fees. You pay 150 euros every year. 450 euros for three years. 500 for five years. Concerning the insurance stamps there are no more limits but they ask for a health card. And this is in force for the last 2 years. From 2013 onwards they ask only the health card that you release when you have 50 stamps.

Q: So, you have to have 50 insurance stamps to issue a health card.

Yes

Q: This is true from 2013 onwards. Which was the case before?

Before you needed 120 stamps per year.

Q: That is almost half a year of work. About six months

And this was impossible to have. For this reason, many immigrants were illegal, almost the half or more due to these insurance stamps

Q: In Volos what changes do you see during the last 2 years within the economic crisis? Albanians population have left, stayed, left and came back, want to leave and cannot leave?

Albanian people do not want to leave. I can ascertain this in myself and my family, and other acquaintances. I can see it in some people who returned to Greece after having gone back to Albania. The crisis has touched us a lot because we don't have any help from anywhere. We are at the mercy of God and the Church. If one goes to the church to ask for help, he will find help. There are no other places to help a migrant

Q: All these programs in favour of the homeless?

They are not for immigrants. Only for the Greeks

Q: How many of you have acquired the Greek identity?

Enough people, but I do not know the exact number. Especially the children

Q: They should have a 10-year permanent residence?

No. Everyone who came to Greece and was here for 7 years legally can acquire the Greek citizenship. The problem is that here in Volos and Magnesia the procedure takes is too long. I know many people who have applied for the citizenship since 2012 and the procedure has not reached yet the level of the interview.

Q: However, many have acquired the citizenship?

Yes, because there is a will and they have succeeded in this, especially the second generation, the children who were born here and have studied here. Almost all of the children have acquired the Greek citizenship. At least their majority

Q: These children do not acquire the Greek citizenship from their birth here?

No. They must go to school, to enrol in a public school. From the moment they are enrolled in the 1st class of the elementary school, their parents can submit an application for the Greek citizenship. But the children must stay at the school. They must attend the school all the time. They must not give up. Authorities come and check for this.

Q: And this 2nd generation is one that is completely 'Greeks'? Do they know anything for Albania?

Yes, they were born here, they grew up here

Q: And some Albanian language courses that they attend here? Do they know Albanian as a second language?

Yes, or by their parents or by the back and forth to Albania. The majority of them have acquired the Greek citizenship.

Q: Have you noticed people to return to Albania? Have they stayed there?

Yes, they did. Young people, of middle age who want to find stability in their family, they want to provide something for their family. This crisis found us unprepared. Because, as Albanians, apart from the immigration we have experienced, we did not know about such difficulties like the legal issues. We settled here suddenly without homes, without work. And we found ourselves with running rentals, costs, and we were able to secure even the essentials

Q: And you didn't have any protective social network like many Greeks have who despite having found their selves without money, they had a network of people, of grandparents, parents

Yes, they could find some help for the essentials

Q: While in your case, you were expected to send money back to Albania, despite sending money to you..... What about the jobs here? What about the employment? Compared to the situation before the crisis? Do Albanians find jobs now?

Compared to the period before the crisis, the situation is a 100% different. For some there is work because they have a clientele or they have a connection with former employers who get through and can provide works. But most of the people are without a job

Q: And these people with no work they only actually survive. They have 50 insurance stamps and they have issued their residence permit. But what happens on a daily basis?

In a daily basis, they face problems of survival. Regarding their permits, they have no problem, because now in order to assure a health card is not so difficult. They can also buy insurance stamps. They can easily find the way. They buy 50 stamps and they acquire the health card. They can find these stamps, from an employer, from someone who constructs a building...

Q: In relation to the remittances that they send to Albania, when everyone was sending money to his relatives? Have they stopped them today?

Yes, these have stopped

Q: But the people in Albania are waiting for them?

There are people who have left in Albania their parents, their grandparents, and yes certainly these people need our help, but at this time the remittances have almost stopped

Q: What about any purchases that Albanian have made in Greece? For example any bank loans for a house or a car? Is there a problem in these?

Yes, they have a problem and they can benefit from the announced arrangements for the loans

Q: The fact that many Greeks during the crisis have left abroad, has been perceived as an opportunity for the immigrants here in Greece to replace them, to get into the jobs of those who have left? For example, many Greek taxi drivers went to Australia. In other words to move from a job position to another?

No, I have not noticed that. I don't know what happens in larger cities like Athens and Thessaloniki. But here in Volos, I have not seen it happening

Q: What is your feeling of what has been achieved here in Greece before the 2004 Olympics, concerning social integration programmes, integration, and new immigration laws? All these achievements have been affected by the economic crisis?

All these achievements of the past have helped immigrants to some extent to integrate, and to overcome many things. At the beginning, immigrants were sceptical if they are acceptable or not in Greece by the locals, by the Greek citizens. And yes, at this point these interventions were successful. This issue has ended. There are certainly some parts left uncovered, like the fact that you do not have your own Greek citizenship, and you are still an immigrant, a foreigner, someone in the margins

Q: Which means that on the absence of the crisis, many of you after 2008 would have reached a point to have a work, to have acquired the Greek citizenship, for the system to better work? Did the crisis delay all these?

Yes, of course

Q: What about the new racist phenomena? Do they go along with the crisis? Were they evident in Volos?

Yes, there are signs of all these, although here in Volos the community is smaller and immigrants are more integrated. Here the racist incidents spread faster before the media is publishing them. We see them in the shops, in the cafes,

Q: What happens exactly? Do you see a difference?

Yes, I see a difference. I have found out it. In cafes, in centres where various ages gather, you can see them. It is not as it was before 2008. I have heard for example to say 'I want to get a shotgun and start from the foreigners'. I have heard it. Something that previously was not heard or said by someone. And if someone said that, the others reacted. Now, someone can tell it and nobody reacts. The other next to you does not intervene to say 'what are you talking about' or 'watch your words'

Q: How do you see from now on the future?

I cannot say anything

Q: Many people are looking for something abroad.

Yes, but it is again difficult for us to leave from Greece. It is not easy if you have a family back with children, you cannot take suddenly to go to another place. For us it is very difficult to go back home in Albania, let alone to take our family and go to another country where we will be completely foreigners. It is difficult to escape from Greece. We have learned the Greek mentality, we have lived here for over 20 years, and our children go to school here. However, there is always the issue to ensure our family and our children's future. Something that Greece is not offering to us today.

Q: Greece does not offer it, but can you go back to Albania? Are there such examples? When a whole family went back?

Yes, there are. And they have stayed in Albania. But also there are several who returned to Albania and then came back to Greece again. Albania has nothing more than Greece. The economic crisis of Greece is also in Albania. Only the media do not show the reality as it is. But in Albania things are worse. It is not so easy and nothing is so loose as the media expose

Q: Someone who goes back in Albania with his family, will he be treated differently by considering that has finished a good school, that he has better qualifications than if they had stayed in Albania? Will they offer him a job?

No, no

Q: Concerning the children? If an 18 years old who has finished high school went back to Albania?

He will find more difficulties there than here.

Q: Do you have to pass from procedures of diplomas recognition, etc.?

Yes, this is true, and all the degrees from Greece are being recognized in Albania. But it is hard to find a work there. Now in Albania many companies and the state ask for people with a university degree. This is the general situation, not isolated incidents

Q: Have you seen the population of Albanians in Volos during the crisis to come closer between them?

No, it is like before.

Q: That is, your Association has dissolved or still remains? Have you seen members to leave?

Yes, some have left and have not come back. Not only from the Association, but also from Volos, from Greece. But this crisis made us more isolated. Because of our economic situation. It is not like before when you could go out, go to a cafe, go somewhere. Now everyone is closed in their houses and they simply try to ensure the essentials to survive and they cannot afford to go out and be with friends.

Q: All these festivals that happened before? On November 28th, the national day of Albania?

Yes, they happen. People want them, there is a will. But it is not as before, when we had an event every month

Q: And the Albanian Ambassador who was coming to visit the Association?

Many things have been cut.

Q: What about the pensions of the elderly Albanians? Someone who has worked here in Greece and now has returned to Albania? Is there a bilateral recognition for his pension?

No, there isn't. He has 2 options: to stay here in Greece and recognize his insurance stamps, or to return to Albania and get a pension from the years that he has worked in Albania. There is no agreement between Greece and Albania yet. They tell us all many things all these years; they deceive us that this issue is in debate and as so it remains. Albania has progressed and has bilateral agreements on this matter with Germany, and I think with Italy, and Austria. Even with Australia. And with Belgium. And with many other EU countries, but not with Greece although in Greece there is the largest population of immigrants from Albania

Q: That is for someone who has lived here for 15-20 years and has worked here, all the insurance stamps are wasted? And you will profit from your old stamps from Albania to get a pension? ...

Yes, this is the case of my wife's parents. They have a pension from their insurance stamps in Albania.

Q: They have worked to acquire these stamps or have they bought them?

They have bought them

Q: So more expenses

Of course, with a lot of money. My father in law returned to Albania and is now working to complete his insurance years, because he was unable to pay them all.

Q: Has anyone acquired a pension here in Greece?

If you remain here you get a pension. You can take it. If you complete the eligible age for a pension, you can get it

Q: From the data of the Region of Thessaly here in Volos it seems that the number of immigrants from Albania in May 2015 in the Municipality of Volos was about 8,300 people. It is so?

At the level of Magnesia prefecture, the number is approximately 8,000-10,000 people. Some years ago, this number was 14,000. The Region has the number of immigrants from all over the Prefecture. Not only from the Municipality of Volos

Q: On the new data from 13/10/2015 there is a number by city. Of course by the city where there is the Region of Thessaly's office. So in Volos Office of the Region, all the prefecture immigrants apply for their residence permits? And this number is about 9,000 people.

Yes, we are now almost 10,000. We were 14,000 between 2010 and 2012. We were 13000-14500 all over Magnesia prefecture.

Q: So, 4000-5000 people have left?

Of course there are immigrants who come and go. They acquire their residence permits from Larissa, and they stay in Volos. Or from Karditsa and they stay in Volos. And respectively, some acquire their residence permits in Volos and they go and live in other cities. They have jobs or they have some acquaintances here that declare their home as a permanent residency. They are also seasonal workers. Who issue their permits and go back to Albania. There are people who have gone back, but they keep their 10-year

residence permits. They keep these permits in order **to commute**. There are always a 10-20% of people who come and go. There is no fixed number. 1/5 of people do this cycle, they go back and forth

Q: They commute, but they keep their legitimacy in Greece.

Yes they keep it. They don't spoil this link.

Q: Those who commute, they have families?

They have families, but they do not have them here.

Q: This come and go is with Albania or with other countries?

No, only with Albania. For example, there were people from 1990 to 1991 in Zagora village. At that time, the first 2-3 years, in Pelion they put them inside the houses, they gave them a room, a place to stay, to sleep. There, it is now very difficult new immigrants or other immigrants that are unknown to others to go. The locals in the village always get the same people for seasonal workers. So there is someone who during the last 20 years goes to the same house, to the same land, to the same fields, picking apples, picking olives. So this man comes from Albania to collect apples or to prune. The same person comes for 40 days for pruning, for picking apples. He comes back for olives. This is the cycle.

Q: These people have a family here?

No, they have no family here. And even if they come with their family, only the couple comes together and they go back again. They leave their children in Albania. But these people have managed to be legal, to arrange their papers. They have an employer who pays their insurance contributions. And the employer does not want to put another foreigner in his house, but the person who knows, trust, he puts in his house, he gives a room. And he has a telephone contact with him when he is in Albania. Even employers go to Albania to find them.

Interview 2 (Rusiti, L., 2015-interview)***Interview with Mr Leonida RUSITI, President of Association of Holders of University Degrees from Albania in Magnesia Prefecture******Date: 2015-10-22******Duration: 14:27***

Q: The Association, as you told me, had problems and was closed. This was related to the economic crisis? And if so, why;

Yes, it was directly linked to the crisis. Since the crisis began, before two years or more, the 1st wave returned to Albania and they were around 20% of people of our Association and after this, more left to Germany, or US, Canada, and we have stayed around 25 to 30 people

Q: How many people were initially in the Association?

Around 60 people. We weren't many. But the Association was built on very good relations, and we were well activated. And we were very happy, for almost 10 years since the association set up in 2005. Also, me as President did not have time to engage with the association, I couldn't, and nobody else wanted to take it over, although I have quitted many times but no one wanted to take the charge. And I couldn't continue anymore. All were very busy and employed in other duties

Q: In their own works?

In the building construction sector, all of them

Q: Even if they have finished a University?

Yes, even then. In the Association there were people who had finished University in Albania, some students, some who had studied here

Q: And they also returned to Albania?

Yes, they did, they went to other countries. Firstly, they went to Albania, took a passport from there and went to another Member State of EU

Q: They were actually grown up in Greece?

Yes, and they had relatives in Albania.

Q: Until the start of the economic crisis, has there been achieved a degree of integration?

Problems have always existed, but the degree of integration, I would say for our community, was quite advanced. Especially, the children of the 2nd generation do not stand out from the Greeks, they have the same attitude, the same way of life, everything, you don't have something to stand out. And in general, and in our generation, what we see, we are clearly well advanced and we now feel locals.

Q: This has not counted positively in order for them to stay?

No, the problem was only economic. Because many of these individuals were left with no papers. They had no insurance stamps; they could not renew their residence permits

Q: Those who went back to Albania, have they left behind loans, debts?

No, not this. Of those I know at least no one left. They hadn't any troubles with loans and such things. Those who had loans are still here, they are having a difficult time, but they are still here

Q: Do you see an end in this economic crisis or it is still in progress?

As anyone can see there is no beginning or end. The things have been worse. We have started for our children who are here so many years to get a Greek citizenship, but this is a very time consuming process, with papers on paper, a strange situation, and I do not know how this will evolve. And began now, the last two weeks. Children who were born here, and are today 20 to 25 years old and still have not a citizenship. They should have attended school, elementary, gymnasium and high school; they have to live here for years. They must have attended 9 years of school and one of the parents has to be legitimate. And yet there are many children who are left outside this procedure. Either because of the parents or because they came a little late in Greece or because they gave up school. But this is not a final solution. Again there will be problems, certainly.

Q: How does the future look?

The future is dark. Children who grew up in Greece would prefer better to go to Europe than to go back to Albania. They do not know anything about Albania, they only know some typical things, but they have not lived there or even they don't speak Albanian. What to do there if they return? Their life is here. And the state behaves to them in an unacceptable manner. The state should already have done everything to integrate them. It is a whole generation, tens, thousands of children who could easily serve in the army, have state obligations, pay contributions to pension funds, offer, do they are capable of being ready to offer to the economy, they are young people, and it is a shame and they leave them outside, there is a lot of racism by the state. At least this is my opinion. For all the years there has been this approach, not only now. **Racism now takes the form of injustice.** It is not the classic racism, but the behaviour of the state that does not give you the opportunity to be legitimate, does not give you your full rights as your fellow citizens, or for example I know children who have acquired the Greek identity and they have tried to find a job and when the employers see that they have the Greek and the Albanian nationality they leave them aside. Always.

Q: How is the attitude of the state, of the services towards Albanian scientists? Is it different?

Not a bit. They did not care what anyone has done in his life. Zero, nothing at all. The purpose of our Association would be to be able to benefit from some EU programs, to look for people who had some education, and could go further. And the only programs that existed were courses of the Greek language, although the Greek language had no problem to be taught, they had learned it very well. These programs existed since 1990, since 1995 and they still exist. For goodness' sake! That is to say, topics such as career guidance, integration in the labour market, all these could have been programs to deal for us. Actually these programs that run over the years was a completely waste of time. In fact absolutely nothing happened. And we always had the hope to go to these programs in order to do something. And never anything was done. All the years. There is sheer disappointment to us. Europe for us here was a zero, nothing. As if it didn't exist. We have never learned if there were programmes for us, and these programmed have never been transferred to us. Nor were we informed if anything exists. All we managed to achieve we did it with our own strengths and with what everyone could offer.

Q: How are the relations between the Albanian Associations in Volos? The 3 independent Associations that existed. The separation in 3 Associations had an impact on your community?

Yes, it had. They had seen our own Association as something a bit racist. That you are superiors and such. Something that was not an issue for God's sake. We had just our own purposes and we wanted to undertake some programs. We had clearly a higher quality presentation towards the community, and as we believe we managed to do that at least in Volos. With the 3rd Association 'For the Progress' we had no problem, we had good relations. With Illyria Association we had a problem though we initially were all members of this Association. We had problems for reasons that I do not want to discuss now

Q: Your Association had an office, a rented space?

No. This space here (the doctor's office)... we had no income.

Interview 3 (Kuka, A., 2015-interview)**Interview with Mr Asim KUKA, President of Albanians Association of Magnesia Prefecture 'FOR PROGRESS'****Date: 2015-11-12****Duration: 36:00**

Q: Since when your Association exist?

Since 2012, June. Now we have closed three years. Before, we had an office in the centre of Volos (Pavlou Mela 34)

Q: How many members are in the Association?

Initially we were about 180 people. Today we are about 80.

Q: So, half of them have gone?

Almost. They have gone along with their children.

Q: Why there has been a division with the other 2 associations of the area?

Because I have been engaged with the Association for several years, since 2000, and personally with the original Illyria Association and I did not like many things. So we decided to make our Association with a more social character, to do something different from others, e.g. plant trees in the parkland of Ionia or paint the 12th Kindergarten of Volos. Our Association dealt also with the learning of the Albanian language. The economic crisis of course destroyed us. From the region of Magnesia, more than 1,000 people have left. I mean 4-member families, and the children together. Those children who left cried a lot

Q: They have returned to Albania or elsewhere?

Well, in Albania initially, but then everyone looked where else to go. Like here. They are looking for other countries. The majority does not stay in Albania, they go elsewhere.

Q: Until the beginning of the economic crisis in Greece, in 2010, when it became apparent, as a group of people from Albania, did you feel that things have been accomplished, that things have been made in connection to your integration?

To a large extent, yes. And even now the implementation of the new law of 2015 has changed a little the mood of the Greeks towards immigrants. The changes brought by the new law of 2015 on the Law of 2014 are for the benefit of immigrants, for the children who are born here, etc. It is a less strict law in comparison to the precedent. So with these changes that are made, the attitude towards us changes, the others relax. That is, for example, the new law gives you a second chance to be legalised if initially you had failed.

Q: The legal status is being kept by several Albanians?

Yes, and even those who left with their families, they keep their legal status in Greece, but some do not. Because there are many expenses. For example, for a 4-member family, like mine, the costs are high, to go back to Albania, to come back here with the

children, to redo my papers, it is also the other thing, that in their majority, many immigrants have bought houses here. Just like me. And I'm a homeowner

Q: Are there any unresolved issues with loans?

I have personally got a small loan, and every month I am very consistent and pay it

Q: This is something that binds you to remain in Greece?

This is one reason. Besides, why should I leave? We are so close. A 4-hours trip. I do not feel a foreigner in Greece in order to leave. Whenever I want, I go to Albania. Besides, we are very close to the institutions, to the mentality of the Greeks. However, in order to make a full integration of immigrants into the Greek society, a few more years are needed. To be complete. It has been done to a large extent.

Q: What is missing:

For example, for the benefits being given by the Greek state, if you don't have the Greek nationality, you are not entitled to. That's why Albanians encourage their children to get the Greek citizenship in order to have full access to such rights. Or for example, in some studies, some universities if you don't have a Greek identity, and even if you are the best student, you will not be appointed, for example, in a public service. In the private sector, it is okay, there is a freedom. There is a thorn in your side, which will take a few years to get rid of. This is how I see things. You will need a period of years, not months. Or else, the example of pensions. There is no bilateral agreement for recognition of the working days for a pension. This is because Albania is not yet a full EU member with all rights. It is a country candidate for membership. Bilateral recognition agreements have been done between Albania and Luxembourg (a year and a half ago), and with Switzerland think. But of course in Luxembourg there are 500 Albanian immigrants, a quite large number. This issue is a thorn in our side. For example, someone who came here in his 45-years of age, and is now 65-70 year-old, he is near the pension scheme. And he is helpless. Neither in Albania can be retired because he has not gained the necessary insurance stamps, or here. In these issues we certainly cannot intervene. These are transnational issues, political decisions adopted by parliaments. It is not up to us. And that is bad for people close to retirement. They are frustrated. Of course, there have been made some steps, some meetings, but still with no result. While for example for the Greek repatriates from North Ipeiros there is a settlement in these issues.

Q: After 2010, the turning point into the economic crisis, did you feel to lose things that you have achieved before? Rights, what you have gained in relation to the locals here, and in general the sense of inclusion in Greece?

No, I would say. It did not change anything because our inclusion had taken place albeit slowly. And as the years passed the Albanian and Greek relations here in Volos tightened. They were more closed. For example in our Association we have many Greeks who have been married with Albanians and Albanians who have been married with Greeks. A person in our Board is being married to a Greek. The relations between the two countries were hardly affected by the crisis. The relationships even became tighter. They became friendlier. Together we face problems, the crisis, etc. No, generally, we have not felt that we lose things from the crisis. The crisis has certainly had an impact on these migrants that left the country.

Q: Those who stayed, and didn't have the jobs that had before? How they experienced this? Those who remained here and were unemployed. But they remained. Did they renew their residence permits?

For them, yes, there has been a psychological pressure. And, yes, they are many. For example in the construction industry the 75-80% were Albanian immigrants. The 75% of the building construction has now stopped, i.e. only 25% works. For these individuals, the crisis had a negative impact. For this number of immigrants. And then there is a more negative impact on those who left Greece. Those who remained were absorbed into other jobs, for example some turned to rural works. That is to say, that those who were unemployed from the building industry turned to other professions.

Q: The children who were minors when they came here, or who were born here, that is to say the second generation, how have they been affected by the crisis? Do they feel Greece as a second home or as a first one?

No, they feel Greece as a second home and Albania as the first, but the two together. And I personally am trying with my children and through annual events and through other interventions to remind them of Albania. Once I had showed them the Greek and the Albanian flags, and I asked them which one do they prefer more and they told me both of them. They feel these two countries as being one country. For this new generation these two flags have been united, and for those who came here at a young age and totally for those who were born here

Q: This new generation wants to go and live in Albania?

No, mostly not. That is why I take my children and we go every summer in Albania and they stay there for over a month, so as not to lose their contact with the Albania, not to have a distance with their cousins, and others. That's why I go every summer. My purpose is for my child to say that he/she lives here in Greece and also in Albania and in this way the two peoples are being united again.

Q: In this way, you mean also that borders fall?

Borders have already been abolished. It is very easy for someone to come and go between Greece and Albania. For example, from my own experience, in the village in Albania where we are going, mostly children from Greece come but also from Italy, Germany, and they gathered there every summer and go back to their countries again on 20 to 25 of August, and this is something that makes people to be closer. And every child gets familiar with other countries, not only with Greece. They feel that the relationship between an immigrant and a local is being tightened.

Q: How do you see the future?

Even though I have not experienced living in other countries, I see the future in a very optimistic way. Greece is the country where democracy was born. The civilisation was born here. And it is impossible for this tradition, this history to be eliminated. This will never happen. This is my personal opinion. But with the other people from the Association with whom I have spoken, they also have the same opinion. And in the future they will be here.

And certainly, not those ones who come and go between the 2 countries. I was the day before yesterday in Zagora village and about 1,000 people had come and worked for 15 days and then went back to Albania. From these people who come and go as seasonal workers you cannot get an opinion, they come here for a very short period. They are

here for 15 days, after in Kalamata for olives for another 15 days, and elsewhere. These people keep their residence permit active in order to be able to come and go. Of course this movement between Greece and Albania for a seasonal work does not concern the family as a whole. They come on their own, as labour hands. Or each of them with his wife, or his brother. But not with all the family. And they are usually every year the same people who come to the same employer. They do not change. Their employer calls them on the phone and tells them when to come. For example in Zagora most or almost all are from my town (90 km from Tirana and 60 km from the border with Macedonia), from Burreli, today the Municipality of Mat

Q: Is it true the 'myth' that says about a difference between the Northern and Southern Albanians? That northerners are tall and blond and southerners are shorter and brunettes?

No, this is not true. My own opinion is that Albania, if not globally but at least at European level, constitutes an example of the religious tolerance. In religion everyone believes what they want and they are all together. For example I am from Matt and I go to Agioi Saranta in the South, and they cannot say if I am from north or south. Religions between them have no difference. My sister has married a Catholic one. This was a good part of the communist era which of course on the other hand had forbidden the mosques, the churches, everything. Certainly this union of Albanians is due to the small size of the country. Only 3,000,000 residents.

However, here in Volos, many prejudices have been proven wrong. Time to time. The relationship of the two peoples gets better. The relationship of the immigrant with Volos city progressively gets better, not worse.

Q: That was another question. How is your relationship with the other natives here in the area?

Things gradually clear up. Of course, this was not evident at one time. It has improved in a slow pace. The only thorn that remains is the issue of Greek citizenship. Its acquisition will be a very positive step. And for the children and for us. There have been thousands of applications for the acquisition of the Greek citizenship.

Q: And these evolve in a fast way?

Now at this time, only their reception is made. There will be another round of interviews in order for the examination of applications to continue. It is a fact that the Regional Department for Magnesia is exemplary, nationally. The Region issues several residence permits without delay. Here, if you present a complete file you will finish in 1 to 2 months. In Thessaloniki it take a year. Of course if your file is not complete or if some of your data are missing, it is logical to have a delay. For example, my own residence permits, in which we have changed passports (from the old to the new ones) for the children, were ready in 1 week.

We, as a community here in Greece, and particularly in Volos, feel that we are different from other municipalities in relation to the situation of the Albanians, we are far better. In the Region of Thessaly they do a good work. And this is very positive. In the Region they issued 27 to 28 different types of residence permits.

Of course as pioneer as the Region of Magnesia is in the issue of residence permits, it is equally contrary a leader in unemployment, almost 37 to 40%.

APPENDIX II: MODEL OF QUESTIONNAIRE

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ (Βόλος) - Universiteti i Thesalisë (Volos)
 Πολυτεχνική Σχολή - Shkolla e Inxhinierisë
 Τμήμα Μηχανικών Χωροταξίας, Πολεοδομίας και Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης - Departamenti i Planifikimit dhe Zhvillimit Rajonal
 Πρόγραμμα Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών "Ευρωπαϊκές Σπουδές στην Περιφερειακή Ανάπτυξη-ΕΣΠΑ 2014" - Program pasuniversitar "Studime Evropiane në Zhvillimin Rajonal NSRF-2014"



Ερωτηματολόγιο Pyetësori

Κωδικός Ερωτηματολογίου -
Kodi i pyetesorit

Ημερομηνία -
Data

Πληροφορίες και Έντυπο Συγκατάθεσης - Informacioni dhe Autorizim

Σ' ευχαριστώ για την αποδοχή της συμμετοχής σου στην έρευνα με τίτλο: *"Η κοινωνική ένταξη των μεταναστών στο πλαίσιο της οικονομικής κρίσης: μια αντίρροπη σχέση. Η περίπτωση των μεταναστών από την Αλβανία στο Πολεοδομικό Συγκρότημα του Βόλου"* που πραγματοποιείται στα πλαίσια της Μεταπτυχιακής Διπλωματικής Εργασίας του Προγράμματος Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών "Ευρωπαϊκές Σπουδές στην Περιφερειακή Ανάπτυξη-ΕΣΠΑ 2014" του Τμήματος Μηχανικών Χωροταξίας, Πολεοδομίας και Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης της Πολυτεχνικής Σχολής του Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλίας (Βόλος)

Ένα από τα βασικά στοιχεία της έρευνας είναι και η δική σου συνεισφορά στην τρέχουσα εικόνα των μεταναστών από την Αλβανία στην πόλη του Βόλου

Η συμμετοχή σου στην έρευνα είναι εθελοντική, ανώνυμη και εμπιστευτική. Έχεις πάντα το δικαίωμα να μην απαντήσεις σε όσες ερωτήσεις επιθυμείς

Για οποιοσδήποτε ερωτήσεις μπορείς να επικοινωνήσεις μαζί μου στο τηλέφωνο: 6945 377631 (Σπύρος Ιατρόπουλος, Κοινωνιολόγος)

Ju faleminderit që pranuat te merrni pjesë në pyetësorin tim me titull *«Integrimi i emigrantëve në kontekstin e krizës ekonomike: një marrëdhënie . Rasti i emigrantëve nga Shqipëria në kompleks urban prej Volos»* kryhet nën disertacionin e Programit pasuniversitar «Studime Evropiane në Zhvillim Rajonal-NSRF: Nacional Strategjik 2014» të Departamentit të Planifikimit dhe Zhvillimit Rajonal Shkolla e Inxhinierisë Universiteti i Thesalisë (Volos)

Një nga elementet kryesore te studimit është dhe kontributi juaj për imazhin e tanishëm të emigrantëve nga Shqipëria në qytetin e Volos.

Pjesëmarrja juaj në anketë është vullnetare, anonime dhe konfidenciale. Keni gjithmonë të drejtë të mos t'iu përgjigjeni pyetjeve që nuk dëshironi

Për çdo pyetje ju mund të kontaktoni me mua në kete nr cel: 6945 377631 (Spyros Iatropoulos, Sociolog)

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ (Βόλος) - Universiteti i Thesalisë (Volos)

Πολυτεχνική Σχολή • Shkolla e Inxhinierisë

Τμήμα Μηχανικών Χωροταξίας, Πολεοδομίας και Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης • Departamenti i Planifikimit dhe Zhvillimit Rajonal

Πρόγραμμα Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών "Ευρωπαϊκές Σπουδές στην Περιφερειακή Ανάπτυξη-ΕΣΠΑ 2014" • Program pasuniversitar "Studime Evropiane në Zhvillimin Rajonal NSRF-2014"


1. Στην Ελλάδα, είστε μετανάστης πρώτης ή δεύτερης γενιάς; • Në Greqi, ju jeni brez I parë apo I dytë emigrantesh ?

- 1.1. Πρώτης γενιάς (ήρθα ως ενήλικας μετά το 1990)
- Brezi I parë (Unë kam ardhur si një i rritur pas vitit 1990)
- 1.2. Δεύτερης γενιάς (γεννήθηκα στην Ελλάδα ή ήρθα σε μικρή ηλικία / ήμουν ανήλικος)
- Brezi i dytë (Unë kam lindur në Greqi dhe erdha në një moshë të vogël / unë kam qenë i mitur)

2. Φύλο • Seksi

- 2.1. Άντρας • Mashkull
- 2.2. Γυναίκα • Femër

3. Ηλικία • Mosha

- (συμπλήρωσε • ploteso)

4. Τόπος γέννησης • Vendi i lindjes

- (συμπλήρωσε • ploteso)

5. Οικογενειακή κατάσταση • Statusi martesor

- 5.1. Άγαμος/η • i/e Pamartuar
- 5.2. Έγγαμος/η • i/e Martuar
- 5.3. Συμβίωση με σύντροφο • Bashkëjetesë me partner/e
- 5.4. Διαζευγμένος/η • i/e Divorcuar
- 5.5. Χήρος/α • i/e Ve
- 5.6. Άλλο..... • Tjetër.....
- (συμπλήρωσε • ploteso)

6. Επίπεδο εκπαίδευσης • Niveli i arsimit

- 6.1. Κανένα/4 τάξεις δημοτικό • Asnjë/Katër (4) klasa ne fillore
- 6.2. Δημοτικό/8 τάξεις • Tetë (8) klasa 9 vjecare
- 6.3. Δευτεροβάθμια, επαγγελματική, τεχνική εκπαίδευση
- Shkollë profesionale,teknike
- 6.4. Πανεπιστήμιο+ • Universitet+
- 6.5. Άλλο..... • Tjetër.....
- (συμπλήρωσε • ploteso)

7. Απασχόληση • Punësimi

- 7.1. Εργαζόμενος/η • i/e Punësuar
- 7.2. Άνεργος/η • i/e Papunë
- 7.3. Σπουδαστής/Φοιτητής • Student
- 7.4. Οικοκυρικά • Shtëpiake
- 7.5. Άλλο..... • Tjetër.....
- (συμπλήρωσε • ploteso)

8. Συνολική διάρκεια παραμονής στην Ελλάδα • Kohëzgjatja e përgjithshme te qëndrimit tuaj në Greqi

- (έτη • vjet) (μήνες • muaj)... .. (συμπλήρωσε • ploteso)

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ (Βόλος) • Universiteti i Thesalisë (Volos)
 Πολυτεχνική Σχολή • Shkolla e Inxhinierisë
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11. Κατά τη συνολική διάρκεια παραμονής σας στην Ελλάδα, επιστρέψατε για κάποιο μεγάλο διάστημα στην Αλβανία με σκοπό την παραμονή σας εκεί (και όχι για μια απλή επίσκεψη); • Në qendrimin tuaj të përgjithshme në Greqi, u kthyhet për një kohë të gjatë në Shqipëri, në mënyrë që të qëndroni atje (dhe jo një vizitë te thjeshtë)?

11.1. Ναι • Po

11.2. Όχι • Jo

11.1. Αν ΝΑΙ, για πόσο διάστημα παραμείνατε στην Αλβανία; • Nëse PO, sa kohë ju qëndruat në Shqipëri?

11.1.1. 2 μήνες • 2 muaj

11.1.2. 3 μήνες • 3 muaj

11.1.3. 4 μήνες • 4 muaj

11.1.4. 5 μήνες • 5 muaj

11.1.5. > 6 μήνες • > 6 muaj

11.1.6. > 1 έτος • > 1 year

11.1.7. Άλλο (ανάφερε πόσο) • Tjetër (raportuar si)

.....

11.2. Για ποιο λόγο επιστρέψατε και πάλι στην Ελλάδα; • Pse u rikthyet përsëri në Greqi?

11.2.1. Εργασία • Punë

11.2.2. Οικογένεια • Familje

11.2.3. Εκπαίδευση • Edukim

11.2.4. Άλλο (ανάφερε τι;) • Tjetër (raportuar si)

.....

.....

.....

12. Σήμερα, επιθυμείτε να φύγετε από την Ελλάδα; • Sot, ju deshironi të largoheni nga Greqia?

12.1. Ναι • Po

12.2. Όχι • Jo

12.1. Αν ΝΑΙ, σε ποια χώρα επιθυμείτε να πάτε; • Nëse PO, në cilin vend dëshironi të shkoni?

.....

.....

12.3. Γιατί αποφασίσατε να φύγετε από την Ελλάδα; • Përse vendosët të largoheni nga Greqia?

.....

.....

12.2. Αν ΟΧΙ, γιατί προτιμήσατε να παραμείνετε στην Ελλάδα; • Nëse JO, pse ju preferuat të qëndroni në Greqi?

12.2.1. Οικονομικοί λόγοι • Arsye financiare

12.2.2. Οικογενειακοί λόγοι • Arsyet familjare

12.2.3. Άλλο (ανάφερε τι;) • Tjetri (raportuar si)

.....

12.4. Πώς βλέπετε το μέλλον σας στην Ελλάδα; • Si e shihni të ardhmen tuaj në Greqi?

(ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ)
PËRGJIGJA PA PAGESË

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Ευχαριστώ για τη συνεισφορά σας !!! • Faleminderit për kontributin tuaj !!!

Figure 68: Questionnaire that has been distributed to a number of Albanian residents in Volos

APPENDIX III: ARTICLES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

‘Albanian Migrants Make Their Way Back Home’ by Laura Aggio Caldon
February 19, 2015

Source: <https://www.vice.com/read/laura-aggio-caldon-return-to-tirana-albania-immigration-photography>

This article was originally published by VICE Greece.

Human migration is an ancient phenomenon that has always matched periods characterized by overpopulation, political conflicts, and economic crises. Europe in particular has always been a scene for mass population movements, encouraged by either what are called "push factors," which are internal to the country of origin, or "pull factors," which are external and associated to the countries of destination.

During the 1990s, due to the collapse of the Iron Curtain, the fall of many communist regimes in Eastern Europe, and the end of the Balkan war, Europe witnessed an intense migration wave from the east to the west and the south. In Albania, the fall of the Hoxha regime caused masses of migrants to flee to nearby EU countries like Italy and Greece.

As the same countries experienced an economic meltdown over recent years, Albanians stopped feeling the "pull" toward the south.

For instance, Greece is still feeling the aftereffects of the economic downturn with an unemployment rate of 27.5 per cent.

Albania on the other hand, has made enormous strides over the last two decades in establishing a credible, multi-party democracy and market economy.

Following graduation from the International Development Association (IDA) to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in 2008, Albania has generally been able to maintain positive growth rates and financial stability. So it's no wonder that many Albanians decide to return to their home country.

Perhaps it is still too early to speak of a true "upstream exodus," yet the social and environmental consequences of a mass migration trend are already being felt in Albania, Greece, and their neighbouring countries.



Photograph 1: Shkodra, Albania. 2014. Agim Dini has opened a farm with the help of a financial aid project (Oxfam Italia onlus) for migrants who returned to Albania (Source: Vice.com)



Photograph 2: Shkodra, Albania. 2014. Gasper Ejelli with his son. Gasper came back home after losing his job in Italy (Source: Vice.com)



Photograph 3: Tirana, Albania. 2014. Ilir is the owner of a pub in Tirana. He worked as waiter in Italy for about ten years (Source: Vice.com)



Photograph 4: Tirana, Albania. 2014. A study by the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) says many of the returned migrants see their return to Albania in only temporary terms. Only 40 per cent of them see their future as being in Albania (Source: Vice.com)



Photograph 5: Island of Corfu, 2014. Many Albanians in Greece are transferring their savings to banks back at home, fearful of what might happen if Greece leaves the Eurozone. Some Greek and Italian companies have also begun to set up branches in Albania that are ran by trusted Albanians who used to work for them (Source: Vice.com)



Photograph 6: Shkodra, Albania. 2014. He worked in Greece for about ten years. Many men worked in construction, which has in latter years ground to a halt in Greece (Source: Vice.com)



Photograph 7: Gjirokastra, Albania. 2014. Ardit used to live abroad but has recently returned and opened a barbershop in the south of Albania (Source: Vice.com)



Photograph: North of Albania, 2014. Attracting foreign direct investments is crucial to Albania's economy (Source: Vice.com)

‘Shadows in Greece’ by Enri Canaj¹¹Source: <http://www.enricanaj.com/shadows-in-greece>

The centre of Athens, as I first remember it, was full of life. During the period before the Olympic games, there was great development. New hotels appeared in order to host the visitors, shops, restaurants and cafes kept sprouting out, it was full of people everywhere. All this happened within a few years. It was as if the city put on new clothes. During the days of the Olympics, the city was clean and well guarded. You would not see street-merchants, drug-addicts or immigrants, just tourists and people who came in order to have a good time. In my eyes, it looked like another place. As time passed, the city started deteriorating and gradually recovered its previous character. Time passes fast. The city is now fading. Some people abandon it due to the crisis. Many shops and hotels have shut down, the centre is now almost deserted. People fear they will get ripped-off, they hear that this happens all the time. They even fear seeing all the poverty and destitution, they drug-users who will rip you off for their shot, the women prostituting themselves. But for me, those people were always there. I found them all there when I first arrived as a 9-year old child. They were always there when I was growing up. They are somehow trapped in their lives. The immigrants live in small rooms that they rent, many of them together, without much hope. The women prostitute themselves even in the streets for 5€. Yet, hanging around with them has been my daily routine. This way, it was easier to approach them. They are sensitive people with a lot of problems, with ruined families behind them. Sometimes they give the impression that no one has cared for them. As if they want someone to talk to, as if they want to get out of the misery they are in. For some of them I had the sense that they were almost looking for someone to open up to and take it all out. Like confessing. What made an impression on me was that they often opened up and talked as if they knew me. I would only shoot when I sensed that they were more comfortable, after some time had passed. The images I have selected are stronger for me, because I know the story behind them.

¹¹ Enri Canaj was born in Tirana, Albania, in 1980. He spent his early childhood there and moved with his family to Greece in 1991, immediately after the opening of the borders. He is based in Athens and covers stories in Greece and the Balkans. He studied photography at the Leica Academy in Athens. Since 2008, he has been a freelance photographer for major publications. He has been working in the Balkans, mainly Kosovo and Albania, as well as Greece, focusing on migration and the recent crisis. Winner of the juried JGS Content in 2013.



Photograph 8: Men in line, waiting for their meal. Athens/Greece (Source: Vice.com)



Photograph 9: A man having his meal in a charity banquet organized by the Greek Church. Athens, Greece 2012 (Source: Vice.com)

‘Albania-A Homecoming’ by Enri Canaj

Source: <http://www.enricanaj.com/albania-a-homecoming>

Albania is a small country in the heart of the Balkans. Despite its rich culture, people outside do generally not know much about it. It is also my homeland, the place of my early childhood. I grew up separated from it, and returned later to pick up the threads that were left behind.

What I found was modernity and tradition living together. I travelled a lot and started to know my birthplace, the people, their mentality, and their traditions. I felt very welcome, and was fascinated by all the people I met. They were kind, friendly and curious about my work.

I made this journey together with my wife. When people realized we were a couple, they were very open, they welcomed us inside their homes and extended wishes, blessings and congratulations. Marriage is very important in Albania. Everyone has to get married, it is considered to make men stronger and more respected in society.

In this photographic project I would like to show the everyday lives of Albanian people – the big picture, as well as the small, seemingly insignificant moments. What impressed me most was the strong family union, the connection among people. I found it everywhere – in married young couples and their babies, at a funeral ceremony where relatives shared their pain, at a wedding party, or when a son accompanied his father at work. I didn't see any lonely people.



Photograph 10: Children playing on a field. Tepelene, Albania 2013 (Source: Vice.com)



Photograph 11: A young boy at home in a village in the north. He shares this room with his parents, his two older sisters and his youngest brother. Shkoder, Albania, 2012 (Source: Vice.com)