

### **Migration in Europe** **Country of Origin: Morocco**

Ballarin Giorgia  
Del Sole Francesca Loredana  
Gaiffi Giorgia  
Gili Federico Maria  
Montagnani Chiara  
Sanzi Carla  
Tassinari Alessia  
Traini Luna

## **INTRODUCTION**

Morocco is a country located in the Maghreb region of North Africa and it is a unitary semi-constitutional monarchy with an elected parliament. Morocco's predominant religion is Islam, and its official languages are Arabic and Berber. French is often the language of business, government and diplomacy. Since Morocco attained independence, its foreign policy has been sympathetic to the West. Long-term goals are to strengthen its influence in the Arab world and Africa and to maintain its close relations with Europe and the United States. It is a member of the UN and some of its specialized and related agencies, including IMF and IOM.

From a geographical point of view, the country is situated at the Straits of Gibraltar and is only 14 kilometres from Spain, therefore it is the nearest African country to Europe. Because of this proximity, mobility between Morocco and Europe has always been a feature of the shared history of Europe and North Africa.

Since the 1960s, Morocco has had a large diaspora, most of which is located in France, which has a population of over one million Moroccans of up to the third generation. There are also large Moroccan communities in Spain (about 700,000 Moroccans), the Netherlands (360,000), and Belgium (300,000). Other large communities can be found in Italy, Canada, the United States, and Israel, where Moroccan Jews are thought to constitute the second biggest Jewish ethnic subgroup. For the Moroccan authorities this emigration pattern fitted with their strategy of coping with high unemployment and benefiting from migrants' remittances, which were needed to reduce the deficit of the balance of the payments. After the recruitment of labour migrants in the early and mid-1970s ceased, migration flows continued through family reunion and, later, through family formation (by marriage). However, the attachment of Moroccans to their country has generally not diminished. The strength of family solidarity also explains the emergence of migratory networks which have made it possible to maintain migration to European countries, in spite of the drastic measures taken by the host countries to control those flows.

Sources: <https://www.iom.int/> ; <https://www.iai.it/>

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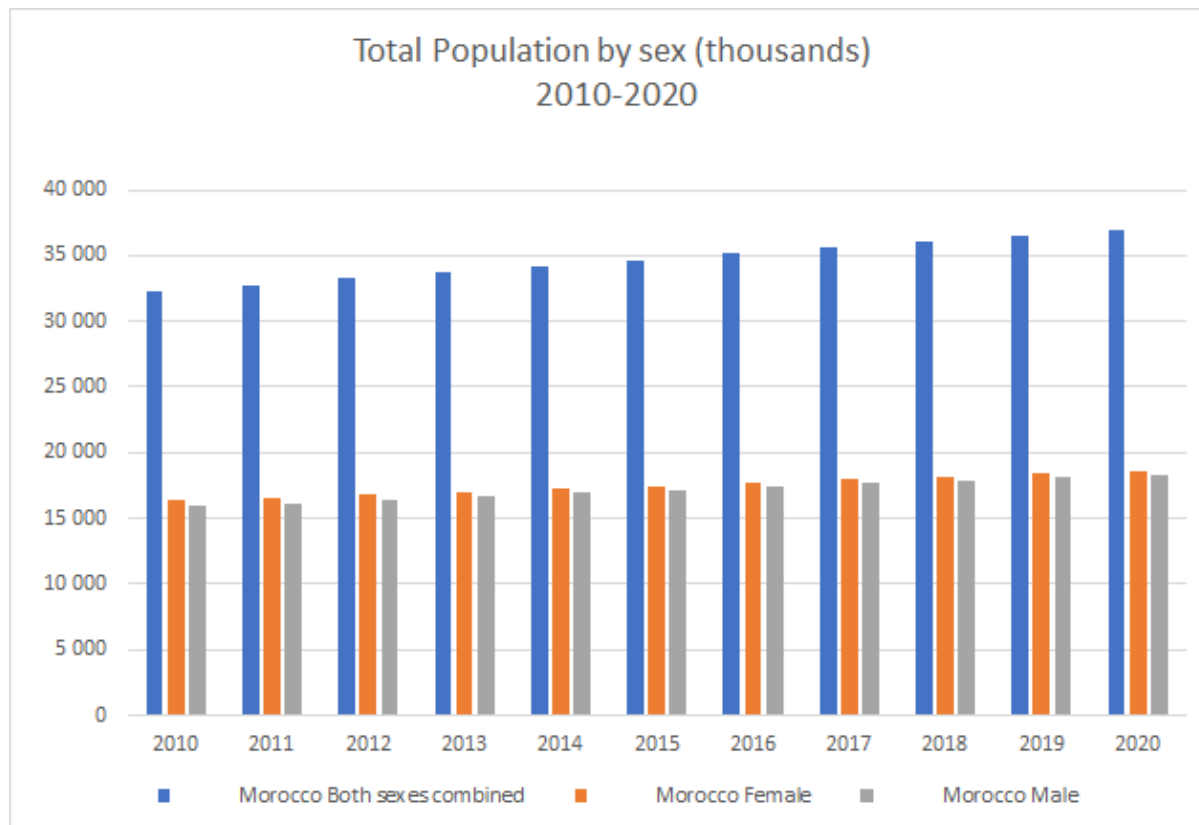


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## TOTAL POPULATION IN THE LAST 10 YEARS



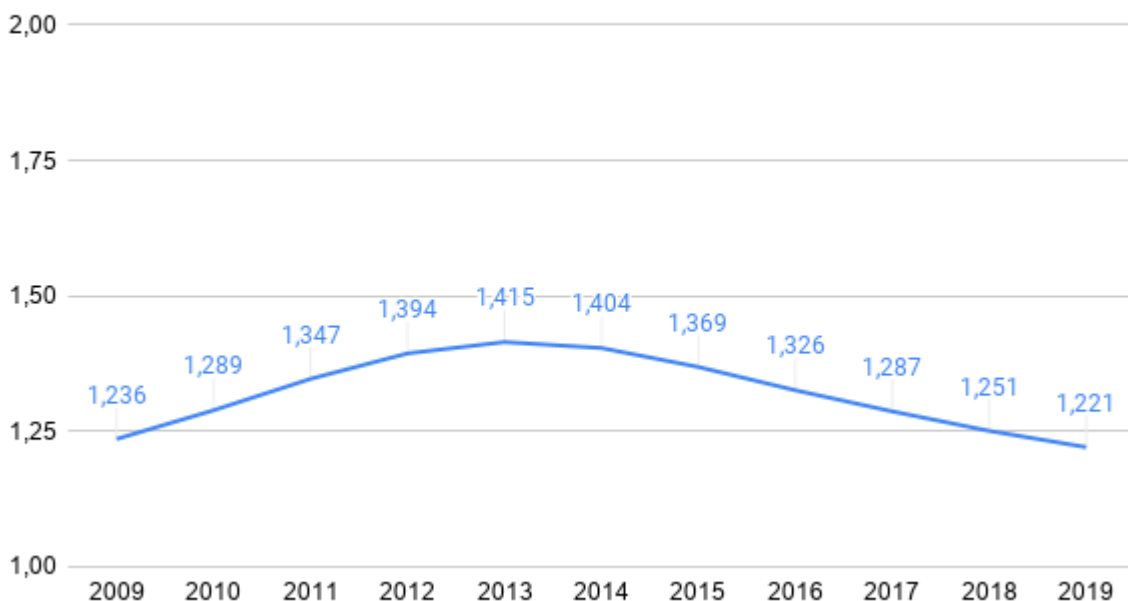
Total population by sex (thousands)												
Location	Sex	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Morocco	Both sexes combined	32 343	32 782	33 242	33 716	34 192	34 664	35 126	35 581	36 029	36 472	36 911
	Female	16 397	16 609	16 826	17 047	17 269	17 493	17 716	17 939	18 160	18 379	18 594
	Male	15 947	16 173	16 416	16 669	16 923	17 171	17 410	17 643	17 869	18 093	18 317

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2019, custom data acquired via website. [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

From 2010 to 2020, population has grown from 32343 to 36911, always with a slight increase in the number of women over the number of men.

## POPULATION GROWTH IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

Population growth 2009-2019 (percentage)



Source: data.worldbank.org

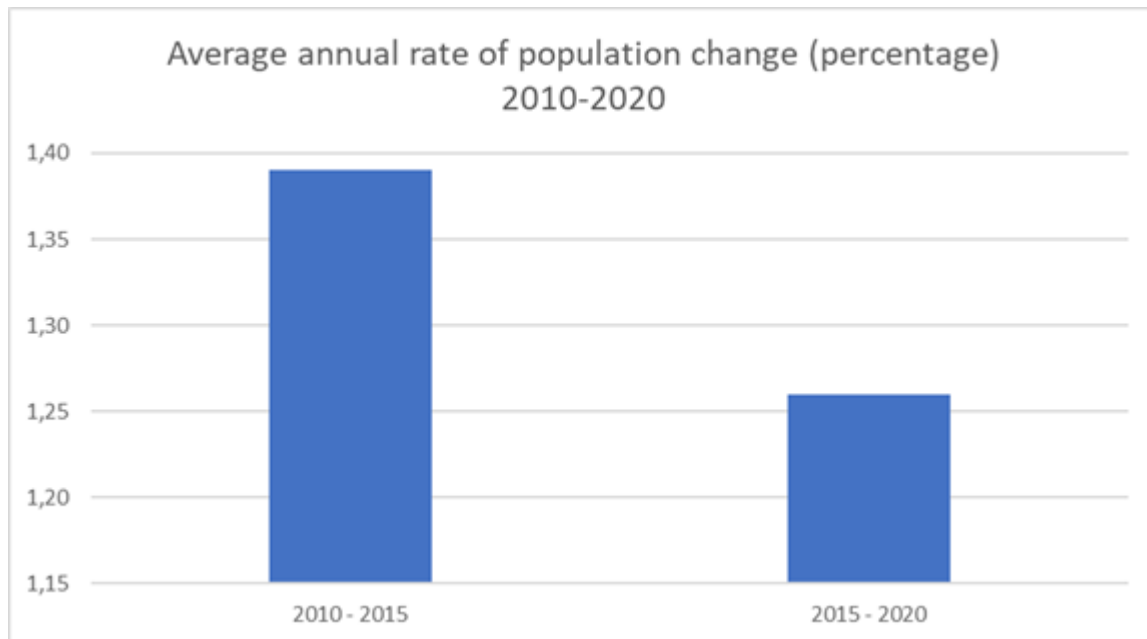
According to the 2002 report on Morocco by IOM, compared to the 1950s, the population size almost tripled. However, annual population growth is slowing down, from more than 3 per cent in the 1950s to less than 2 per cent in the 1990s. According to the latest projections of the UN Morocco will be populated by almost 40 million people in 2025. At that time, the annual population increase will be slightly more than 1 per cent. Net population growth in Morocco is a result of positive natural increase and negative external migration. A decline in fertility is the main reason why population is slowing down. Family planning policy, introduced by the Moroccan authorities in 1966, has contributed to a sharp fall in the total fertility rate, from almost six children per woman in the second half of the 1970s to a current value of three (<https://www.iom.int/>).

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Average annual rate of population change (percentage)		
Location	2010 - 2015	2015 - 2020
Morocco	1,39	1,26

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2019, custom data acquired via website. [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

From 2009 to 2019 the annual rate of population growth has remained almost the same (1,2%) and reached the peak of 1,4% during 2013. The period including 2020 has fixed an average annual rate of population change of 1,26%.

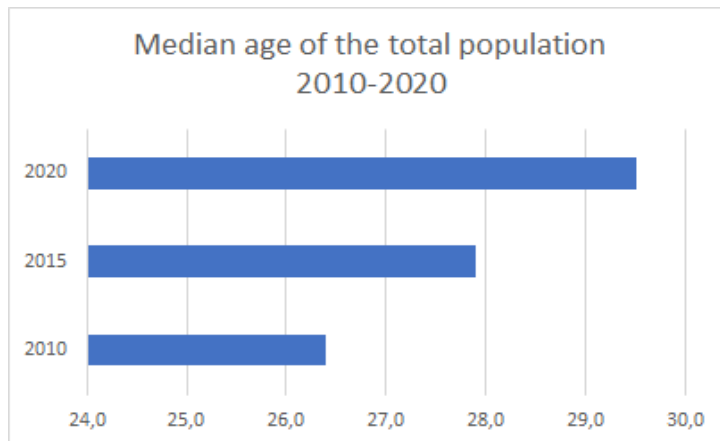
The consequences of lower fertility and the decrease of mortality levels have contributed to a coming process of ageing in Morocco. As we can notice in the following table, in the last 10 years the median age of the total population has shifted to 26,4 years of 2010 to 29,5 years of 2020.

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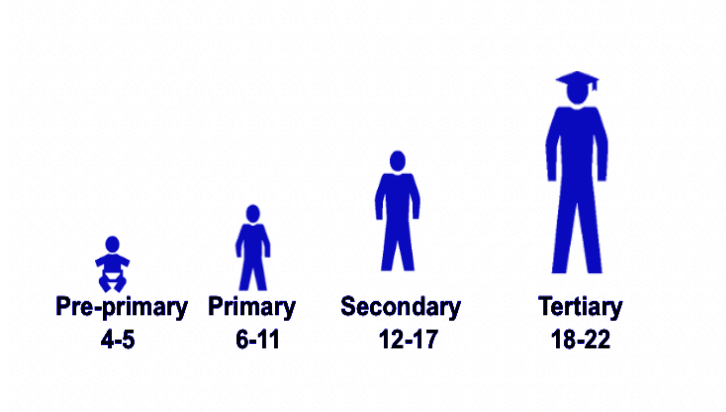
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Source: Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2019, custom data acquired via website. [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

## EDUCATION IN MOROCCO

Official School Ages by Level of Education:



Source: UNESCO UIS - *Education System: Morocco* <http://uis.unesco.org/country/MA>

### Participation in Education

Notes: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. In this case, a rigorous interpretation of GER needs additional information to assess the extent of repetition, late entrants, etc.

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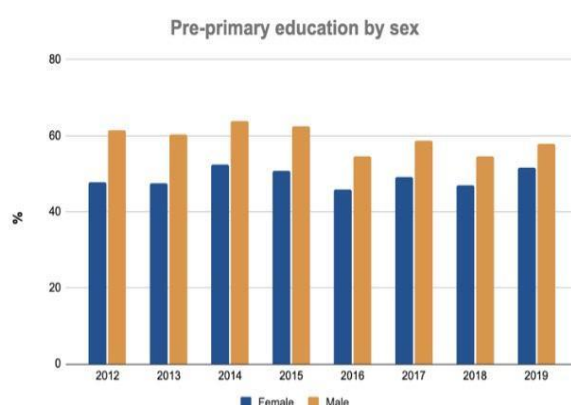
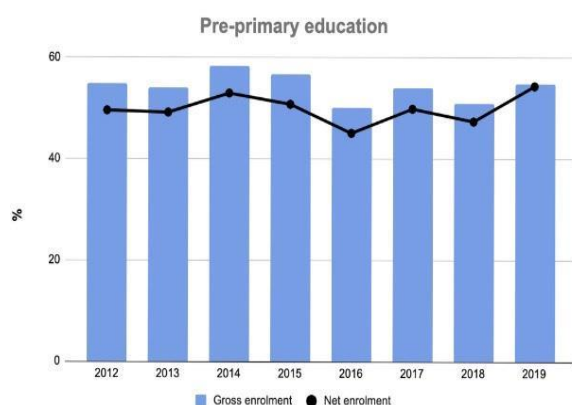


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## 1. Pre-Primary Education (2012-2019)



While the graph on the left does not display any obvious patterns, the graph on the right provides some interesting insights into the gender split amongst pre-primary students in Morocco. Although the enrollment rate amongst males is consistently higher than that amongst females year over year, the difference between the two decreases as time goes on. Potentially hinting at improvements in the countries' gender imbalances.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Gross enrolment ratio (%)</b>										
Total	...	54.8	54.1	58.4	56.8	50.2	54	50.9	54.9	...
Female	...	47.8	47.6	52.5	50.8	45.8	49.1	46.9	51.5	...
Male	...	61.4	60.2	64	62.5	54.5	58.6	54.7	58	...
<b>Net enrolment rate (%)</b>										
Total	...	49.6	49.2	53	50.8	45.1	49.9	47.4	54.4	...
Female	...	43.4	43.6	47.8	45.5	41.1	45.7	43.7	51.1	...
Male	...	55.5	54.5	58	55.8	48.8	53.9	50.9	57.5	...

Source: UNESCO UIS - Education System: Morocco <http://uis.unesco.org/country/MA>

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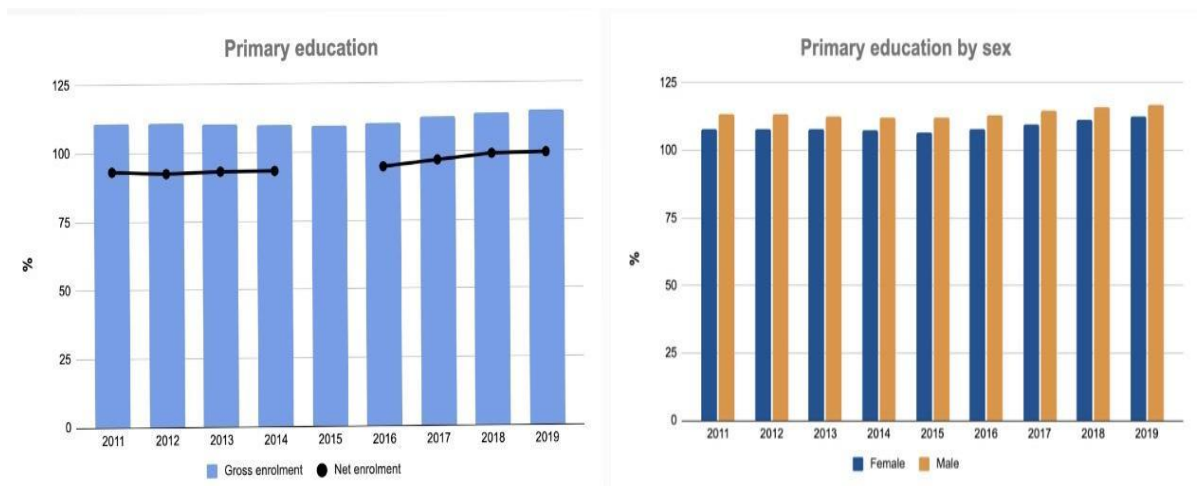


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## 2. Primary Education (2011-2019)



The most interesting aspect displayed in this graph is the fact that the enrollment ratio exceeds 100% each year. After consulting the data source it became apparent that the reason for this was the presence of early and late entrants. This suggests that there is a significant number within the primary system, present due to, for example, grade repetition.

PRIMARY EDUCATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Gross enrolment ratio (%)</b>										
Total	110.74	110.72	110.3	109.96	109.52	110.4	112.4	113.88	114.76	...
Female	107.74	108.01	107.76	107.43	106.64	107.73	109.78	111.51	112.73	...
Male	113.6	113.29	112.73	112.36	112.26	112.92	114.88	116.11	116.69	...
<b>Net enrolment rate (%)</b>										
Total	93.2	92.5	93.2	93.3	...	94.6	96.9	99.1	99.5	...
Female	92.9	92.3	93	93.2	...	94.7	97	...	...	...
Male	93.5	92.7	93.4	93.3	...	94.6	96.8	...	...	...

Source: UNESCO UIS - Education System: Morocco <http://uis.unesco.org/country/MA>

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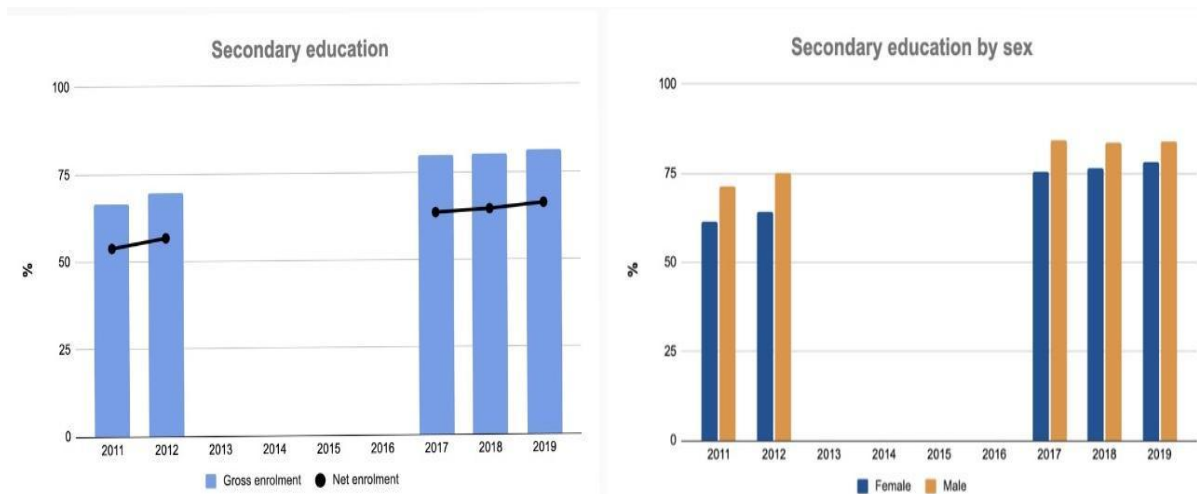


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## 3. Secondary Education (2011-2019)



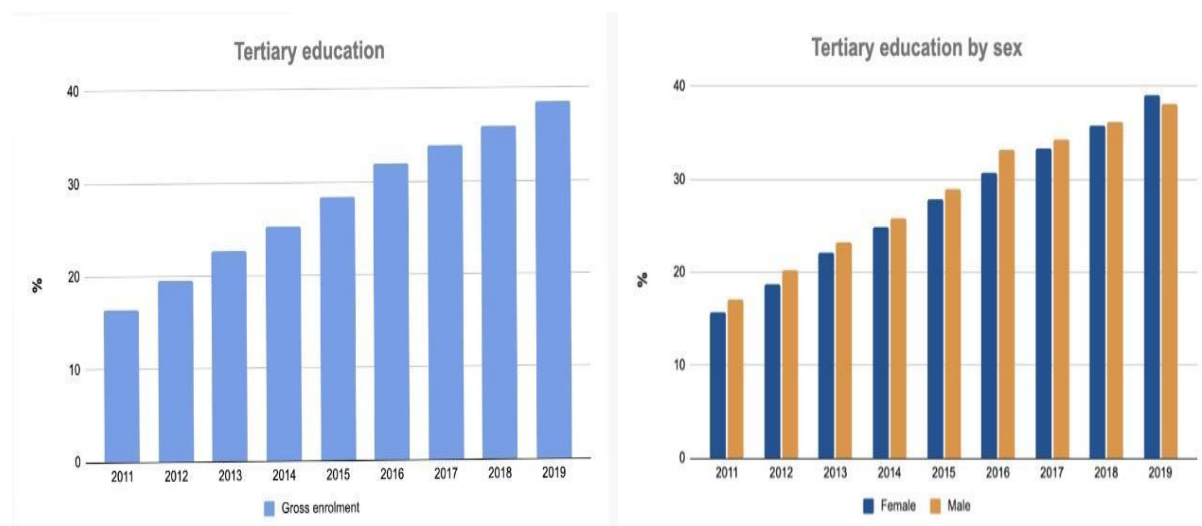
Despite difficulty in drawing conclusions due to a significant lack of data, these graphs display a striking drop off in student enrollment between the primary and the secondary system.

SECONDARY EDUCATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Gross enrolment ratio (%)</b>										
Total	66.52	69.75	...	...	...	...	79.86	80.23	81.19	...
Female	61.52	64.15	...	...	...	...	75.33	76.58	78.18	...
Male	71.31	75.11	...	...	...	...	84.18	83.7	84.05	...
<b>Net enrolment rate (%)</b>										
Total	53.8	56.7	...	...	...	...	63.5	64.5	66.2	...
Female	51	53.6	...	...	...	...	63.2	64.5	66.6	...
Male	56.5	59.6	...	...	...	...	63.7	64.5	65.8	...

Source: UNESCO UIS - Education System: Morocco <http://uis.unesco.org/country/MA>



## 4. Tertiary Education (2011-2019)



The graph on the left demonstrates exceptional growth in enrollment in tertiary education in Morocco over the last decade. The graph on the right provides further evidence of the country's development in the field of gender equality in the past few years, with more females than males enrolled in the tertiary system in 2019.

TERTIARY EDUCATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Gross enrolment ratio (%)</b>										
Total	16.4	19.5	22.6	25.3	28.4	32	33.8	35.9	38.5	...
Female	15.7	18.7	22.1	24.9	27.8	30.7	33.3	35.7	39.1	...
Male	17	20.2	23.2	25.8	29	33.2	34.3	36.2	38.1	...

Source: UNESCO UIS - Education System: Morocco <http://uis.unesco.org/country/MA>

## - Progress and Completion in Education

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
School life expectancy ISCED 1-8 (years)	13.96	14.3	13.62	(2019)
Percentage of repeaters in primary (%)	8.1	10	6	(2019)
Survival to the last grade of primary (%)	94.26	93.52	95.05	(2018)
Gross intake ratio into the last grade of primary (%)	97.1	96.6	97.7	(2019)
Effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary general education	92.3	93.9	90.6	(2018)

Source: UNESCO UIS - Education System: Morocco <http://uis.unesco.org/country/MA>

- Effectiveness of the Education System (Report Unicef 2012-2013)

Education Cycle from 6 years old to 17 years old		
Primary Education	Rate 2012	Rate 2013
Average Repetition Rate	8.2%	10.5%
Average Dropout Rate	3.2%	1.9%
Average Completion Rate	86.2%	90.2%
Secondary Education	Rate 2012	Rate 2013
Average Repetition Rate	16.0%	16.7%
Average Dropout Rate	10.4%	9.3%
Average Completion Rate	65.3%	70.6%
Tertiary Education	Rate 2012	Rate 2013
Average Repetition Rate	17.1%	16.7%
Average Dropout Rate	11.0%	8.7%
Average Completion Rate	35.5%	41.9%

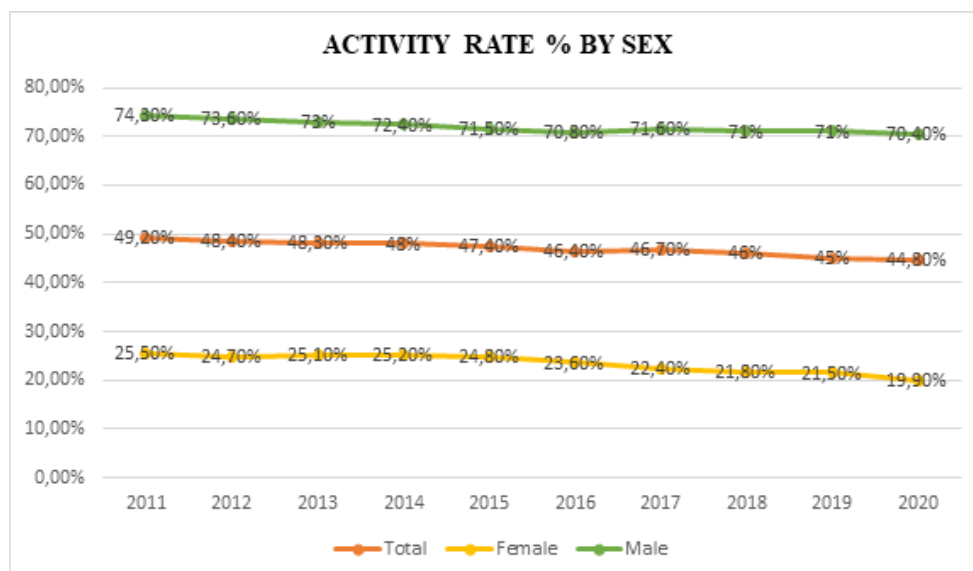
Source: UNICEF - *Analyse de la Situation des Enfants au Maroc* (2015)

<https://www.unicef.nl/files/unicef%20child-notice-marokko.pdf>

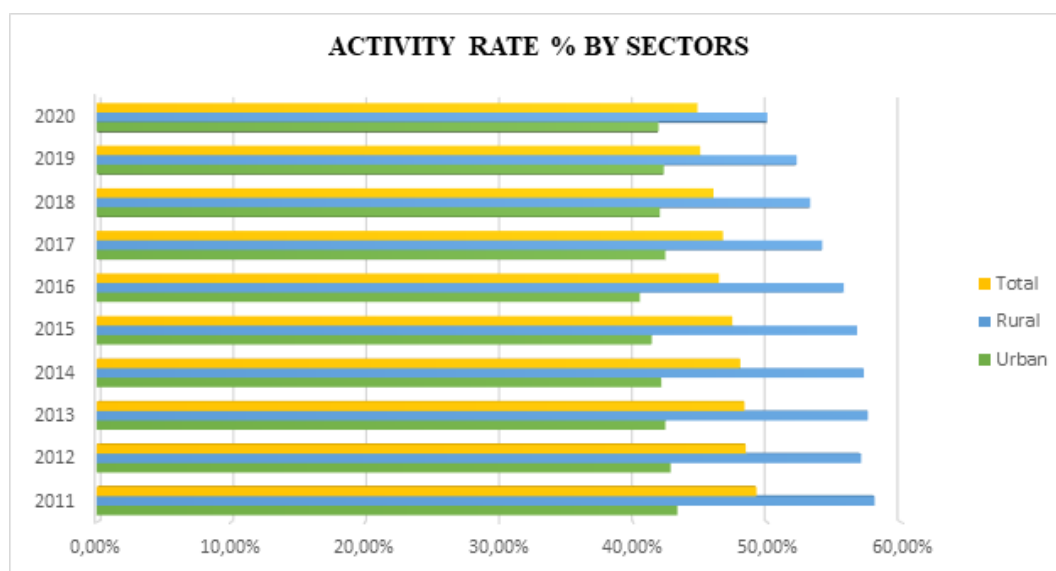
### Conclusions

From the research, we can notice how Morocco has successfully increased access to schooling over the past decade and - in particular - in the period of time taken into consideration for this part of the paper: from 2011 to 2019. Unfortunately, a majority of students leave school without completing upper secondary education, hence without developing the basic skills required to contribute effectively to the society and to the economy.

## EMPLOYMENT – UNEMPLOYMENT IN MOROCCO



Source: *Enquête nationale sur l'emploi, Haut-Commissariat au Plan*  
[https://www.hcp.ma/Taux-d-activite-selon-le-sexe\\_a360.html](https://www.hcp.ma/Taux-d-activite-selon-le-sexe_a360.html)



Source: *Enquête nationale sur l'emploi, Haut-Commissariat au Plan*  
[https://www.hcp.ma/Taux-d-activite-selon-le-milieu\\_a359.html](https://www.hcp.ma/Taux-d-activite-selon-le-milieu_a359.html)

The activity rate indicates the share of active people in the total population. It is calculated by relating the number of working people to that of the total population.

The structural decline in the activity rate that characterizes the labour market is accentuated in 2020. After declining by 0.2 points in 2019, this rate fell by one point to stand at 44.8%. This decrease is more pronounced in rural areas (-2.2 points), dropping from 52.2% to 50% than in urban areas (-0.4),

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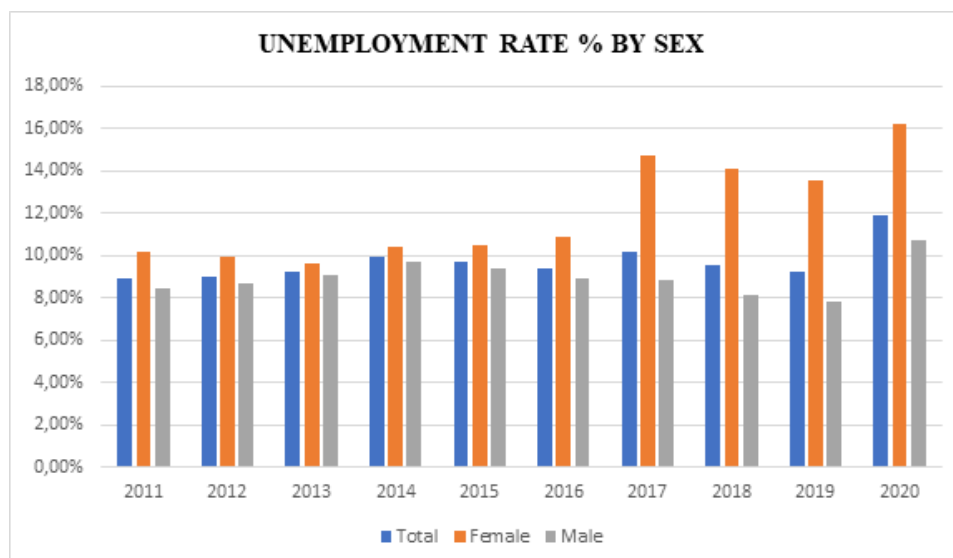


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dropping from 42.3% to 41.9%.



Source : *Enquête nationale sur l'emploi, Haut-Commissariat au Plan.*

[https://www.hcp.ma/Taux-de-Chomage-selon-le-sexe\\_a256.html](https://www.hcp.ma/Taux-de-Chomage-selon-le-sexe_a256.html)

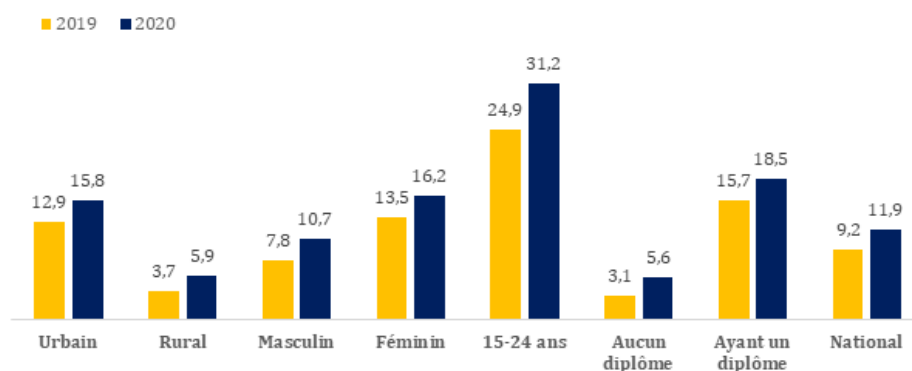
The unemployment rate expresses the share of the unemployed in the labor force aged 15 and over.

This rate is obtained by the ratio of the number of unemployed to that of the active aged 15 and over.

The unemployment rate increased by 2.7 points between 2019 and 2020, from 9.2% to 11.9%.

This rise in unemployment affected all categories of the population. Thus, the unemployment rate increased respectively by 2.9 points for men, from 7.8% to 10.7%, and by 2.7 points for women, from 13.5% to 16, 2%.

## Evolution of the unemployment rate between 2019 and 2020 for certain categories of the population (in%)



Source: note d'information du haut-commissariat au plan relative à la situation du marché du travail en 2020

[https://www.hcp.ma/La-situation-du-marche-du-travail-en-2020\\_a2650.html](https://www.hcp.ma/La-situation-du-marche-du-travail-en-2020_a2650.html)

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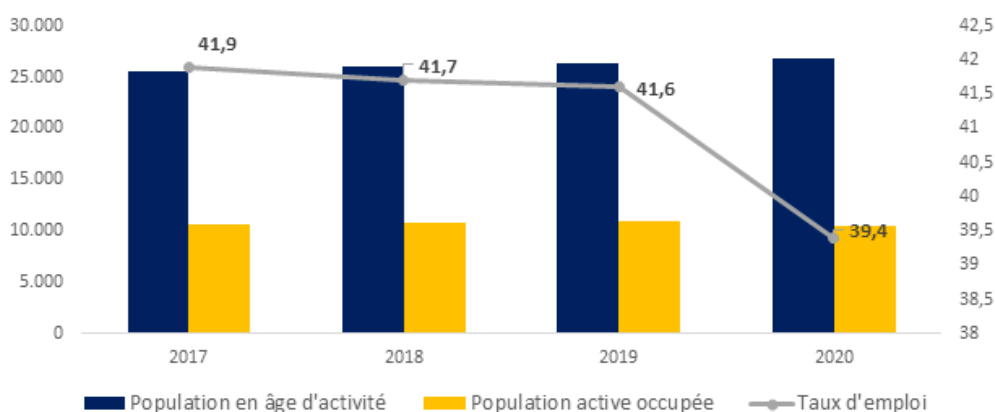
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The unemployment rate increased by 2.7 points between 2019 and 2020, from 9.2% to 11.9%, the result of an increase in both sectors, from 3.7% to 5.9 % in rural areas and from 12.9% to 15.8% in urban areas. At the graduate level, the unemployment rate increased by 2.8 points, from 15.7% to 18.5% and among young people aged 15 to 24 by 6.2 points, from 24, 9% to 31.2%.

## EMPLOYMENT

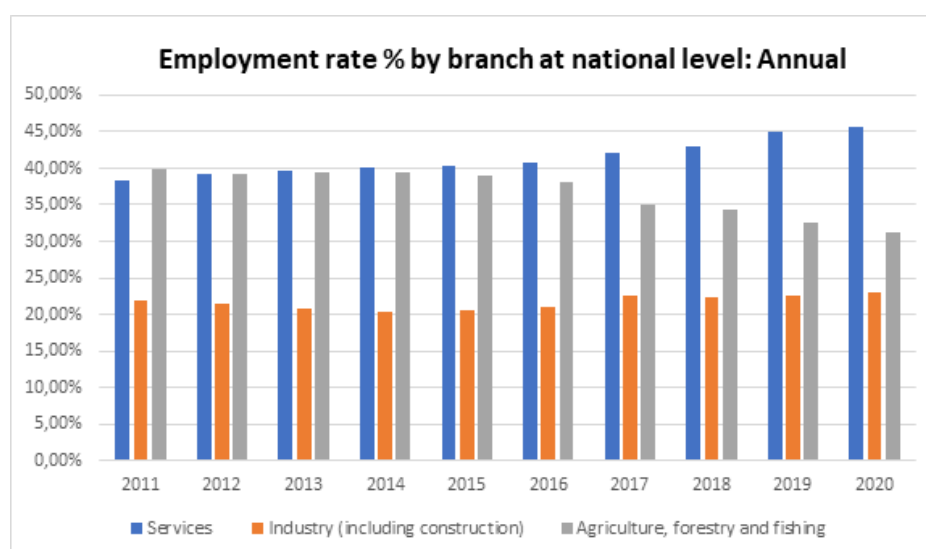
**Evolution of the working-age population (in thousands), of the employed active population (in thousands) and of the employment rate (in%) since 2017**



Source : note d'information du haut-commissariat au plan relative à la situation du marché du travail en 2020

[https://www.hcp.ma/La-situation-du-marche-du-travail-en-2020\\_a2650.htm](https://www.hcp.ma/La-situation-du-marche-du-travail-en-2020_a2650.htm)

The employment rate fell from 41.6% to 39.4% at the national level (-2.2 points).



Source: Source: *Enquête nationale sur l'emploi, Haut-Commissariat au Plan*

[https://www.hcp.ma/Emploi-par-branche-d-activite-de-la-population-active-occupee-au-niveau-national\\_a155.html](https://www.hcp.ma/Emploi-par-branche-d-activite-de-la-population-active-occupee-au-niveau-national_a155.html)

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The distribution of active workers by sector of activity shows that the service sector is in first position with 4,820,000 people and a share of 45.7%, followed by "agriculture, forestry and fishing" with 3,295. 000 people (31.3%), industry including crafts with 1,280,000 people (12.1%) and, finally, construction with 1,139,000 people (10.8%). Among the 4,820,000 people working in the service sector, 37.3% are in the trade branch, 11.2% in social services provided to the community and 10.4% in transport, warehouses and communications.

## GDP PER CAPITA IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>MOROCCO GDP</b> (USD Billion)	92.9	93.22	101.37	98.27	106.08	110.08	101.18	139.71	109	117.92	118.73
<b>GDP per capita</b> (constant 2010 US\$)	2,771.0	2,839.9	2,948.8	2,995.5	3,087.1	3,125.1	3,222.1	3,212.8	3,305.4	3,361.2	3,396.1

source: World Development indicators

Morocco GDP	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
GDP Growth Rate	1.10	0.90	9.30	-3.80	percent
GDP Annual Growth Rate	-6.00	-7.20	9.30	-14.90	percent
GDP	118.73	117.92	118.73	2.03	USD Billion
GDP per capita	3396.10	3361.20	3396.10	815.40	USD

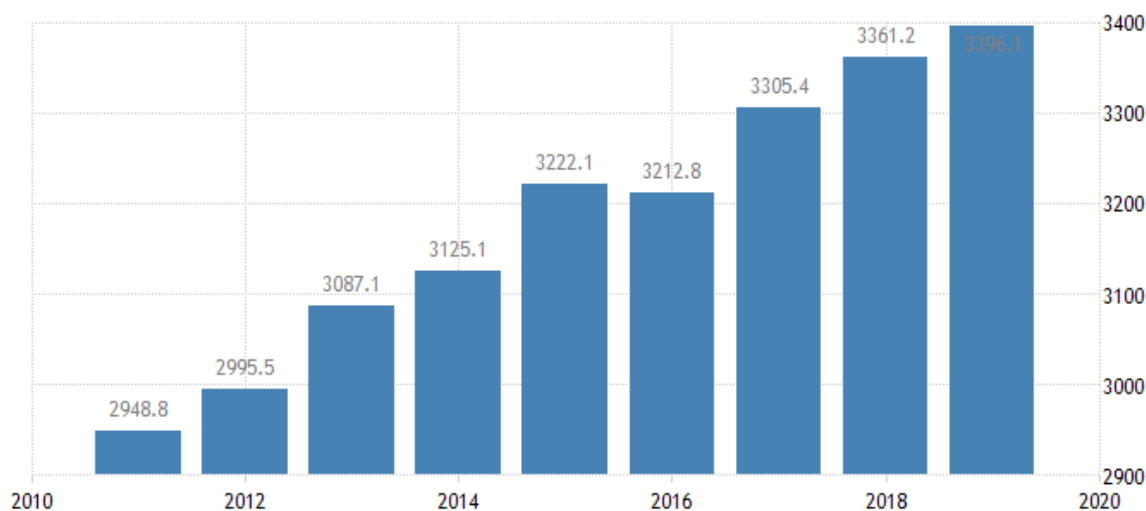
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Morocco was worth 118.73 billion US dollars in 2019, according to official data from the World Bank and projections from Trading Economics. The GDP value of Morocco represents 0.10 percent of the world economy. GDP per capita in Morocco averaged 1917.07 USD from 1966 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 3396.10 USD in 2019 and a record low of 815.40 USD in 1966.

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SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

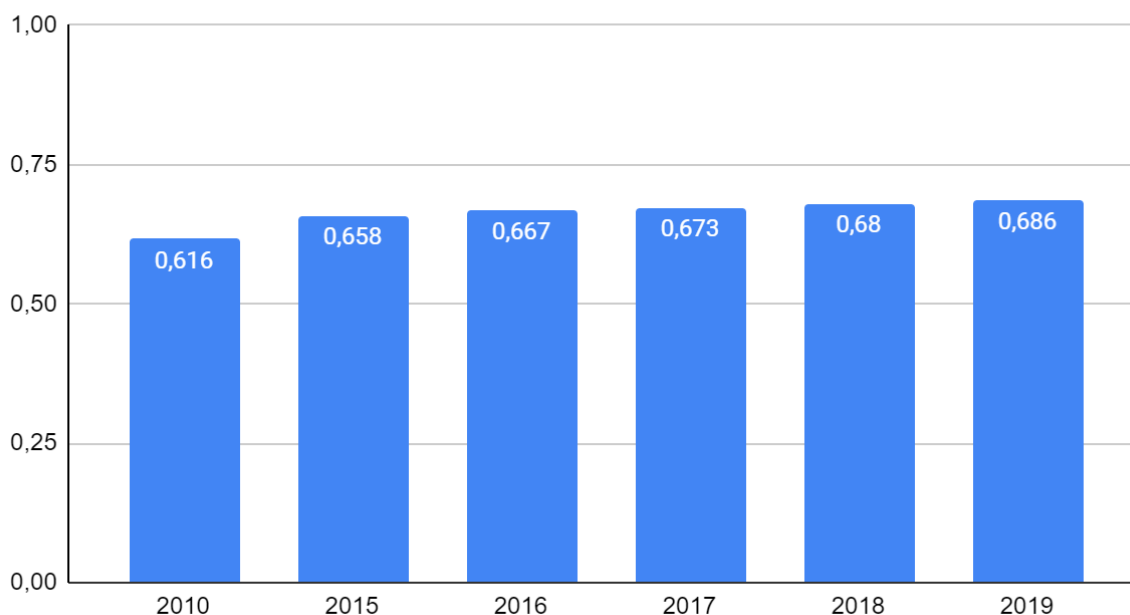


Data source: World Bank

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Morocco was last recorded at 3396.10 US dollars in 2019. Looking over the years, Morocco's GDP per capita growth has a positive trend. The GDP per Capita in Morocco is equivalent to 27 percent of the world's average.

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF MOROCCO IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

Human Development Index in Morocco 2010-2019



Source: [hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org)

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (2017 PPP\$)	HDI value
<b>2010</b>	74.4	11.1	4.2	6,199	0.616
<b>2015</b>	75.7	12.6	5.0	6,995	0.658
<b>2016</b>	76.0	12.9	5.4	6,973	0.667
<b>2017</b>	76.2	13.1	5.5	7,171	0.673
<b>2018</b>	76.5	13.5	5.5	7,281	0.680
<b>2019</b>	76.7	13.7	5.6	7,368	0.686

Source: [hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org)

### Trends in Morocco's HDI component indices 1990-2019



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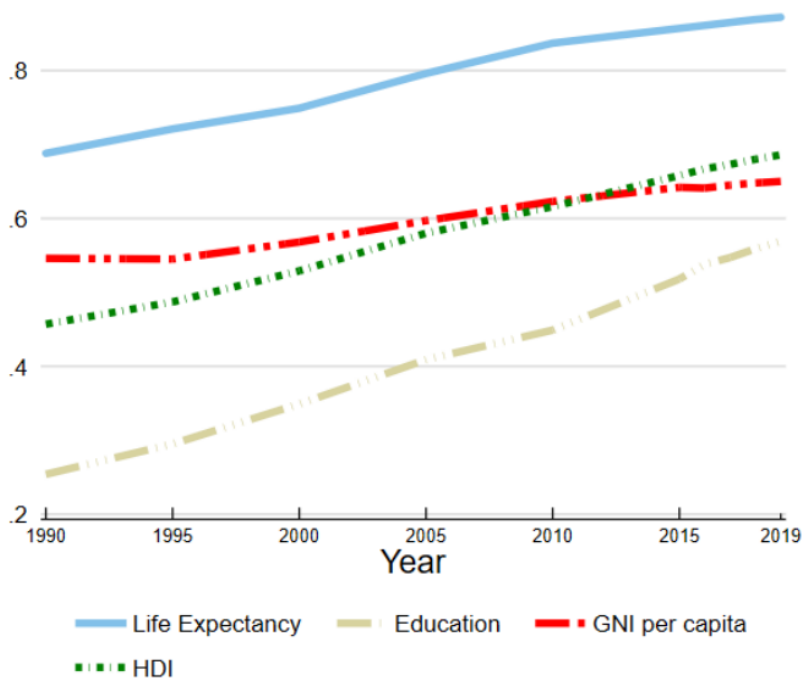


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Source: [hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org)

From 2010 to 2019 Moroccan HDI has increased from 0,616 to 0,686 with an average annual HDI growth of 1,20%. In 2019 the HDI rank of Morocco is 121, positioning itself at a medium level of human development.

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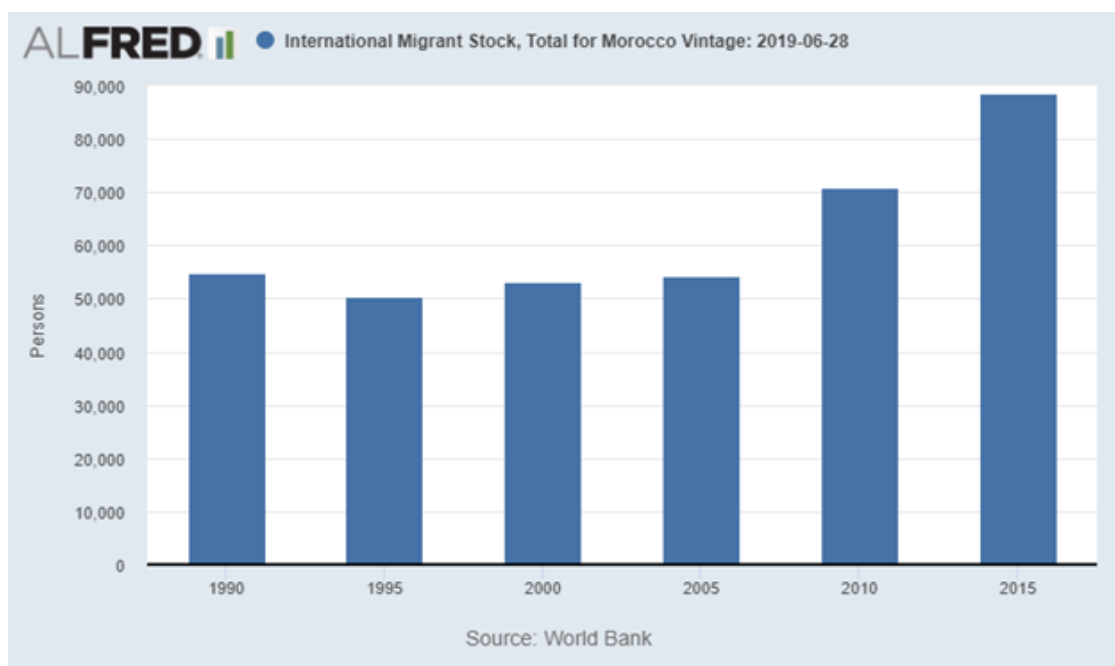
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## MIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

In September 2014, the total population of Morocco stood at 36.030.242 and only 0.26% were foreign immigrants.

### Total number of international migrants residing in the country



### International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

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

Population born in a foreign country (year by year)

x 100

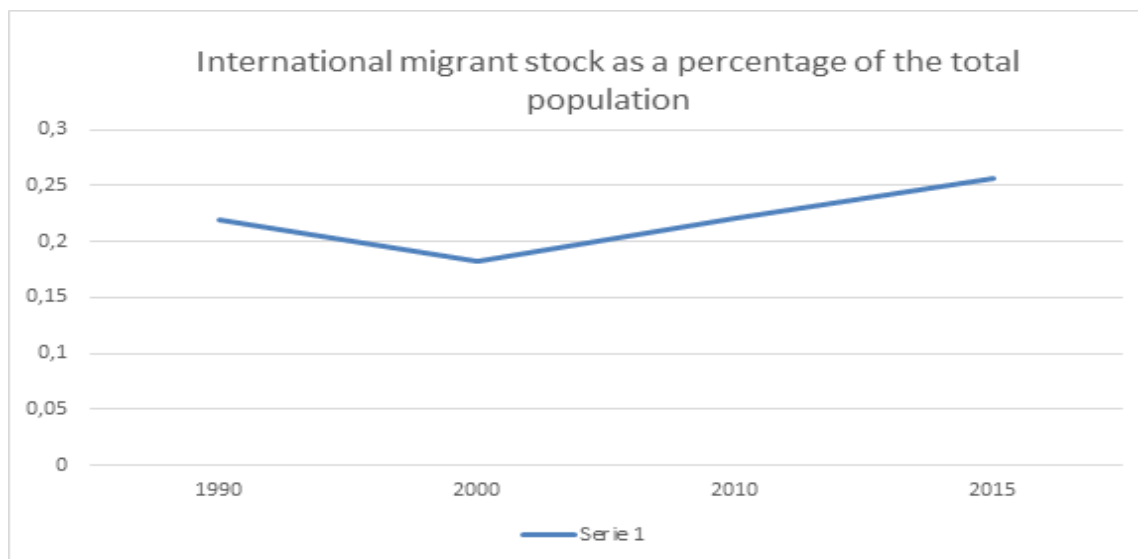
Number of total population (year by year)

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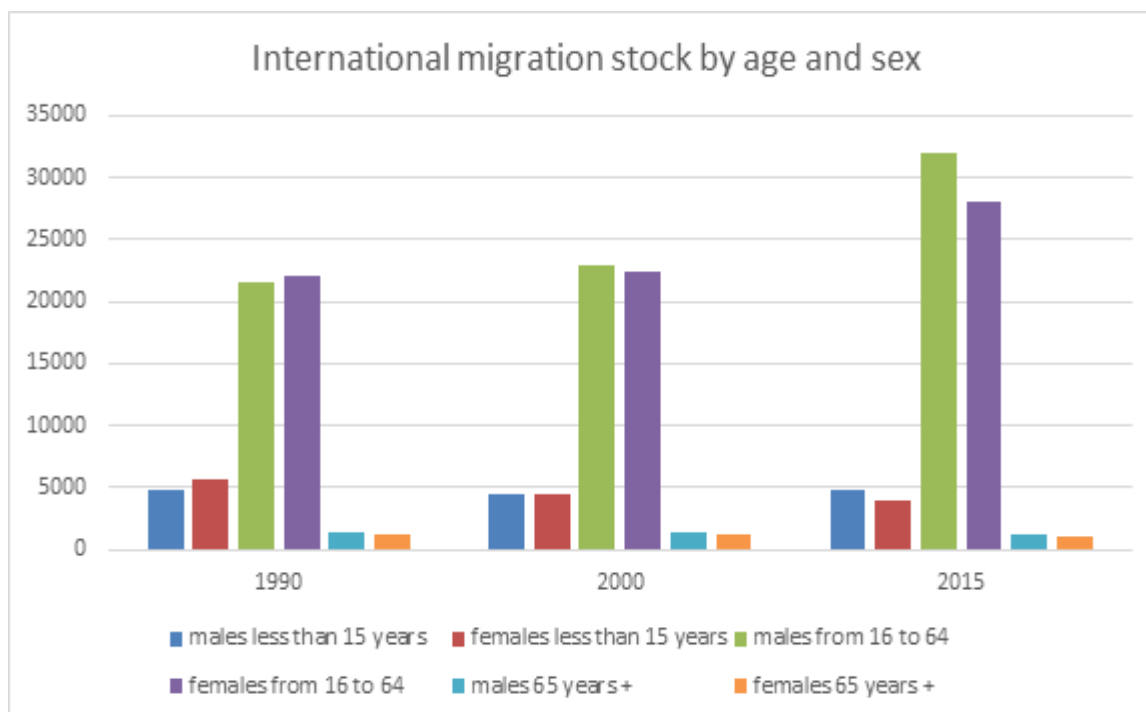
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Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.TOTL.ZS>

As we can see in the chart above, the international stock has remained stable during the years, with a slight variation into the decade between 1995-2000. From that moment onward, the trend started a constant growth reaching 0,251% in 2015.

## International migrant stock by age and sex



Source: [https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/dataset/ds00066\\_en](https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/dataset/ds00066_en)

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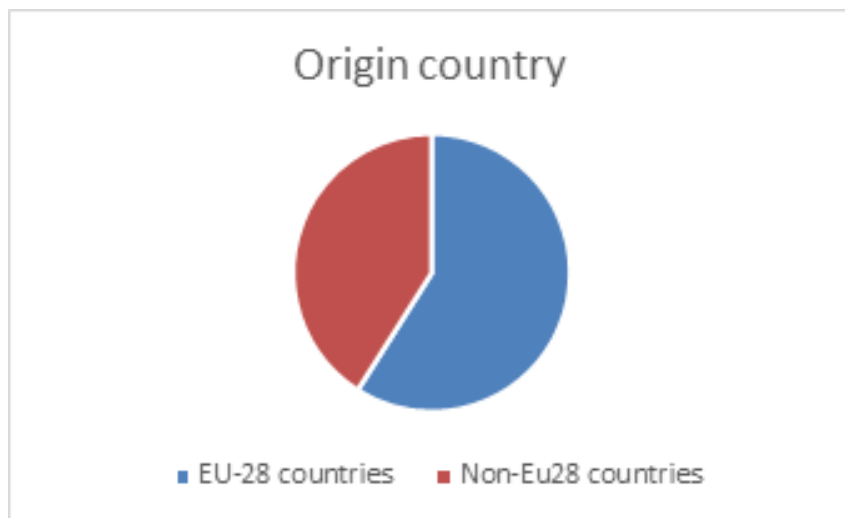
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In the chart above we notice that the number of males and females migrants with less than 15 years and the ones with 65 years or over are a quite low percentage, compared to the big numbers of the males and females from 16 to 64 years.

## Immigration flow by origin and reason



Source: <https://esa.un.org/migmgprofiles/indicators/files/Morocco.pdf>

### Top 5 of countries of origin (2016) **Total**

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• France	37,637
• Algeria	27,961
• Spain	19,950
• Syria	4,737
• Yemen	1,929
	→ 92,987

In 2015 in Morocco immigrants came from a merge between European, North Africa and Middle east countries.

# Migration in Europe

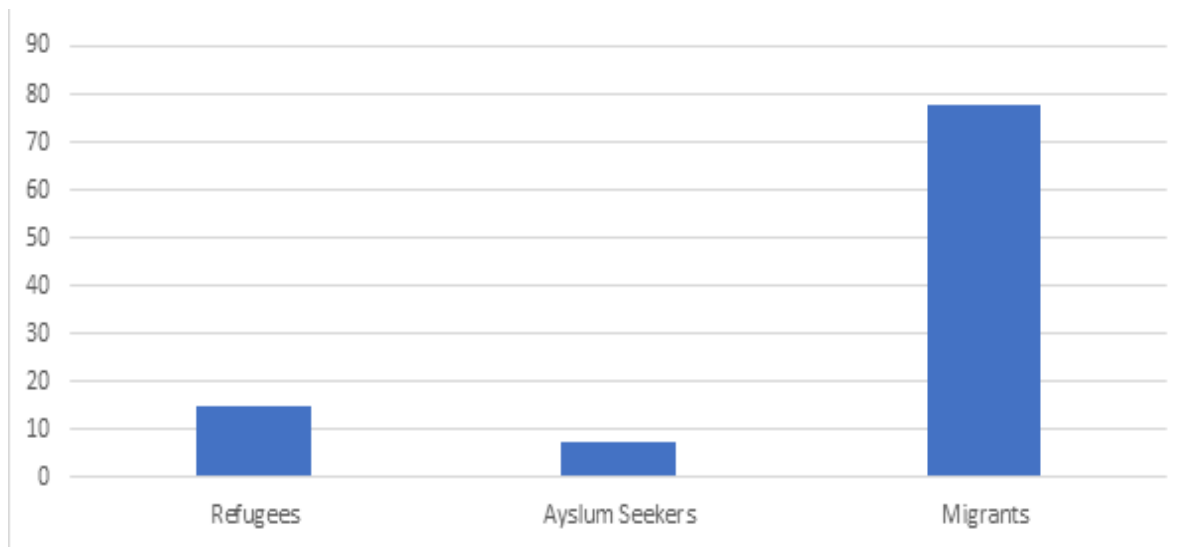


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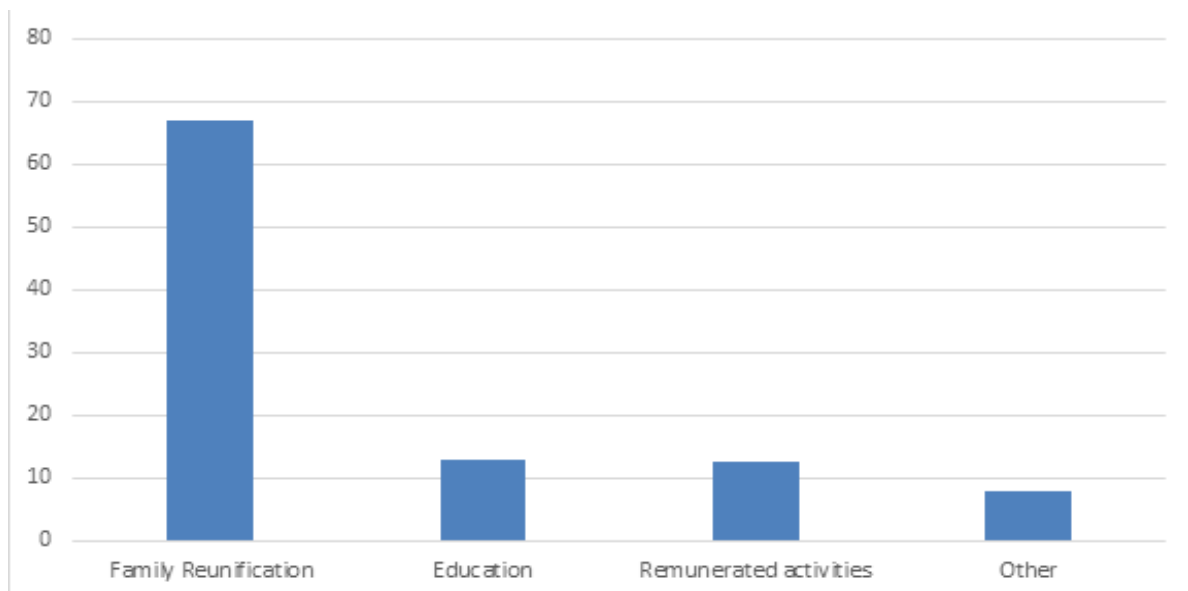
## Migration by Reason



Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/migration-and-demography>

In Morocco's history, the trend of refugees and asylum seekers has always been low, despite a little growth in 2011-12 caused by the civil war in Syria. The main channel of entrance stands for family reason and remunerated activities.

## Migration by Reason



Source: [https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/dataset/ds00066\\_en](https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/dataset/ds00066_en)

## Total number of refugees and asylum seekers

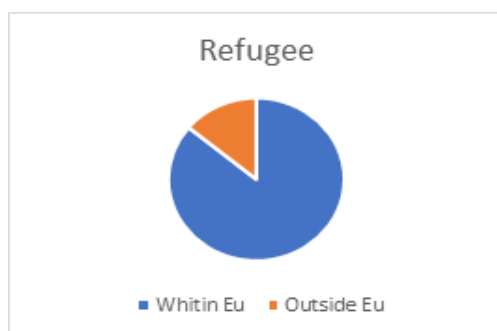
### 1. In Morocco

UNHCR opened an office in Morocco in 1992, following Morocco's accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 protocol. Among other conventions, Morocco became one of the destinations of refugees from Syria, Yemen, Central African Republic and Ivory Coast. By 2015, the number of people applying for refugees and asylum in Morocco reached almost 7000 people.

### 2. From Morocco

Considering the datas about asylum, first time asylum applicants and refugees, the total numbers are:

Asylum in Eu	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	5320	11090	7700	7590	8950
Male	4610	9980	6405	6275	7495
Female	710	1110	1205	1315	1455



Source: [https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC118415/atlas\\_of\\_migration\\_book\\_final\\_online-2.pdf](https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC118415/atlas_of_migration_book_final_online-2.pdf)

# Migration in Europe



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## INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK (In thousand)



Source: UN DESA, 2020

GEO/TIME	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Morocco	54.9	50.4	53	56.2	71.2	92.4	102.4

From 2010 to 2020 the international migrant stock in Morocco follows an increasing trend, reaching the highest peak in 2020 (102.4 thousand).

# Migration in Europe

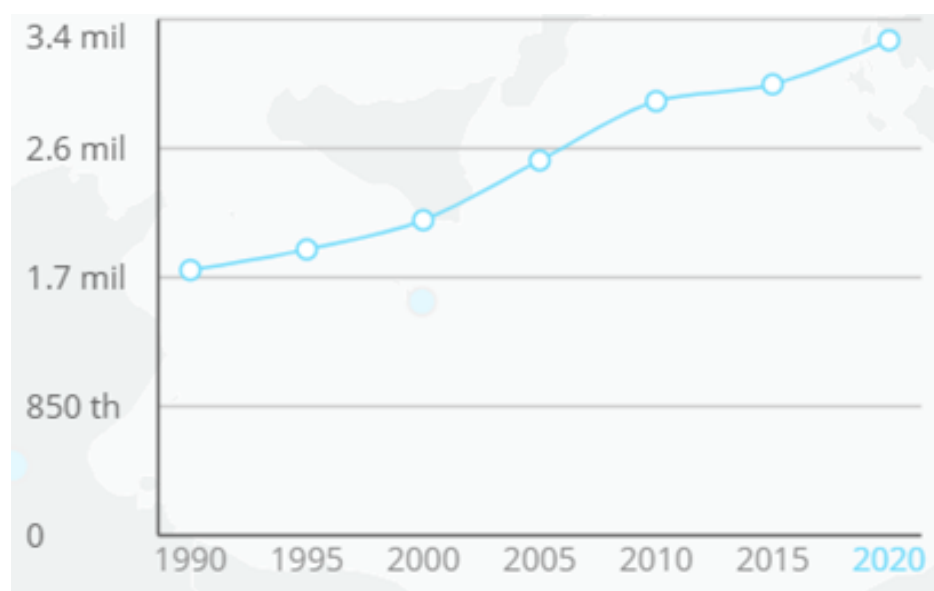


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## INTERNATIONAL EMIGRANTS (In million)



Source: UN DESA, 2020

GEO/TIME	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Morocco	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	3	3.3

From 2010 to 2020 the international emigration trend in Morocco follows a steady growing trend, with 2.9 mln people leaving the country in 2010, 3 mln in 2015 and 3.3 mln in 2020.



### MIGRATION STOCK IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

Morocco is a major migrant-sending country. First generation, Morocco-born migrants residing abroad stood at 2.8 million, of whom 2.4 million were in Europe as of 2011, the largest number from any Southern Mediterranean country. As for “Moroccans Residing Abroad” (“Marocains Résidant à l'Étranger”), who are first-generation migrants and born-abroad second and third generations, estimates vary between 4.5 and 5 million.

#### Stock by age group, sex and country of birth in Europe

With regard to the stock of Morocco-born migrants in European countries from 2011 to 2019, in the first two years the number is steady (1.574.616 in 2011, 1.577.312), while in 2013 and 2014 the number decreases (1.559.378 in 2013, 1.544.730 in 2014). From 2015 the number in the statistics increases because of the appearance of the data from France, one of the main destinations of the Moroccan diaspora. So in 2015 the number is 2.497.608 and it constantly increases until 2020 (2.666.246).

Source: Eurostat [migr\_pop3ctb]

#### Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth (Spain and Italy)

GEO/TI ME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Spain</b>	<b>766.9 69</b>	<b>762.3 85</b>	<b>740.0 97</b>	<b>712.4 89</b>	<b>699.8 80</b>	<b>696.8 18</b>	<b>699.5 01</b>	<b>713.7 62</b>	<b>752.1 59</b>	<b>752.1 59</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>414.4 72</b>	<b>411.11 0</b>	<b>409.6 41</b>	<b>418.1 44</b>	<b>424.0 80</b>	<b>428.8 82</b>	<b>432.9 99</b>	<b>437.7 89</b>	<b>432.4 37</b>	<b>442.4 30</b>

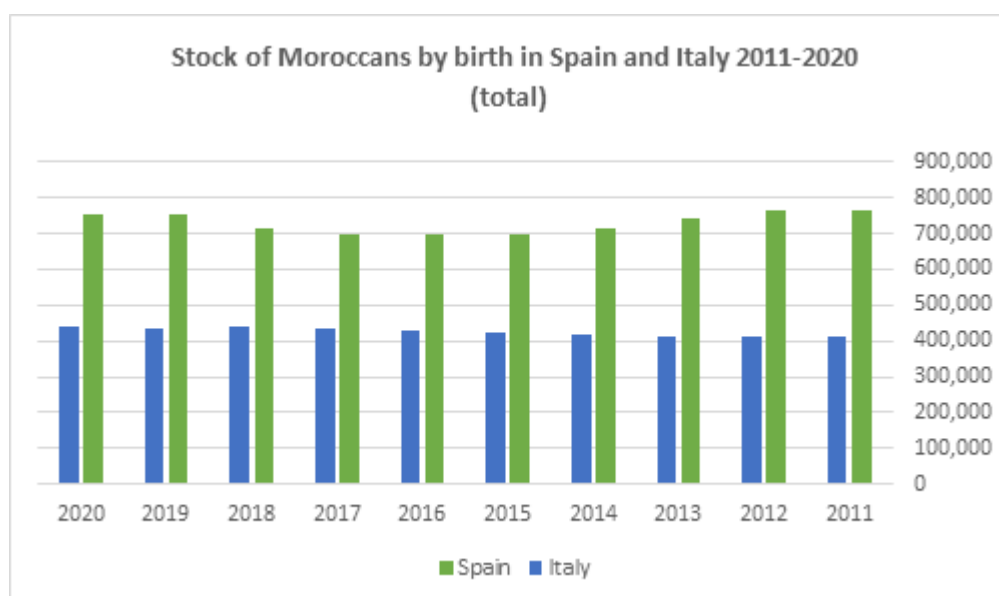
Source: Eurostat [migr\_pop3ctb]

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The stock of Moroccan migrants by birth is higher in Spain where it reaches his peak in 2011 (766.969) while in Italy the highest number is in 2020 (442.430). In Spain the trend is decreasing until 2015, then it slowly increases until 2020. In Italy the trend is different because the stock of migrants slowly increases each year.

## Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth (males)

GEO/TI ME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Spain	461.7 50	451.8 57	430.2 87	407.0 12	395.0 03	389.0 54	386.8 25	392.0 34	412.7 54	412.7 54
Italy	236.2 92	234.2 38	233.4 52	234.1 77	235.3 63	236.5 42	237.0 79	237.7 90	233.4 46	238.1 13

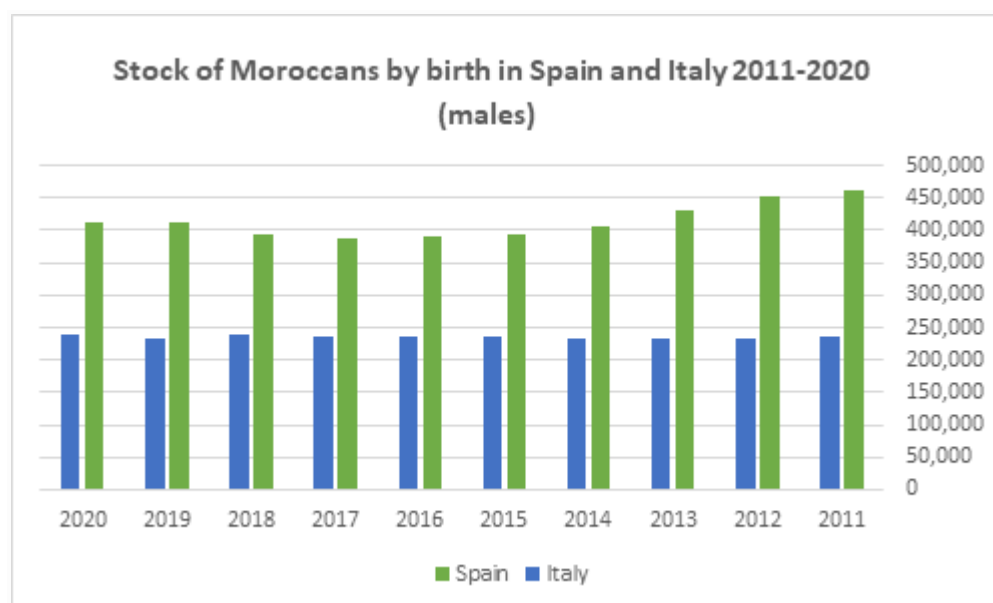
Source: Eurostat [migr\_pop3ctb]

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**Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth (females)**

GEO/TI ME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Spain	305.2 19	310.5 28	309.8 10	305.4 77	304.8 77	307.7 64	312.6 76	321.7 28	339.4 05	339.4 05
Italy	178.1 80	176.8 72	176.1 89	183.9 67	188.7 17	192.3 40	195.9 20	199.9 99	198.9 91	204.3 17

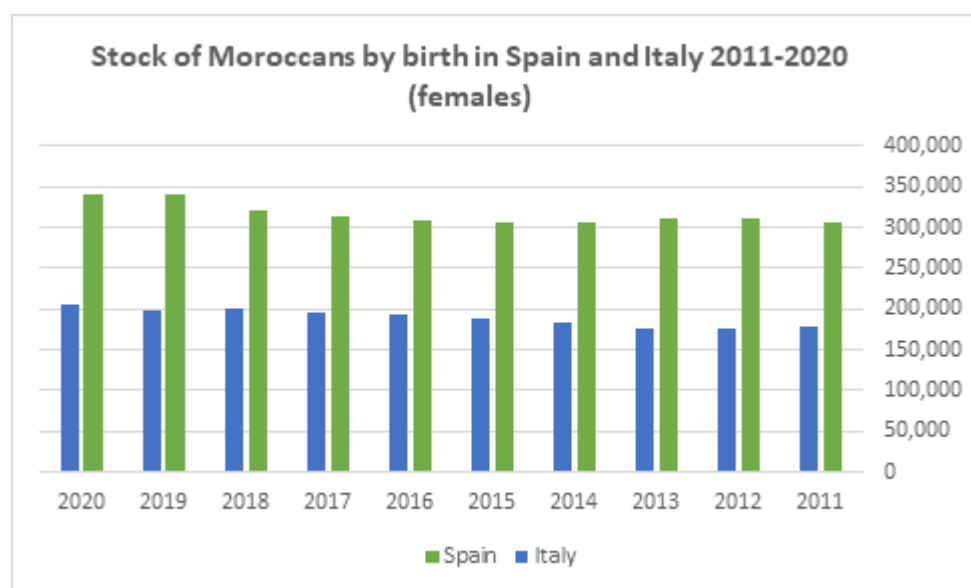
Source: Eurostat [migr\_pop3ctb]

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## Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship (Spain and Italy)

GEO/TI ME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Spain	774.2 41	771.6 37	759.2 74	717.9 91	688.6 92	680.4 85	665.6 13	682.0 23	713.7 77	760.7 16
Italy	400.6 95	408.6 67	426.7 91	454.7 73	449.0 58	437.4 85	420.6 51	416.5 31	406.11 2	414.2 49

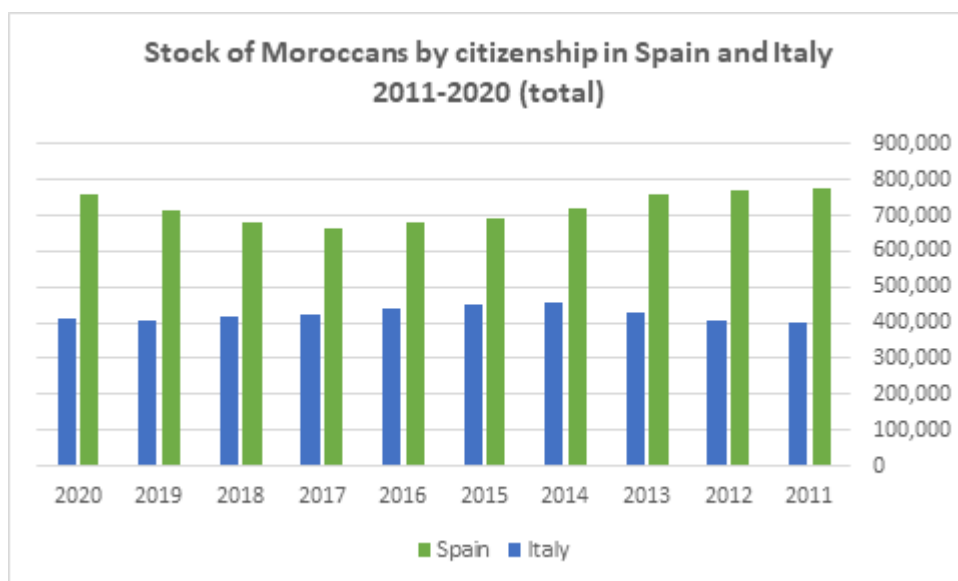
Source: Eurostat [migr\_pop1ctz]

# Migration in Europe



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The stock of Moroccan citizens in Spain follows a similar trend to Moroccans by birth: the highest peak is in 2011 (774.241) then it slowly decreases until 2017 (665.613), then it increases until 2020 (760.716).

In Italy instead the trend changes: in 2011 the stock of Moroccan citizens is 400.695, it reaches its peak in 2014 (454.773), then it decreases until 2019 (406.112). In 2020 we have a final increase (414.249).

## Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship (males)

GEO/TI ME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Spain	464.533	455.228	438.587	405.523	382.713	372.767	359.670	365.445	381.601	407.971
Italy	218.209	221.108	231.155	247.583	243.052	236.158	225.278	221.932	216.126	220.757

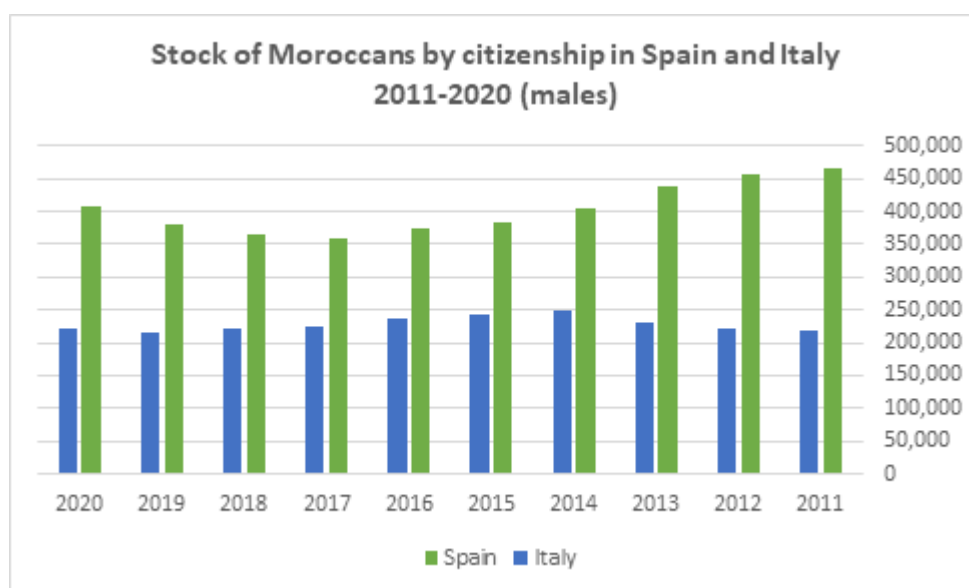
Source: Eurostat [migr\_pop1ctz]

# Migration in Europe



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**Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship (females)**

GEO/TI ME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Spain	309.7 08	316.4 09	320.6 87	312.4 68	305.9 79	307.7 18	305.9 43	316.5 78	332.1 76	352.7 45
Italy	182.4 86	187.5 59	195.6 36	207.1 90	206.0 06	201.3 27	195.3 73	194.5 99	189.9 86	193.4 92

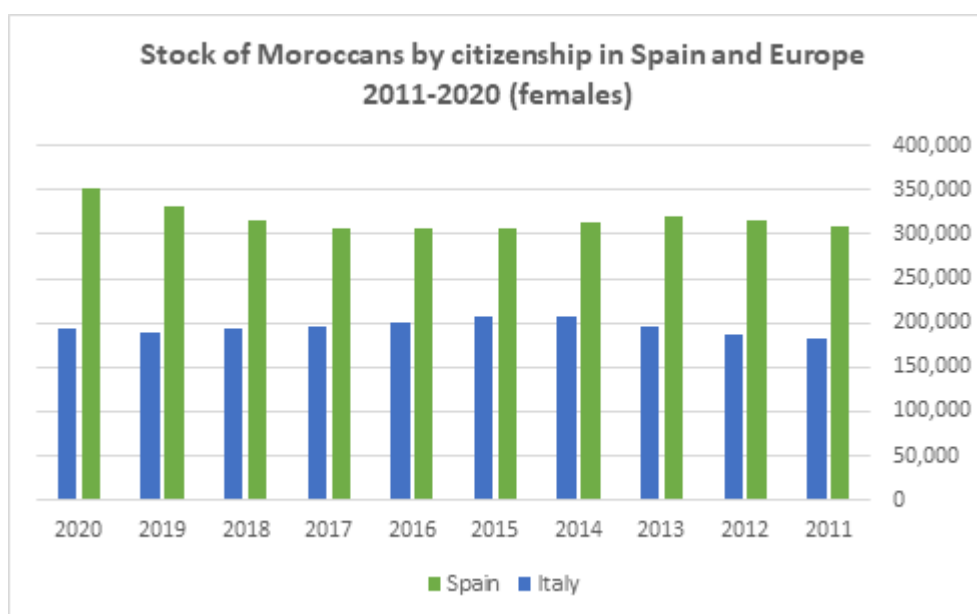
Source: Eurostat [migr\_pop1ctz]

# Migration in Europe



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## FLOW OF MIGRANTS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS FROM EUROSTAT STATISTICS

Morocco has historically been an important sending country: many Moroccans have left and continue to leave their homeland and they usually choose Europe as destination.

### Inflow by age group, sex, country of birth in Europe

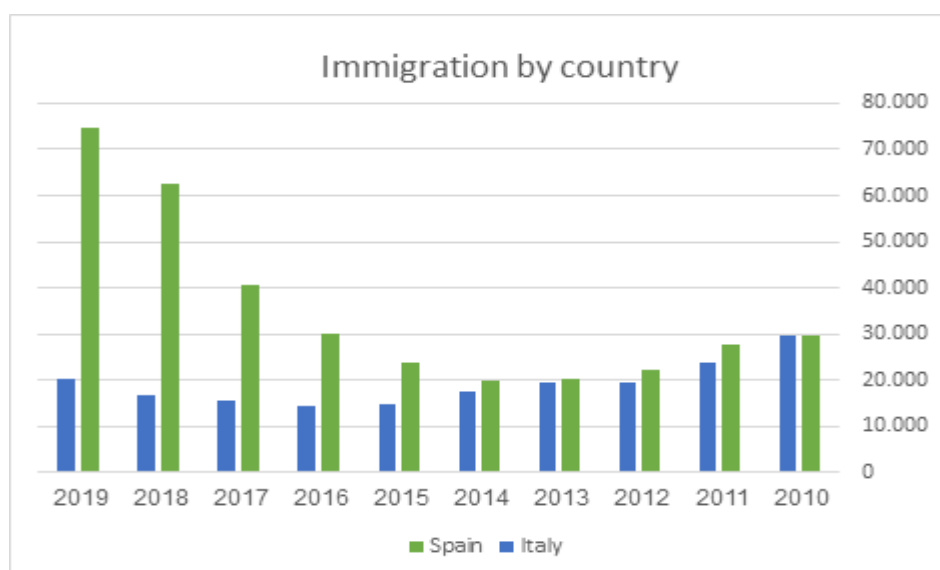
With regard to the inflow of Morocco- born migrants from 2010 to 2019, Eurostat data shows a fluctuating trend: it is steady for the first two years (73.692 in 2010 and 70.253 in 2011), while it significantly decreases in 2012 (53.162) and in 2013 (50.018) with its lowest point in 2014 (48.368). The 2015 marks a turning point: a gradually growing trend can be observed from this year onwards (49.670 in 2016, 55.901 in 2017, 67.828 in 2018, 92.502 in 2019) with the highest peak in 2019 (109.238).

Source: <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Analysing the data, Spain and Italy emerge as the destination countries with the highest inflow of migrants from Morocco in the period 2010-2019.

The trend concerning Spain is steadily decreasing from 2010 (29.632) to 2014 (19.921), while an opposite tendency is registered from 2015 (23.998) onwards, reaching the highest peak in 2019 (74.827).

The same trend can be observed for Italy with a downward flow from 2010 (29.776) to 2016 (14.574) and a reverse tendency with a gradual growth from 2017 (15.562) to 2019 (20.176).





GEO/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SPAIN	29.632	27.657	22.196	20.223	19.921	23.998	30.063	40.729	62.609	74.827
ITALY	29.776	23.691	19.410	19.405	17.433	14.793	14.574	15.562	16.870	20.176

Source: Eurostat [migr\_imm3ctb]

### Outflow by age group, sex, country of birth in Europe

As for the outflow of Morocco-born migrants from European countries, from 2010 to 2013 the trend is steadily growing with the highest peak in 2013 (52.949), but an abrupt change can be observed in 2014 (39.700) and from this year onwards there is a constant decrease until 2019 (30.479).

Source: <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Again, Spain and Italy are the countries with the highest numbers.

Spain follows an increasing trend from 2010 (36.724) to 2013 (46.182), while from 2014 onwards the trend changes with the lowest point in 2019 (20.118).

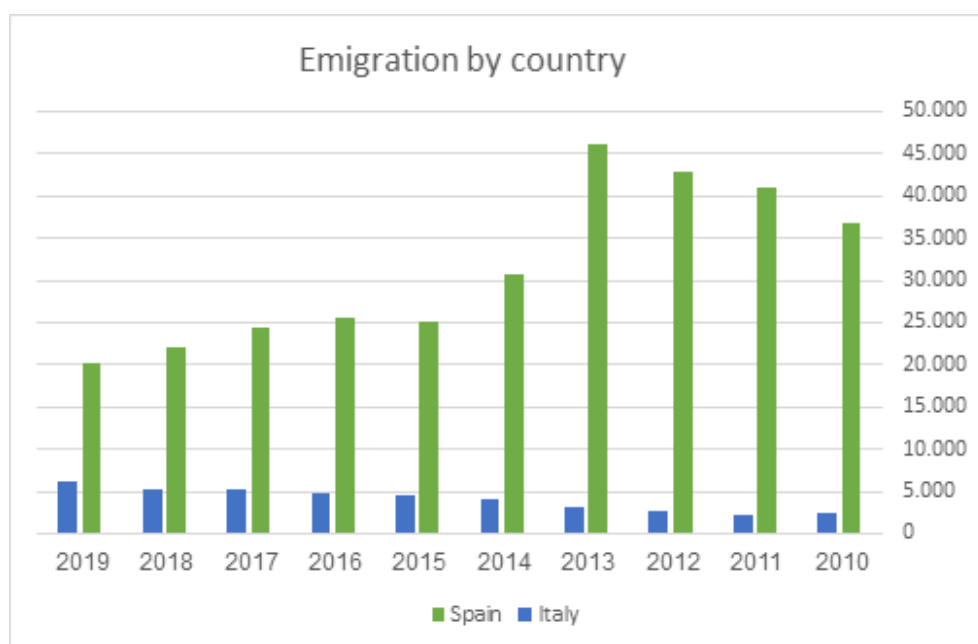
Conversely, Italy has an increasing trend for the whole period, reaching the highest peak in 2019 (6.075).

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GEO/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SPAIN	36.724	40.947	42.882	46.182	30.758	25.200	25.483	24.500	21.976	20.118
ITALY	2.340	2.093	2.602	3.037	3.999	4.563	4.690	5.141	5.355	6.075

Source: Eurostat [migr\_emi4ctb]

## Inflow by age group, sex, citizenship in Europe

Regarding the inflow of Moroccan citizens during the period under consideration (2010-2019), the trend is decreasing from 2010 to 2014, when the lowest number of arrivals over the whole period is registered. Conversely, from 2015 to 2019 a gradually growing trend can be observed, with the highest peak in 2019 (103.385 arrivals).

Source: <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

The collected data reveals that Spain and Italy are the top countries by arrivals of Moroccan citizens.

# Migration in Europe



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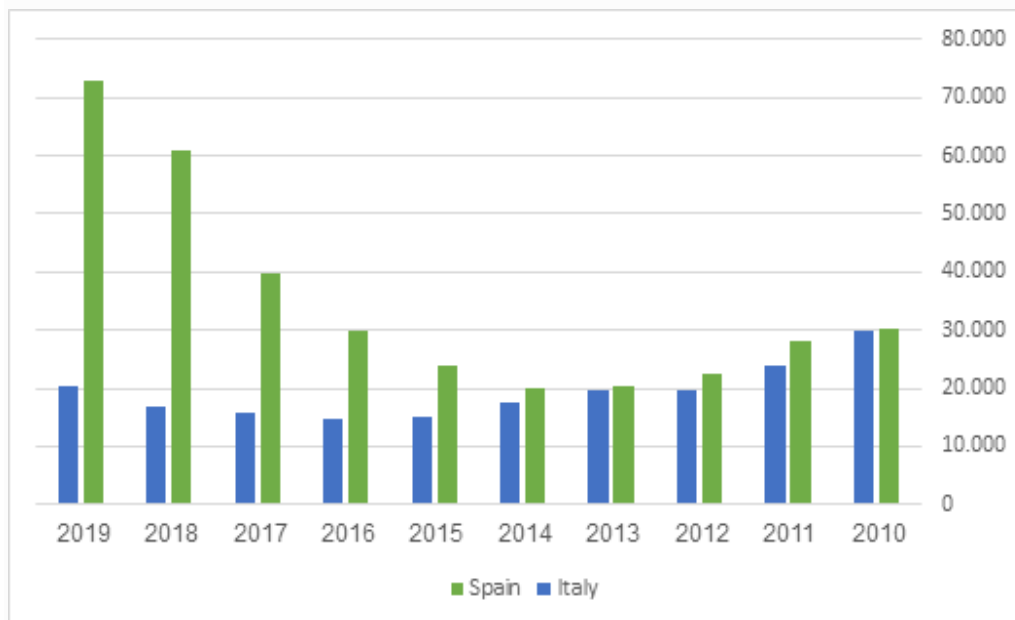
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Spain follows a downward trend from 2010 (30.175 arrivals) to 2014 (19.995 arrivals), while from 2015 onwards figures highlight a rising trend with a substantial increase in 2018 (60.935) and 2019 (72.86).

Similarly, Italy has a declining trend in the first part of the period covered (2010-2016), with the lowest number of arrivals in 2016 (14.651), while from 2017 onwards a gradual growth can be observed, with the highest peak in 2019 (20.281 arrivals).

Immigration by citizenship



GEO/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SPAIN	30.175	27.981	22.446	20.517	19.995	23.830	29.713	39.841	60.935	72.866
ITALY	29.960	23.885	19.590	19.568	17.637	15.009	14.651	15.690	16.941	20.281

Source: Eurostat[migr\_imm1ctz]

## Outflow by age group, sex, citizenship from Europe

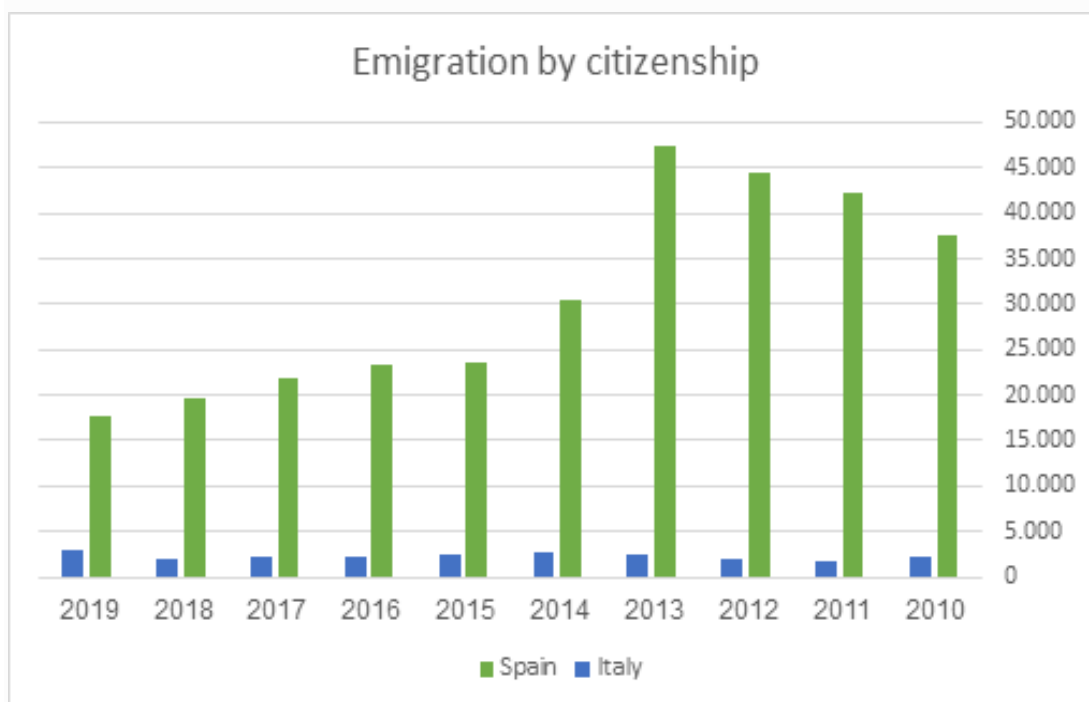
Analysing the data on the outflow of Moroccan citizens, an increasing trend can be observed in the first period (2010-2013), with the highest peak in 2013 (52.858 departures), while from 2014 onwards a decreasing trend is registered, with the lowest number in 2019 (22.574).

Source: <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

As it can be observed, Spain and Italy have the highest numbers of Moroccan citizens leaving during the reporting period.

Spain follows a growing trend from 2010 to 2013, when it reaches the highest peak (47.463 departures), while a significant change in trend emerges from 2014 onwards, with the lowest point in 2019 (17.731 departures).

Conversely, Italy has a steady trend over the whole period under consideration, with the lowest number in 2011 (1.761 departures) and the highest in 2019 (2.849).



# Migration in Europe



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GEO/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SPAIN	37.664	42.234	44.424	47.463	30.544	23.538	23.364	21.982	19.766	17.731
ITALY	2.179	1.761	1.960	2.418	2.726	2.536	2.225	2.232	2.018	2.849

Source: Eurostat [migr\_emi1ctz]