

Country Report:

Egypt



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Introduction

From 2011 the Mena region was the epicenter of the so-called «Arab Spring» with which, in particular, the thirty-year regime of Egypt of Mubarak collapsed. The revolution resulted from decades of political repression and discontent over the lack of economic opportunities, the rising cost of living and the growing gap between rich and poor.

In particular, the Egyptian economy has not been able to provide sufficient jobs either to absorb unemployed workers or to cope with the rapid growth in labour supply resulting from a strong demographic growth. In fact, the slow economic growth, the rapid increase in the population and the terrorist threats have created a serious situation, especially among the new generations, forcing them to emigrate.

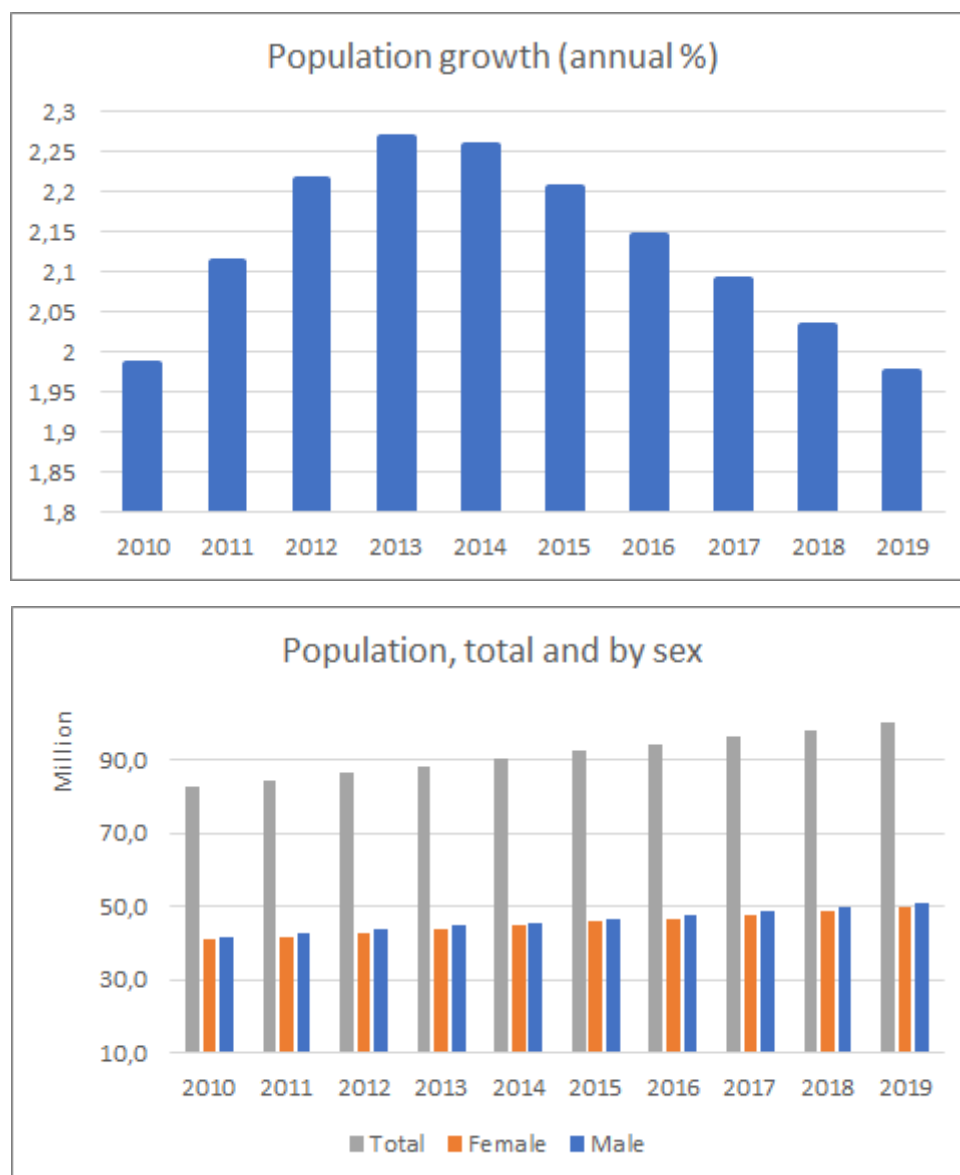
Regarding the phenomenon of migration, Egypt has a prominent role in the MENA region and in the Global South more broadly, experiencing large, different patterns of emigration and immigration. As the Arab world's most populous country, with a population estimated at more than 100 million, Egypt is also the largest regional provider of migrant labor to the Middle East. More than 3 million Egyptian emigrants live in the MENA area, especially in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and the United Arab Emirates. Another 3 million Egyptian citizens and their descendants reside in Europe, North America, and Australia, where they have formed vibrant diaspora communities.

Egypt has also become a destination for thousands of Arab and African immigrants and a major host of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, Sudanese, and—since 2011—Syrian refugees. Over the past few years, Egypt has also served as a transit country in migrant routes used by sub-Saharan Africans crossing the Mediterranean toward Europe.

1. The Economic and Demographic Context

1.1 Population Growth in the last 10 years

The Population Growth is defined as the increase in the number of people that reside in a country, state, or city. To determine whether there has been population growth, the formula used is: $(\text{birth rate} + \text{immigration}) - (\text{death rate} + \text{emigration})$. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year $t-1$ to t , expressed as a percentage.



Graph. 1.1-1.2 Source: World Bank (2021), <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=EG>; <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=EG>.

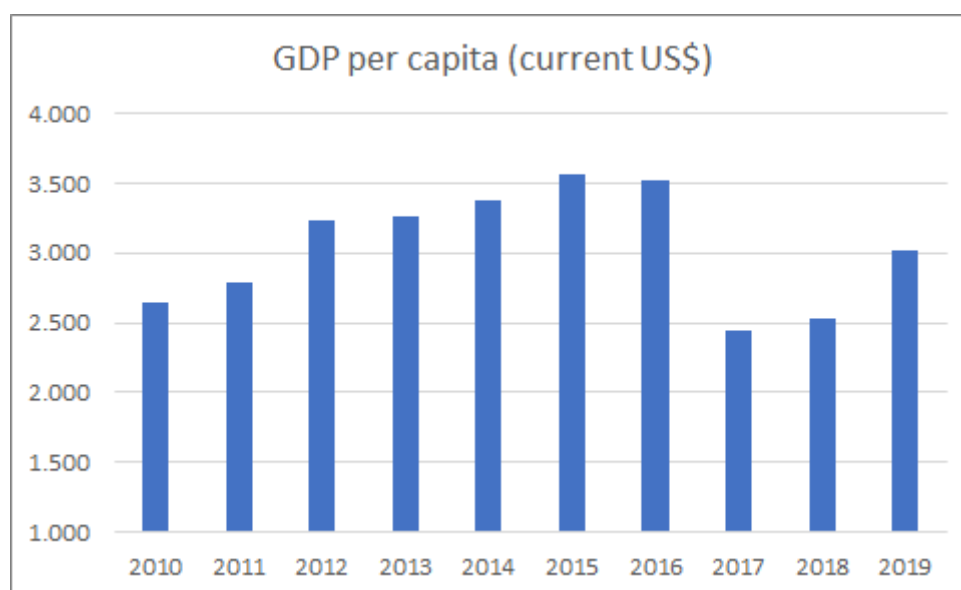
Graph 1.1-1.2: According to the World Bank, in Egypt the population growth rate was equal to 1.98% in 2019, confirming an overall downward trend involving the last years: in comparison to data from 2010, the population growth rate has returned at practically the same level.

In the last 10 years, the total population in Egypt has grown from 83 million in 2010 to over 100 million in 2019, equal to +21.3% (World Bank, 2021).

1.2 GDP per capita in the last 10 years

Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is a metric that breaks down a country's economic output per person and is calculated by dividing the GDP of a country by its population. Per capita GDP is a global measure for gauging the prosperity of nations and is used, along with GDP, to analyze the prosperity of a country based on its economic growth. 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, without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. It is considered to be a very important indicator of the economic strength of a country, and a positive change in it is an indicator of economic growth.

Graph. 1.3: The World Bank data show an overall increasing trend involving Egypt in the last 3 years, even though per capita GDP in 2019 (3,019.2 current US\$) is still far from the peak of the last 10 years reached in 2015 (3,562.9 current US\$).

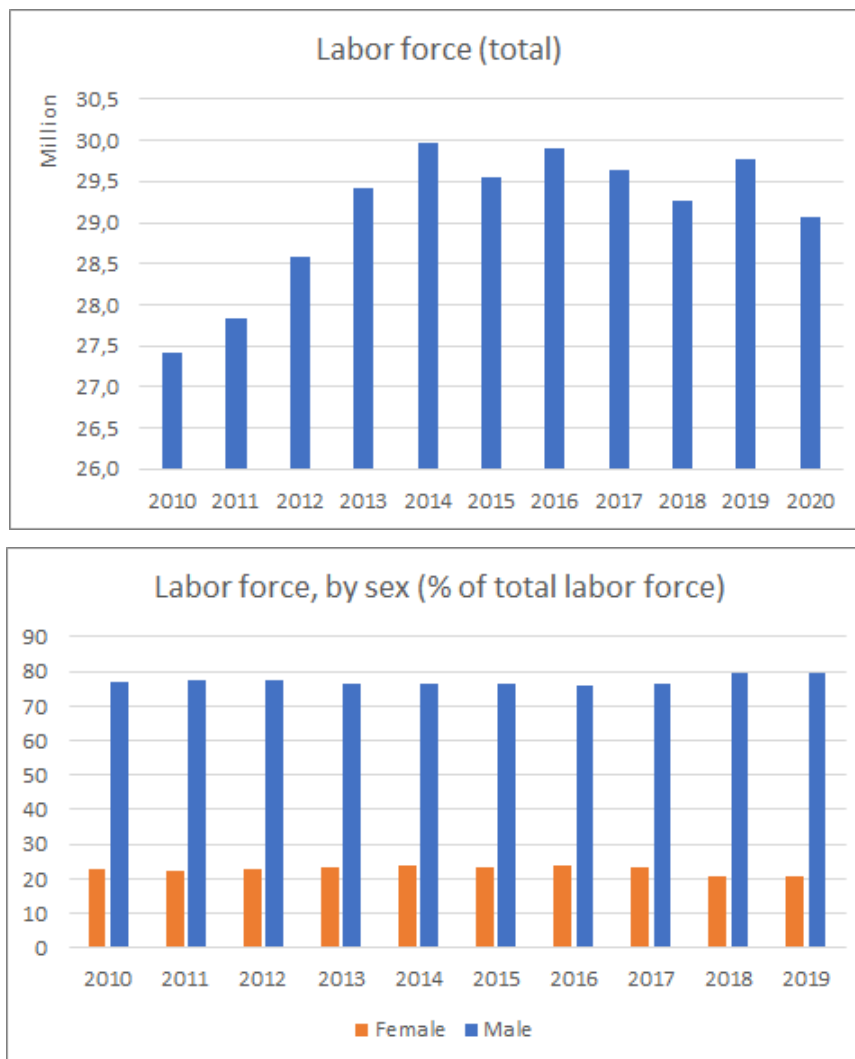


Graph. 1.3 Source: World Bank (2021), <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=EG>.

1.3 Labor force, employment and unemployment

Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time job-seekers. Unpaid workers, family workers, and students are often omitted. Labor force size tends to vary during the year as seasonal workers enter and leave. Female labor force as a percentage of the total showing the extent to which women are active in the labor force.

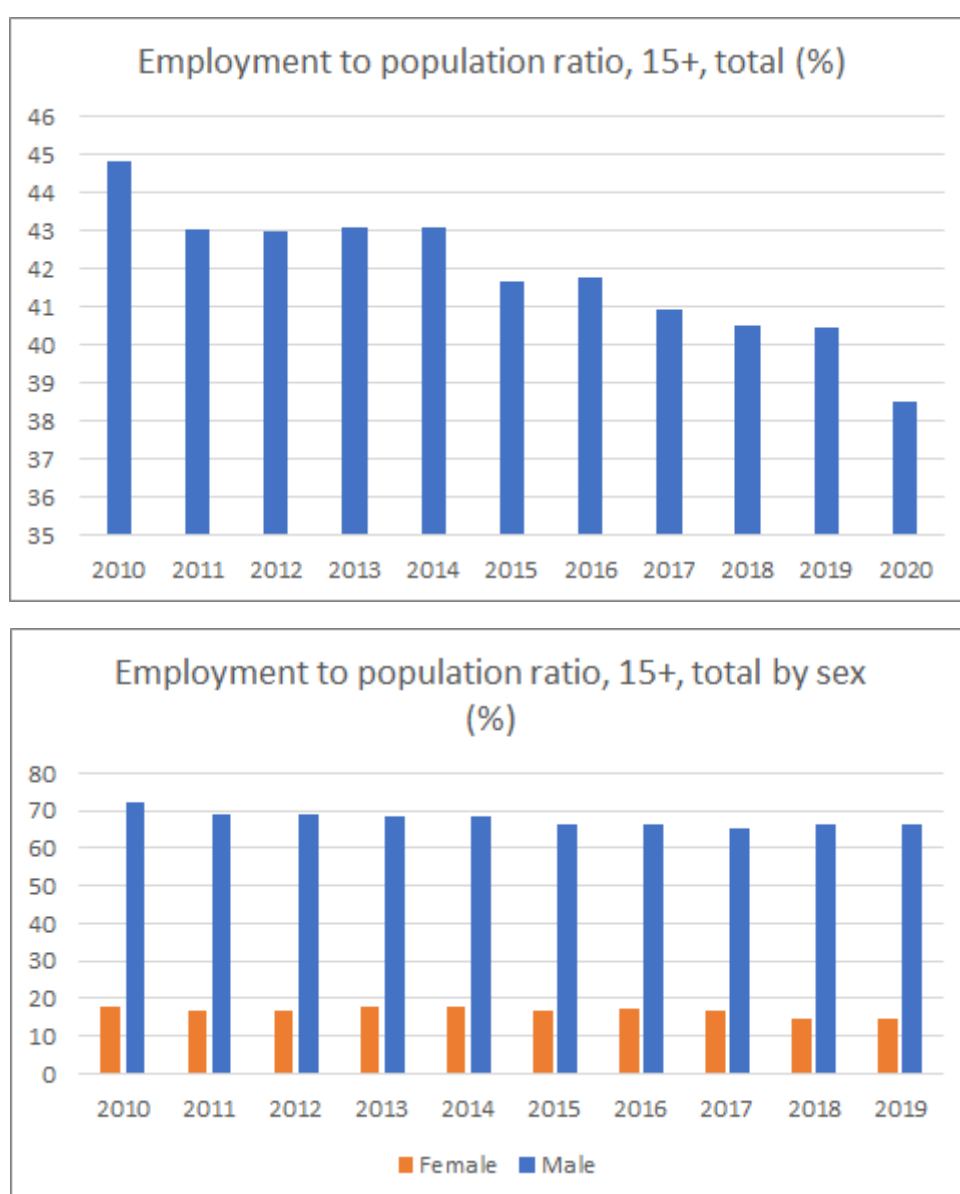
Graph. 1.4-1.5: In Egypt, the World Bank estimates the total labor force equal to 29 million people in 2020, on a total population of more than 100 million: in the last 10 year period, the total labor force has increased by 6%. The female labor force reached 20.6% of the total labor force (ILOSTAT, 2021), in decrease from 2010 (-10%).



Graph. 1.4-1.5 Source: World Bank (2021),
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN?locations=EG>;
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=EG>.

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period (here, one year), were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Graph. 1.6-1.7: In 2020, in Egypt the employment to population ratio was equal to 38.5%, confirming a downward trend from 44.8% reached in 2010 (ILOSTAT, 2021). In 2019, ratios by sex show a percentage of employment to female population equal to 14.5%, while 66.4% to male population. Compared to 2010, shares have decreased by 17.5 and 7.8%, respectively.



Graph. 1.6-1.7 Source: World Bank (2021),
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.ZS?locations=EG>;
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.FE.ZS?locations=EG>.

Unemployment indicator refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Graph. 1.8-1.9: In Egypt, the latest data available from the World Bank (2021), indicate the level of unemployment equal to 10.5% of the total labor force. Unemployment indicators by sex show that in 2019 the share of unemployed people as a percentage of female labor force was equal to 21.3%, while as a percentage of male labor force was equal to 6.7%. Looking at the last 10 years period, the female share has decreased by 3.6%, while the male has increased by 41%.



Graph. 1.8-1.9 Source: World Bank (2021),
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=EG>;
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=EG>.

2. Human Capital and Social Context

2.1 Human development index in the last 10 years

The Human Development Index was created to emphasize the importance of a development which is not only economic, but based on a more integrated definition of growth which takes into account also the human dimension. The Index has variation from 0 to 1 (0 = low human development, 1 = very high human development), and it is divided into four groups: countries with very high, high, medium and low HDI (United Nations Development Programme, 2021).

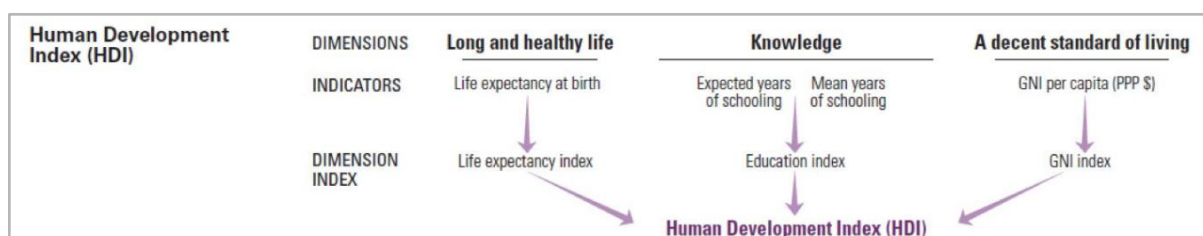
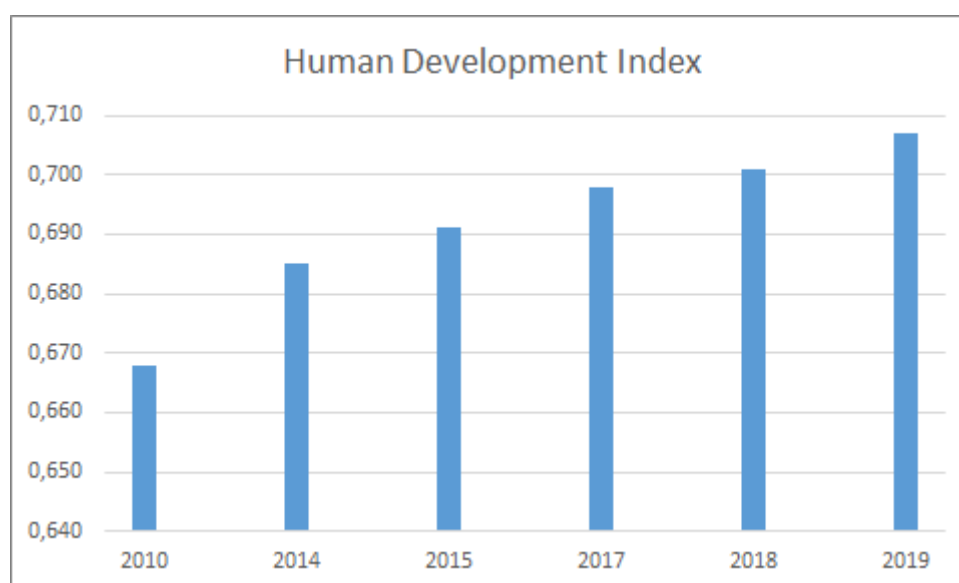


Fig. 1 Source: UNDP (2021), *Human Development Index*, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

Graph. 2.1: According to data from the UNDP, Egypt in 2019 registered an HDI equal to 0.707 (high human development), ranking 116 of 189 countries, even if below the world average score (0.737). In the last 10 years, the trend in Egyptian data shows an overall increase in the score (+5.9%).



Graph. 2.1 Source: UNDP (2021), <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/EGY>.

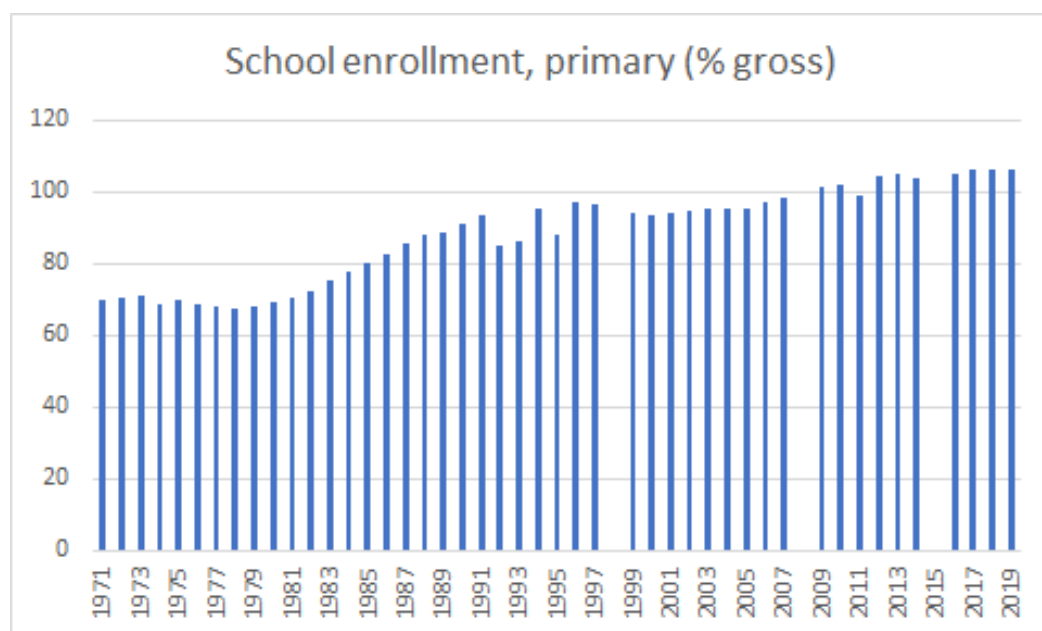
2.2 Education by level primary, secondary, tertiary

Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown.

The primary and the secondary school enrollment can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Gross enrollment primary school (%)

Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, art, and music.

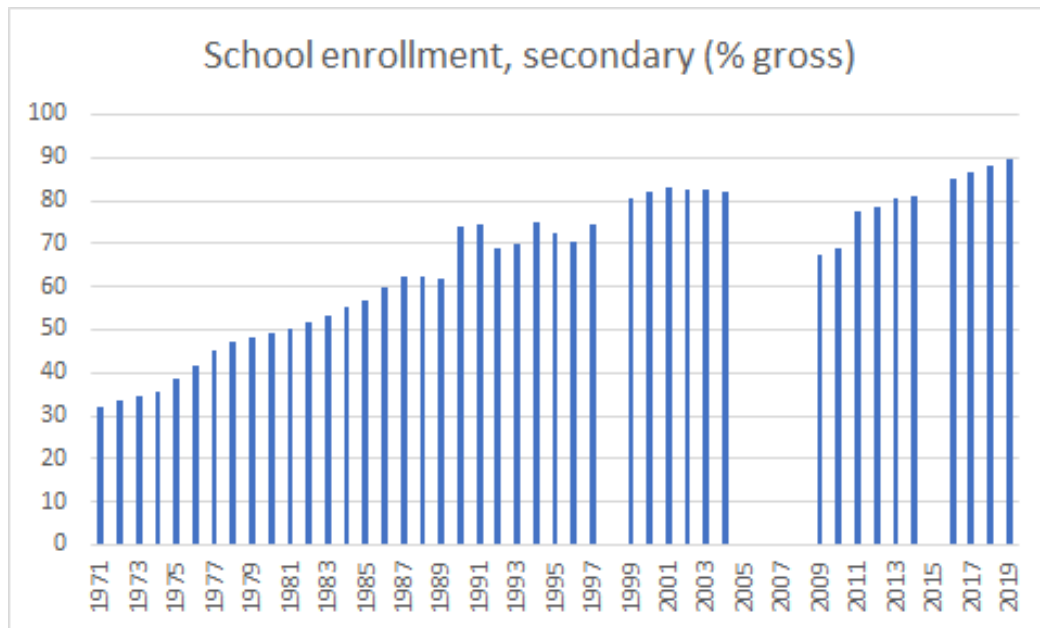


Graph. 2.2 Source: https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Egypt/Primary_school_enrollment/
World Bank (2020), <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.ENRR?locations=EG>

Graph. 2.2: According to the World Bank data, based on the UNESCO database, the enrollment shares provided for Egypt cover the period from 1971 to 2019. The average value for Egypt during that period was 88 percent with a minimum of 67.82 percent in 1978 and a maximum of 106.41 percent in 2019.

Gross enrollment secondary school (%)

Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

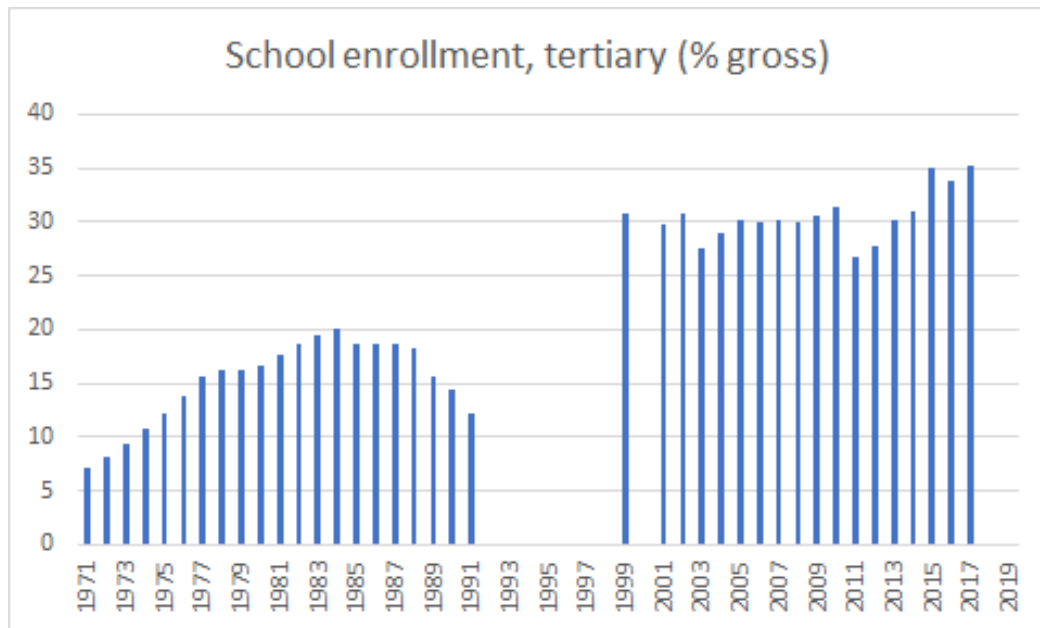


Graph. 2.3 Source: https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Egypt/Secondary_school_enrollment/
World Bank (2020), <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.ENRR?locations=EG>

Graph. 2.3: According to the World Bank data, based on the UNESCO database, the enrollment shares provided for Egypt cover the period from 1971 to 2019. The average value for Egypt during that period was 64.97 percent with a minimum of 31.87 percent in 1971 and a maximum of 89.48 percent in 2019.

Gross enrollment tertiary school (%)

Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.



Graph. 2.4 Source: https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Egypt/Tertiary_school_enrollment/
World Bank (2020), <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR?locations=EG>

Graph. 2.4: According to the World Bank data, based on the UNESCO database, the enrollment shares provided for Egypt cover the period from 1971 to 2017. The average value for Egypt during that period was 22.26 percent with a minimum of 7.18 percent in 1971 and a maximum of 35.16 percent in 2017.

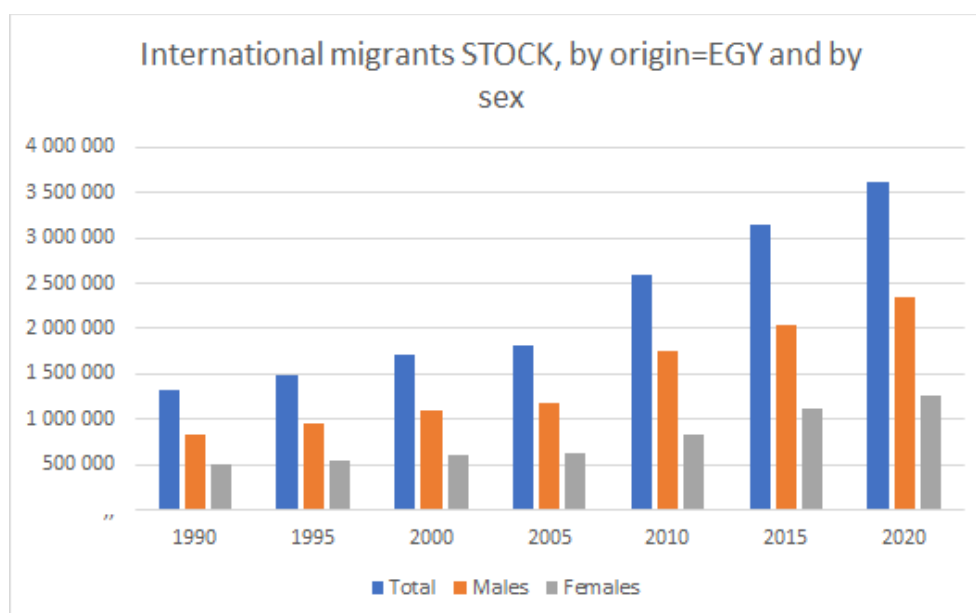
3. Analysis of the Migratory Context in Egypt

3.1 Stock and Flow of Migrants in the last 10 years

3.1.1 International Migrant Stocks, case of Egypt

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live, including refugees¹. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population². When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population³ are used as estimates. Estimates are derived from data on foreign-born population. Number of refugees reported by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) are added to the migrant stock estimates.

Graph. 3.1: Regarding the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) data, the stocks of international migrants from Egypt in third countries are on the rise in the last 30 years period. In 2020, the total number of migrants from Egypt in the world has exceeded 3.5 million people, of which 65% are males.



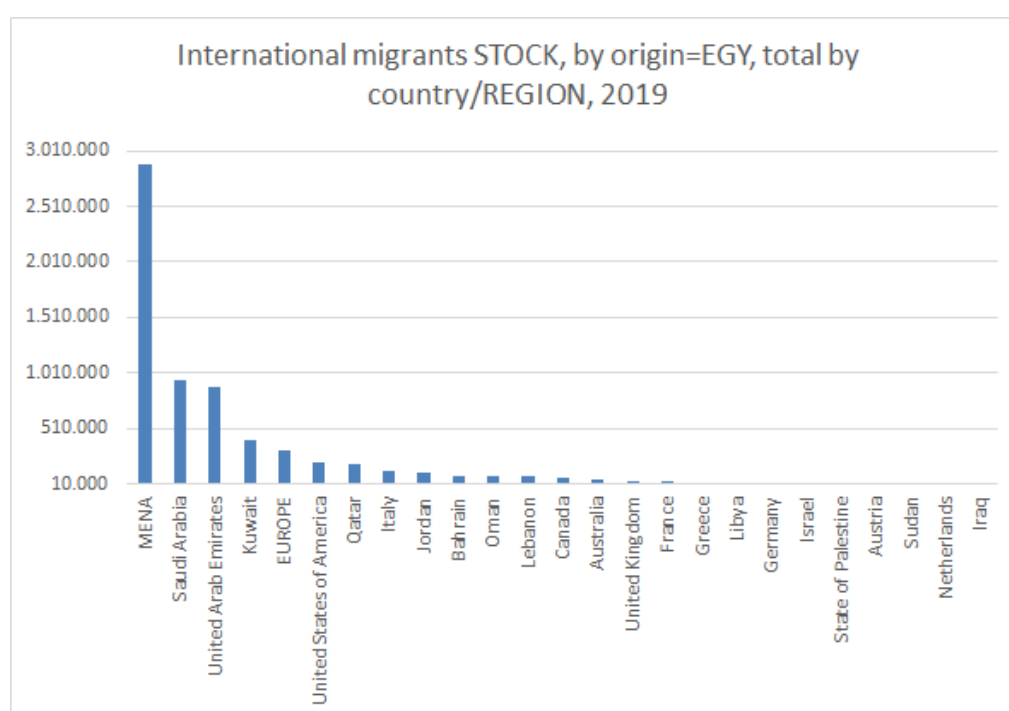
¹ Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers - people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers - are excluded.

² People who have residence in one country but were born in another country.

³ People who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside.

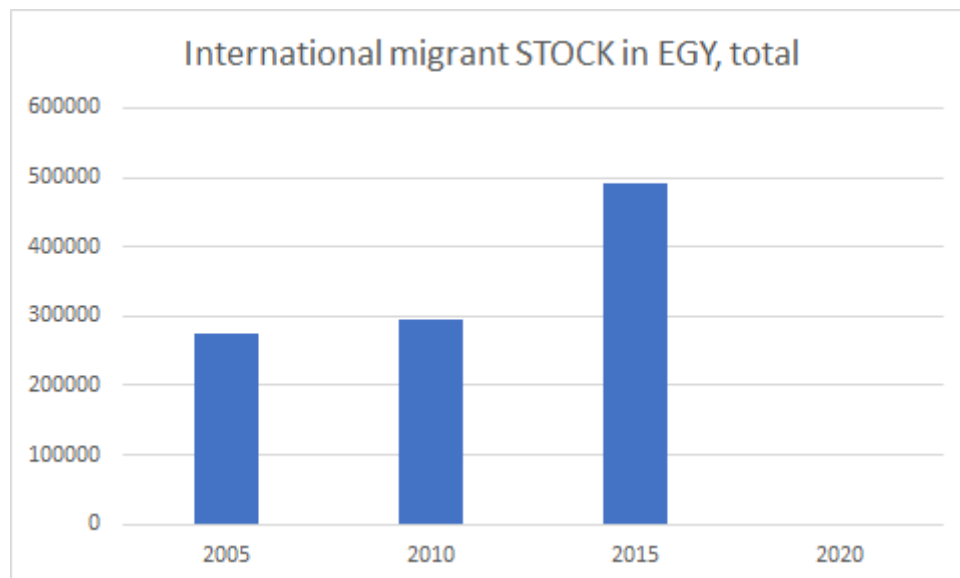
Graph. 3.1 Source: UNDESA, Population Division (2020). International Migrant Stock 2020. POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2020, <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/countryprofiles.asp>.

Graph. 3.2: As regards the main destinations in Egyptian migration, according to data from UNDESA (2020), we can see that the vast majority of international migrant stock is located in the MENA region, and notably in Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar and Jordan, for a total of nearly 3 million people abroad. Stock of migration in Europe follows, with nearly 317,000 people: data from 2019 show that Italy is the most chosen destination between European countries. Outside of the MENA region and Europe, major stocks of Egyptian migration have been registered in the USA (about 200,000 people in 2019), Canada (about 69,000 people), Australia (about 48,000 people) and the United Kingdom (about 40,000 people).



Graph. 3.2 Source: UNDESA, Population Division (2020). International Migrant Stock 2020. POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2020, <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/countryprofiles.asp>.

Graph. 3.3: Egypt is a country of immigration as well. According to the World Bank data, based on the UNDP database updated to 2015, we can observe trends on the immigration stocks in Egypt for the timespan 2005 - 2015. The number of immigrants in the country was 274,001 in 2005, 295,714 in 2010 and 491,643 in 2015, substantiating an overall increasing trend in the migration phenomena in the area.



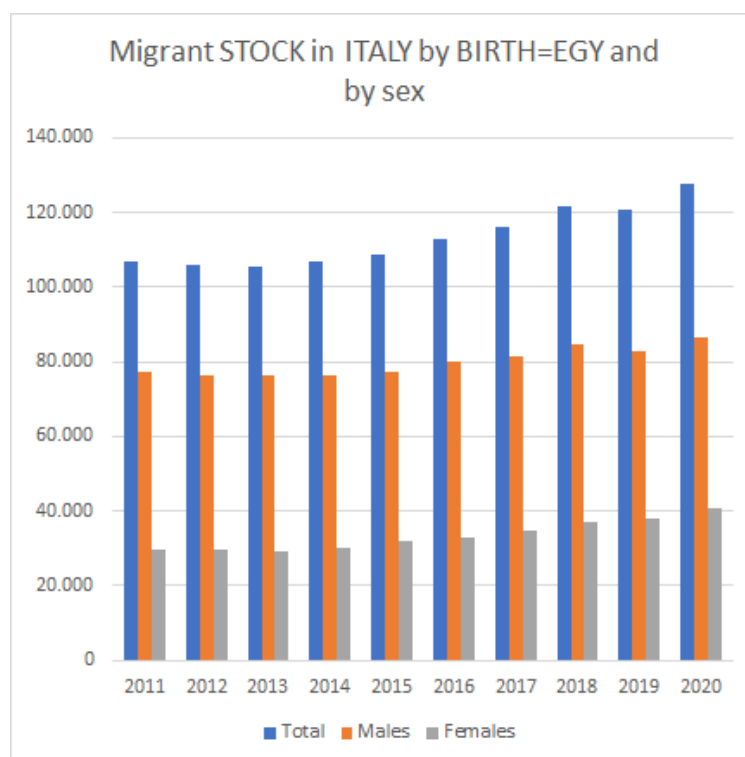
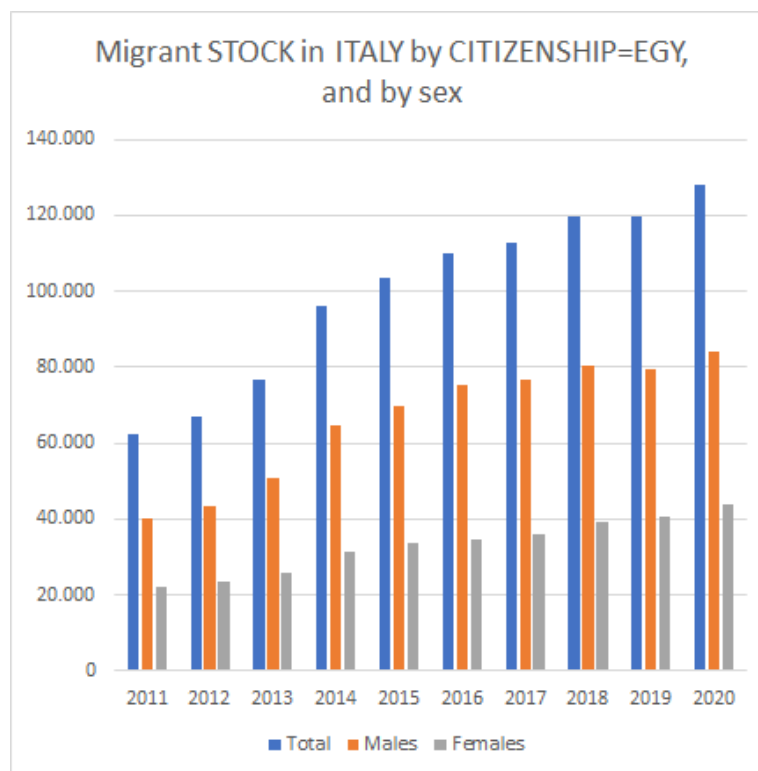
Graph. 3.3 Source: World Bank (2021), <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.TOTL?locations=EG>

3.1.2 Migrant stock in Italy and Europe

Among the European countries Italy has always recorded the highest inflow of Egyptian migration. Since the year 1975 a high rate of high qualified Egyptian migrants established in Italy after a Technological and Scientific Cooperation Agreement between Italy and Egypt, renewed in 2019. Italian and Egyptian governments also signed in 2005 an agreement aimed at countering illegal flows to Italy. During the last decades the migration phenomenon from Egypt to Italy changed because of political and economic instability in the arab country and in all the MENA region. The current stream of Egyptian is mostly irregular, with less-educated, unskilled and unemployed youth who cross the Mediterranean Sea in search of better life conditions. Nowadays the main reasons behind Egyptian flows to Italy are the high unemployment rates among Egyptian youth and the difficulty to find employment opportunities in the Arab Gulf countries due to the massive number of cheap South East Asian labor.⁴

Graph. 3.4-3.5: According to the EUROSTAT data, the number of Egyptian-born in Italy, and Egyptian citizens as well, has increased in the last 10 years, reaching more than 127,000 people in 2020. Data also show that male subjects are still predominant in the migrant population.

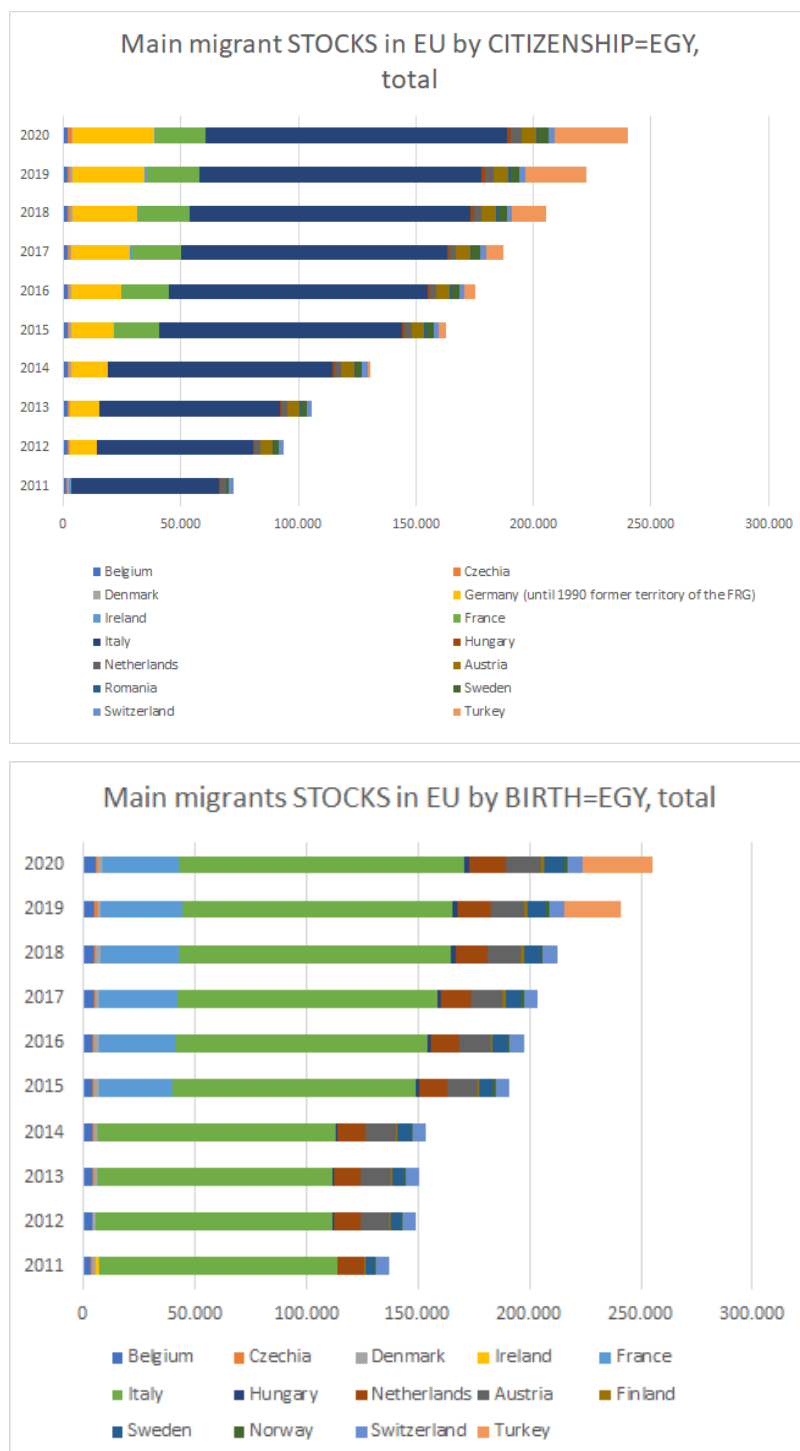
⁴ Roman, H. (2008). Italian-Egyptian Model in Managing the Emigration from Egypt to Italy. Dimensions and Prospects.



Graph. 3.4-3.5 Source: EUROSTAT, Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship [MIGR_POP1CTZ__custom_828871]; Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [MIGR_POP3CTB__custom_828877].

Graph. 3.6-3.7: Also in Europe, the overall data on migrant stock from Egypt (both by birth and by citizenship) confirm an increasing trend in the last 10 years. Apart from Italy, the main

countries by Egyptian stock of migration are Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Austria and Turkey (Eurostat, 2021).



Graph. 3.6-3.7 Source: EUROSTAT, Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship [MIGR_POP1CTZ__custom_828871]; Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [MIGR_POP3CTB__custom_828877].

3.2 Migrants and Immigrants flows in the last 10 years

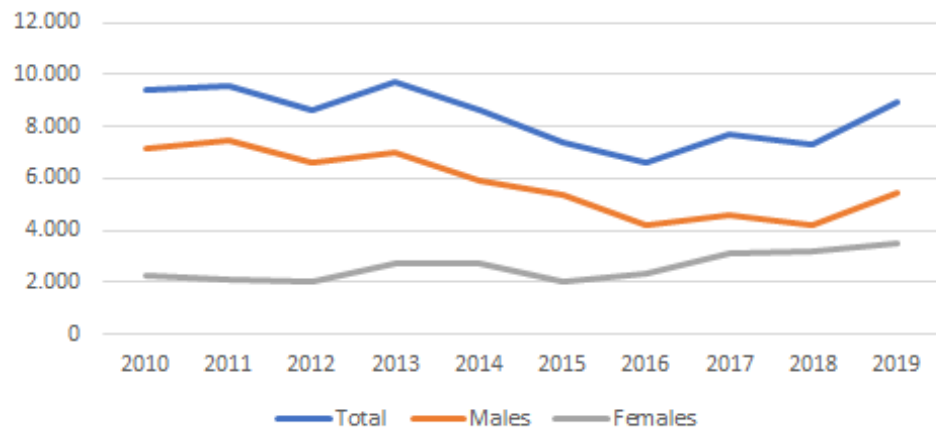
Migration flows data capture the number of migrants entering and leaving (inflow and outflow) a country over the course of a specific period, such as one year (UN SD, 2017)⁵. Countries may calculate migration flows based on information from administrative sources, such as data derived from issuance of temporary or permanent residence permits and population registries, or they may use sample survey data. Some countries report data on annual flows to the UN Statistics Division (UN SD), who has a mandate to collect migration statistics, including on migration flows, from countries through the Demographic Yearbook data collection system. Some countries report data to OECD or the Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT) as well. OECD data on permanent migration inflows allow to distinguish between different types of migration flows including work, family and humanitarian migration (OECD, 2019). However, the number of countries reporting flow data is limited and the data are often not harmonized.

Graph. 3.8-3.11: According to the EUROSTAT data, in the last 10 years inflows in Italy have always kept below 10,000 people annually. The overall trend shows a slight increase from 2016, notably in the number of female flows from Egypt, helping to minimize the gap between migration flows by sex.

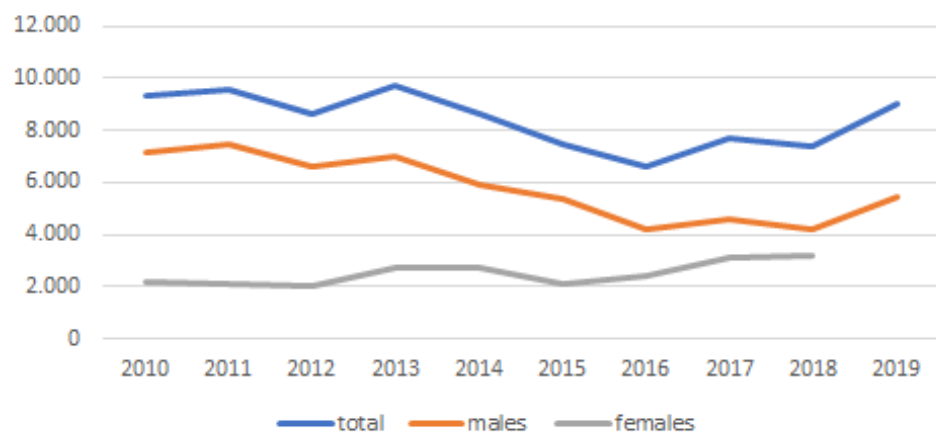
Regarding outflows, in the last 10 years trends in Italy show a slight increase in the emigration flow of Egyptian citizens or natives, even more pronounced for both sexes from 2019.

⁵ Definitions of who counts as an international migrant vary over time in the same country and across countries.

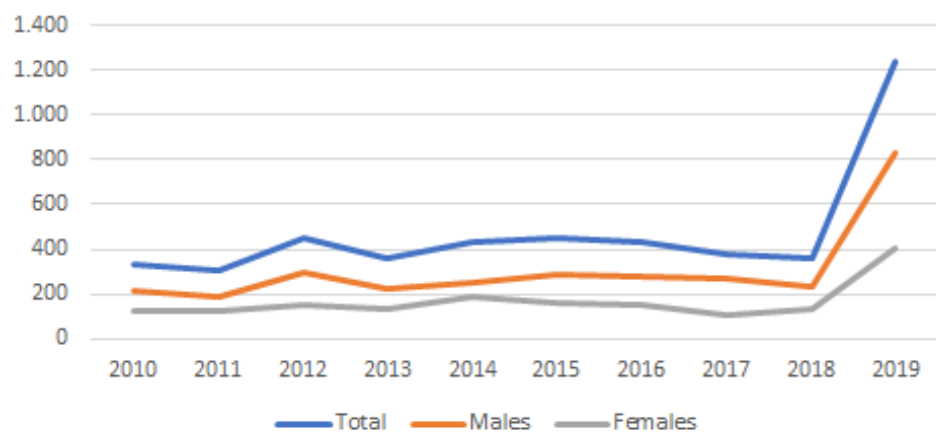
Migrants FLOWS in ITALY by BIRTH=EGY and by sex

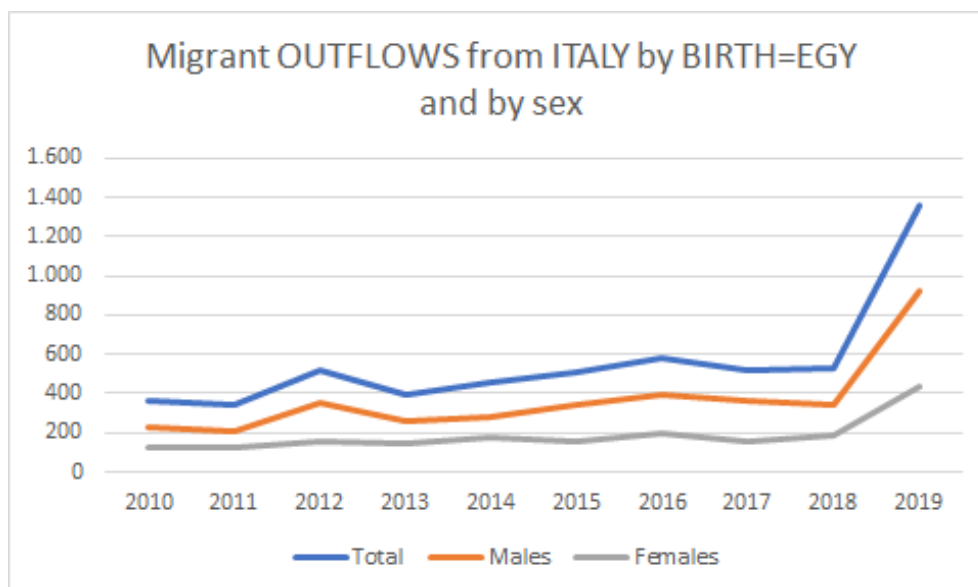


Migrants FLOWS in ITALY by CITIZENSHIP=EGY and by sex



Migrants OUTFLOWS from ITALY by CITIZENSHIP=EGY and by sex



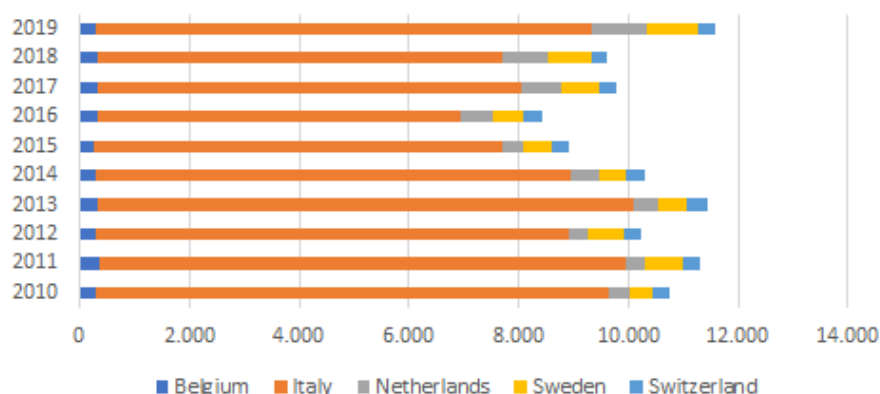


Graph. 3.8-3.11 Source: EUROSTAT, Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [MIGR_IMM1CTZ__custom_828817]; Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [MIGR_IMM3CTB__custom_823988]; Emigration by age group, sex and citizenship [MIGR_EMI1CTZ__custom_828892]; Emigration by age group, sex and country of birth [MIGR_EMI4CTB__custom_828891].

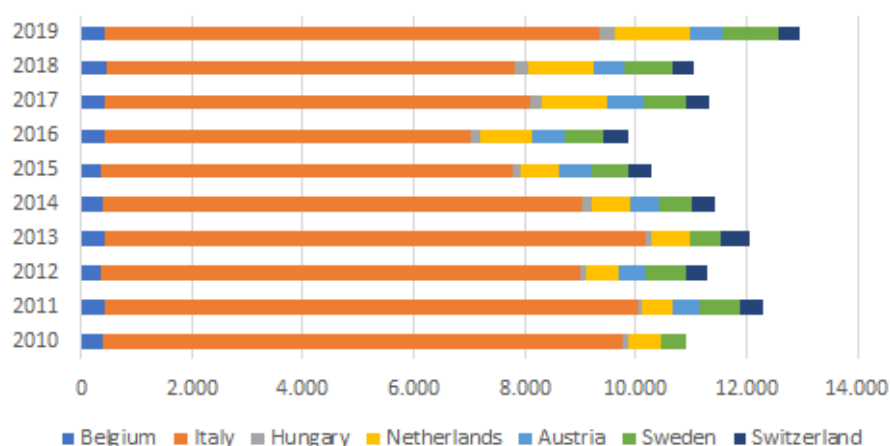
Graph. 3.12-3.15: At the European level, EUROSTAT data show that the main migration inflows from Egyptian natives or citizens, in the last 10 years, has involved mainly Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Hungary and Austria, as well as Italy, according to the recording system of each country. Regarding flows in single-year periods, 2019 has recorded the overall largest number of migrants in the selected countries.

With respect to the outflows, according to the EUROSTAT database in the last 10 years, they have involved mainly Egyptian nationals from Italy, Belgium, Czechia, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden and Switzerland. In 2019, there has been a strong increase of outflows in all the selected countries.

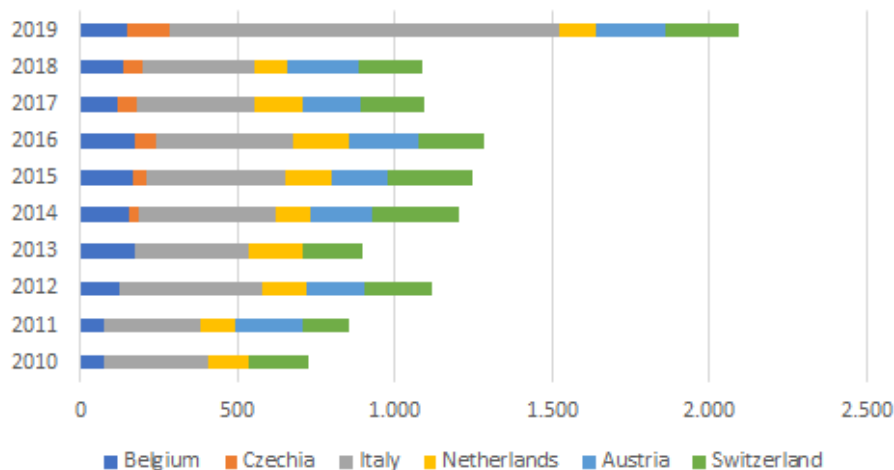
Main migrant FLOWS in EU by CITIZENSHIP=EGY, total

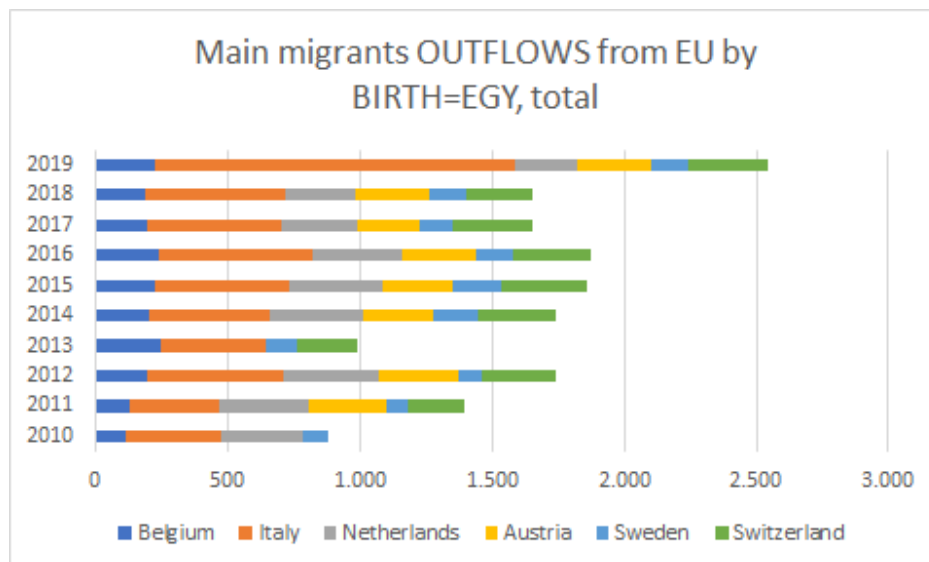


Main migrant FLOWS in EU by BIRTH=EGY, total



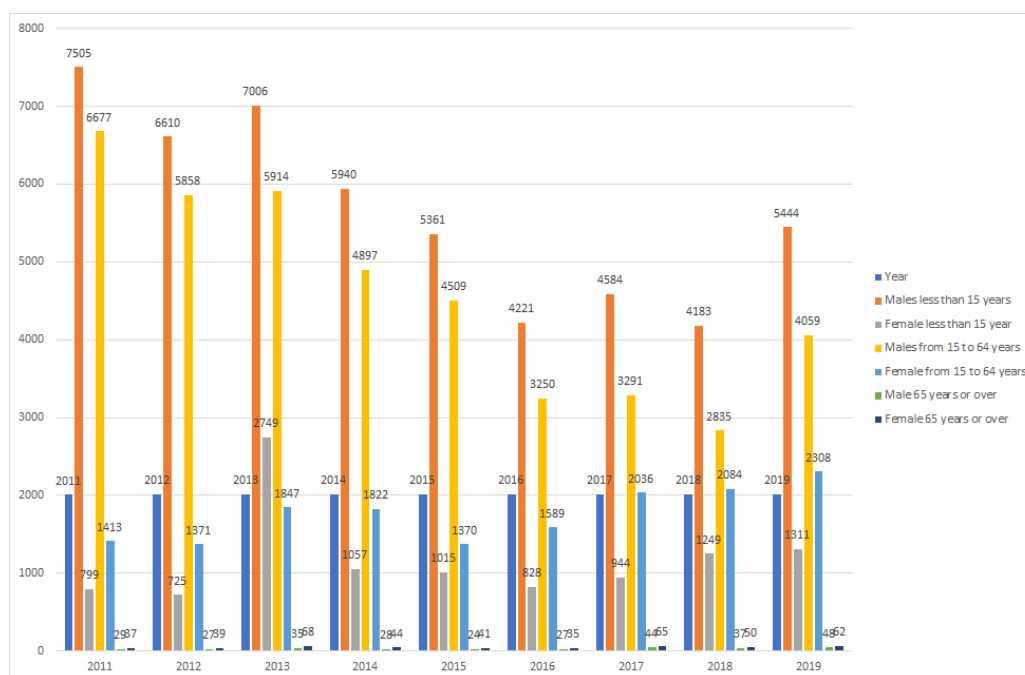
Main migrants OUTFLOWS from EU by CITIZENSHIP=EGY, total





Graph. 3.12-3.15 Source: EUROSTAT, Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [MIGR_IMM1CTZ_custom_828817]; Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [MIGR_IMM3CTB_custom_828758; Emigration by age group, sex and citizenship [MIGR_EMI1CTZ_custom_830128]; Emigration by age group, sex and country of birth [MIGR_EMI4CTB_custom_830170].

Graph. 3.16: According to data from EUROSTAT, Egypt has recorded the widest rate of immigration in the period 2011-2013 especially regarding males less than 15 years and males from 15 to 64 years. That can be surely linked to the Arab uprisings erupted between 2010-11.



Graph. 3.16 Source: EUROSTAT, [MIGR_IMM3CTB_custom_828483]

Tables

The tables are listed in order of appearance of the related graphics presented above.

Population growth

YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOT	1,985	2,114	2,215	2,268	2,259	2,207	2,145	2,091	2,033	1,976

Population, total by sex

TOT	82.761	84.529.	86.422.	88.404.	90.424.	92.442.	94.447.	96.442.	98.423.	100.388
	.235	250	240	640	654	547	072	593	595	.073
F	40.955	41.822.	42.753.	43.730.	44.727.	45.724.	46.717.	47.706.	48.690.	49.665.
	.020	894	933	643	497	870	301	816	125	476
M	41.806	42.706.	43.668.	44.673.	45.697.	46.717.	47.729.	48.735.	49.733.	50.722.
	.215	356	307	997	157	677	771	777	470	597

GDP per capita

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
curr.\$	2645,9	2791,8	3229,6	3262,6	3379,5	3562,9	3519,8	2444,2	2537,1	3019,2
	69	11	86	58	59	33	73	9	25	06

Labor force (total)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tot	27.41	27.82	28.583	29.411	29.972	29.541	29.893	29.628	29.275	29.776	29.077
	1.900	5.942	.736	.205	.664	.107	.554	.638	.345	.956	.030

Labor force, by sex (% of total labor force)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fem.	22,98	22,48	22,76	23,41	23,72	23,40	23,84	23,50	20,56	20,57
Male	77,02	77,52	77,24	76,59	76,28	76,60	76,16	76,50	79,44	79,43

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
%	44,81	43,02	42,96	43,09	43,09	41,67	41,78	40,95	40,52	40,47	38,51

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total by sex (%)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	17,6	17,04	17,02	17,63	17,9	16,86	17,37	16,78	14,53	14,52
Male	71,96	68,94	68,84	68,48	68,23	66,43	66,15	65,08	66,48	66,38

Unemployment, total (% of labor force)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
%	8,76	11,85	12,6	13,15	13,11	13,05	12,41	11,74	9,82	9,73	10,45

Unemployment, total by sex (% of labor force by sex)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male	4,77	8,78	9,24	9,79	9,72	9,43	8,88	8,25	6,81	6,73
Fem.	22,12	22,45	24,01	24,16	23,98	24,91	23,68	23,09	21,44	21,33

HDI

Year	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	2017	2018	2019
HDI	0,548	0,613	0,668	0,685	0,691	0,698	0,701	0,707

School enrollment, primary (% gross)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
enroll	102,3	99,2	104,8	105,1	103,9		105,4	106,1	106,3	106,4

School enrollment, secondary (% gross)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
enroll	68,9	77,6	78,7	80,3	80,8		85,1	86,7	87,9	89,5

School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
enroll	31,4	26,8	27,7	30,1	31,1	35,0	33,9	35,2		

International migrants STOCK, by origin=EGY and by sex

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
total	1 321 915	1 492 004	1 708 296	1 807 941	2 586 643	3 151 069	3 610 461
males	822 788	950 652	1 105 517	1 184 398	1 747 685	2 041 623	2 341 886
females	499 127	541 352	602 779	623 543	838 958	1 109 446	1 268 575

International migrants STOCK, by origin=EGY, total by country/REGION, 2019

WORLD	3.547.626	MENA	2.886.324
Saudi Arabia	938.649	Germany	21.591
United Arab Emirates	886.291	Israel	20.519
Kuwait	410.831	State of Palestine	18.323
EUROPE	316.978	Austria	17.578
United States of America	203.205	Sudan	16.553
Qatar	186.840	Netherlands	14.735
Italy	122.040	Iraq	14.710
Jordan	105.084	Sweden	8.846
Bahrain	85.142	South Africa	8.084
Oman	85.040	Yemen	7.710
Lebanon	78.742	Switzerland	6.641
Canada	68.822	Cyprus	5.426
Australia	48.382	South Sudan	5.275
United Kingdom	39.593	Belgium	4.895
France	34.064	Spain	4.277
Greece	27.549	Brazil	4.189
Libya	22.286	Denmark	2.022

International migrant STOCK in EGY, total

Year	2005	2010	2015	2020
Stock	274001	295714	491643	

Migrant STOCK in ITALY by BIRTH=EGY and by sex

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
total	106.623	105.828	105.481	106.680	108.907	112.826	116.256	121.814	120.926	127.485
male	77.036	76.405	76.164	76.373	77.023	79.798	81.596	84.731	82.821	86.702
female	29.587	29.423	29.317	30.307	31.884	33.028	34.660	37.083	38.105	40.783

Migrant STOCK in ITALY by CITIZENSHIP=EGY, and by sex

Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
total	62.400	66.932	76.691	96.008	103.713	109.871	112.765	119.513	119.864	128.095
male	40.266	43.413	50.737	64.839	69.985	75.302	76.754	80.394	79.303	84.258
female	22.134	23.519	25.954	31.169	33.728	34.569	36.011	39.119	40.561	43.837

Main migrant STOCKS in EU by CITIZENSHIP=EGY, total

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	1.459	1.677	1.728	1.749	1.836	1.827	1.868	1.940	1.984	2.044
Czechia	520	528	577	648	717	762	909	987	1.111	1.108
Denmark	589	641	682	753	812	836	814	858	892	958
Germany	:	11.200	12.374	15.582	18.009	21.068	24.561	27.445	30.529	34.376
Ireland	1.070	:	:	:	:	:	1.021	939	946	929
France	:	:	:	:	19.260	20.406	21.162	21.751	22.684	21.175
Italy	62.400	66.932	76.691	96.008	103.713	109.871	112.765	119.513	119.864	128.095
Hungary	540	469	603	951	1.045	1.111	1.182	1.231	1.352	1.665
Netherlands	2.603	2.550	2.465	2.556	2.632	2.687	2.891	3.293	3.836	4.498
Austria	:	5.093	5.269	5.461	5.596	5.797	5.917	6.137	6.094	6.141
Romania	:	698	693	762	815	872	863	830	807	907
Sweden	1.439	1.952	2.421	2.734	2.983	3.149	3.359	3.619	3.936	4.440
Switz.	2.078	2.182	2.266	2.406	2.472	2.454	2.459	2.538	2.551	2.589
Turkey	:	:	:	1.198	2.735	4.374	7.613	14.546	26.162	31.105

Main migrants STOCKS in EU by BIRTH=EGY, total

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Migrants FLOWS in ITALY by BIRTH=EGY and by sex

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	9.394	9.603	8.624	9.755	8.638	7.415	6.595	7.673	7.348	8.930
Male	7.159	7.505	6.610	7.006	5.940	5.361	4.221	4.584	4.183	5.444
Female	2.235	2.098	2.014	2.749	2.698	2.054	2.374	3.089	3.165	3.486

Migrants FLOWS in ITALY by CITIZENSHIP=EGY and by sex

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	9.345	9.572	8.623	9.754	8.665	7.448	6.631	7.709	7.359	9.008
Male	7.141	7.464	6.608	7.008	5.930	5.367	4.243	4.585	4.170	5.461
Female	2.204	2.108	2.015	2.746	2.735	2.081	2.388	3.124	3.189	

Migrants OUTFLOWS from ITALY by CITIZENSHIP=EGY and by sex

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	333	304	449	360	434	446	436	375	359	1.242
Males	212	183	300	226	250	286	281	270	229	833
Female	121	121	149	134	184	160	155	105	130	409

Migrant OUTFLOWS from ITALY by BIRTH=EGY and by sex

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	361	340	514	397	460	507	583	515	527	1.359
Male	233	212	354	256	279	347	390	363	344	924
Female	128	128	160	141	181	160	193	152	183	435

Main migrant FLOWS in EU by BIRTH=EGY, total

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Belgium	377	434	363	412	399	354	429	435	456	430
Italy	9.394	9.603	8.624	9.755	8.638	7.415	6.595	7.673	7.348	8.930
Hungary	80	83	122	120	157	148	155	193	246	254
Netherlands	598	547	573	701	702	690	937	1.175	1.197	1.381
Austria	:	492	501	:	517	615	597	661	556	575
Sweden	444	710	718	557	590	653	697	771	869	989
Switzer.	:	445	385	526	440	418	445	409	373	405

Main migrant FLOWS in EU by CITIZENSHIP=EGY, total

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Belgium	304	379	295	340	294	245	318	325	336	311
Italy	9.345	9.572	8.623	9.754	8.665	7.448	6.631	7.709	7.359	9.008
Nether lands	386	360	353	458	497	407	595	736	835	1.031

Sweden	406	673	648	501	485	517	537	693	789	905
Switzer.	315	324	294	393	354	309	342	305	296	328

Main migrants OUTFLOWS from EU by CITIZENSHIP=EGY, total

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Belgium	76	76	127	176	152	170	172	118	138	146
Czechia	:	:	:	:	34	37	69	60	57	137
Italy	333	304	449	360	434	446	436	375	359	1.242
Nether lands	126	115	145	169	111	145	175	154	106	112
Austria	:	210	185	:	196	178	223	184	224	221
Switzer.	192	149	211	191	279	269	206	202	202	237

Main migrants OUTFLOWS from EU by BIRTH=EGY, total

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Belgium	111	129	194	250	202	225	239	192	188	227
Italy	361	340	514	397	460	507	583	515	527	1.359
Netherla nds	316	337	367	:	350	352	341	285	269	235
Austria	:	297	301	:	266	267	280	234	282	282
Sweden	89	79	82	114	168	182	138	123	133	136
Switzer.	:	213	281	228	292	326	290	303	253	305

