



Key Facts& Figures

«Rutas y dinámicas migratorias entre los países de América Latina y el Caribe (ALC), y entre ALC y la Unión Europea»

The study highlights in particular the following trends:

- In terms of “migrant stock” between the two regions:
 - In 2010, the migrant *stock* from people born in the LAC countries in the EU-27 was of 4.29 million (note the number is quite similar to the stock of intraregional migrants within LAC: 4.08 million);
 - Migrants from LAC residing in the EU-27 represent 9% of all international migrants residing in the EU countries. In contrast, European migrants in the LAC countries represent 18% of the total share of immigrants residing in the region;
 - In 2010 as well there were 1.25 + million people born in a EU-27 country residing in LAC;
 - This means that 1 out of 10 migrants residing in the EU countries was born in LAC and 2 out of 10 migrants in LAC were born in the EU;
 - The migrant stock is concentrated in few countries, that if we took out of the equation the top 5 host European countries (Spain, United Kingdom, Italy, Netherlands and France), the distribution would be: 1 European residing in LAC for each Latin American and Caribbean migrant residing in the EU;



□ In terms of flows from (CE) LAC countries to the EU:

(Also in the context of the 2008 economic crisis)

- The inflow from LAC into the EU countries slowed down;
- New migratory circuits have been created: Migrants from Central America have been growing in absolute terms;
- The flow is still composed mostly by women;
- Although the flow has slowed down, some CELAC countries have been source countries of labour migrants (Paraguay, Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras and Peru). For instance, in five CELAC countries, at least 1 out of 2 migrants go to the EU countries to work on a documented basis.

→ Most of these migrants work on the service sector. For instance, in Spain, the main host country of labour migrants 78% (511,000) work on this sector, 9% (61,000) in building and construction, 7% (41,000) industry and 6% agriculture (37,000)

- New emigration flows from the EU-27 countries into LAC were registered, particularly into Argentina and Brazil. In 2008 and 2009, 107,000+ Europeans have left their home country with the aim to reside in a host CELAC country. The main source countries were Spain (47,701), Germany (20,926), Netherlands (17,168) and Italy (15,701);
- Since the economic crisis, there was not a massive return of migrants from the EU countries to LAC. To some extent migrants move from one EU country to another;
- Some states designed and implemented policies with the aim at facilitating the return of migrants (particularly those who were unemployed) but were not very successful.



□ In terms of remittances between the two regions:

- In 2010, the monetary remittances flows between CELAC and the EU were:
from the EU to CELAC: USD 7,248 billion - from CELAC to the EU: USD 4,660 billion;

→ For each 1.55 USD that flows from the EU to CELAC, 1 USD flowed in the other direction.
- 13 out of 27 EU countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, France, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, and Slovenia) have a negative remittances rate (they receive more money from the CELAC countries compared with what migrants send to their families in CELAC) and in three cases the balance is close to zero (Estonia, Greece, and Malta).