

## Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano

The Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano was founded in Turin in 1986 by the family of Luca d'Agliano, his friends, and some of his teachers. It is currently located at the Fondazione Luigi Einaudi in Torino and at the University of Milan.

It is a non-profit research institution contributing original research in the field of international and development economics. Particular emphasis is placed on the training of young scholars and in giving them the opportunity of acquiring a truly international perspective. The activities of the Centro Studi mainly focus on academic research, but it also greatly contributes to the policy debate.

## Collegio Carlo Alberto

The Collegio Carlo Alberto is a foundation created in 2004 as a joint initiative of the Compagnia di San Paolo and the University of Torino. Its mission is to foster research and high education in the social sciences, in accordance with the values and practices of the international academic community, through a threefold action plan: the production of first-rate research in Economics, Public Policy, Social Sciences and Law; the provision of top-level undergraduate and graduate education in the above disciplines; the contribution to the public policy debate.

## FIERI

FIERI is an independent research institute on migration, mobility and integration. Since its foundation in 2001, it is strongly committed to a comparative and interdisciplinary approach to the study of the social and political transformations associated with growing population mobility and cultural diversity. FIERI adopts a comprehensive view of those changes which goes beyond an exclusive focus on migrants and their descendants, and considers instead the whole society and local communities as transformed by migration and mobility. FIERI is actively engaged in European and international networks and, at the same time, deeply rooted in the Italian context also through proactive interactions with policy, media and civil society.

## Migration Observatory

The Migration Observatory is a Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano - Collegio Carlo Alberto joint research initiative funded by the Compagnia di San Paolo since 2016.

The main objective is to study analytically topical issues on migration, such as the economic and social impact of immigration on receiving and sending countries or the implications of different migration policies, from an international and cross-disciplinary perspective. Also, it aims to construct a critical mass of academic knowledge in order to increase the visibility of Collegio Carlo Alberto and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano in the policy debate.

The Migration Observatory activities are organised at the Collegio Carlo Alberto premises.

### Annual Conferences and Reports Presentations

- Third Annual Conference: "Immigrants' Long-Term Integration Outcomes", 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019;
- "L'integrazione economica degli immigrati in Italia e in Europa", 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2018.
- Second Annual Conference: "International Migration and Development", 24<sup>th</sup> November 2017;
- First Annual Conference: "Migration Policy Challenges: from New Arrivals to Naturalization", 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2017.

### Seminars

- Albrecht Glitz (Universitat Pompeu Fabra): "Labor market competition and the assimilation of immigrants", 27<sup>th</sup> November 2018;
- Irma Clots Figueras (University Carlos III de Madrid): "Leader Identity and Coordination Failure", 21<sup>st</sup> November 2017;
- Matthias Parey (University of Essex): "Diverted Dreams: Estimating the Effect of Assignment to Higher Education Institutions", 31<sup>st</sup> October 2017;
- Jan Stuhler (Universidad Carlos III Madrid): "Shift-Share Instruments and the Impact of Immigration", 18<sup>th</sup> October 2016.



CENTRO STUDI LUCA D'AGLIANO

Collegio Carlo Alberto  
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

## MIGRATION OBSERVATORY

Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano and Collegio Carlo Alberto  
in collaboration with FIERI



*The activities of the Migration Observatory are supported by*



For further information on the Migration Observatory  
please refer to: [www.dagliano.unimi.it](http://www.dagliano.unimi.it)

## Migration Observatory Third Annual Report

The first part of the report uses data from the latest edition of the European Labour Force Survey (EULFS 2017) to provide a concise, easily accessible and up-to-date source of reference regarding the size, characteristics, and relative economic performance of immigrants in EU countries.

In the second part we take a longer-term perspective, and for the first time we study the experience of six EU countries – France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the UK – in the last twenty years (1995-2016), paying special attention to long term assimilation patterns and using data from earlier editions of the EULFS.

### Key findings

#### I: Immigrant integration in 2017

- One in ten residents of the European Union is an immigrant. Most immigrants live in EU15 countries and have been in their current country for more than five years. The number of immigrants in the EU has increased by about two million per year over the last two years. Non-European migrants account on average for less than half of the foreign population, ranging – in the EU15 countries - between about 20% in Austria, Greece and Luxembourg and about 65% in France, Portugal and Spain. Countries with a more educated native workforce are also hosting a more educated immigrant population.
- Immigrants have lower employment probabilities than natives, especially in Central and Northern Europe. The UK, Italy and Ireland are among the countries with the smallest immigrant-native gap in employment probabilities. Differently from previous editions of this report, these gaps cannot be explained by differences in age-gender-education profiles between immigrants and natives.
- Immigrants are more concentrated than natives in low-pay occupations. They are also more likely than natives to be in the lowest income deciles. Differences in occupational distribution account for more than half of the immigrant-native income gap.

#### II: Long term integration: an analysis of the last twenty years

- The share of immigrants in the population increased everywhere in the last twenty years. Different growth rates led to a relative convergence of immigrant shares across countries. The role of the EU15 as countries of

origin decreased over time. At the same time, the age distribution of immigrants has changed, with an increasing fraction of working age individuals.

- Immigrants are more likely than natives to have tertiary education, but also to have at most lower secondary education. The higher polarization of immigrants' education relative to natives' has increased over time especially in Germany, France and Sweden.
- Employment probability gaps between immigrants and natives tend to decline with the time spent in the host country. One year after migration, the immigrant-native differential is about 40 percentage points in Italy, France and Sweden and about 25 percentage points in Germany and Spain. The gap remains substantial after ten years in France (-12 p.p.), Germany (-15 p.p.) and Sweden (-17 p.p.). Conversely, it is substantially smaller in Spain (-3 p.p.) and the UK (-1.5 p.p.). Italy is the only country where the employment probability of immigrants is higher than for natives, after seven years since migration. In most countries low educated immigrants have faster and more complete employment assimilation relative to similarly educated natives, except for Sweden and the UK.
- Immigrants are more likely to be in the bottom decile of the income distribution in all years and countries, except in the United Kingdom after 2013. This feature is more pronounced in Italy and Spain, where immigrants are more than twice as likely as natives to be in the 10% of the population with lowest income.
- The occupational distribution of immigrants relative to natives worsened significantly in the last twenty years.
- The immigrant-native income gap is quite stable over time spent in the country in the United Kingdom, Germany and France, where the initial differential is also lower. On the contrary, in Italy and Spain initial gaps are much larger, and they decrease to those of other countries with years since migration.

### Annual Reports

- Third Annual Report, Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano) with Natalia Vigezzi (Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano), February 2019;
- Second Annual Report, Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano) with Natalia Vigezzi (Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano), February 2018;
- First Annual Report, Ainhoa Aparicio Fenoll (Collegio Carlo Alberto), Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano) with Karl Siragusa (Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano), February 2017.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference

### Immigrants' Long-Term Integration Outcomes

February 1, 2019, Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto

#### Programme

##### 9:15 - 9:30 Institutional greetings

**Giorgio Barba Navaretti** (Vice President, Collegio Carlo Alberto; Scientific Director, LdA; Professor of Economics, University of Milan)

##### 9:30 - 10:15 Introduction

**Tommaso Frattini** (University of Milan and LdA)

*Presentation of the Migration Observatory third annual report: "Immigrant Integration in Europe"*

*Discussants:* **Alessandra Venturini** (University of Turin and MPC-EUI)

**Ferruccio Pastore** (Director, FIERI)

##### 10:15 - 11:00 Ethnicity

**Lucinda Platt** (London School of Economics and Political Science)

*"Intergroup contact and interethnic attitudes and relations of young people in England"*

11:00 - 11:30 *Coffee break*

##### 11:30 - 13:00 Immigrant assimilation in the US

**Ran Abramitzky** (Stanford University)

*"Immigration nation: making it in America, past and present"*

**Marco Tabellini** (Harvard Business School)

*"From immigrants to Americans: race and assimilation during the Great Migration"*

13:00 - 14:30 *Lunch break*

##### 14:30 -16:00 Political integration

**Laura Morales** (Sciences Po (CEE))

*"The civic and political inclusion of migrants and their descendants in Europe: what we know, what we don't know and why it matters"*

**Giovanni Facchini** (University of Nottingham, University of Milan and LdA)

*"Are political and economic integration intertwined?"*

##### 16:00 -16:30 Concluding remarks

**Tommaso Frattini** (University of Milan and LdA)

**Ferruccio Pastore** (Director, FIERI)