

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 at the joint initiative of the Compagnia di San Paolo and the University of Torino. Its mission is to foster research and education in the social sciences, in accordance with the values and practices of the international academic community.

The Collegio undertakes both with a distinctly outward perspective, adhering to the international academic standards.

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.



CENTRO STUDI LUCA D'AGLIANO

Collegio Carlo Alberto

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

MIGRATION OBSERVATORY

For further information on the Migration Observatory
please refer to:

www.dagliano.unimi.it

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

The activities of the Migration Observatory are supported by



Migration Observatory's Report

Immigration is once again at the forefront of policy debate in many European countries. Public opinion concerns are caused not only by the recent refugees crisis but also by the increases in intra-EU mobility and in the inflows of economic migrants in the Union.

Using data from the latest edition of the European Labour Force Survey (2015), the report provides fresh and updated evidence on the economic integration of immigrants in Europe, focusing especially on their labour market outcomes.

Facts and figures

- In 2015 the number of immigrants in the European Union was 49 million, roughly 9.5% of total population. Most of them (43 million) reside in the EU15 countries, where they account for 11.5% of total population.
- There is significant heterogeneity in the immigrant concentration across countries, which ranges from 0.1 – 0.2% in Romania and Bulgaria to 19% in Sweden and even 49% in Luxembourg.
- Most immigrants have been in their current country of residence for a long time: only 18% have lived in the country for less than five years. This number however rises to 25% in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Germany and even to 30% in Norway.
- Intra-EU mobility accounts for the largest share of immigrants in European countries: most foreign-born come from other EU countries (37%), while the remainder is split between Africa (19%), extra-EU countries (17%), Asia (15%) and the Americas (10%).
- The gender composition is on average quite balanced, with only a slight majority of women (52%).
- At the EU level one in four immigrants has received tertiary education, while 35% has at least completed the primary school.
- Immigrants' education varies greatly across member states: Italy displays both the highest share of immigrants with at most primary education (45%) and the lowest share of immigrants with tertiary education (11.5%). Conversely, Luxembourg and the UK have the highest share of tertiary educated immigrants, at 44% and 39%, respectively.

Immigrants and the EU labour market

- On average across Europe, immigrants are 5.7 percentage points less likely to be employed with respect to natives.
- Employment gaps relative to natives are especially large in Northern European countries, such as the Netherlands (15 p.p.), Sweden (14 p.p.) and Germany (11 p.p.)
- In Southern European countries immigrants outperform natives: in Greece, Italy and Portugal immigrants' employment probability is higher than natives' by 2, 3 and 5 percentage points.
- About half of the difference in employment probabilities can be explained by the different composition of the native and immigrant populations in terms of age structure, gender mix and education. This result, however, also denotes that on average immigrants tend to have "worse" labour market characteristics than natives.
- A longer residence in the host country is associated with higher employment probability. The immigrant-native gap in employment probability is 14 percentage points for newcomers (less than 6 years of residence), but 4 percentage points for immigrants who have lived in the country for more than 5 years.

Occupational status and income

- Immigrants tend to have on average a lower occupational status than natives. Additionally, their occupational distribution is more polarised than for natives: immigrants are missing from the middle part of the distribution and are rather concentrated at the top and, especially, at the bottom.
- On average, across Europe and in the majority of countries, immigrants are more concentrated than natives in the bottom decile of the income distribution.
- The labour market integration of immigrants in terms of employment is highest when their occupational status and income are lowest.

1st Annual Conference

Migration policy challenges: from new arrivals to naturalisation

February 3, 2017, Collegio Carlo Alberto

Programme

9:30 - 9:45 Institutional greetings
Piero Gastaldo (Secretary General, Compagnia di San Paolo)
Pietro Terna (President, Collegio Carlo Alberto)
Giorgio Barba Navaretti (Scientific Director, LdA)

9:45 - 10:15 Introduction
Renato Saccone (Prefetto, Turin)
Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and LdA): Presentation of the Migration Observatory's Report on Immigrants' Integration in Europe

10:15 - 11:00 Session Ia: Naturalization
Chair: Dino Gerardi (CCA)
Irene Bloemraad (UC Berkeley): *"(How) Does Citizenship Matter? Theorizing Mechanisms and Methodology"*

11:00 - 11:30 *Coffee break*

11:30 - 13:15 Session Ib: Naturalization
Bernt Bratsberg (Frisch Centre Oslo): *"Citizenship and Economic Assimilation in Norway"*
Christina Gathmann (Heidelberg University): *"Returns to Citizenship? Evidence from Germany's Recent Immigration Reforms"*
Discussant: Teresa Cappiali (CCA)

13:15 - 14:30 *Lunch break*

14:30 - 16:15 Session II: Selective migration policies and entry visas
Chair: Ainhoa Aparicio Fenoll (CCA)
Jennifer Hunt (Rutgers University): *"How Restricted is the Job Mobility of Skilled Temporary Work Visa Holders?"*
Simone Bertoli (CERDI): *"Immigrant Selection and Migrant Quality: Evidence from the US"*
Discussant: Alessandra Venturini (University of Turin and Migration Policy Centre)

16:15 - 16:45 *Coffee break*

16:45 - 18:30 Session III: Integration of Refugees
Chair: Daniela Del Boca (University of Turin and CCA)
Godfried Engbersen (Erasmus University Rotterdam): *"No Time to Lose: from Reception to Integration of Refugees"*
Dominik Hangartner (LSE): *"When Lives Are Put on Hold: Lengthy Asylum Processes Increase Unemployment Among Refugees"*
Discussant: Tiziana Caponio (University of Turin and CCA)

18:30 - 18:40 Concluding remarks
Ferruccio Pastore (Director, FIERI)
Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and LdA)