

## 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 and Collegio Carlo Alberto 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 has been 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 Carlo Alberto premises.

### Annual Conferences and Reports Presentations

- Fourth Annual Conference: "The Drivers and Consequences of Migration Restrictions and Border Enforcement", 21<sup>st</sup> February 2020;
- 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

- Simon Gorlach (Bocconi University): "Borrowing Constraints, Migrant Selection, and the Dynamics of Return and Repeat Migration", 29<sup>th</sup> October 2019;
- Samuel Bazzi (Boston University): "Deterring Illegal Entry: Migrant Sanctions and Recidivism in Border Apprehensions", 24<sup>th</sup> October 2019;
- 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.

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



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*



Fondazione  
Compagnia  
di San Paolo

## Migration Observatory Fourth Annual Report

The first part of the report uses data from the latest edition of the European Labour Force Survey (2018) 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, instead, we explore the geography of migration. We show that clustering and agglomeration, in regions and in occupations, play a central role in shaping immigrant integration. Immigrants' employment probability is - on average - not too different from that of natives, also because immigrants are concentrated in the most economically successful regions within a country. However, immigrants have considerably lower wages than natives, largely because they tend to be employed in low pay occupations. The tension between living in richer regions and performing low skilled jobs may contribute to explain the common misperceptions of natives with respect to immigration.

### Key findings

#### I: Immigrant integration in 2018

- More than one in ten residents of the European Union is an immigrant. This ratio increases to 12% in EU15 countries, where most immigrants live. The number of foreign residents in the EU has increased by about five million units between 2015 and 2018, one million with respect to the previous year. Still, four out of five migrants have been in the host country for five or more years. More than half of the immigrants are from a European country. The share of tertiary educated natives and immigrants is strongly correlated both across countries and across regions.
- Immigrants have a lower employment probability than natives, especially in Central and Northern Europe. The UK, Italy, Ireland and Portugal are among the countries with the smallest immigrant-native gap in the probability of being employed. Gaps cannot be explained by differences in age-gender-education profiles.
- EU immigrants have the same probability of employment as natives, whereas immigrants from outside the EU display a disadvantage of 12 percentage points. Such differences do not depend on age-gender education profiles. Institutional differences like free mobility within the EU play a central role in explaining this difference.

- Immigrants are considerably more likely than natives to be employed in low-pay and low-status occupations, even after accounting for differences in personal characteristics such as education. They are also disproportionately more likely to be in the lowest income deciles. Differences in occupational distribution account for more than half of the immigrant-native wage gap.

#### II: Regional dimensions and migration patterns

- Immigrants are not evenly distributed across regions within each country. The distribution of immigrants across different regions shows high correlation with measures of labour market success and economic growth at the regional level. Immigrants settle in less economically successful regions only if they have good employment prospects there. For this reason, their employment probability has less geographical variation than natives'.
- Within each country, regions with a higher-than-average concentration of immigrants also have a higher than average employment rate and vice versa. Likewise, regions with a GDP growth above the average of their country also host a share of migrants above the national average and vice versa.
- Around 12% of the non-EU migrants who have moved to a EU country in the previous year was living in another EU country the year before. Migration in multiple steps (transit migration) is common especially in central and northern European countries. Reaching the destination country through previous migration in another EU country is common especially for non-EU European migrants.

#### Annual Reports

- Fourth Annual Report, Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano) with Pietro Campa (Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano), February 2020;
- 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.

## 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference

### *The Drivers and Consequences of Migration Restrictions and Border Enforcement*

February 21, 2020

Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto

#### Programme

##### 9:30 - 9:45 Institutional Greetings

**Mario Gioannini** (Managing Director, Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto)

##### 9:45 - 11:15 Immigration Enforcement Around the World

**Anne-Marie Jeannet** (University of Milan): *"What Asylum and Refugee Policies do Europeans Want? Evidence from a Cross-National Conjoint Experiment"*

**Francesco Fasani** (Queen Mary University of London): *"Border Policies and Unauthorized Flows: Evidence from the Refugee Crisis in Europe"*

11:15 - 11:45 Coffee break

##### 11:45 - 13:15 The Central Mediterranean Route

**Giovanni Mastrobuoni** (Collegio Carlo Alberto): *"Migration at Sea: Unintended Consequences of Search and Rescue Operations in the Central Mediterranean Sea"*

**Mariapia Mendola** (University of Milan Bicocca and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano): *"International Migration Intentions and Illegal Costs: Evidence from Africa-to-Europe Smuggling Routes"*

13:15 - 14:30 Lunch break

##### 14:30 - 16:00 Drivers and Consequences of EU Border Enforcement Policies

**Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes** (University of California, Merced): *"Is Immigration Enforcement Shaping Immigrant Marriage Patterns?"*

**Guy Grossman** (University of Pennsylvania): *"Forced Displacement and Asylum Policy in the Developing World"*

16:00 - 16:30 Coffee break

##### 16:30 - 17:00 Presentation of the Migration Observatory <sup>th</sup> Annual Report

**Tommaso Frattini**: *"Immigrant Integration in Europe"*

##### 17:00 - 18:30 Panel Discussion

Chair: **Gad Lerner** (la Repubblica)

Discussants: **Tito Boeri** (Bocconi University), **Daniela Di Capua** (Former Director, SPRAR), **Paola Pessina** (Vice President, Fondazione Cariplo)