

**6th Migration
Observatory
Annual
Conference:
“Gender and
Migration”**

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6th Migration Observatory Report: “Immigrant Integration in Europe”



CENTRO STUDI LUCA D'AGLIANO



Research
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Outreach

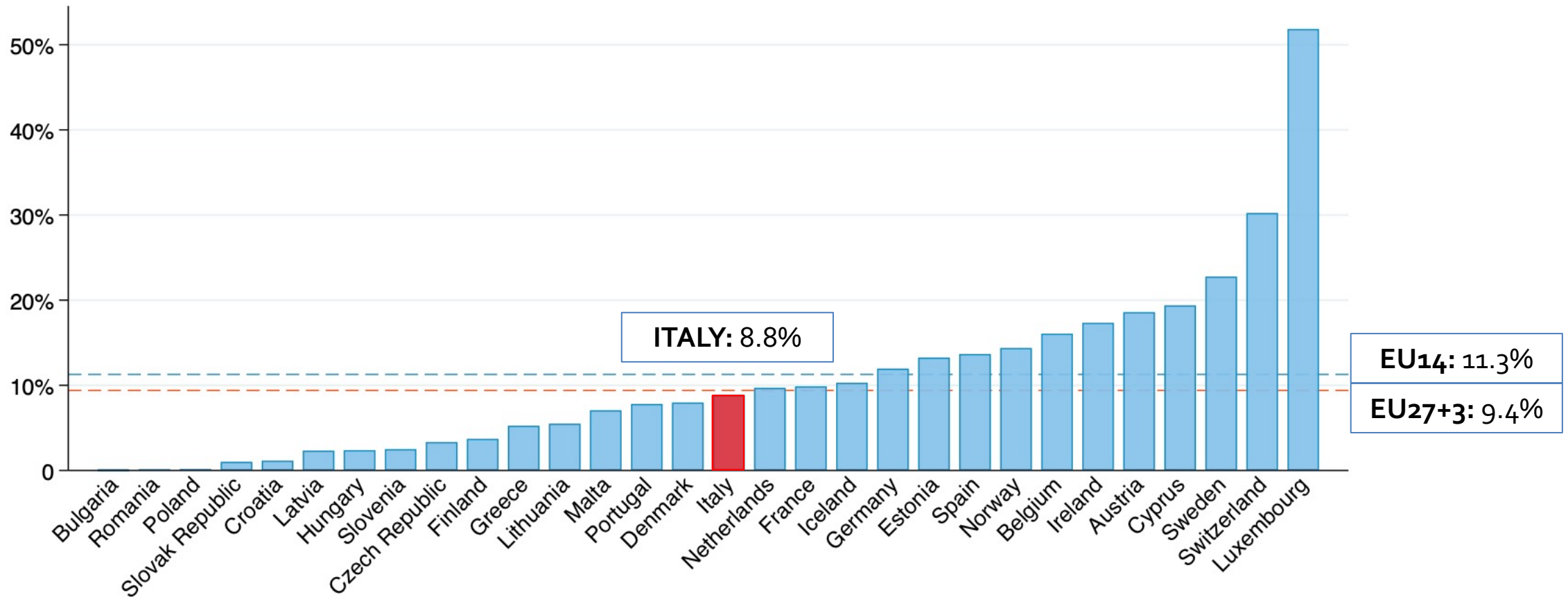
CCA

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Compassion
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Immigrants make up more than 10% of the European population

Share of immigrants over total population (2020)



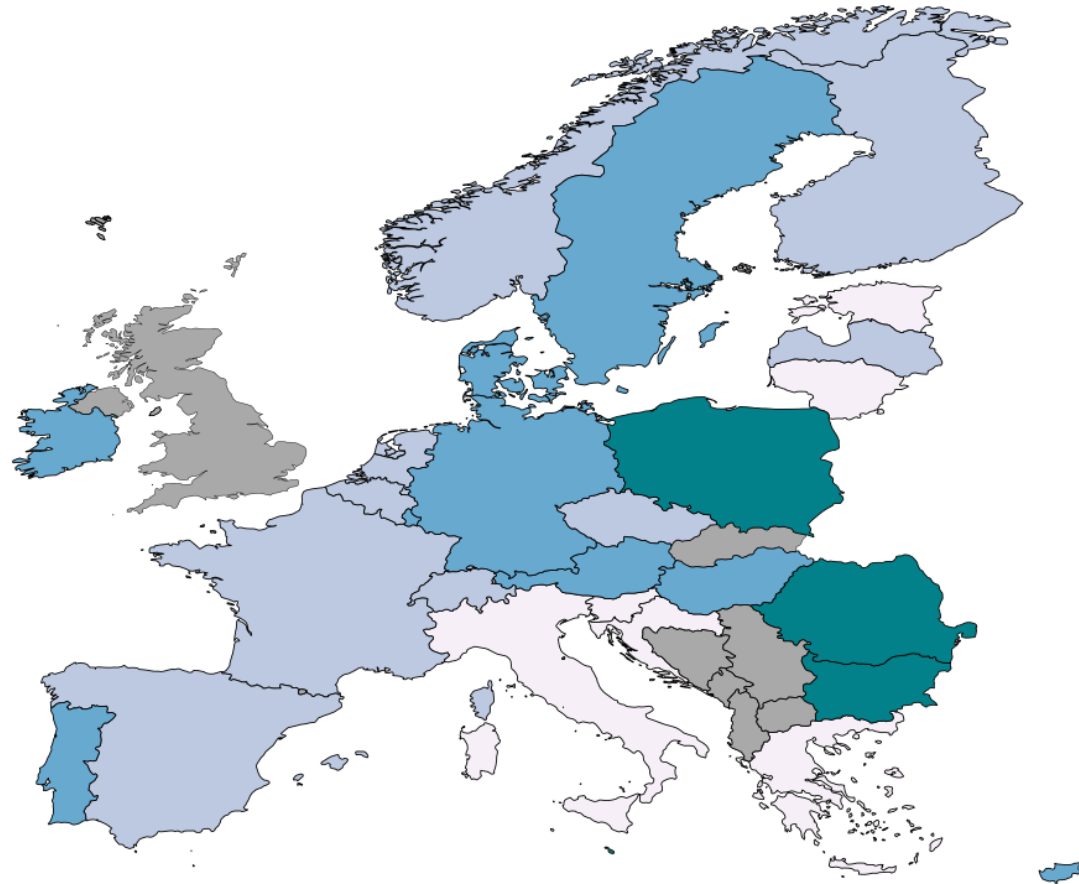
Less than 1 in 6 immigrants has arrived in Europe within the previous 5 years

Share of recent immigrants over total immigrant population (2020)

EUROPE: 17 %

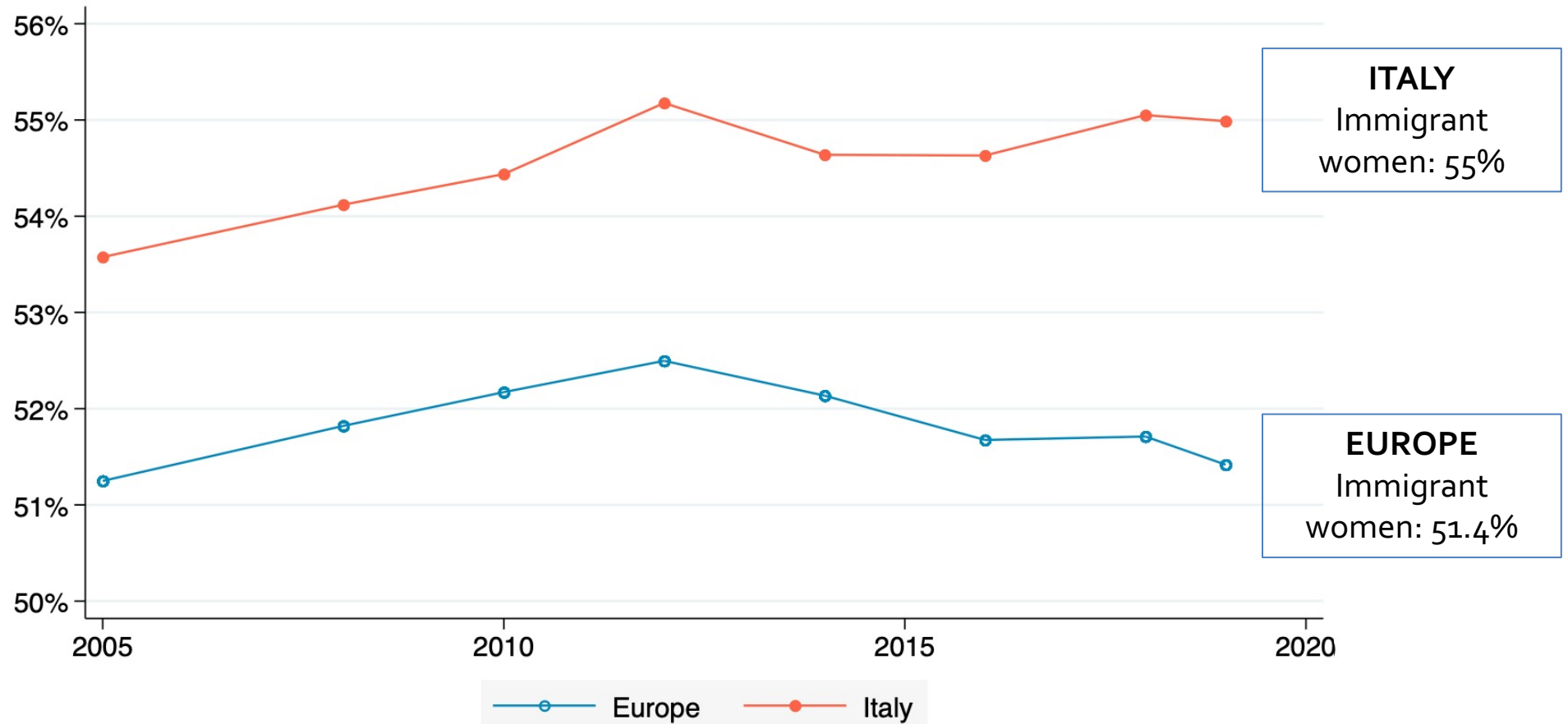
ITALY: 9%

- more than 30%
- 20% - 30%
- 10% - 20%
- less than 10%
- no data

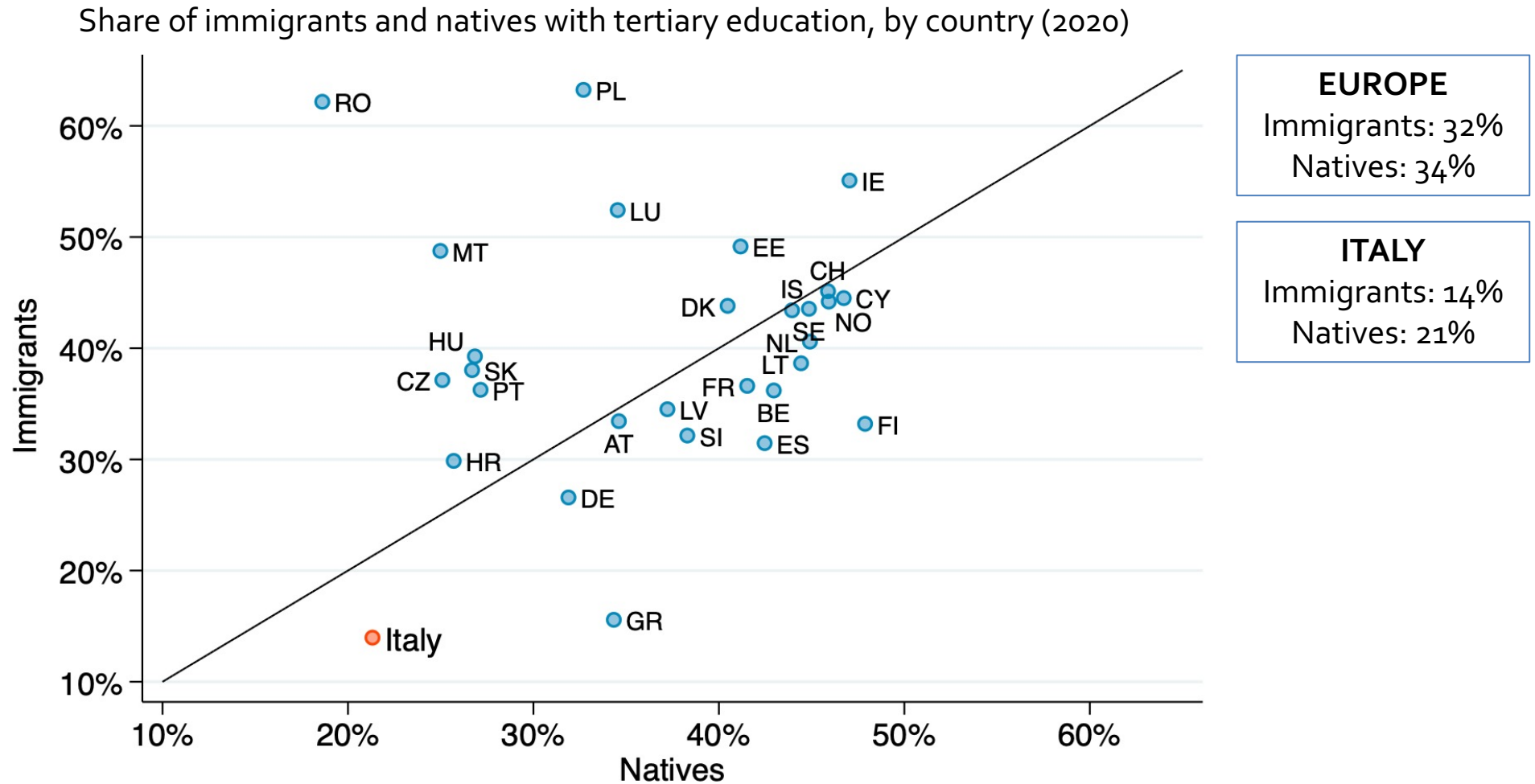


More than half of immigrants in Europe and Italy are women

Share of immigrant women over total immigrant population



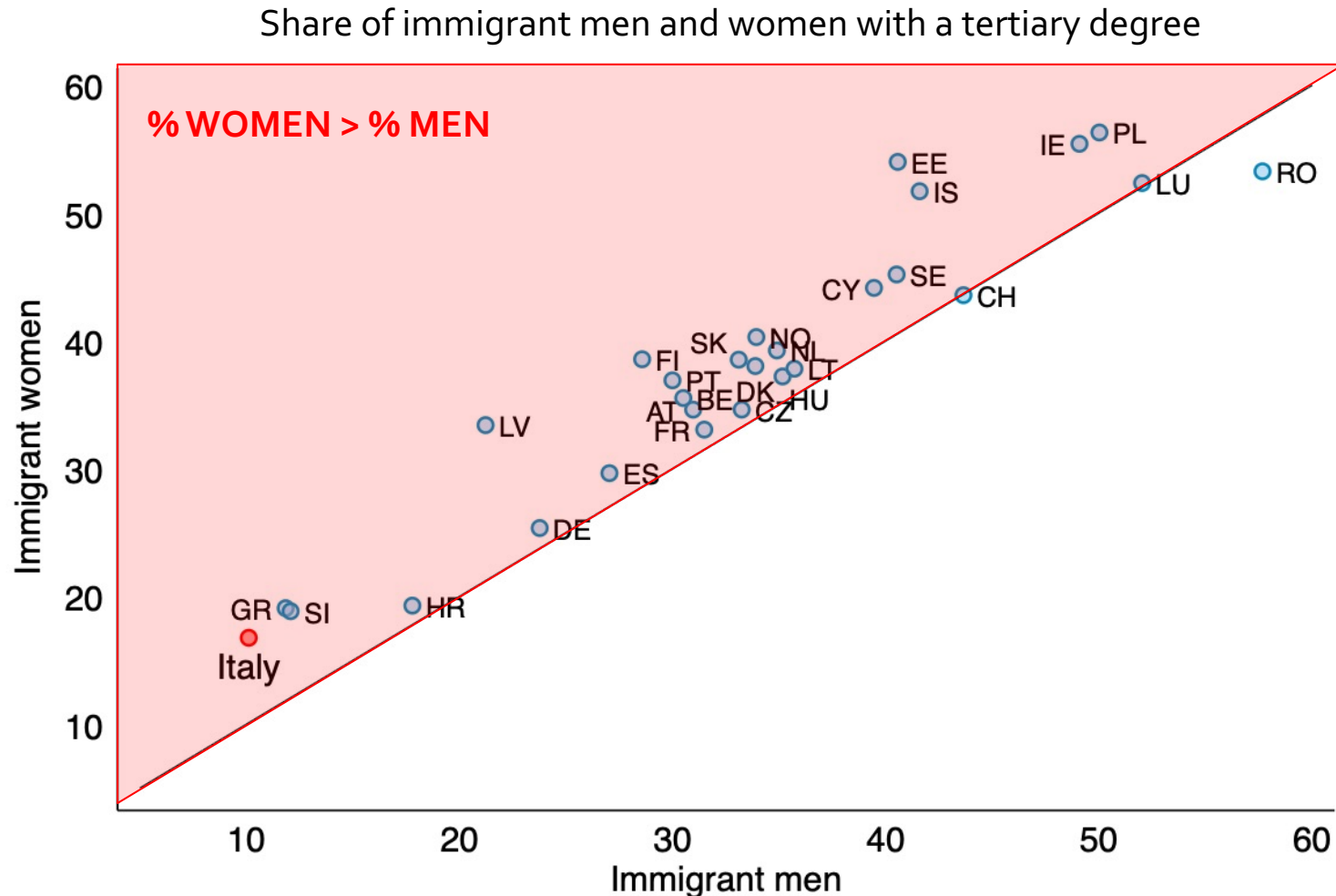
Countries with more educated natives attract more educated immigrants...



...male and female immigrant education levels are correlated, but immigrant women are better educated in most European countries

EUROPE
Immigrant women: 33%
Immigrant men: 30%

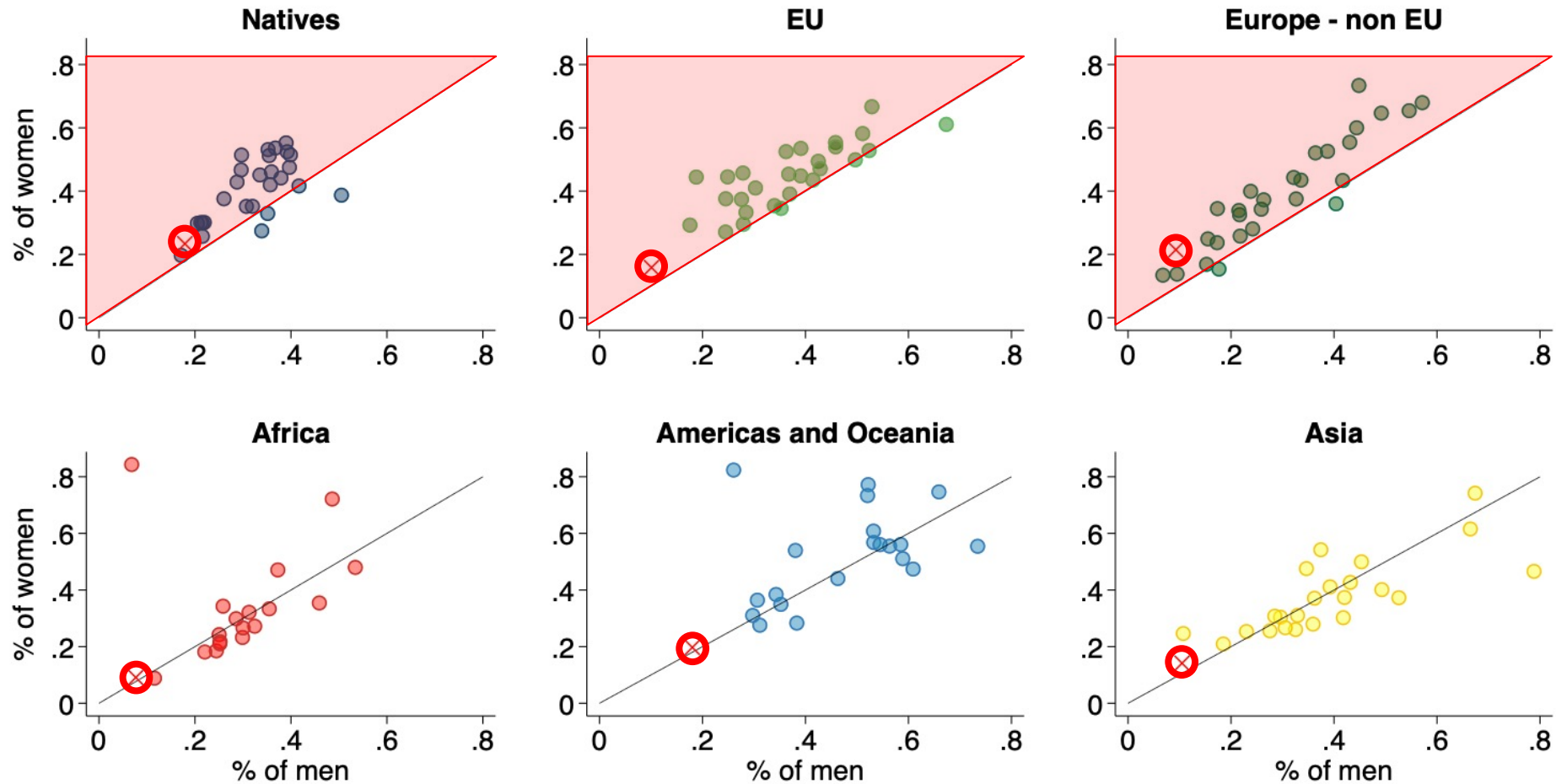
ITALY
Immigrant women: 17%
Immigrant men: 10%



Native and European women are better educated than men

Share of immigrant men and women with a tertiary degree, by origin (2019)

ITALY = x

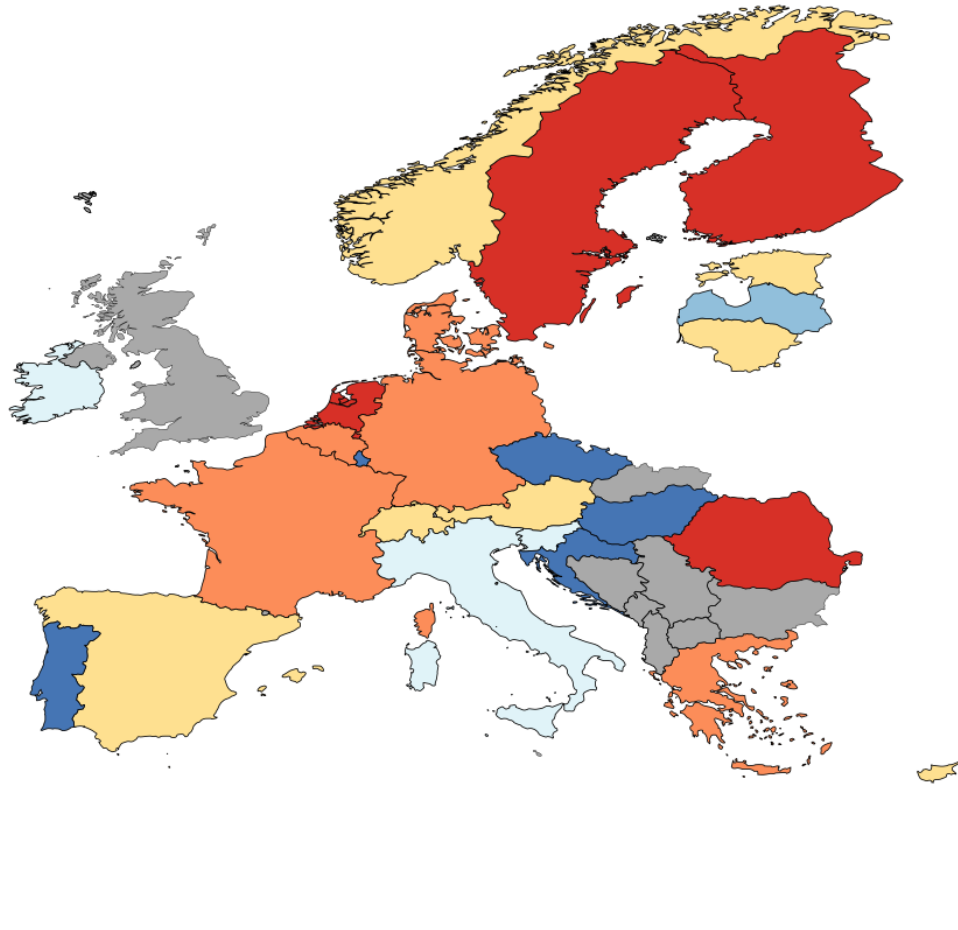
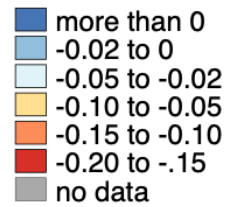


In most countries immigrants are less likely than natives to have a job

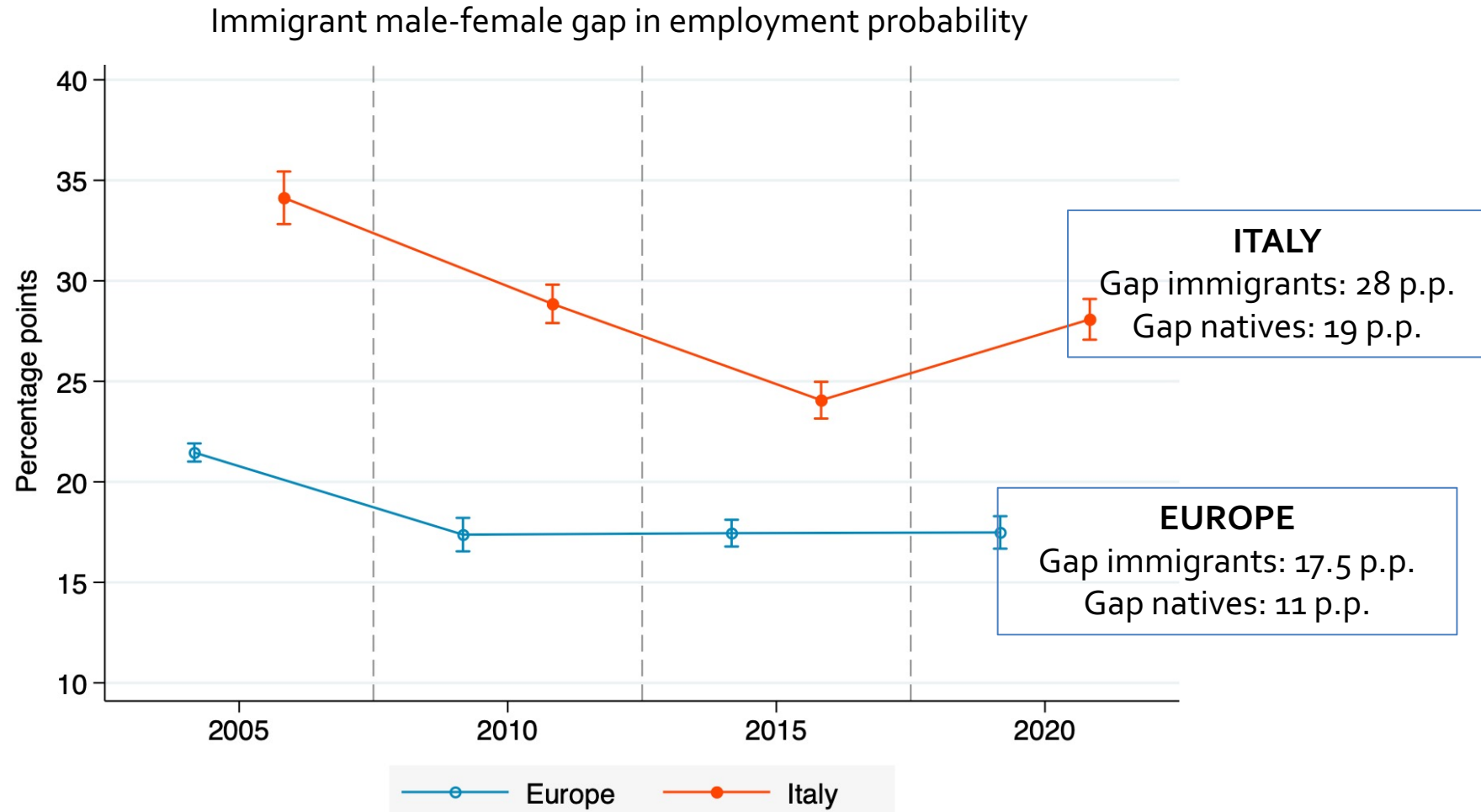
Immigrant-native differences in employment probability (2020)

EUROPE: -10 p.p.

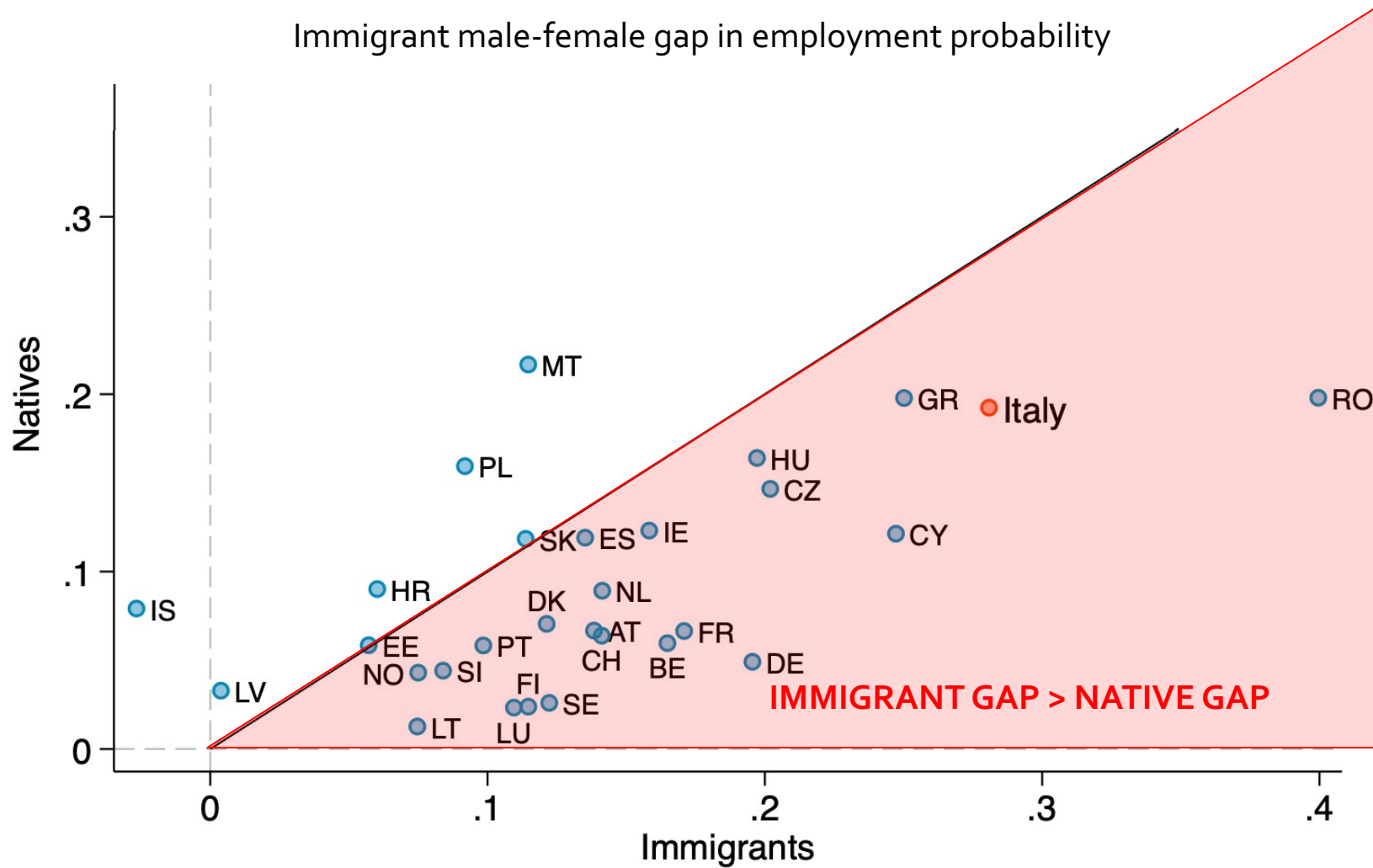
ITALY: -4 p.p.



The immigrant gender gap in employment probability is higher than among natives

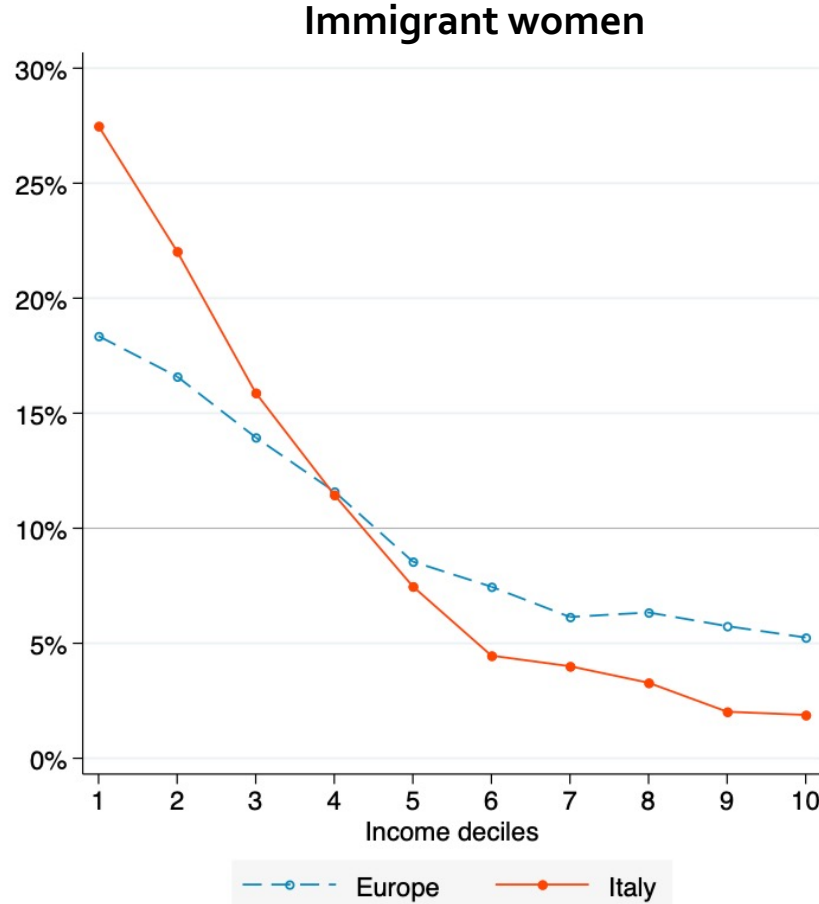
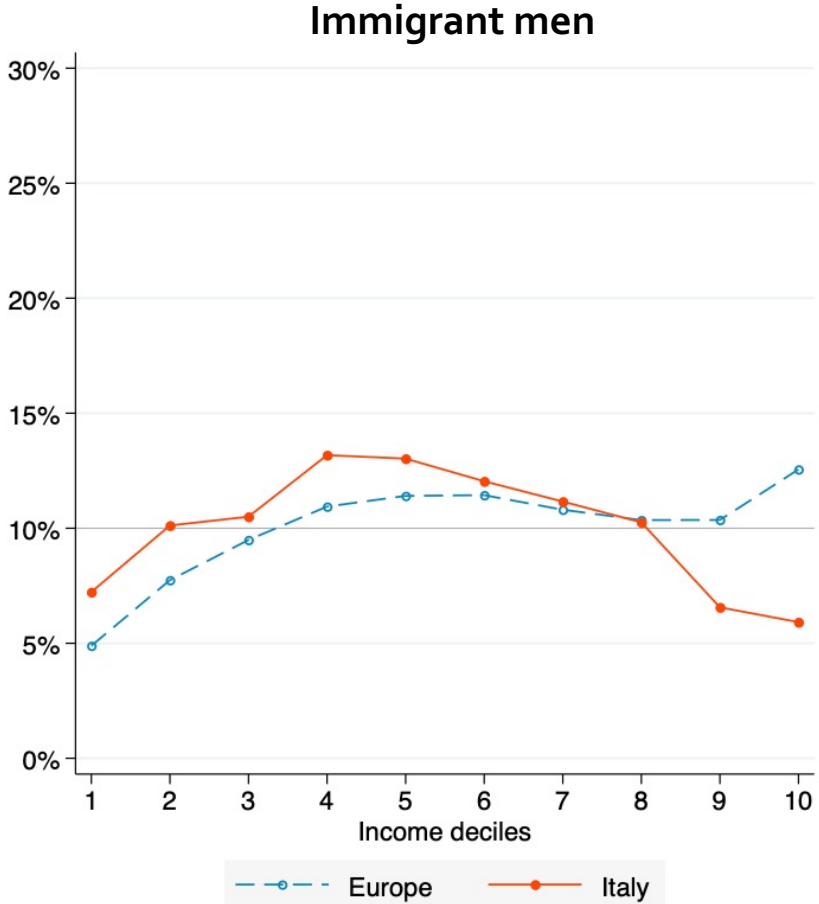


...on average, and in most European countries



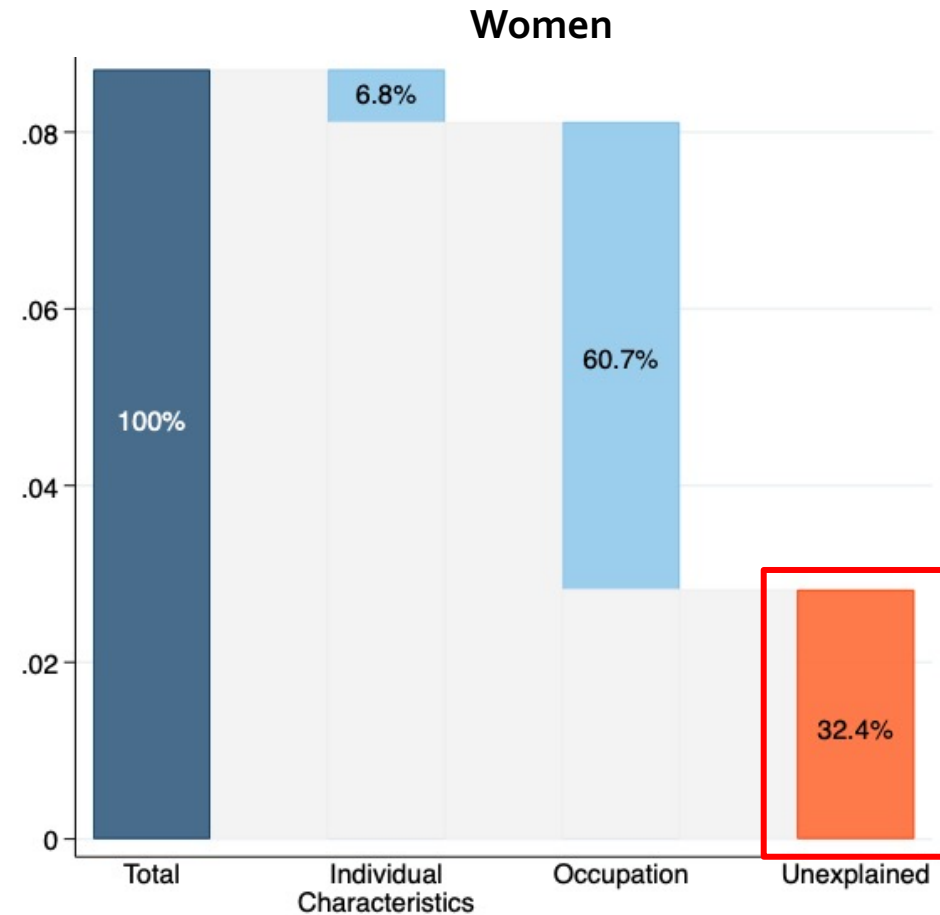
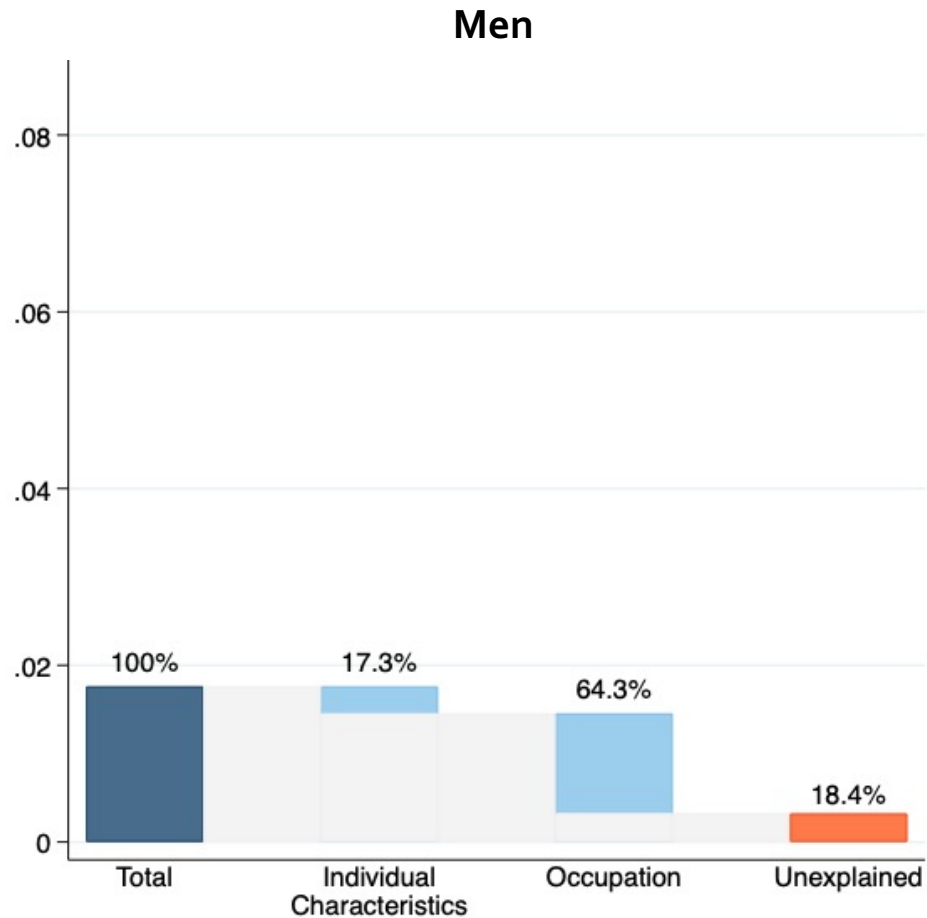
Immigrant women are overrepresented at the bottom of the income distribution

Distribution of immigrant men and women along national income deciles, by gender (2020)



Occupational clustering explains 60% of immigrant women's income disadvantage

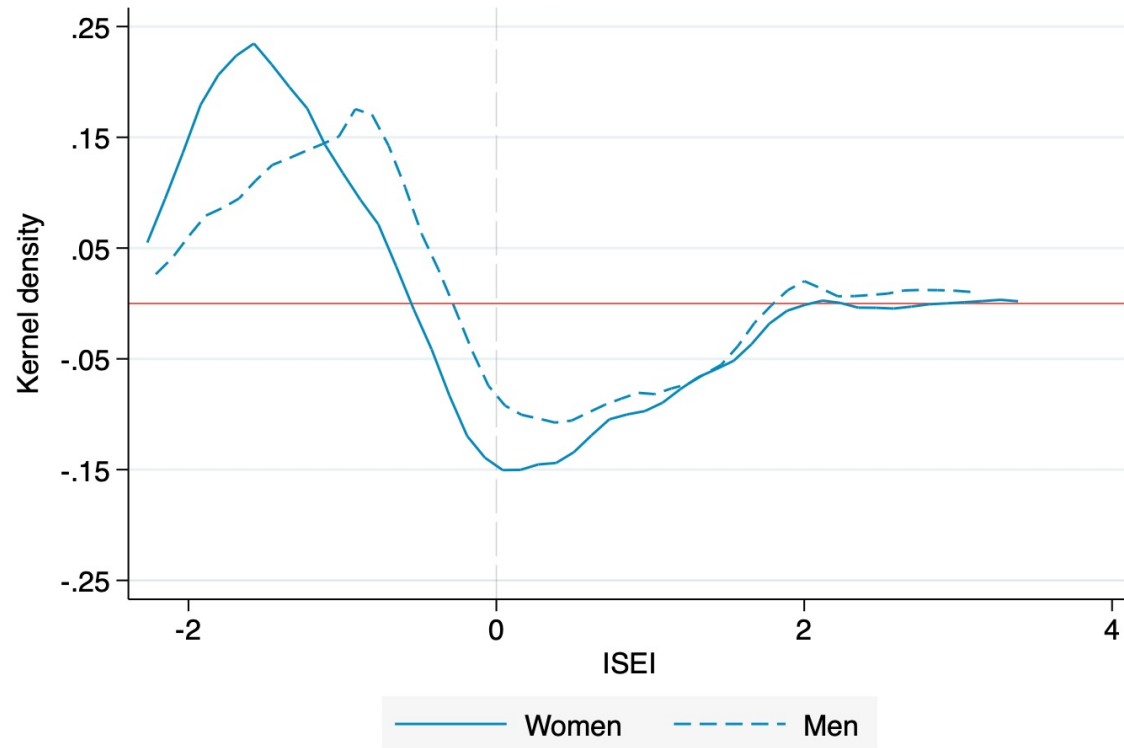
Immigrant-native difference in probability of being in bottom decile (2020)



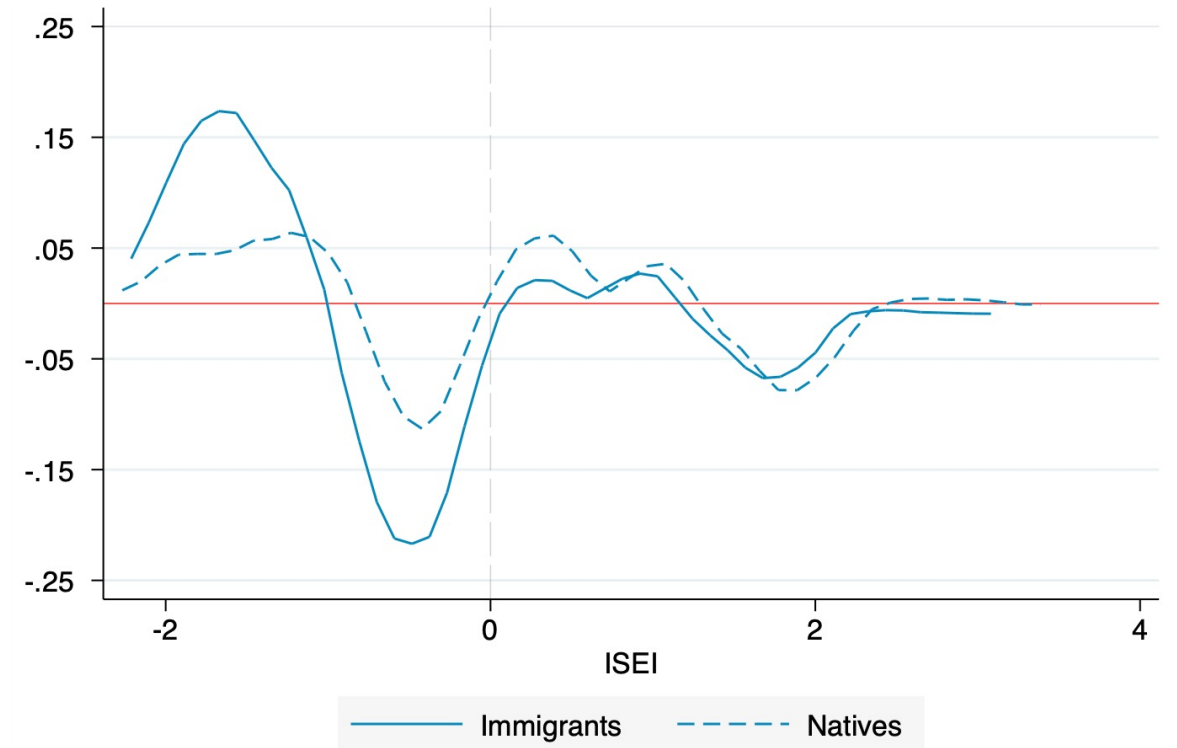
Immigrant women are employed in low-skill and low-pay jobs more than immigrant men

Differences in distribution along the occupational status scale (2020)

Immigrants - Natives

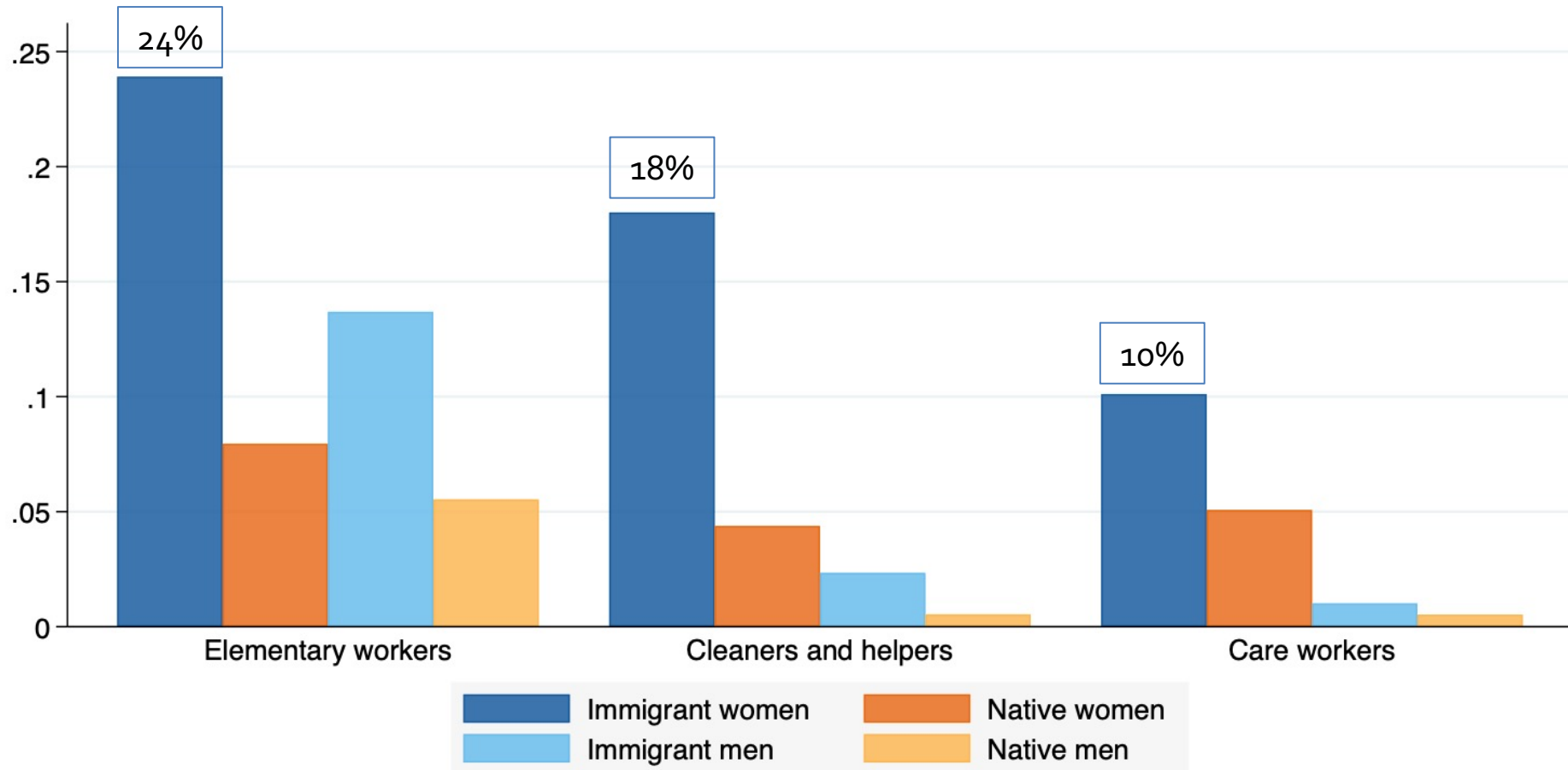


Women - Men



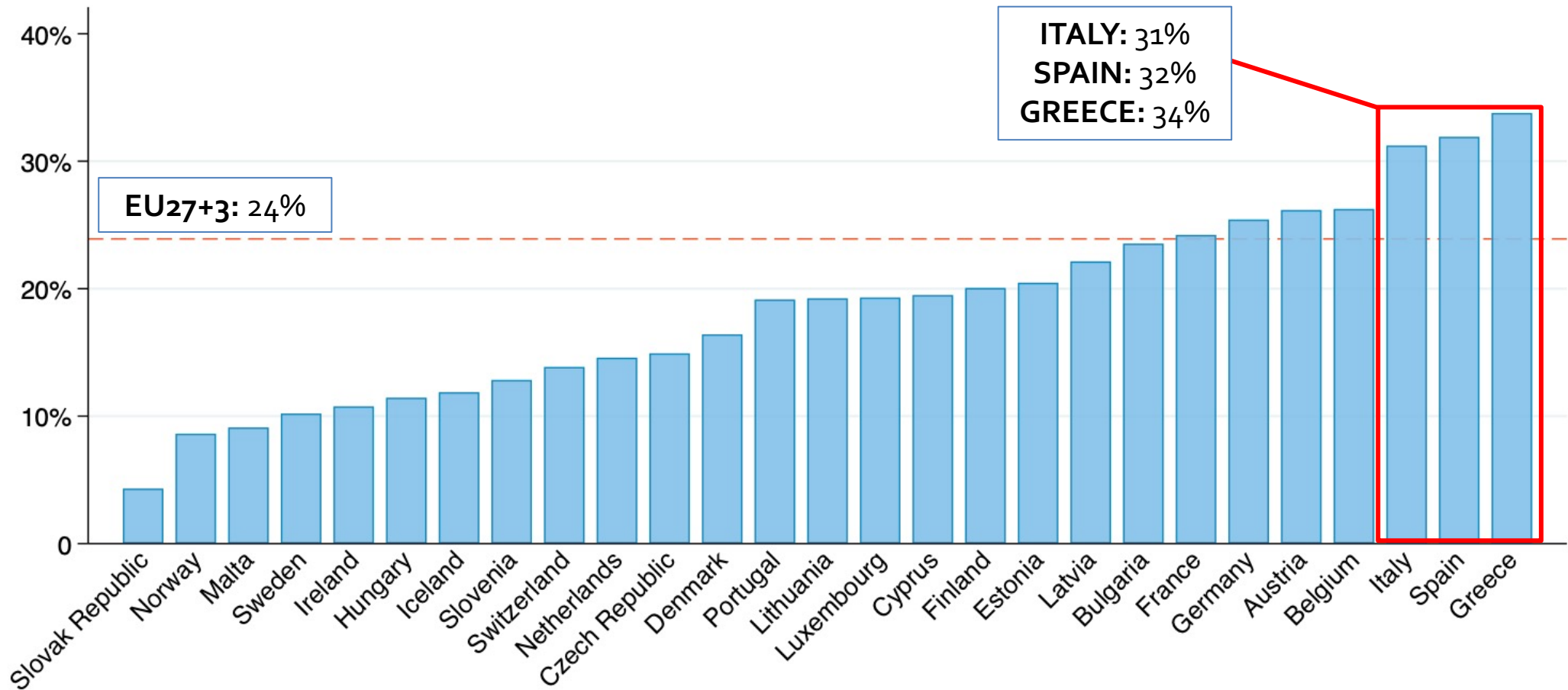
One every four employed immigrant women is an elementary worker

Share of elementary workers, cleaners and domestic helpers and care workers over respective employed population (2020)



Immigrant women are more often employed in elementary jobs in Southern Europe

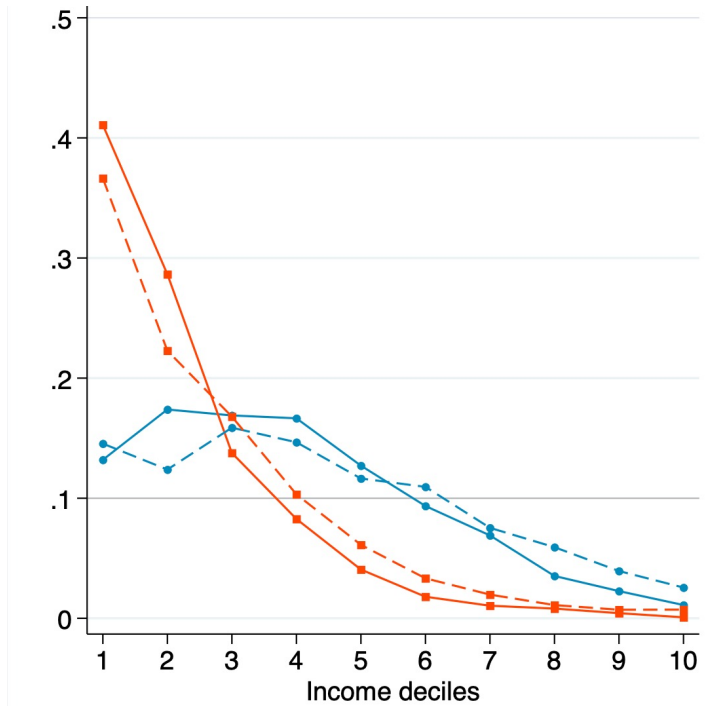
Share of immigrant women employed in elementary occupations over employed immigrant women (2020)



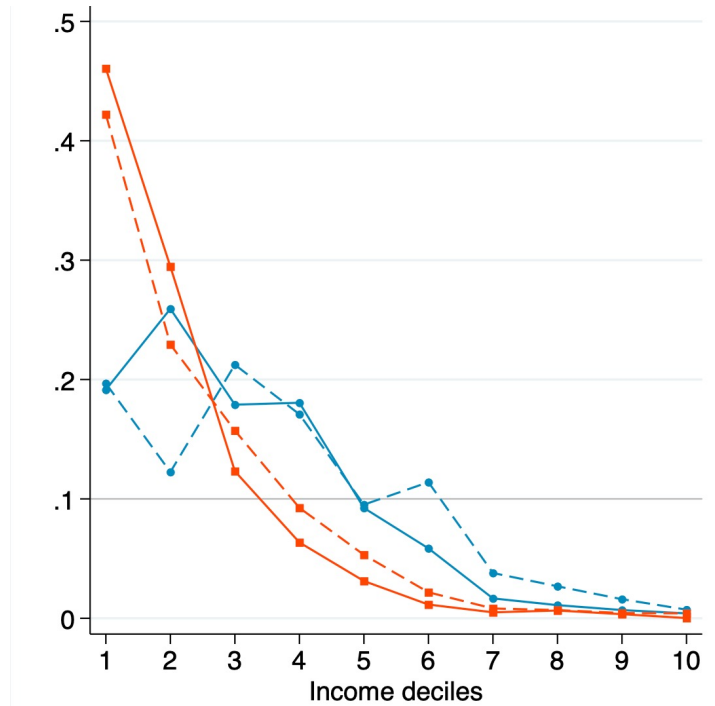
Among elementary workers, women are three times more likely than men to be at the bottom of the income distribution

Immigrant and native distribution along national income deciles, by gender and occupation (2020)

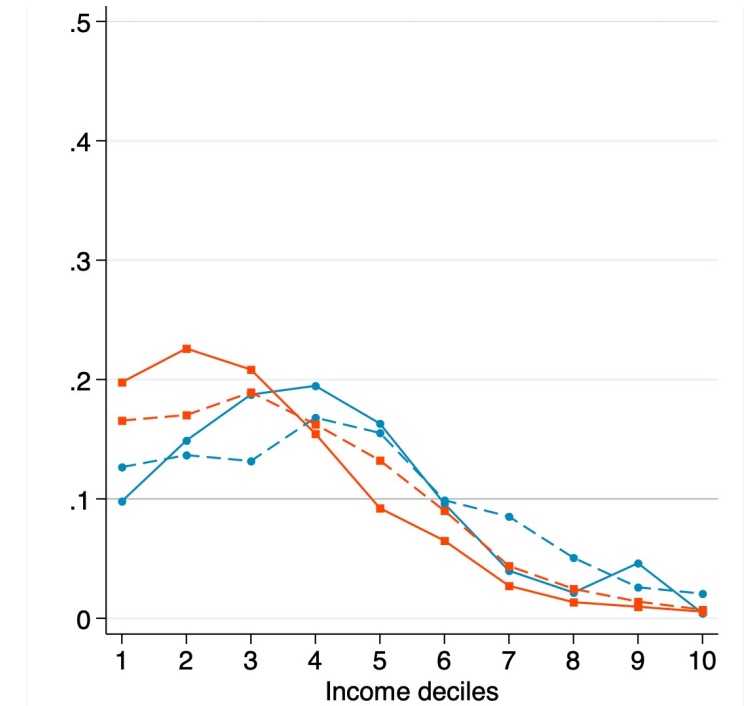
Elementary workers



Cleaners and helpers



Personal care workers



Male Immigrants Female Immigrants
Male Natives Female Natives

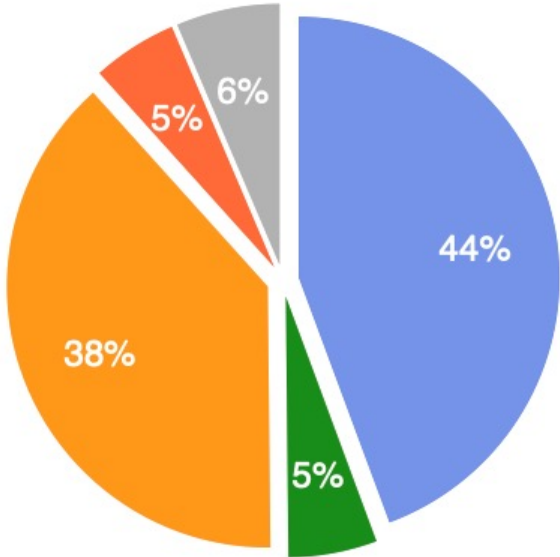
Male Immigrants Female Immigrants
Male Natives Female Natives

Male Immigrants Female Immigrants
Male Natives Female Natives

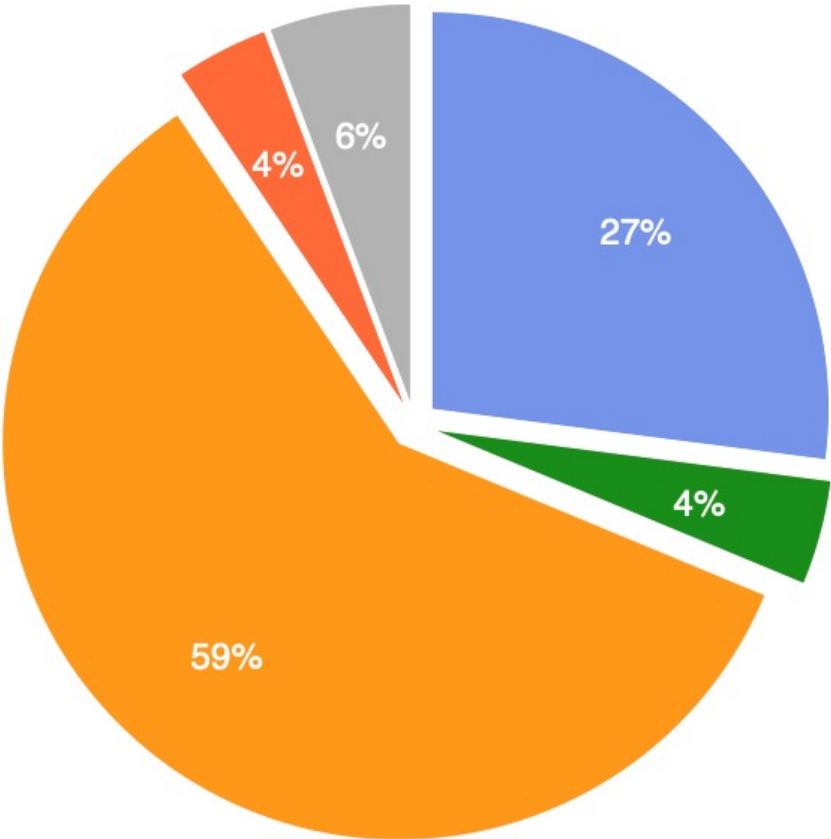
Three women out of five migrate for family reasons

Reasons for migration, by gender (2014)

Men



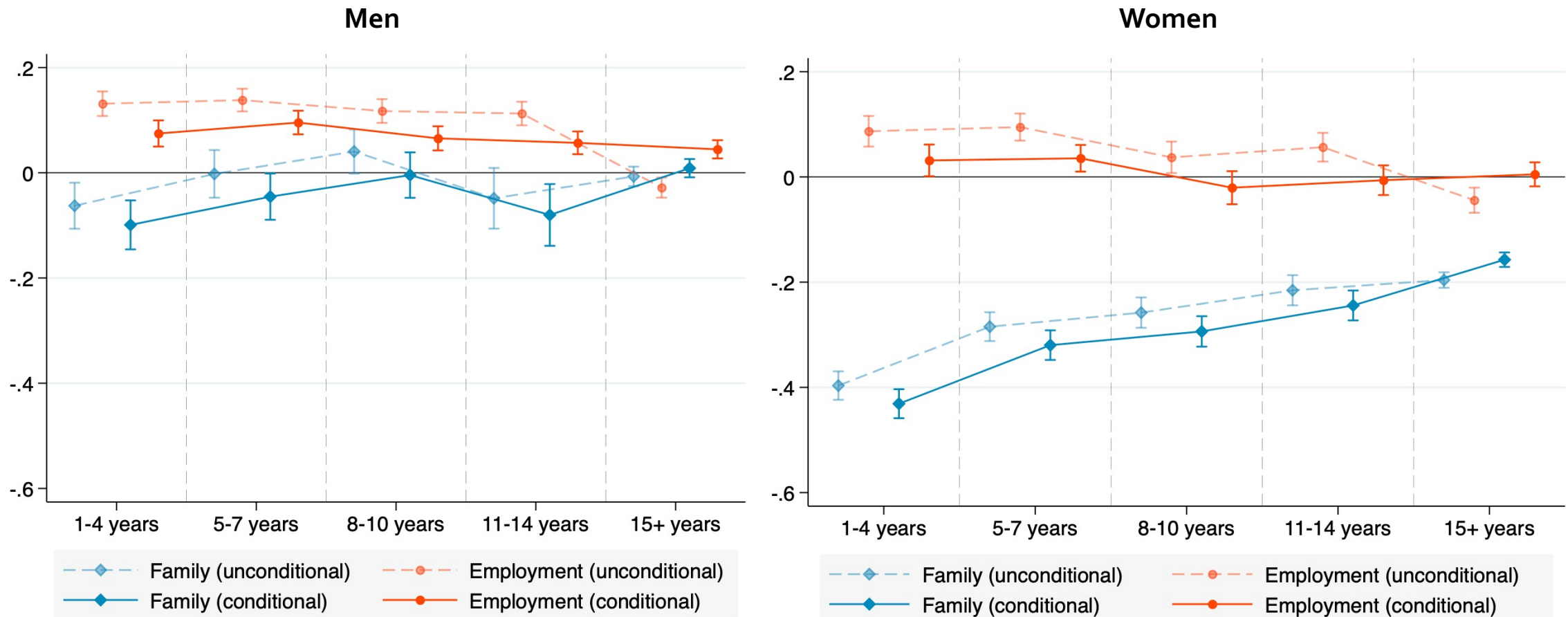
Women



- Employment
- Study
- Family reasons
- International protection or asylum
- Other

Even 15 years after migration, immigrant women who migrated for family reasons are strongly disadvantaged in the labour market

Immigrant – native gap in employment probability, by gender and reason for migration (2008 and 2014)



Conclusions

- Double disadvantage of immigrant women
- Better education, but worse labour market integration
- Persistent concentration in low pay jobs
- Italy: gaps larger than most other EU countries

- Misallocation of talent / Brain waste