

**7th Migration
Observatory
Annual
Conference:
“Immigration and
Citizenship ”**

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7th Migration Observatory Report: “Immigrant Integration in Europe”



CENTRO STUDI LUCA D'AGLIANO



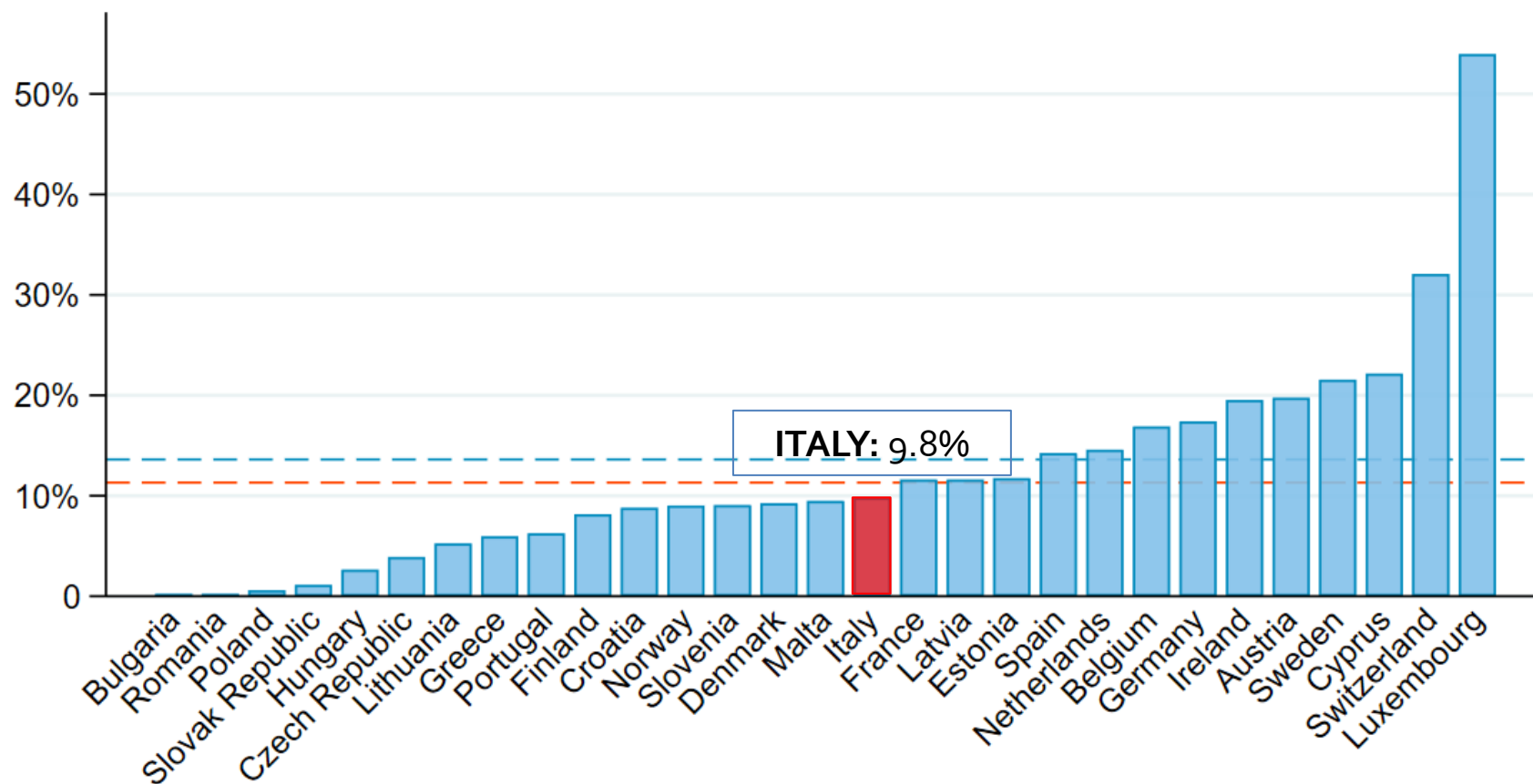
Research
Education
Outreach

CCA



Immigrants make up more than 11% of the European population

Share of immigrants over total population (2021)

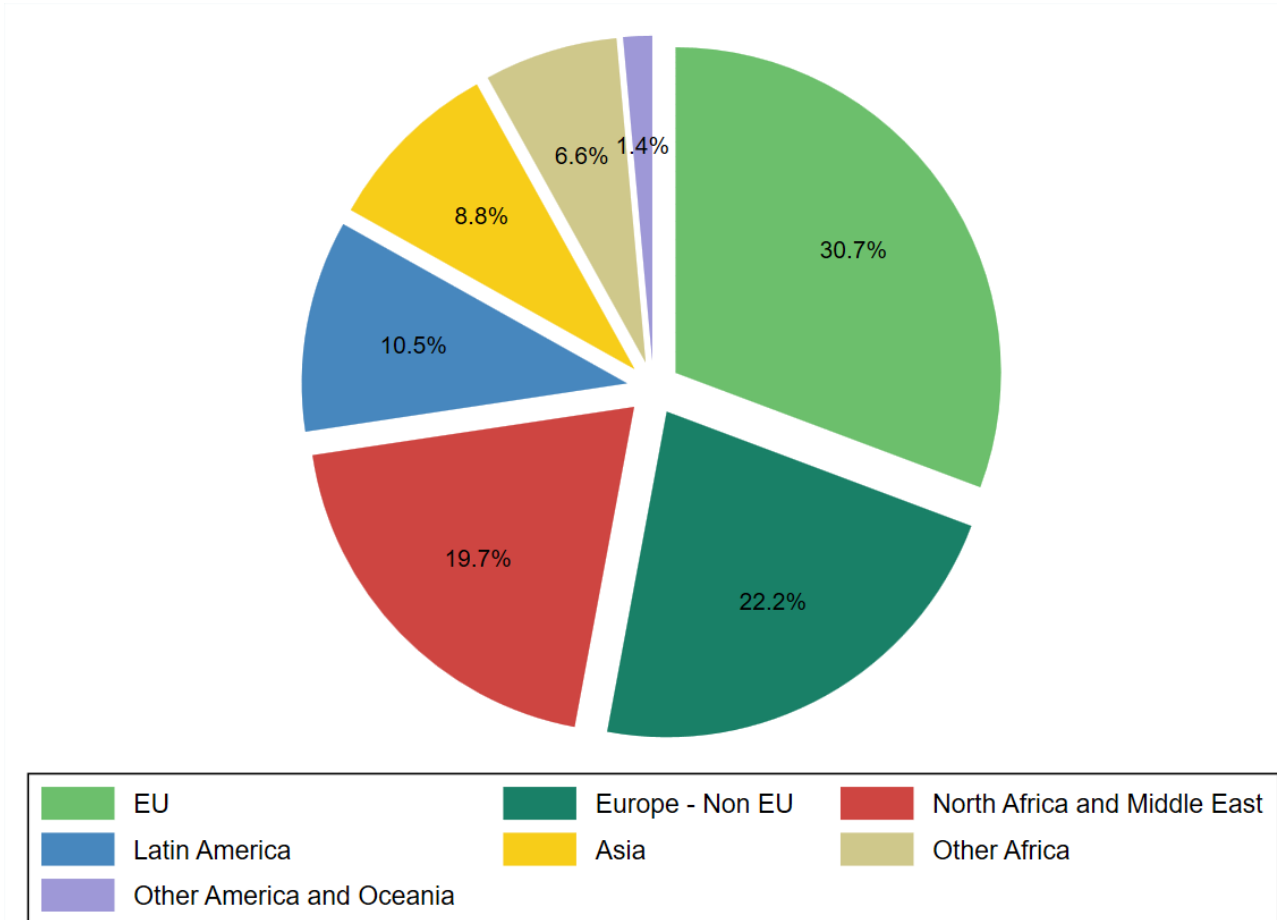


EU14: 13.6%

EU27+2: 11.3%

More than half of the immigrants in Europe are from another European country

Composition of immigrants by area of origin (2021)

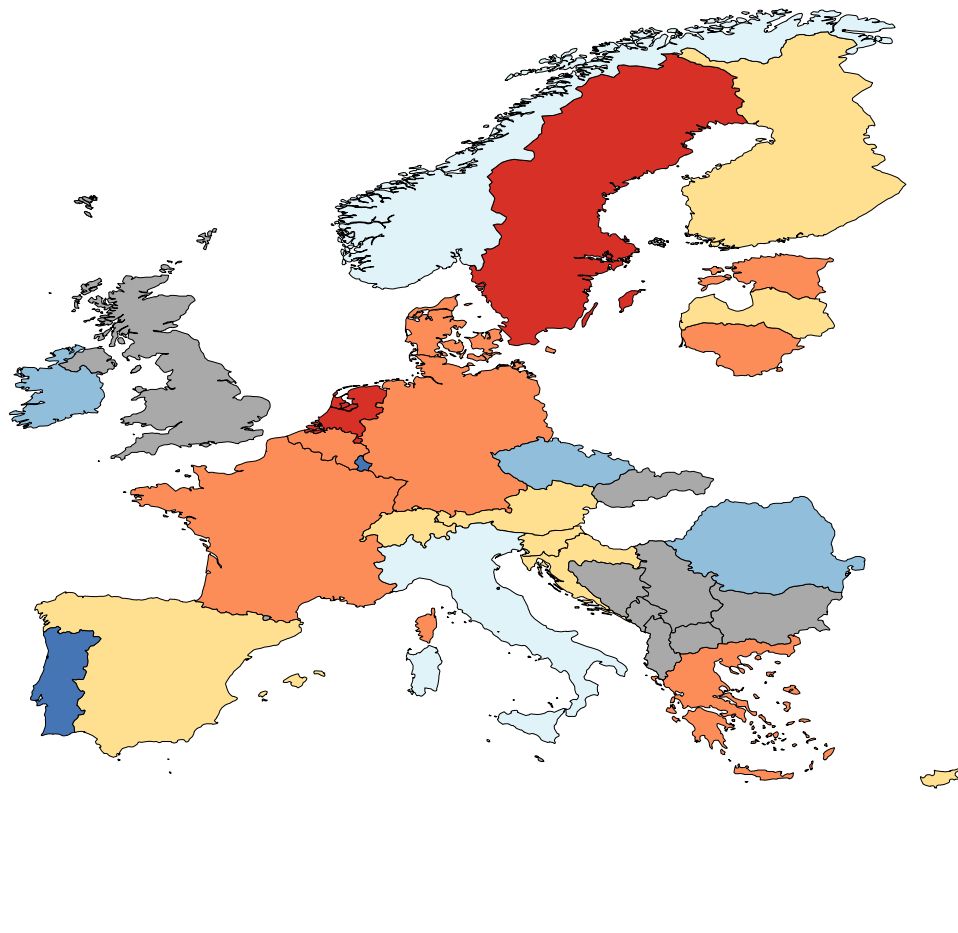
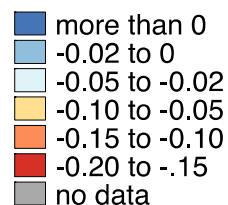


In most countries immigrants are less likely than natives to have a job

Immigrant-native differences in employment probability (2021)

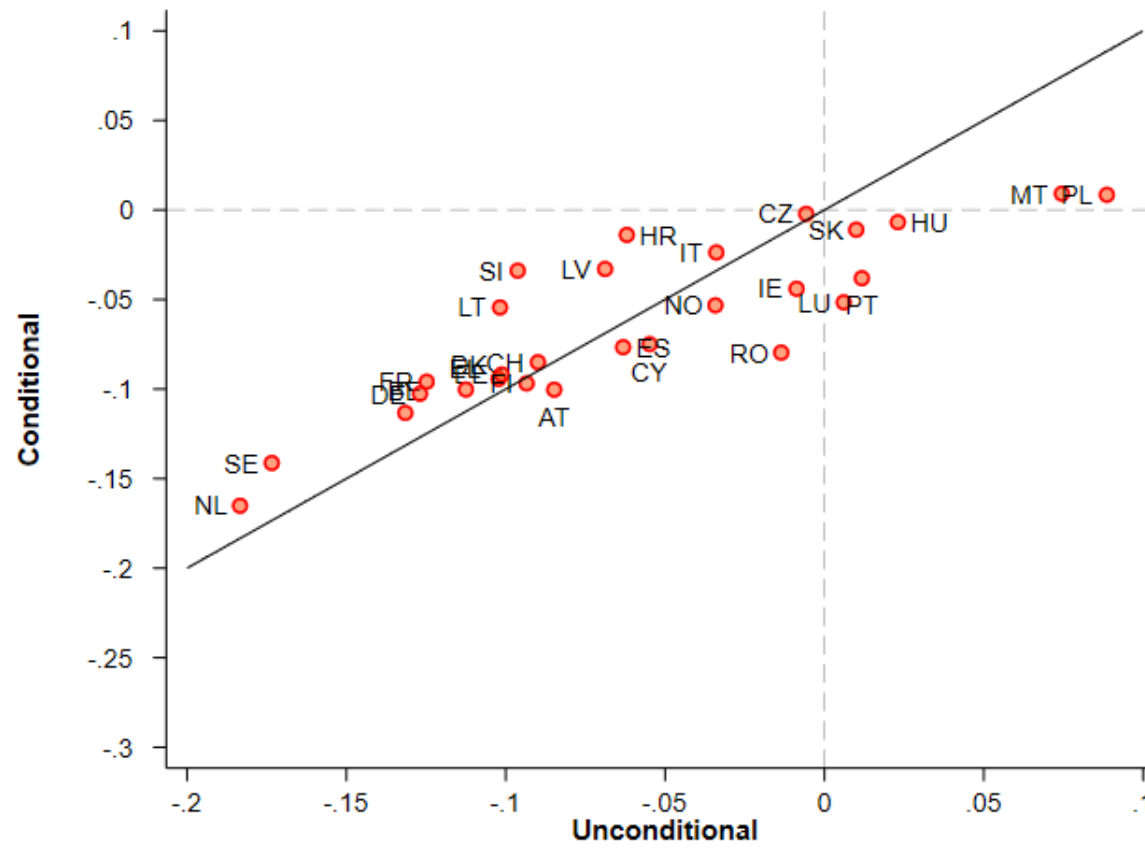
EUROPE: -9.5 p.p.

ITALY: -3.4 p.p.



Demographic characteristics do not explain the immigrant-native employment gap

Conditional and unconditional differences in employment probability (2021)



EUROPE

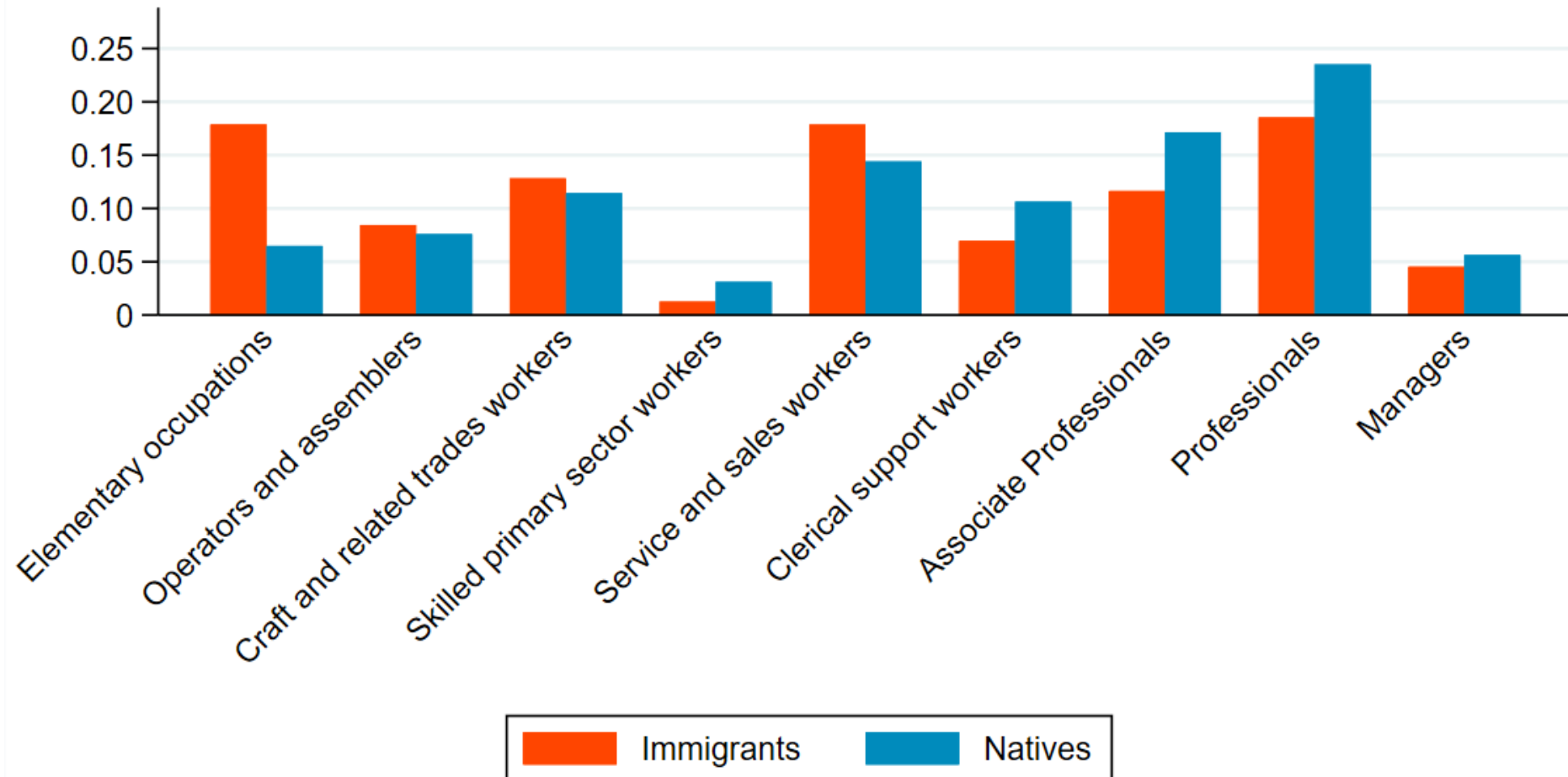
Unconditional: -9.5 p.p.
Conditional: -8.7 p.p.

ITALY

Unconditional : -3.4 p.p.
Conditional : -2.4 p.p.

Immigrants are more likely to be employed in elementary occupations

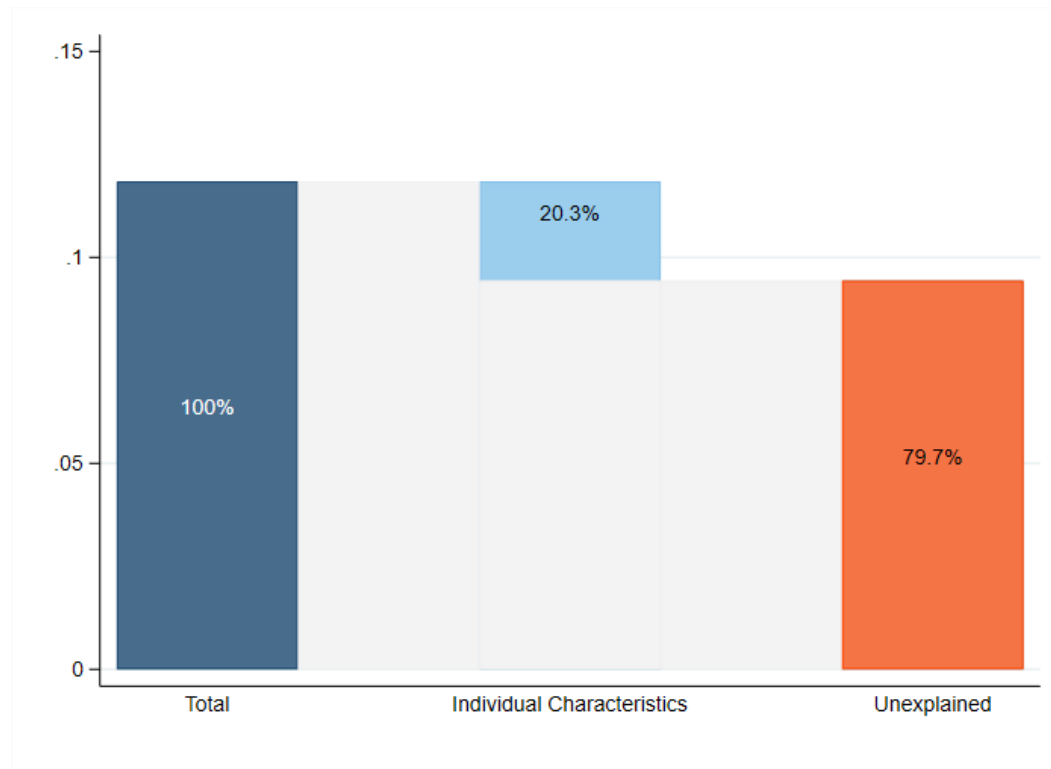
Immigrant and native distributions across one-digit ISCO occupations (2021)



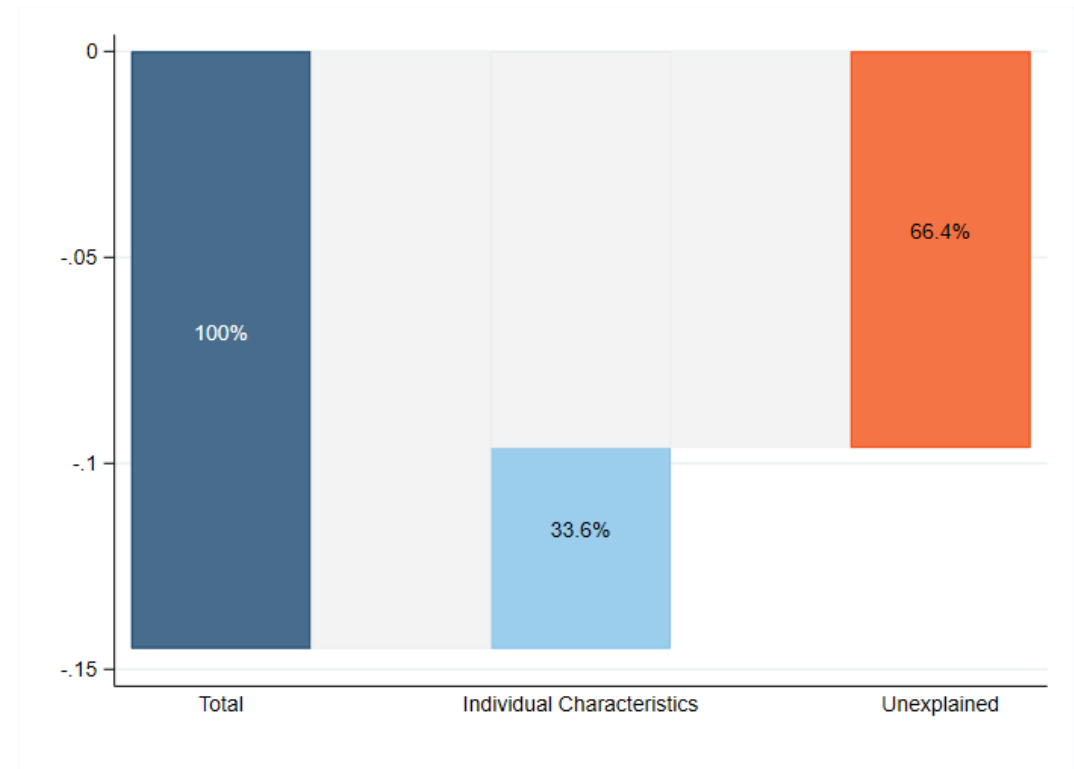
Individual characteristics explain only a small portion of immigrant occupational disadvantage

Immigrant-native difference in the probability of working as:

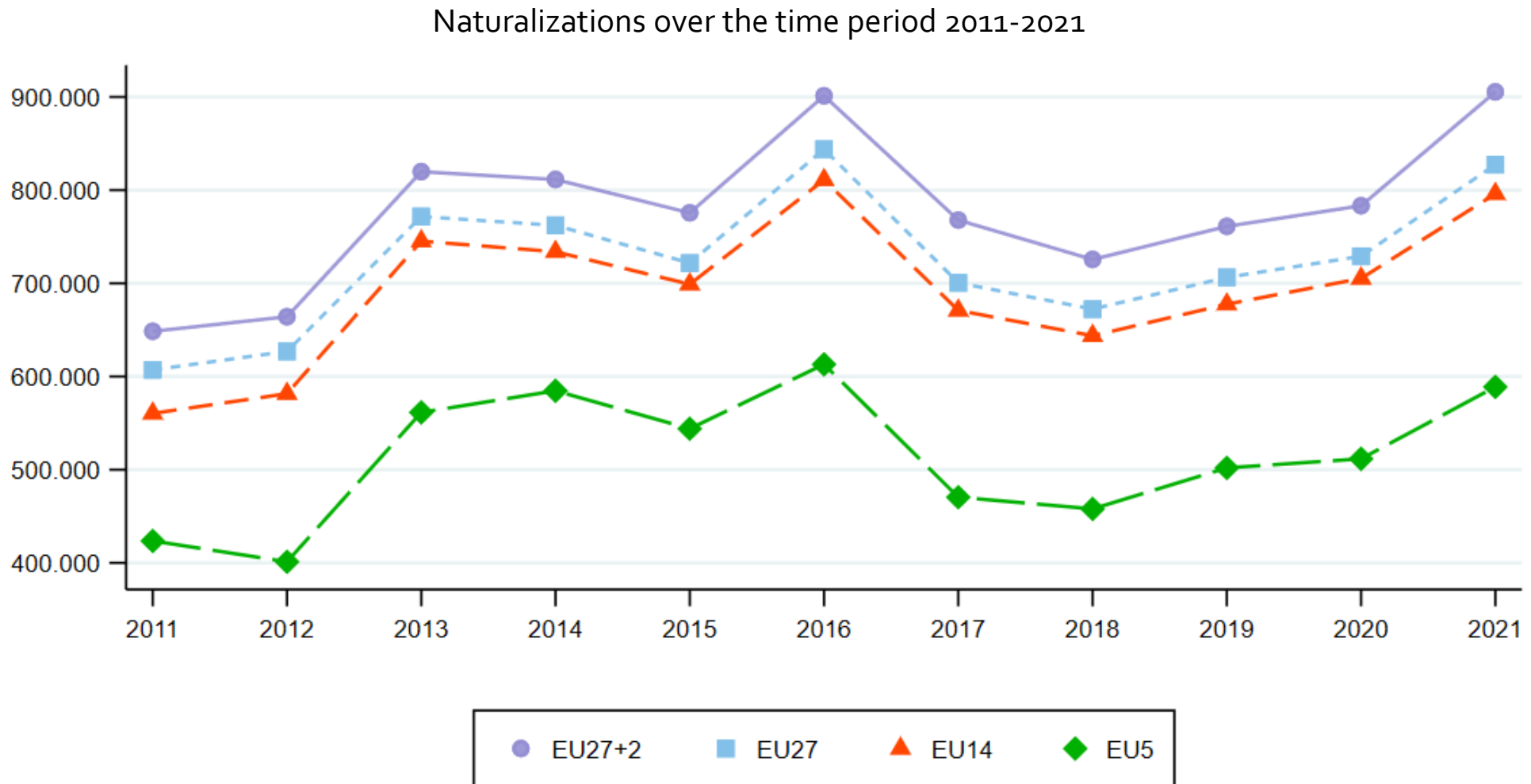
Elementary Workers



Managers, Professionals or Associate Professionals

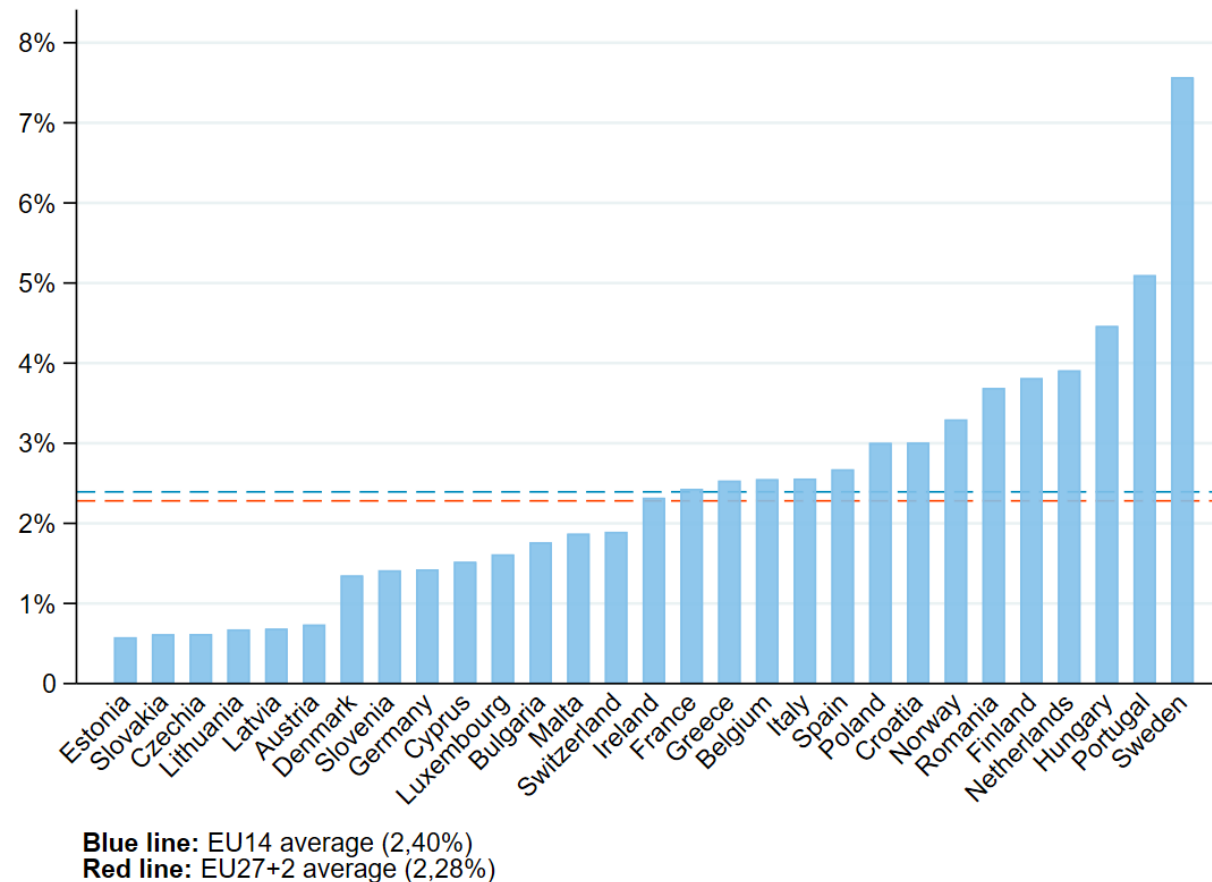


Naturalizations in European countries have been increasing over time



More than 2% of immigrants naturalize in Europe every year between 2011-2021

Average share of non-citizens that naturalized each year between 2011 and 2021

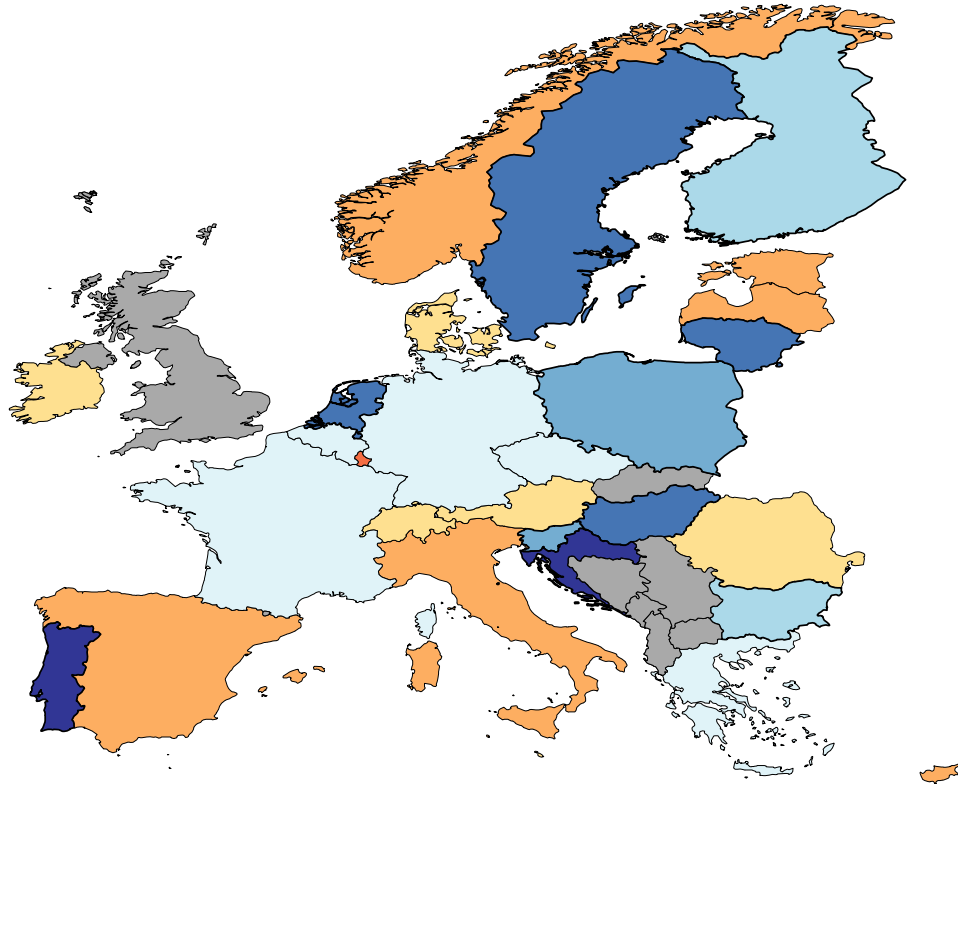
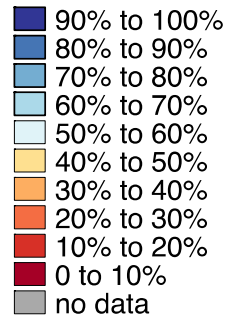


Immigrants in Central and Northern Europe have a higher probability to be citizens of their country of residence

Share of foreign born long-term residents (10 years or more) with host country citizenship (2021)

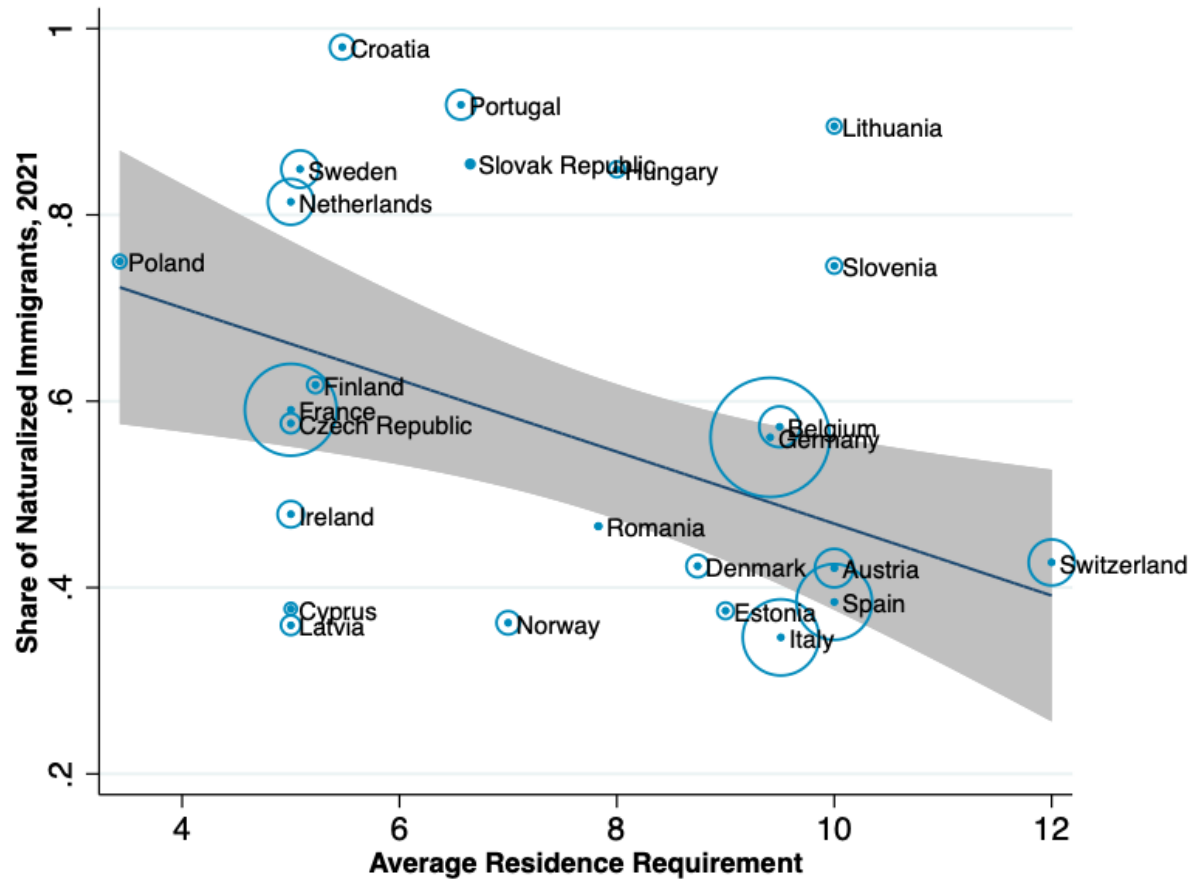
EUROPE: 53%

ITALY: 35%



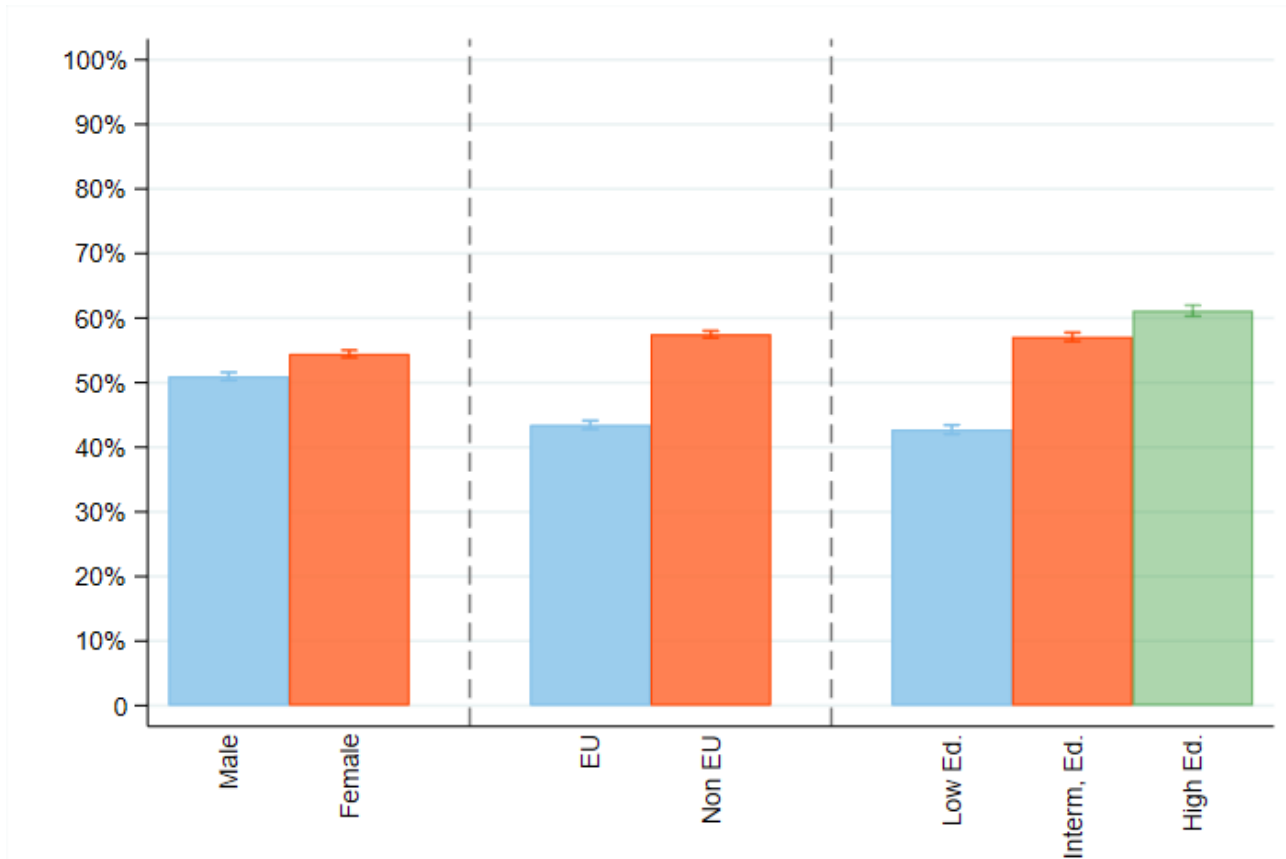
There is a negative correlation between length of residency requirement and share of naturalized immigrants

Share of naturalized long-term immigrants (2021) and average residency requirements (2010-2021)



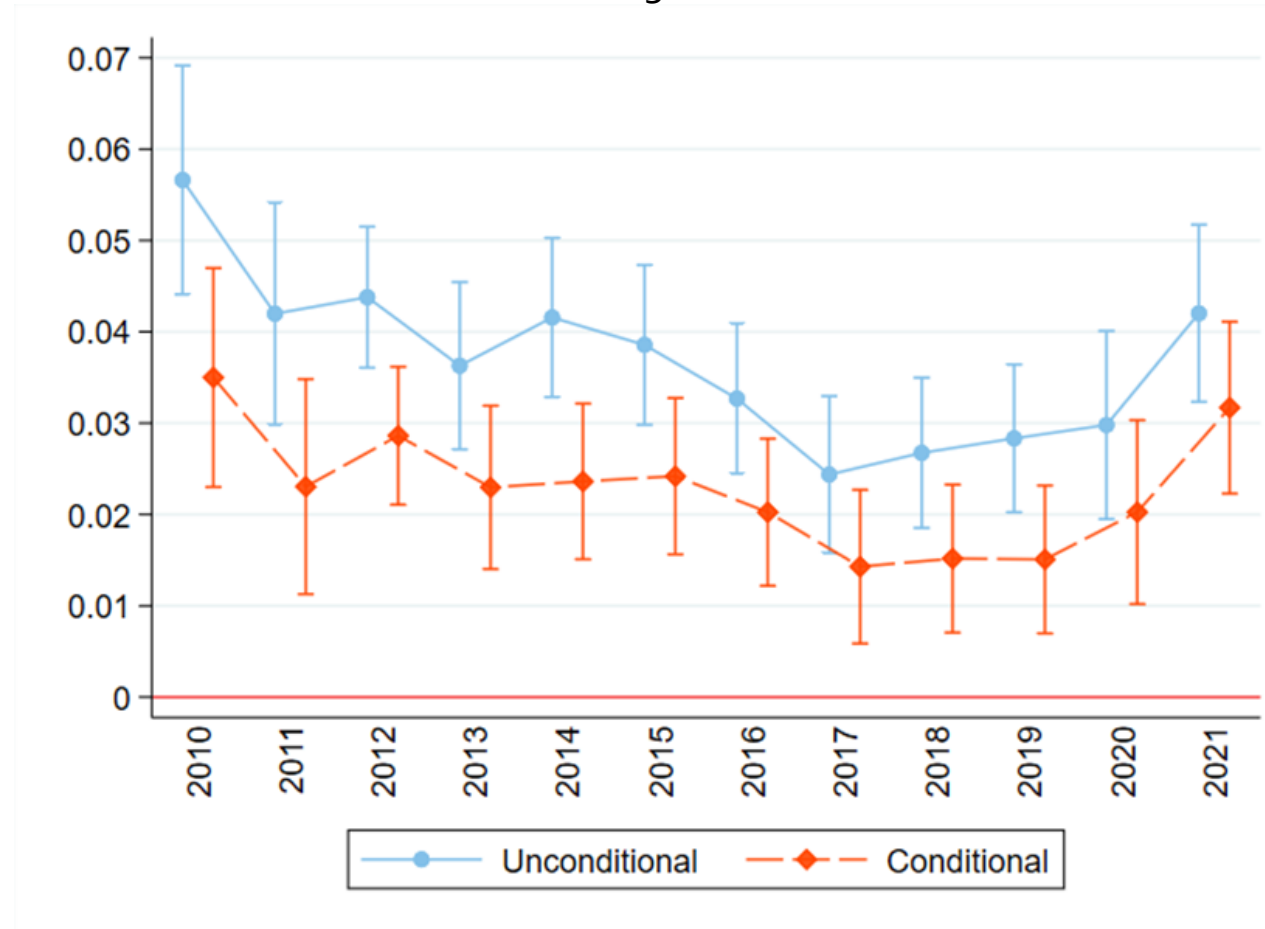
Naturalizations are more frequent among women, non-EU and tertiary educated immigrants

Share of citizens among long-term migrants by sex, origin and education (2021)



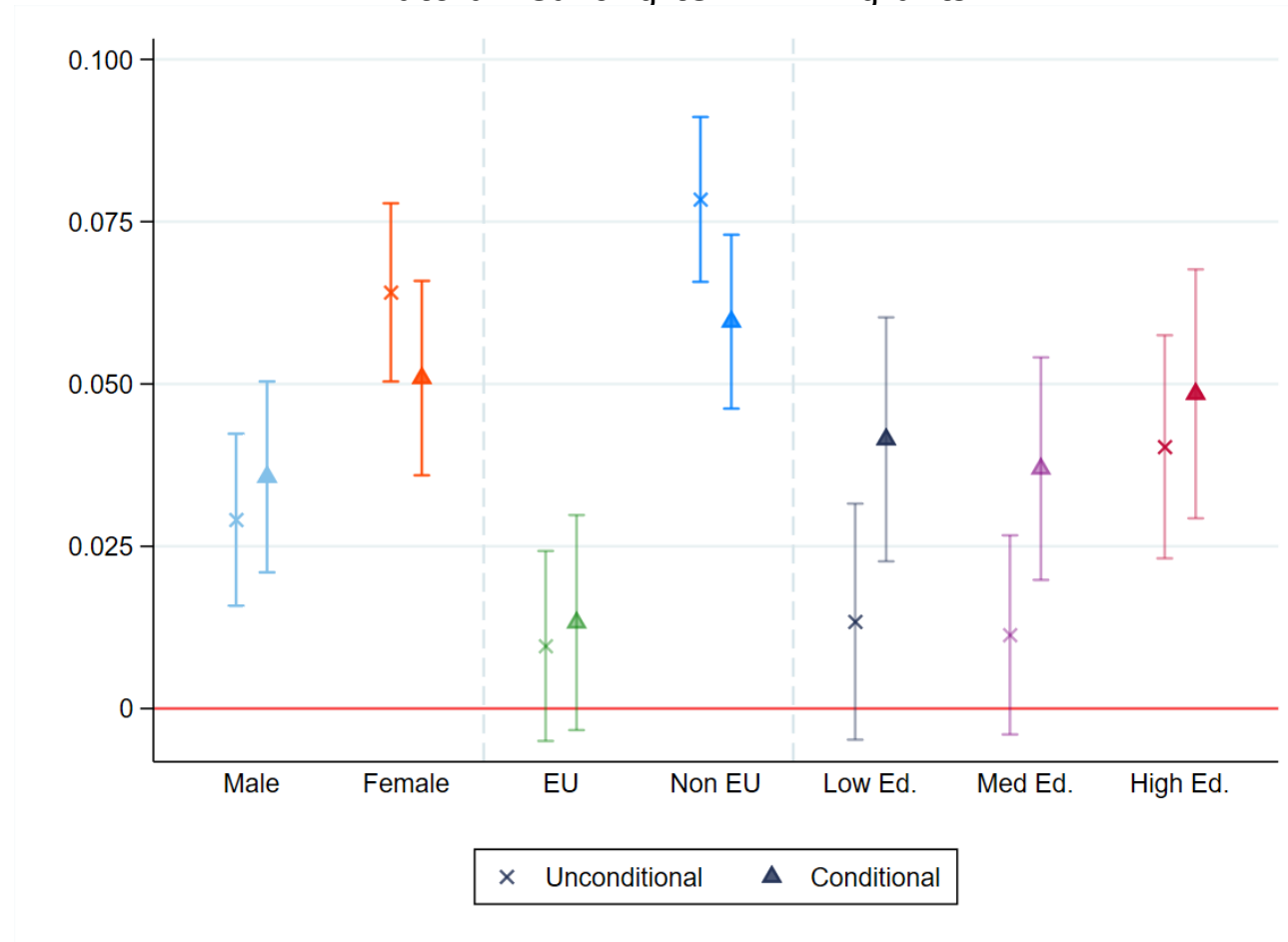
Naturalization is associated with higher employment probability for immigrants across Europe

Conditional and unconditional differences in employment probability between naturalized and non-naturalized long-term immigrants



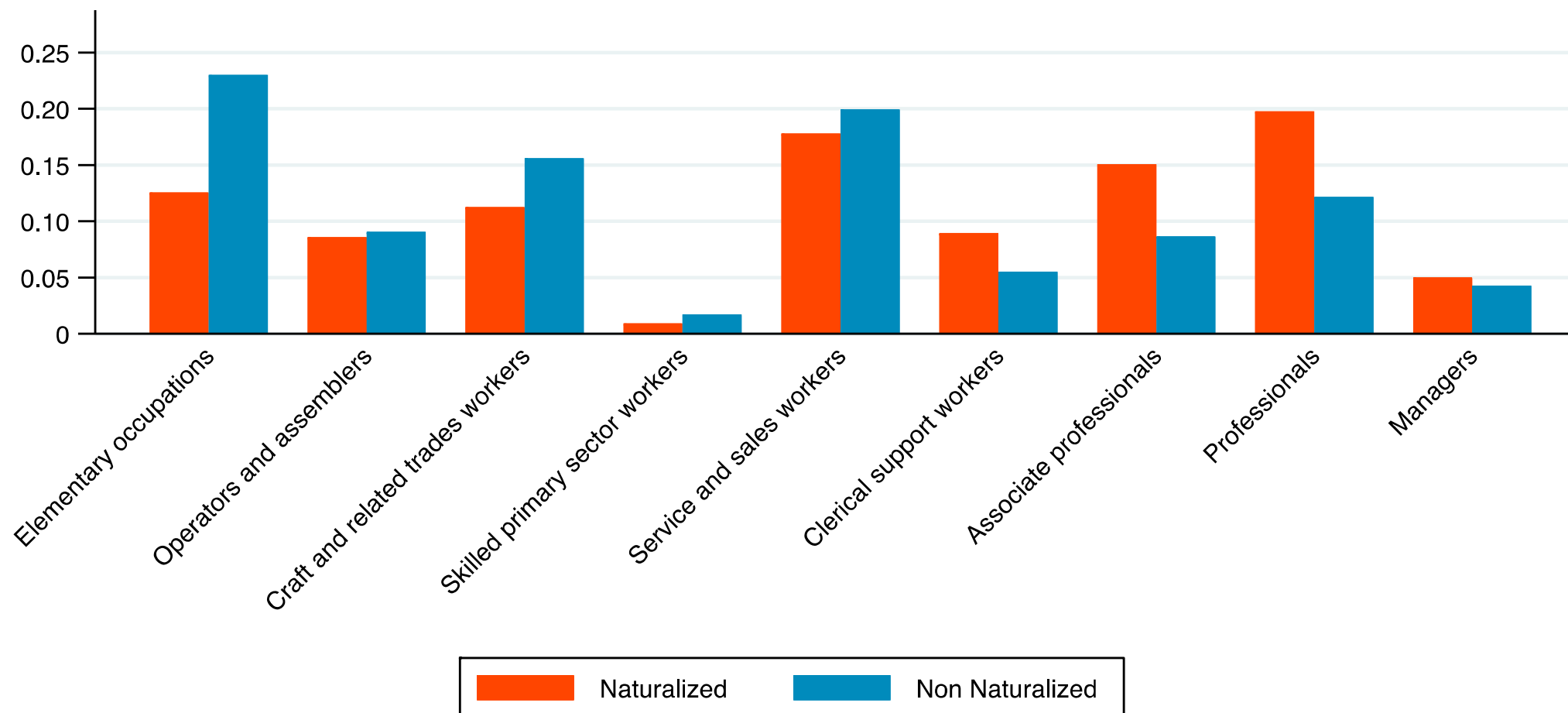
Employment premium is highest for non-EU and women

Conditional and unconditional differences in employment probability between naturalized and non-naturalized long-term immigrants



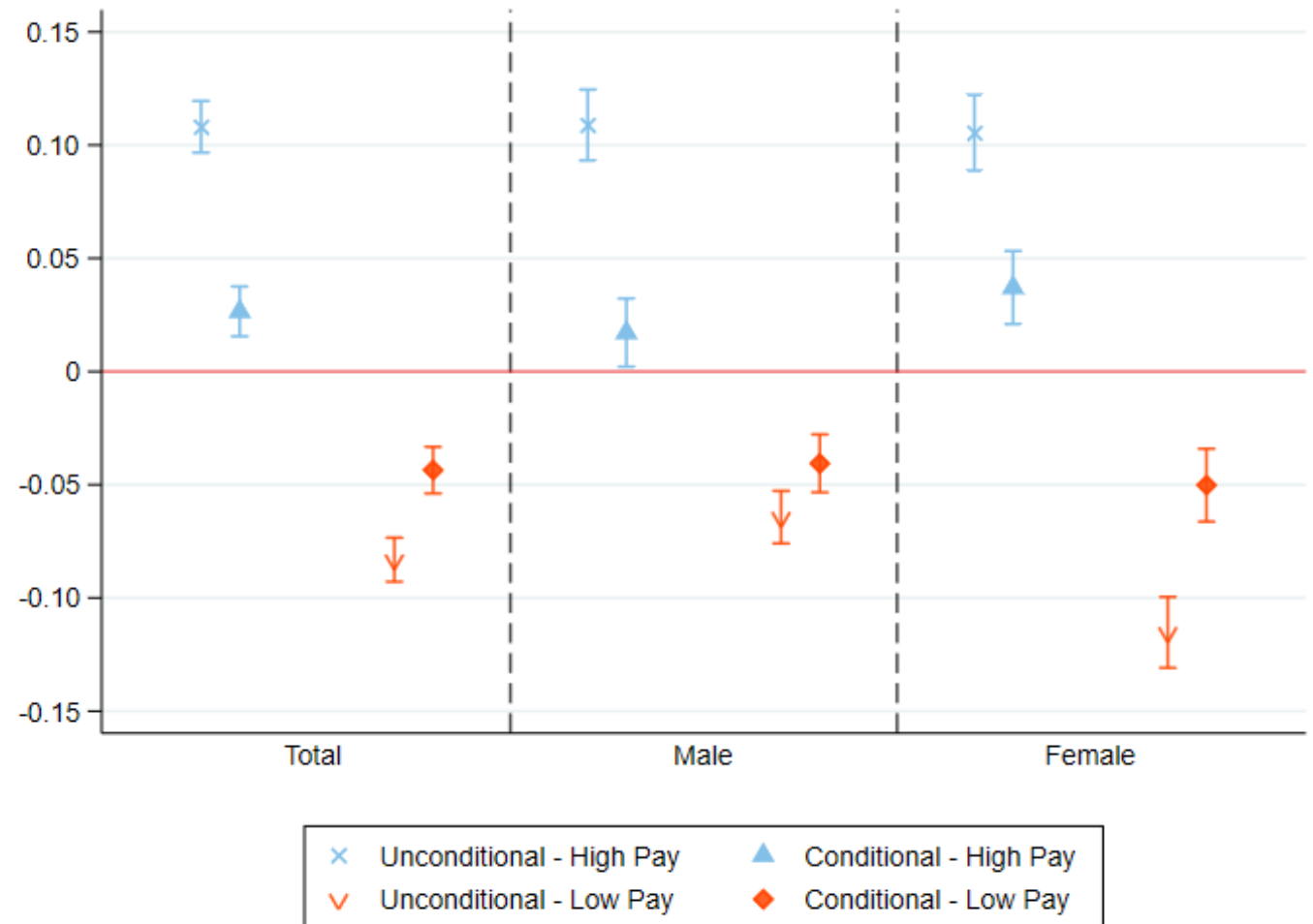
Naturalized immigrants are more likely to have a high pay job and less likely to have a low-pay job than the non-naturalized

Distribution of naturalized and non-naturalized long-term immigrants across occupational categories (2021)



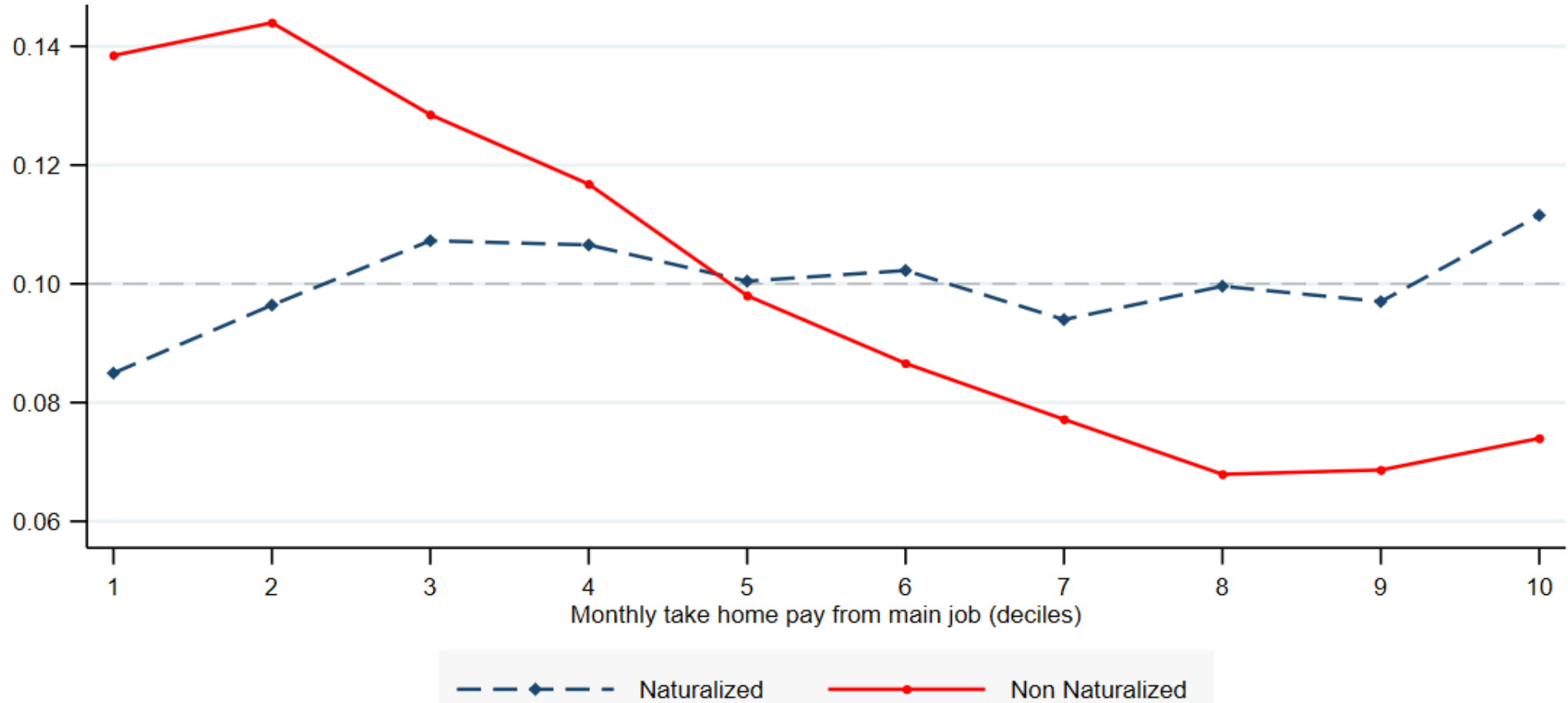
More than half of the “naturalization premium” in occupational distribution is attributable to more favourable characteristics of naturalized citizens

Differential probability of employment in high pay and low pay occupations of naturalized and non-naturalized long-term immigrants, overall and by gender (2021)



Naturalized immigrants are less likely to be in bottom income deciles than non-naturalized

Distribution of naturalized and non-naturalized immigrants along national income deciles (2020)



Income advantage of naturalized immigrants is persistent over time

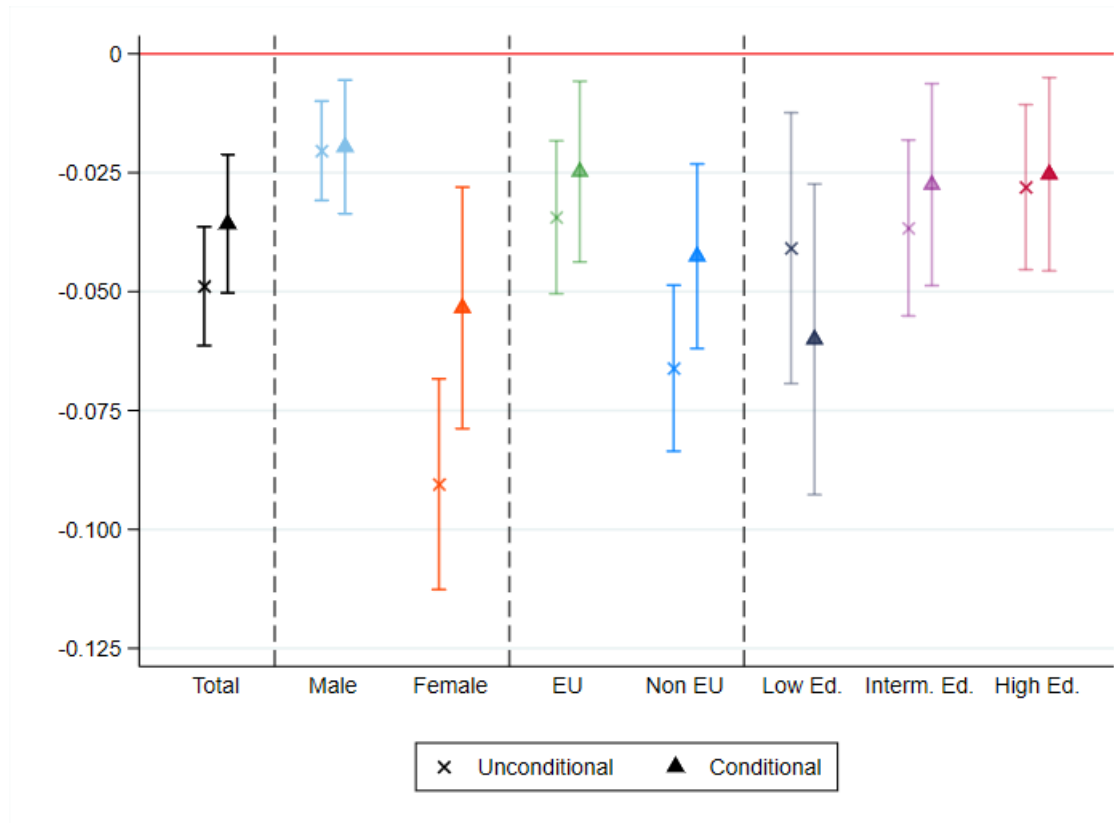
Differential probability of being in bottom and in top three income deciles between naturalized and non-naturalized immigrants (2020)



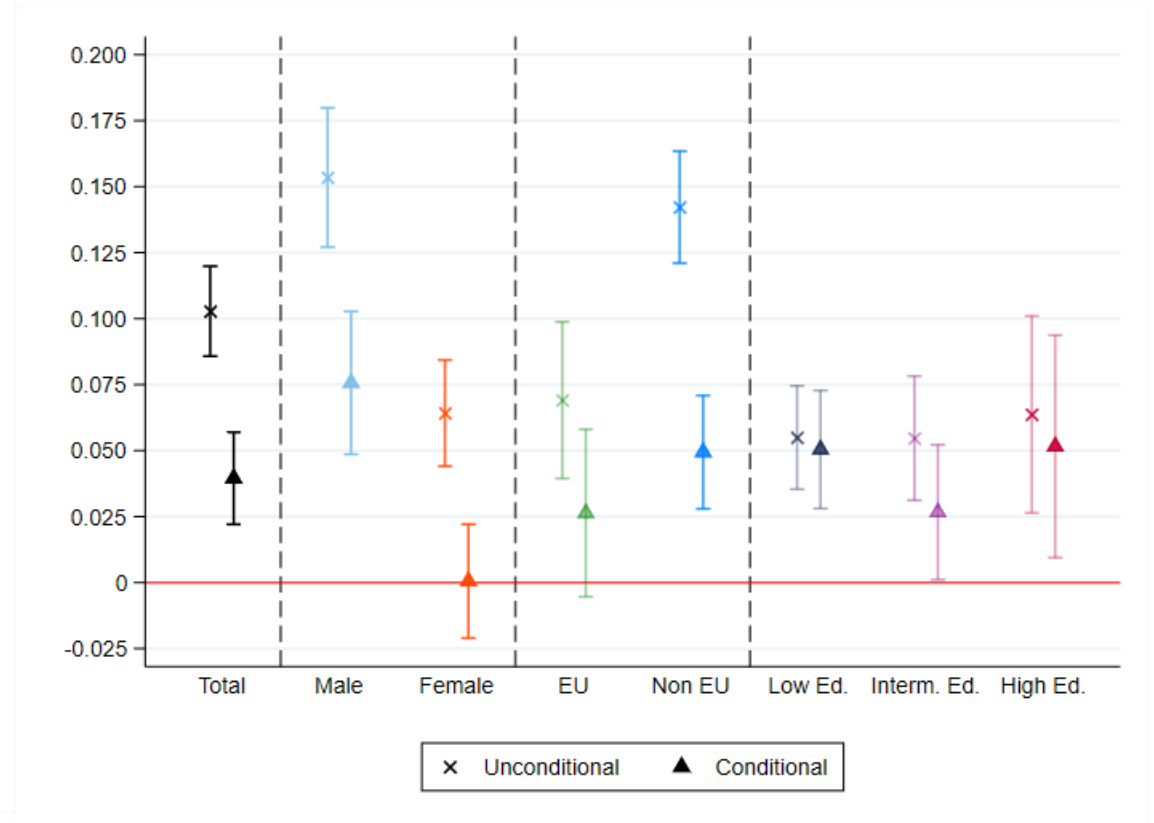
Income advantage of naturalization is stronger for women and non-EU migrants

Differential probability of being in bottom or in the top three income deciles between naturalized and non-naturalized long-term immigrants, overall and by gender, origin, education (2020)

Bottom decile



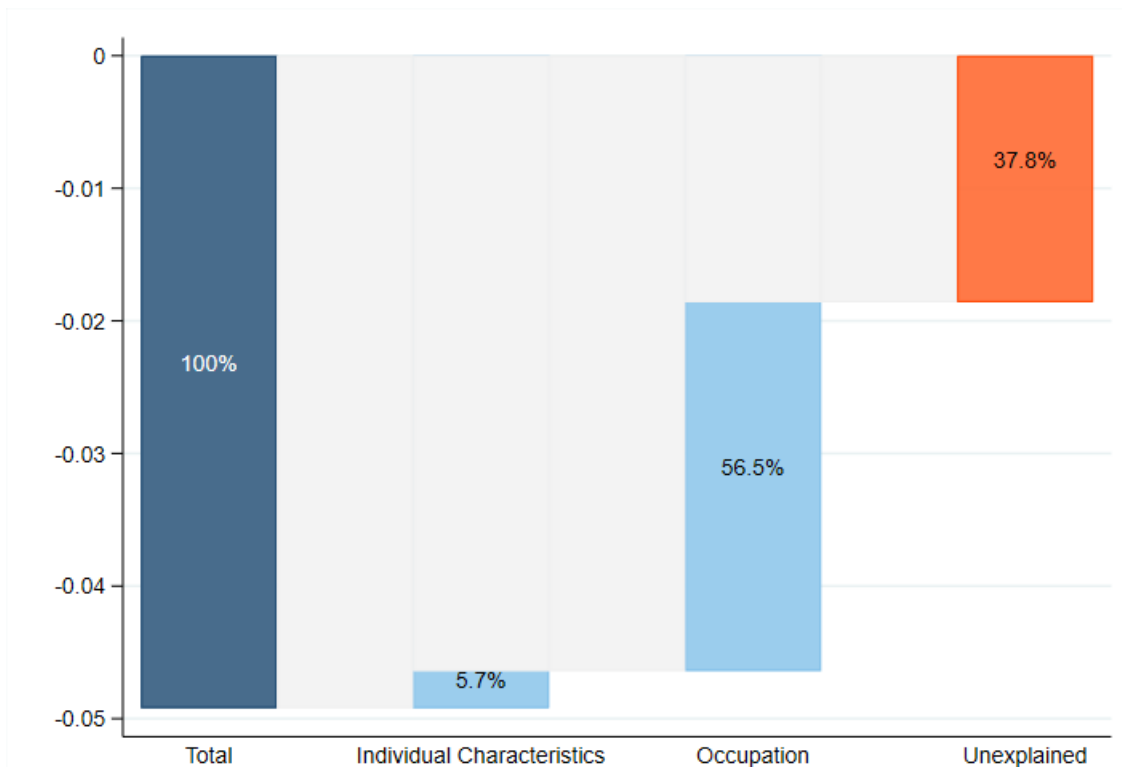
Top three deciles



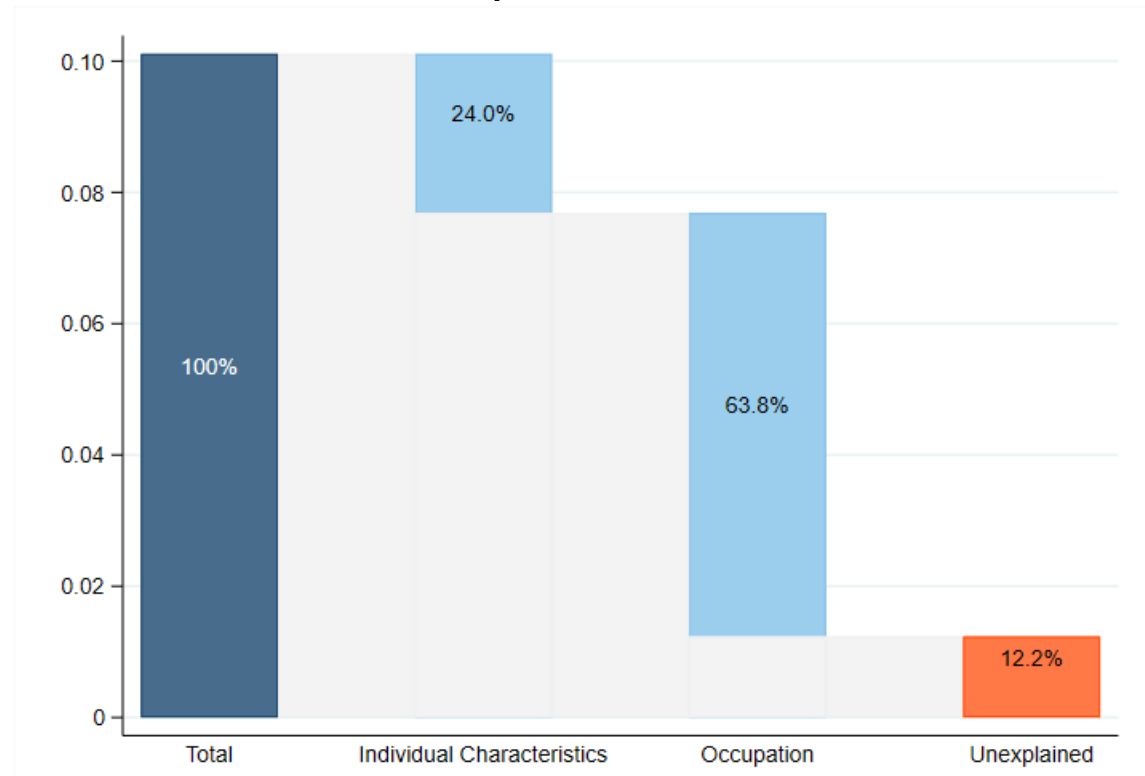
Job characteristics explain more than half of the income advantage of naturalized immigrants

Differential probability of being in bottom or in the top three income deciles between naturalized and non-naturalized long-term immigrants: overall and after accounting for individual characteristics and occupational clustering (2020)

Bottom decile



Top three deciles



Conclusions

- Immigrants' widespread employment disadvantage relative to natives
- Gaps are lower for naturalized migrants: "Naturalization premium"
- Naturalization premium higher for women and non-EU migrants
- Differences in individual characteristics between naturalized and non-naturalized migrants do not explain the naturalization premium away (not causal, but...)
- Policy matters: longer residency requirements → less naturalizations
- A relatively costless integration policy?