

## Migration Observatory

The Migration Observatory is a Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano (LdA) - Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto (CCA) joint research initiative, which has been funded by the Fondazione Compagnia di San Paolo since 2016. The main objective is to study analytically topical issues on migration, such as 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 CCA and LdA in the policy debate. The Migration Observatory activities are organised in collaboration with FIERI. For further information please refer to: <https://dagliano.unimi.it/migration-observatory/>

## 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 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.

## Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto

The Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto is a foundation created in 2004 as a joint initiative of the Fondazione 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 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.

## Annual Conferences, Reports Presentations, and Panel Discussions

- Eighth Annual Conference: "Immigrant Integration around the World", 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2024;
- Seventh Annual Conference: "Immigration and Citizenship", 17<sup>th</sup> March 2023;
- "Donne migranti nel mercato del lavoro europeo", Festival Internazionale dell'Economia di Torino, 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2023;
- Sixth Annual Conference: "Gender and Migration", 14<sup>th</sup> March 2022;
- Fifth Annual Conference: "Immigration and COVID-19", 12<sup>th</sup> February 2021 (online);
- 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

- Yujung Hwang (Johns Hopkins University): "Structural Analysis of Xenophobia", 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2023;
- Cevat Aksoy (King's College London): "Corruption Exposure, Political Trust, and Immigrants", 19<sup>th</sup> September 2023;
- Mette Foged (University of Copenhagen): "Access to Language Training and the Local Integration of Refugees", 15<sup>th</sup> March 2023;
- Matti Sarvimaki (Aalto University): "Intergenerational Spillovers of Integration Policies: Evidence from Finland's Integration Plans", 13<sup>th</sup> September 2022;
- Christina Felfe (University of Wurzburg): "On the Early Origins of In-Group Bias", 29<sup>th</sup> September 2021;
- Felix Weinhardt (European University Viadrina): "Immigration and the Evolution of Local Cultural Norms", 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2021;
- Leah Boustan (Princeton University): "Streets of Gold: Immigration and the American Dream Over Two Centuries", 18<sup>th</sup> November 2020 (webinar);
- Sandra Roza (Marshall School of Business of USC): "Give Me Your Tired and Your Poor: Impact of a Large-Scale Amnesty Program for Undocumented Refugees", 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2020 (webinar);
- 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 Pary (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



# MIGRATION OBSERVATORY

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



*The activities of the Migration Observatory are supported by*



Fondazione  
Compagnia  
di San Paolo

## Migration Observatory Eighth Annual Report

In the first part of the report, we use data from the latest edition of the European Labour Force Survey (2022) to provide a concise, easily accessible and up-to-date source of reference regarding the size, characteristics, and relative economic performance of immigrants in Europe. In the second part, instead, we focus on *skill mismatch* and overeducation risk in the context of immigrant assimilation. First, we investigate the differentials in labour market outcomes between natives, foreign-educated immigrants, domestically-educated immigrants, and second generations. Then, we focus on highly educated (first- and second-generation) migrants only and analyse their economic integration in terms of employment probability, job quality, and *skill mismatch* relative to natives. We show that highly skilled migrants display lower employment probability than comparable natives. Moreover, especially those with foreign qualifications are also employed in lower paying occupations and display significantly higher overeducation than natives, with differences that are persistent over time.

### Key findings

#### I: Immigrant integration in 2022

- In 2022, immigrants account for 11.9% of the total population in the European Union. Most of them (48.1 million) live in a EU14 country, where the share of immigrants in the population is 14.4%.
- Immigrant concentration is heterogeneous across countries. Among them, about one in six immigrants (16.5%) living in a European country had emigrated within the previous five years, whereas in 2021, this share was 15.7%. Among the countries with more than 1% of immigrants in the population, only Cyprus, the Czech Republic, and Malta have this share above 25%.
- Immigrants have a lower employment probability than natives: on average, across Europe, they are 8.6 percentage points less likely to be employed than natives. This marks a slight improvement with respect to 2021 (-9.5 p.p.), continuing the positive trend since the Covid shock. Employment gaps are more sizable in central and northern European countries and smaller in Spain and Italy, where however natives' employment probability is among the lowest in Europe.
- 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. The concentration in elementary occupations is higher for non-EU than EU

immigrants, and the share of non-EU immigrants in elementary occupations does not significantly change with years since migration. Differences in individual characteristics between immigrants and natives can explain only a small part of the occupational disadvantage of immigrants. They account for about 22% of the differential probability of having an elementary occupation and 36% of the differential probability of working in one of the three highest-paid occupational categories.

#### II: Assimilation and skill mismatch

- In 2021, 11.3% of the European population was born outside the current country of residence, and 3.5% were native-born with both parents born outside the country of residence, i.e., second-generation immigrants.
- First- and second-generation immigrants display different patterns in their labour market integration. First-generation immigrants who obtained their highest qualification before arrival are the most disadvantaged group regarding employment probability and job quality. First generations with domestic education and second generations display smaller employment probability gaps but are similar to natives in terms of employment quality.
- Foreign-educated immigrants are 14 p.p. less likely than comparable natives to work in high-skilled and high-paying jobs. The differential is only 1 p.p. for those with domestic education and zero for the second generations.
- About one-third of both the native and immigrant population has tertiary education. Immigrants who acquired their tertiary education abroad have a lower employment probability than natives, and those in employment have lower job quality. Gaps are more significant for non-EU migrants. Domestically-educated first-generation immigrants and second-generation immigrants have smaller employment probability gaps.
- Almost 40% of the tertiary educated native workers in Europe are over-educated. Overeducation is more pronounced among immigrants, especially among those with foreign qualifications. Differences in educational quality between origin and destination countries explain only about one-sixth of the gap in overeducation of foreign-educated migrants.
- The overeducation of highly skilled immigrants from EU and non-EU countries persists regardless of the years since migration: while time spent in the host country increases migrants' labour market integration in terms of participation and employment, it does not significantly reduce the degree of overqualification and the consequent skill waste that immigrants experience.

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

### “Immigrant Integration around the World”

March 22, 2024

Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto

#### Programme

##### 10:30 - 10:40 Institutional Greetings

**Giorgio Barba Navaretti** (President, Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto; Scientific Director, Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano; Professor of Economics, University of Milan)

##### 10:40 - 11:30

**Valentina Di Stasio** (Utrecht University):

“The Ethnic Hierarchy in Hiring Discrimination. Evidence from a Harmonized Field Experiment in Six Countries”

*11:30 - 11:50 Coffee Break*

##### 11:50 - 12:40

**Olof Åslund** (Uppsala University):

“The Long-Term Integration of Refugee Children”

##### 12:40 – 13:30

**Irena Kogan** (University of Mannheim):

“Partnership Formation in the Context of Forced Migration: The Role of Partner Preferences among Refugees from the Middle East and the German Population”

*13:30 - 14:40 Lunch Break*

##### 14:40 - 15:30

**Jan Stuhler** (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid):

“The Integration of Migrants in the German Labor Market: Evidence over 50 Years”

##### 15:30 – 16:20

**Cristoph Albert** (Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto):

“Labor Market Competition and the Assimilation of Immigrants”

*16:20 - 16:50 Coffee Break*

##### 17:00 – 17:15 Presentation of the Migration Observatory 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Report: "Immigrant Integration in Europe"

**Tommaso Frattini** (Migration Observatory Coordinator; University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano)

##### 17:15 - 18:15 Policy Discussion

Chair: **Ferruccio Pastore** (Director, FIERI)

Panelists: **Raffaele Ieva** (Director, DG Immigration and Integration Policies of the Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Policies)

**Manuela Prina** (Head of Skills Identification and Development Unit, European Training Foundation)

**Chris Richmond Nzi** (Founder & CEO, Mygrants)