

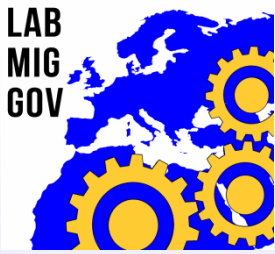


*Labour market inclusion of immigrants in the
European Union:
New evidence from the EU Labour Force Survey*

Alessio Cangiano

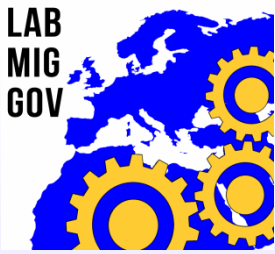
Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS, University of Oxford)





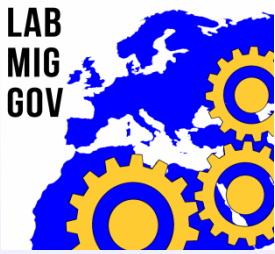
Extensive research on the labour market integration of migrant workers

- Economic literature on the complementarity/substitution of the migrant and native labour force
- Comparison of migrant and native labour market outcomes (e.g. Fassmann & Munz)
- Determinants of migrant labour market outcomes (education, language, age, duration of stay, etc.) (e.g. Dustmann et al.).
- Impact of economic cycles on migrant workforce – Migrants disproportionately affected by the economic crisis (e.g. OECD 2009)



Evidence gap on the links between migration policies and migrant labour market outcomes

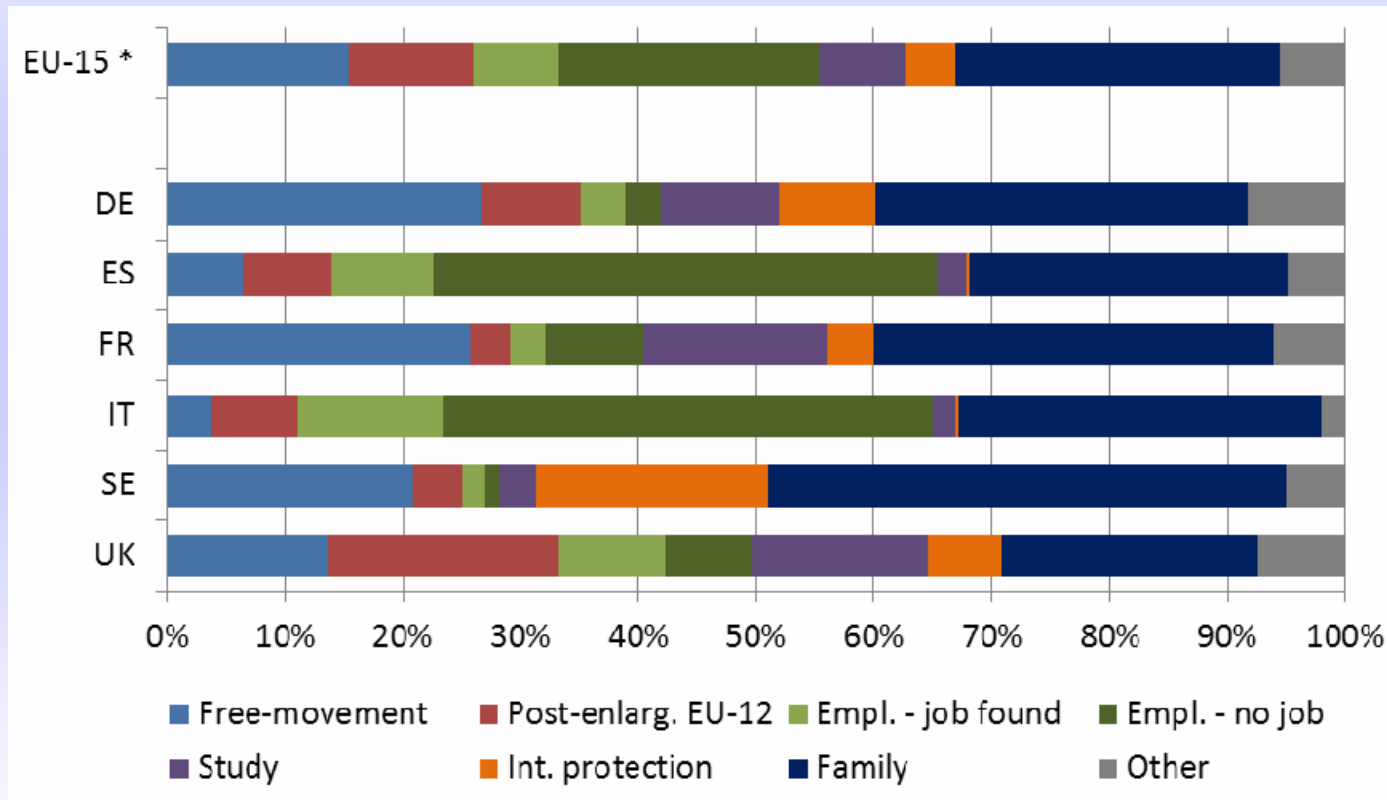
- Migration policies govern the flows of people who move for different reasons and through different legal categories (labour migrants, family members, asylum seekers, students, EU accession country nationals, co-ethnics, etc.)
- Yet in most data sources migrants are identifiable only by country of birth and/or nationality (year of entry)
- Policy debates on labour migration often neglect the contribution to the labour market of 'non-economic' migrants



Aim and methodology

- Research objective: to compare the labour market outcomes of different categories of migrants across the EU
- The EU-LFS 2008 ad-hoc module on migrant workers: information on reasons for migration, country of birth of parents, acquisition of citizenship, duration of residence permit
- 7 categories of entrants: free-movement, EU accession country, labour migrants (with and without job on arrival), study, international protection, family reunification or formation + residual 'other'
- Only recent adult migrants (entry 1998-2007, aged 15+)

Immigration categories, arrivals 1998-2007



Source: Own elaboration of EU-LFS data, 2008 ad-hoc module on migrant workers

ILO working status



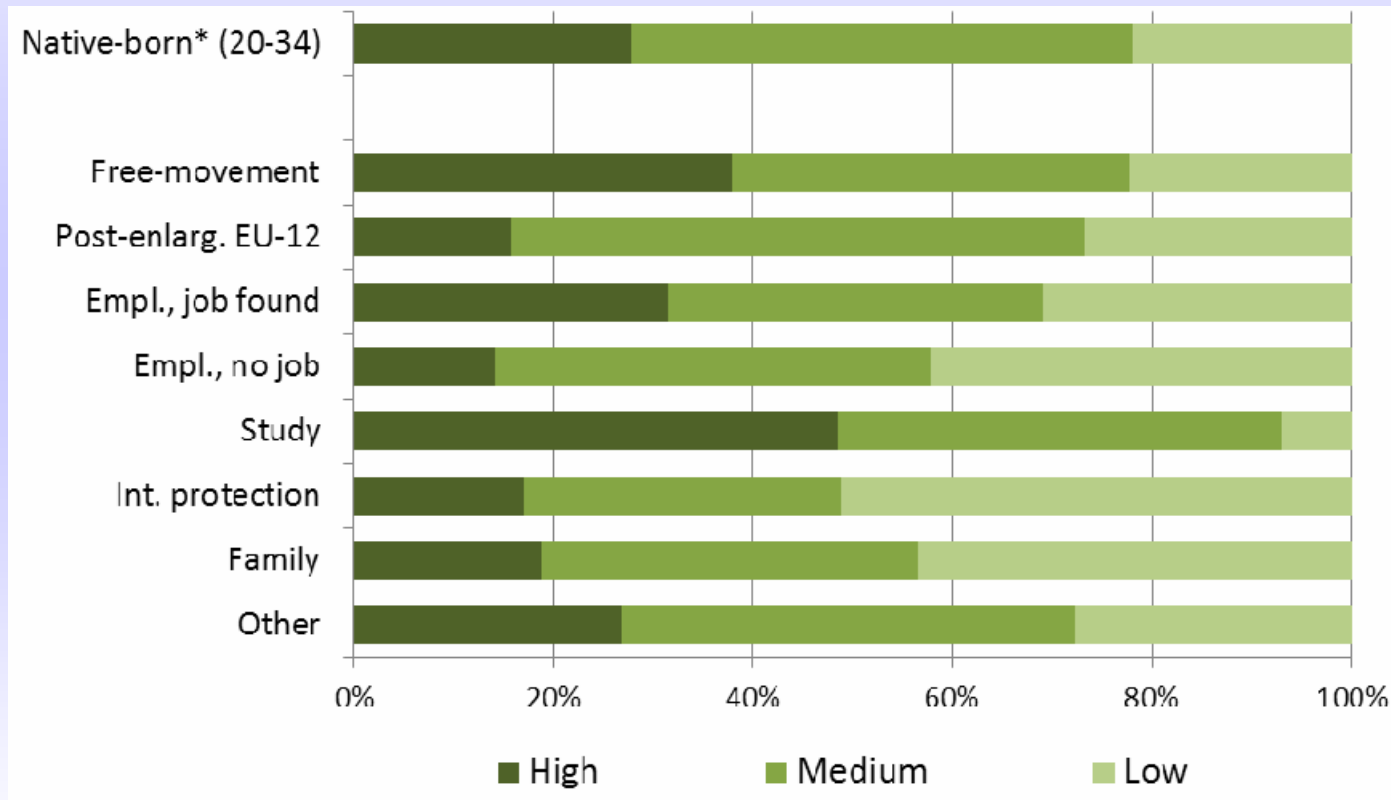
Source: Own elaboration of EU-LFS data, 2008 ad-hoc module on migrant workers

Occupation (ISCO classification)



Source: Own elaboration of EU-LFS data, 2008 ad-hoc module on migrant workers

Educational levels



Source: Own elaboration of EU-LFS data, 2008 ad-hoc module on migrant workers



Emerging points for discussion

- Different labour admission systems largely correspond to different labour and skill needs across EU countries – no ‘one fits all’ solution
- Significant contribution of family members and refugees (not necessarily a burden for welfare states), yet poorer outcomes
- Policies selecting migrants on the basis of education and/or language competence provide only part of the answer (de-skilling)
- International students as a potential pool of highly skilled labour



Thank you!

Questions? Comments?

alessio.cangiano@compas.ox.ac.uk

Data limitations

- Labour migrants with or without jobs are loose immigration categories, no unequivocal correspondence to national legal categories
- underrepresentation of new and circular migrants, no data on irregular migration/migrants
- variable quality of information on legal status
- Pre-crisis snapshot (2008)
- EU-15 excludes Finland and Denmark