"Migration, Labor Markets and the Economic Integration of Migrants in Western Europe"

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Workshop „Migration in the European Union“

Vienna, Nov 15, 2007
Flows
Migration patterns in the Europe

1950-1960

Migration gains and losses

- Moderate losses: 0 to -2 %
- Strong losses: < -2 %
- Moderate gains: > 0 to +2 %
- Strong gains: > +2 %

2001-2005
Cumulative net flows of international migrants to/from EU27, 1950-2005

Cumulative Net Flows (inflows - outflows) to/from EU27, 1950-2005

Thousands

-3000
-1000
1000
3000
5000
7000
9000

1950-1960
1961-1970
1971-1980
1981-1990
1991-2000
2001-2005

Late stage of overseas emigration
Peak of labor migration, inflow of dependent family members starting
Fall of communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe leads to massive increase of ethnic and refugee flows as well as new labor migration
Continued family reunions of labor migrants, in addition refugee and ethnic migration flows
Steady increase of regular and irregular migration from CEE, Africa, Middle East and Latin America

Overseas emigration is balanced post-colonial return and labor migration
Cumulative net flows of international migrants to/from EU27, 1950-2005

Cumulative Net Flows (inflows - outflows) to/from EU27, 1950-2005

Considerable increase of net-inflows

Thousands

1960-1960
1961-1970
1971-1980
1981-1990
1991-2000
2001-2005
Cumulative net flows of international migrants to/from EU27, 1950-2005

This is only a 5 years period
In Europe migration is the main driver of population change.
Fact No. 4: Immigration Accounts For 80% of Europe’s Population Growth

![Bar chart showing population growth in 2006](chart.png)

- **Excess of births**
- **Net migration gain**
- **Total population growth**

2006 population growth:

- Excess of births: 230,000
- Net migration gain: 1,350,000
- Total population growth: 1,580,000

Legend:

- Light green: Excess of births
- Red: Net migration gain
- Teal: Total population growth

**Chart Note:**

- Excess of births: Difference between births and deaths
- Net migration gain: Difference between immigrants and emigrants
- Total population growth: Sum of excess of births and net migration gain
Stocks
Europe

EU27, EEA, CH

- Total population: 503 mn
  - EU15 389 mn
  - EU12 102 mn
  - other EEA + CH 12 mn
- Foreign-born pop 42 mn
  - share in% 8.4 %
- among them: non-EU 26 mn
- annual net increase 1.8 mn
## Main destination countries

**EU 27/EEA/CH:** 42 mn foreign-born

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number (mn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Russia:** 16 mn
Foreign-born population in EU/EEE, in million and in %

Map 4: Foreign-born populations in Western and Central Europe (EU-25/EEA and Switzerland)

- Foreign-born population under 5% of total population
- Foreign-born population between 5 and 10% of total population
- Foreign-born population between 10 and 15% of total population
- Foreign-born population over 15% of total population

Label:
- Size of foreign-born population (thousands)
- Foreign-born population as % of total population
Fact No. 5: In Europe/EU27 some 42 million out of 500 million people are international migrants

Migrant Population in EU 27 by Region of Origin, 2005

- **EU West**: 18%
- **EU CE**: 9%
- **EU South**: 10%
- **Latin America, Caribbean**: 12%
- **other CEE/SEE**: 6%
- **North America**: 3%
- **Africa, Asia, Middle East**: 33%
- **Turkey**: 7%

**Source**: Labour Force Survey 2005

14 million migrants between today’s EU member states

28 million immigrants from third countries

- Among them 19 million from Africa, South America, Asia
Comparison of legal foreign residents and foreign-born population

Huge differences between EU15 (West, South) and EU10 (Central, East)
Structure of foreign-born population
Education
Education levels of immigrants differ strongly between countries/regions of origin.

Education Level of Immigrant population by known country of birth

- EU15 south
- Turkey
- EU8
- EU2, CEE
- EU15 Total Population
- EU15 west
- USA, Canada, Austral.
- Asia

- High
- Medium
- Low
Educational levels of immigrants reflect labor market demands

- Born in country of residence
- Born in another EU27 country of residence
- Born in an country outside EU27

Legend:
- High
- Medium
- Low
Educational levels of immigrants reflect labor market demands

As a result of selective migration and European labor market structures, immigrants with low and high formal education are over-represented.

Born in country of residence
Born in another EU27 country of residence
Born in a country outside EU27

Ireland

High
Medium
Low
Educational levels of immigrants reflect labor market demands

As a result of selective migration and European labor market structures, immigrants with low and high formal education are over-represented.
Educational levels of immigrants reflect labor market demands

As a result of selective migration and European labor market structures, immigrants with low and high formal education are over-represented.

- Born in country of residence
- Born in another EU27 country of residence
- Born in an country outside EU27

France
Employment
Foreign labor force in 2005

- 19.4 mn legal immigrants represented 8.6% of Western and Central Europe‘s total work force
- 12.2 mn working foreign residents represented 5.4% of total work force
- Immigrants and foreign nationals are highly concentrated in certain regions/sectors
- Immigrants and foreign nationals are more likely to be unemployed
Foreign labor force represents a significant part of the total EU labor force

- Effects of different naturalization rates
- Effects of different access to citizenship via birth and/or privileged co-ethnic migration
- Effects of size of entry-cohorts/duration of stay
Employment and unemployment rates of immigrants by countries/regions of origin

Employment rates are significantly lower among immigrants from Turkey, Africa/Middle East and other parts of Asia. They are higher among immigrants from North America and Latin America. Unemployment rates are higher among most groups of immigrants.
Between 2000-2005 the gap in employment between nationals and foreigners narrowed in EU15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU15 nationals</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU15 foreigners</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between 2000-2005 the gap in employment between nationals and foreigners narrowed in EU15.
Comparison of employment rates of immigrants from Turkey and the Maghreb

Discrepancies in labor force participation vary by country of residence and in some countries) by citizenship status of immigrants
Differences in employment, by gender, counties/regions of origin

Employment rate in EU15

Country of birth/Citizenship

- EU 15 average
- EU15 outside c.o.b.
- Non EU 15 Europe
- N, Africa, M, East
- Turkey
- All foreign nat'ies, migrants

Legend:
- Male Foreign National
- Male Foreign Born
- Female Foreign National
- Female Foreign Born

Migration, Labor Markets and the Economic Integration of Migrants in Western Europe
Employment rates of foreign born workforce by country/region of birth, gender, and educational attainment.

Graphs showing employment rates for male and female workers in different educational attainment categories (Low, Medium, High) for Turkey, EU8, EU-South, EU15 average.
Employment rates of foreign born work force by country/region of birth, gender, and educational attainment

[Bar charts showing employment rates for males and females by educational attainment and country/region of birth.]
Differences in employment, by gender, counties/regions of origin

Large discrepancies between male and female migrants in particular among people from Turkey, North Africa and the Middle East.
Occupational structure
Occupational structure by countries/regions of birth
Sectoral occupation by countries/regions of birth

- Underrepresentation of migrants in large parts of the public + educat. sectors
- Overrepresentation in less stable jobs like construction, hotel/restaurants, manufacturing sectors
Unemployment
Unemployment rates of non-EU citizens remain high

![Unemployment rates of population aged 15 to 64 by citizenship, 2005](chart)

While employment rates for third country nationals increased during the period 2000-2005, unemployment rates remained stable at about 18% (twice as high as those of EU-nationals)
Differences are accentuated when comparing the unemployment rates of women and men, especially in the case of Turkish immigrants.
Citizens of third countries have higher unemployment rates than people born outside the EU*

* This includes both citizens of third countries and naturalized immigrants.
Conclusions

What matters?

- Country of origin
- Education/skills
- Duration of stay
- Citizenship
- Culture
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