

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

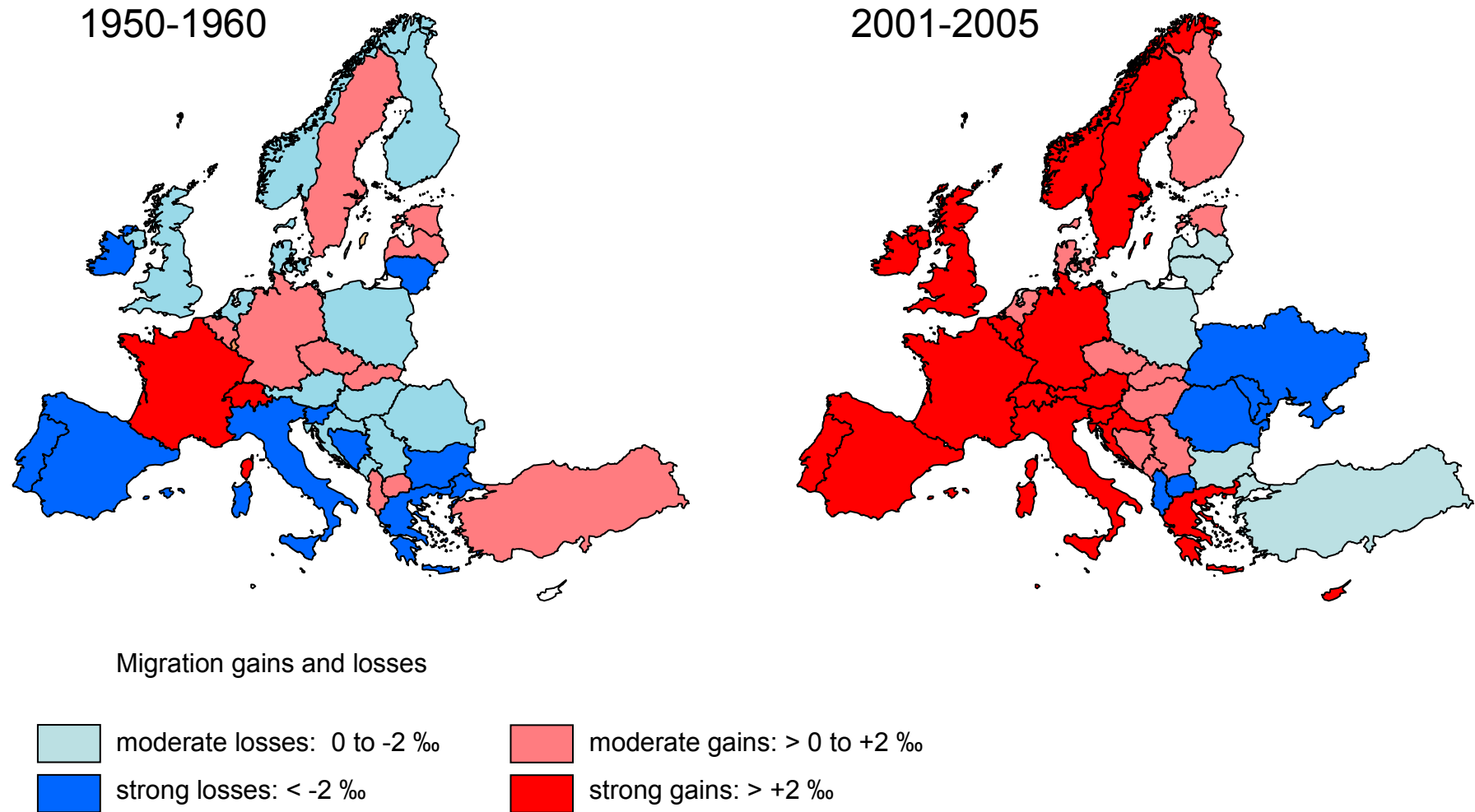
**Rainer Münz
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Head of Research, Erste Group**

Workshop „Migration in the European Union“

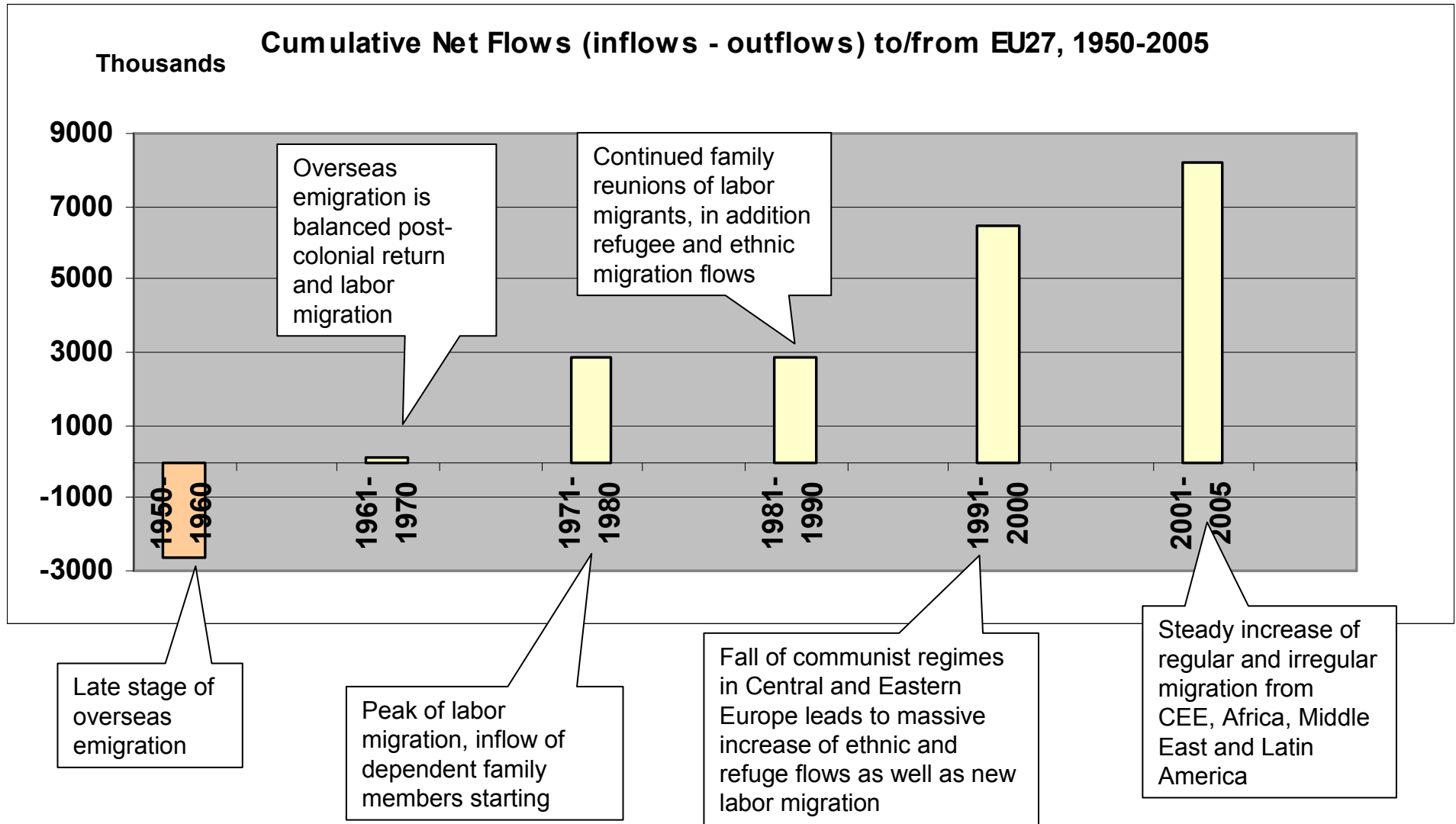
Vienna, Nov 15, 2007

Flows

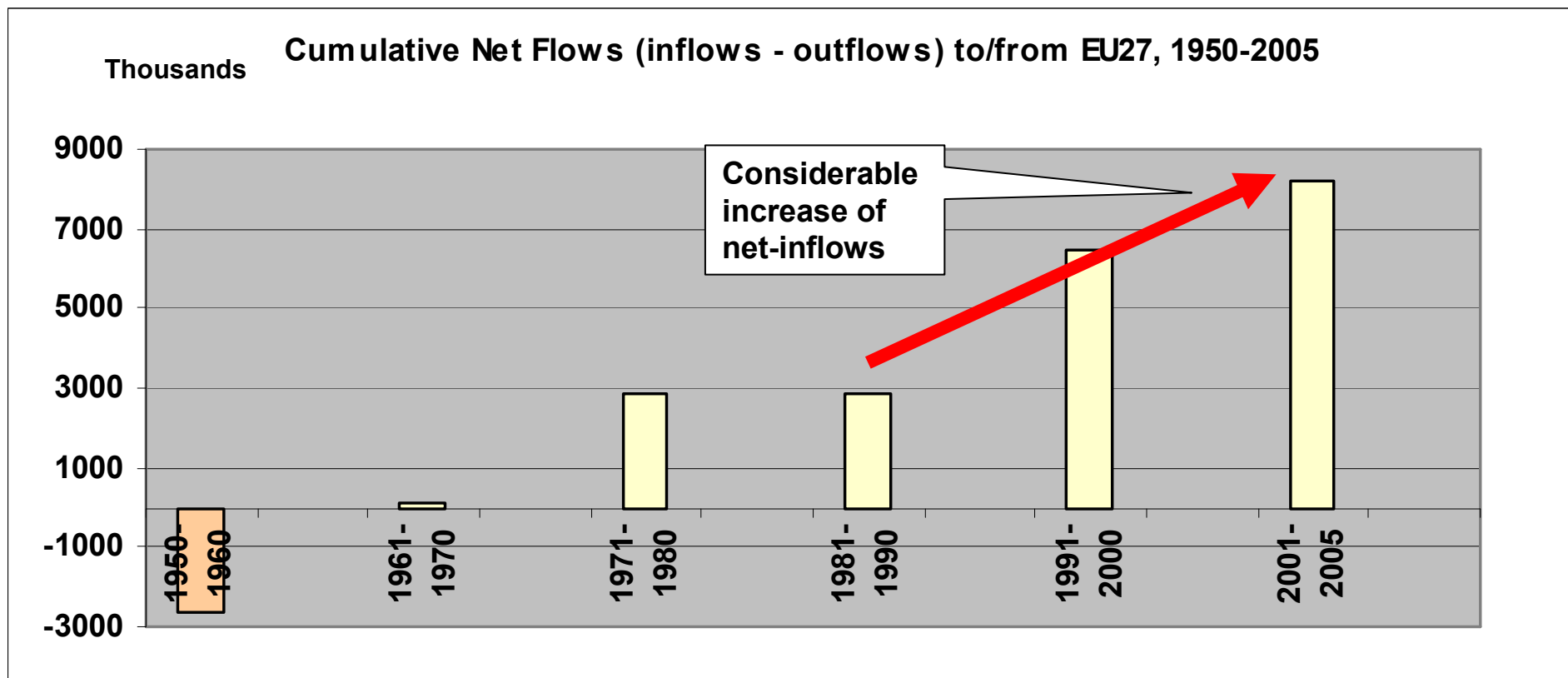
Migration patterns in the Europe



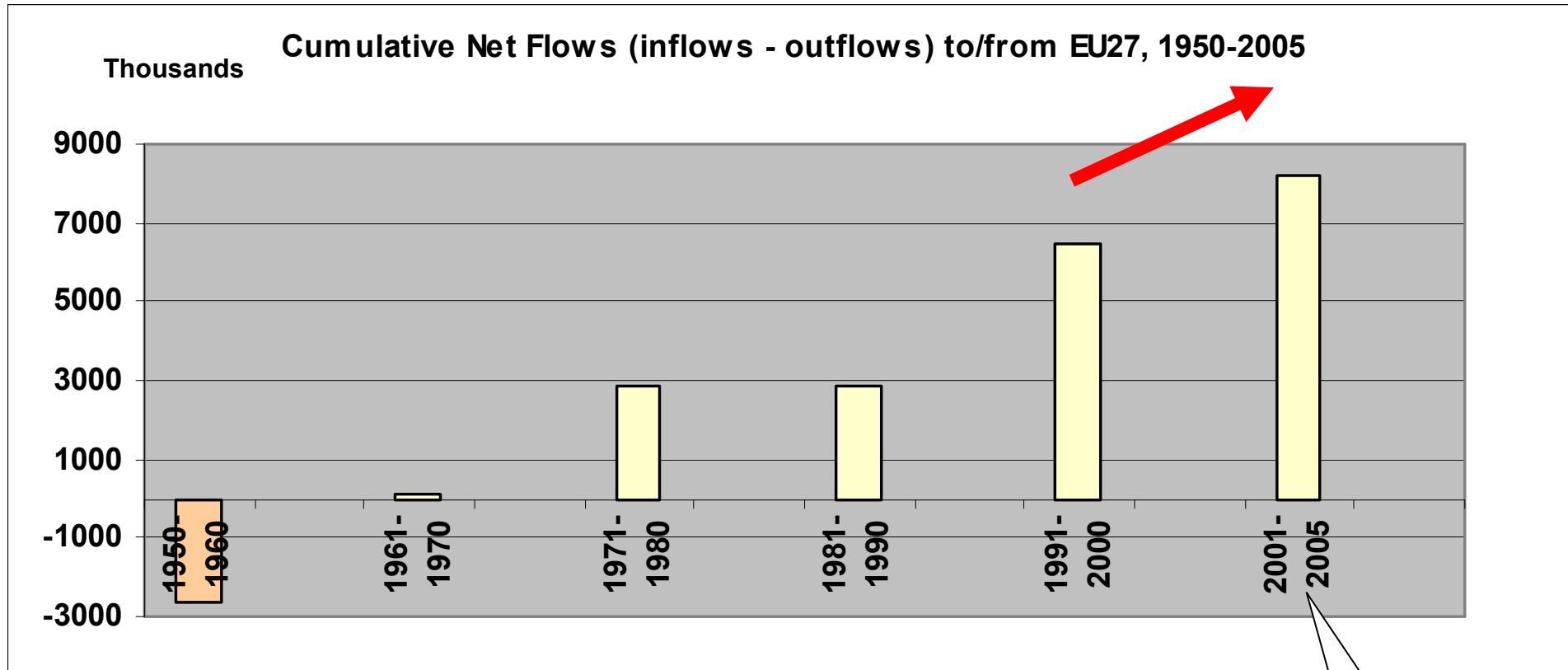
Cumulative net flows of international migrants to/from EU27, 1950-2005



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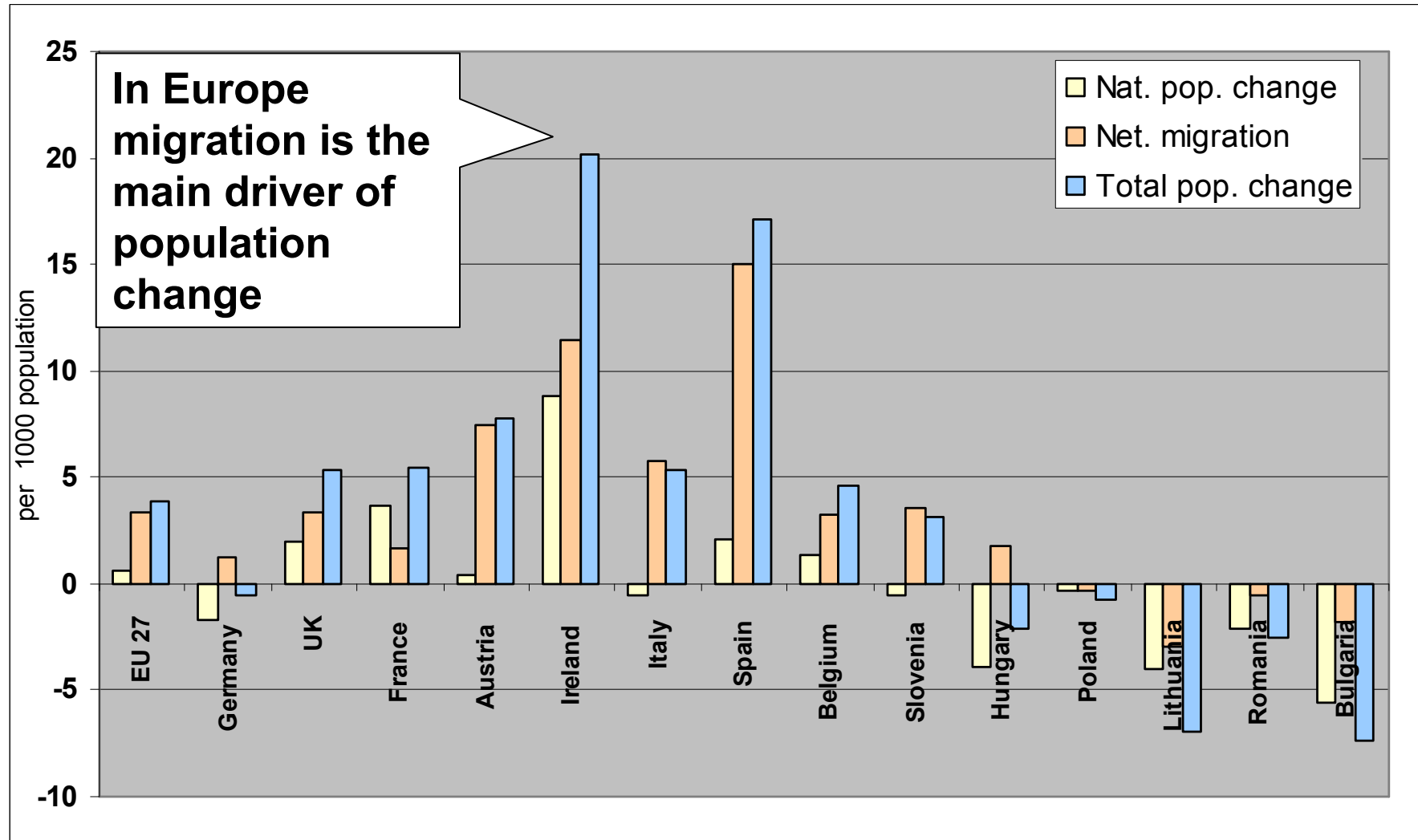


Cumulative net flows of international migrants to/from EU27, 1950-2005

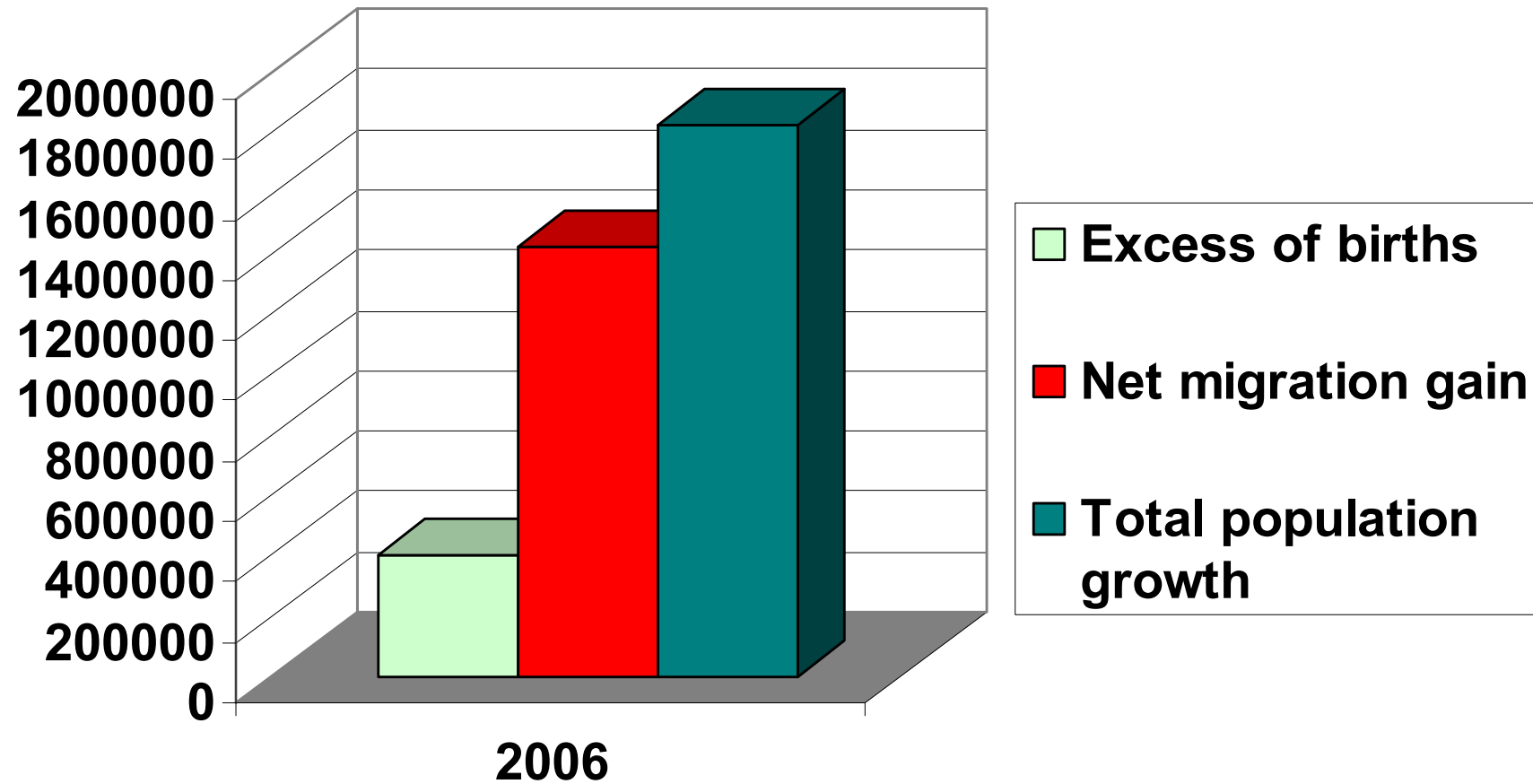


This is only a 5 years period

Natural population change (births – deaths) and net migration in Europe (EU27 in 2005)



Fact No. 4: Immigration Accounts For 80% of Europe's Population Growth



Stocks

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**

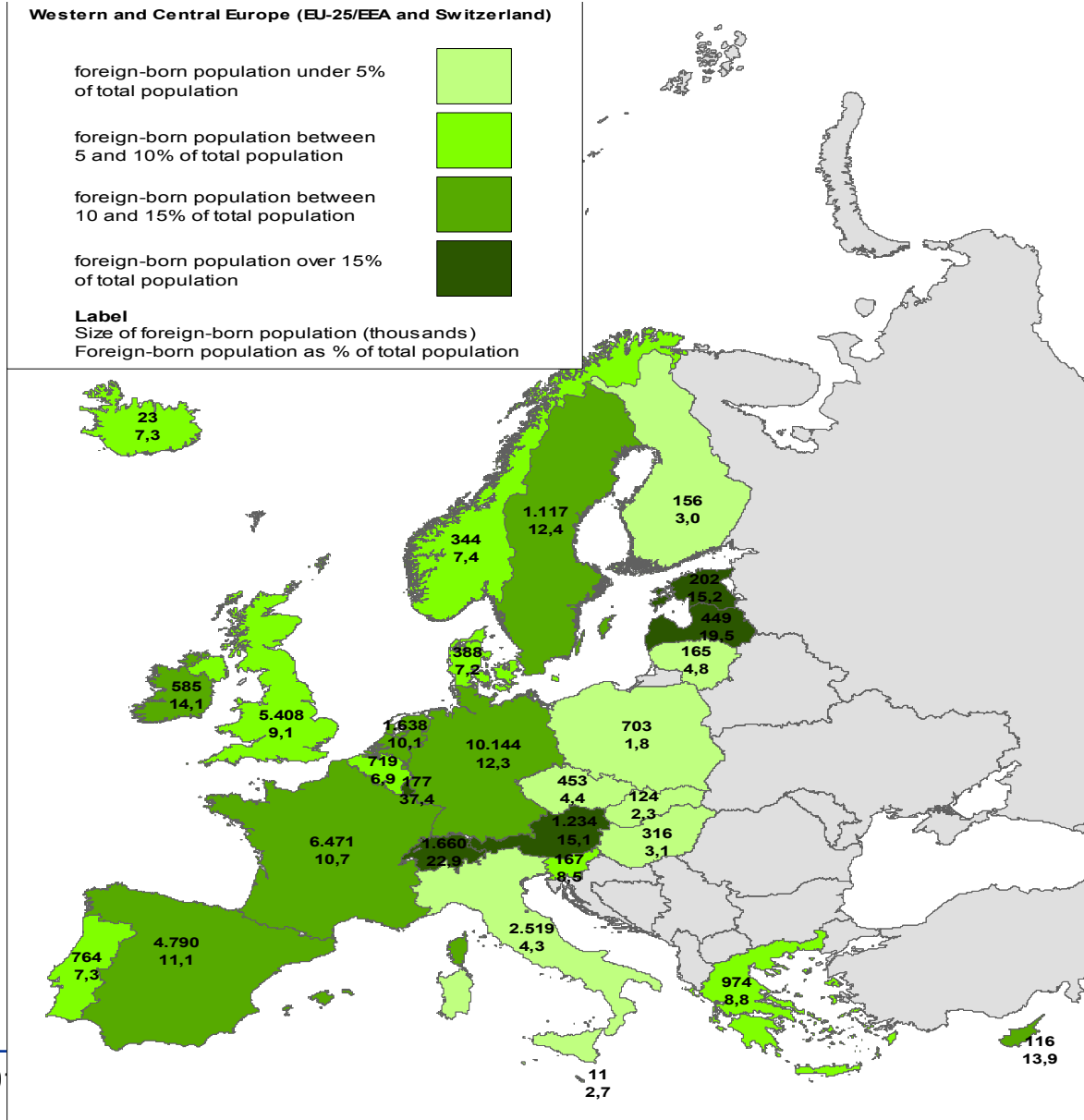
Main destination countries

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

- Germany	10 mn
- France	6 mn
- UK	5 mn
- Spain	5 mn
- Italy	2.5 mn
- Switzerland	1.6 mn
- Austria	1.3 mn

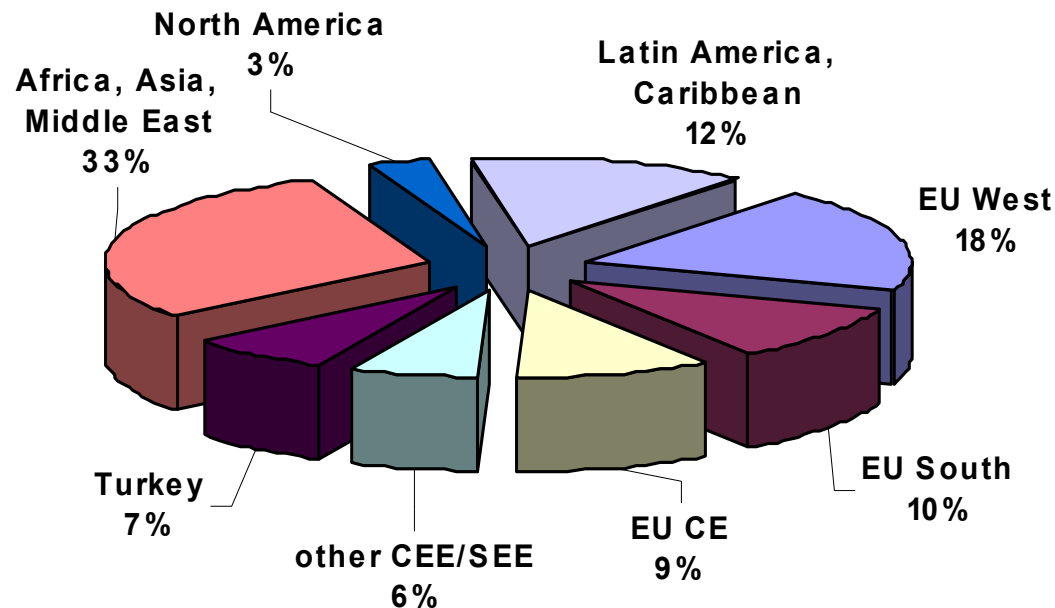
Russia: 16 mn

Foreign-born population in EU/EEE, in million and in %



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



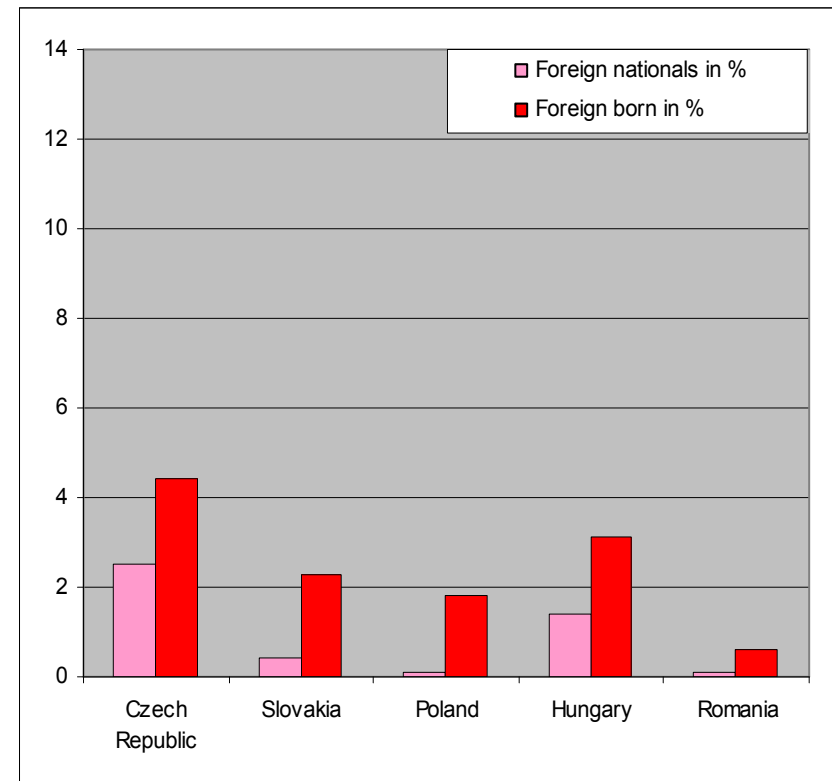
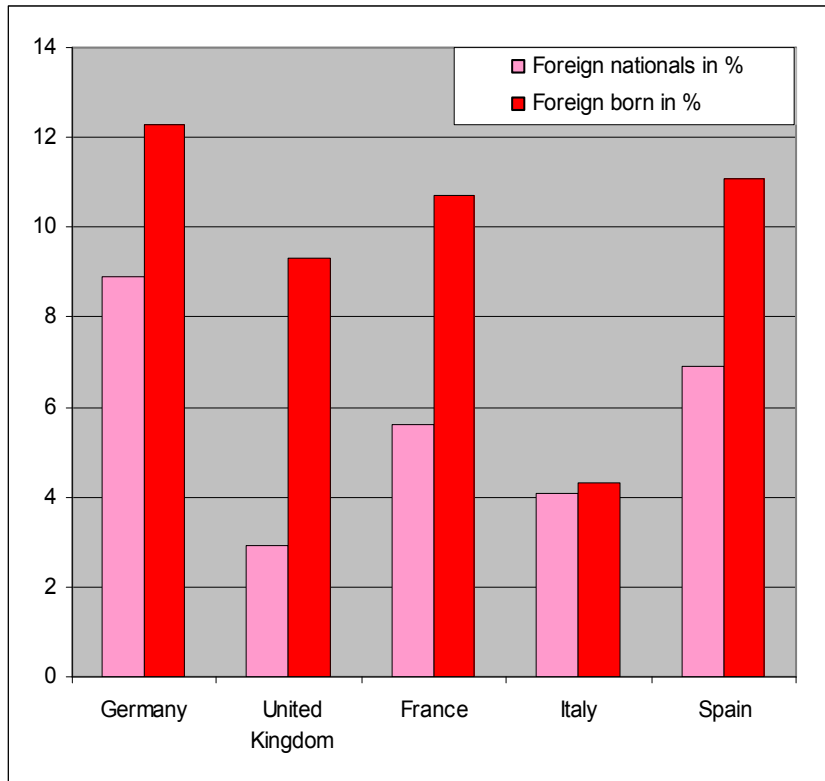
14 million migrants between today's EU member states

28 million immigrants from third countries

- Among them 19 million from Africa, South America, Asia

Source: Labour Force Survey 2005

Comparison of legal foreign residents and foreign-born population

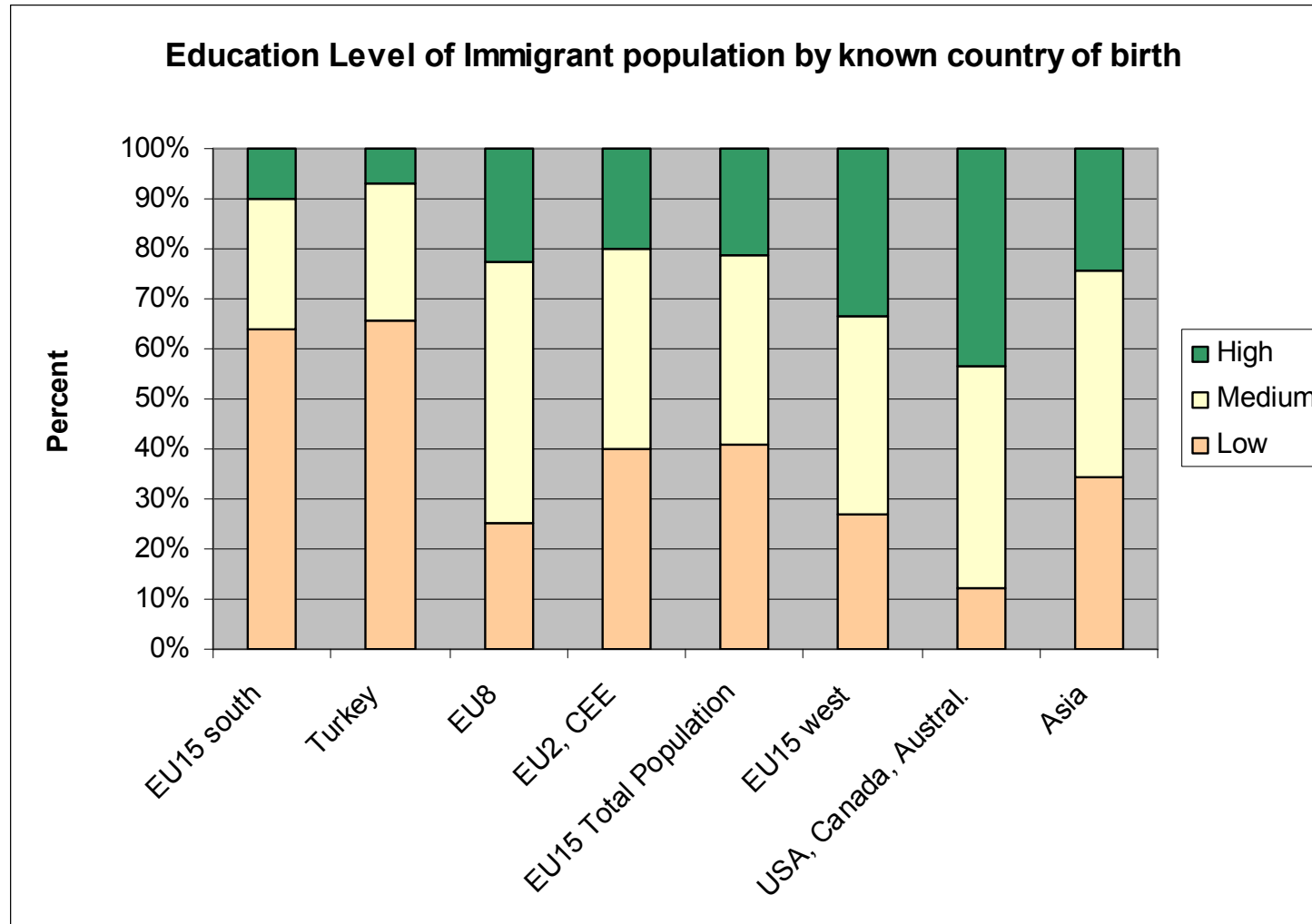


Huge differences between EU15 (West, South) and EU10 (Central, East)

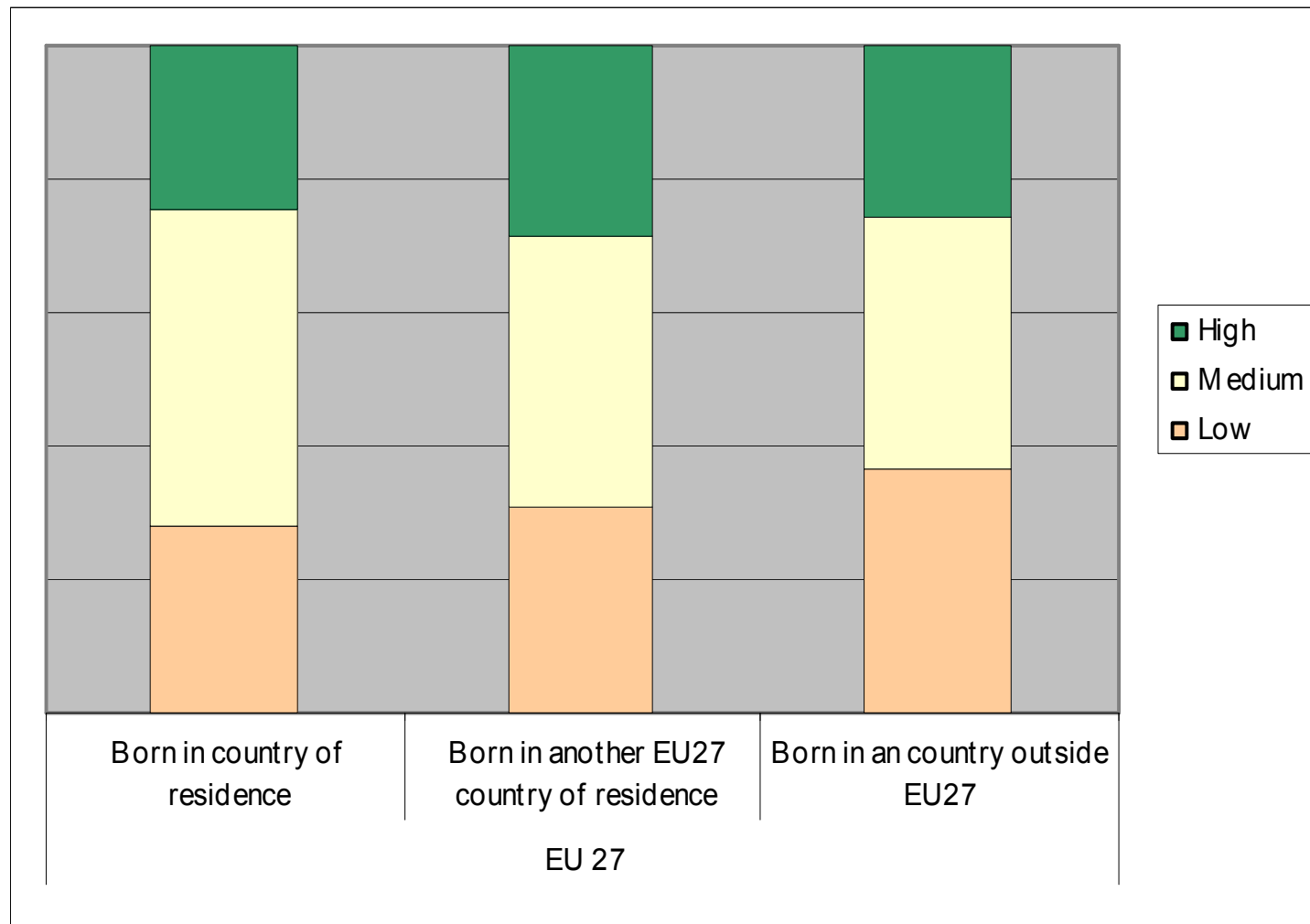
Structure of foreign-born population

Education

Education levels of immigrants differ strongly between countries/regions of origin

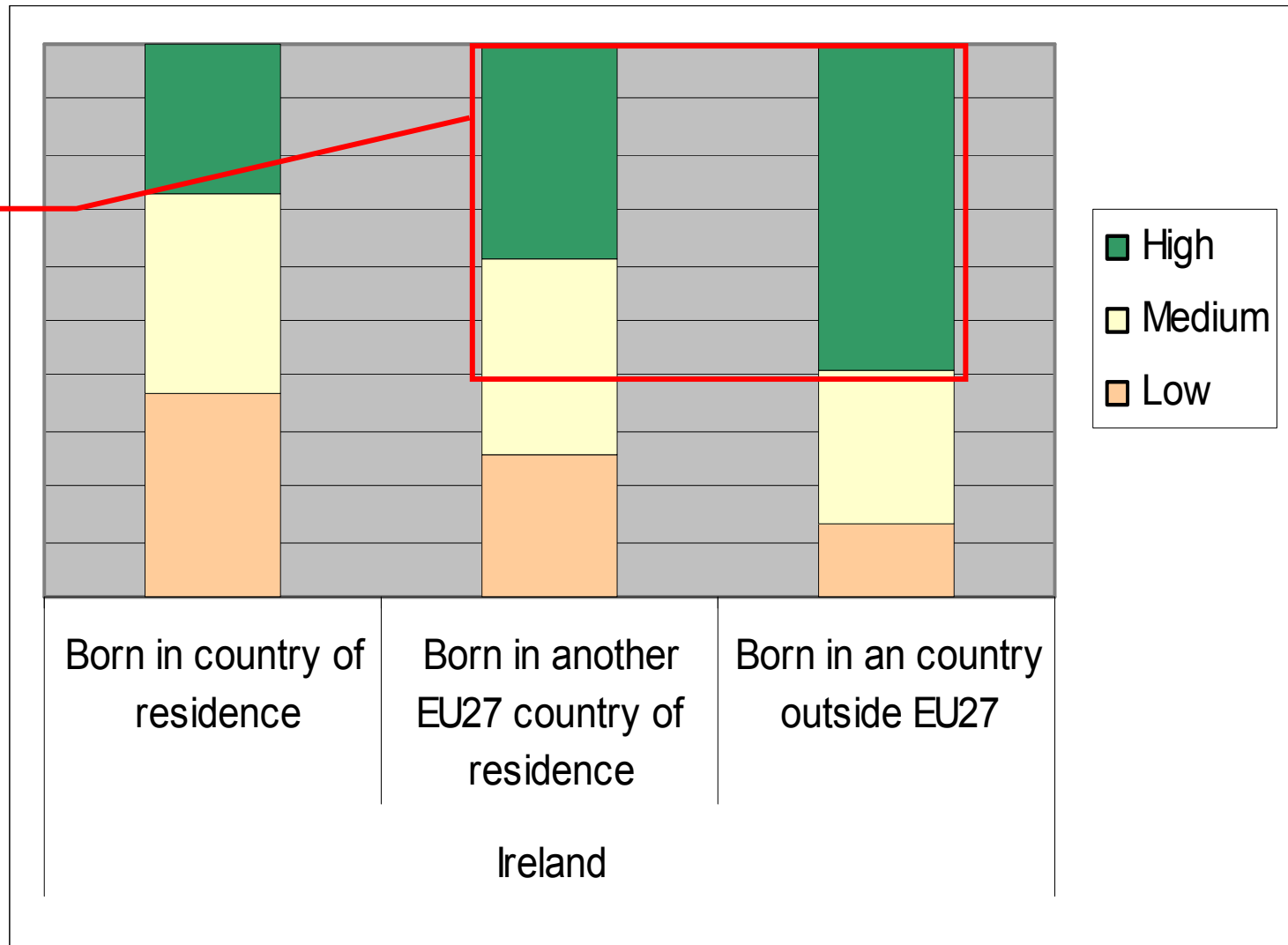


Educational levels of immigrants reflect labor market demands



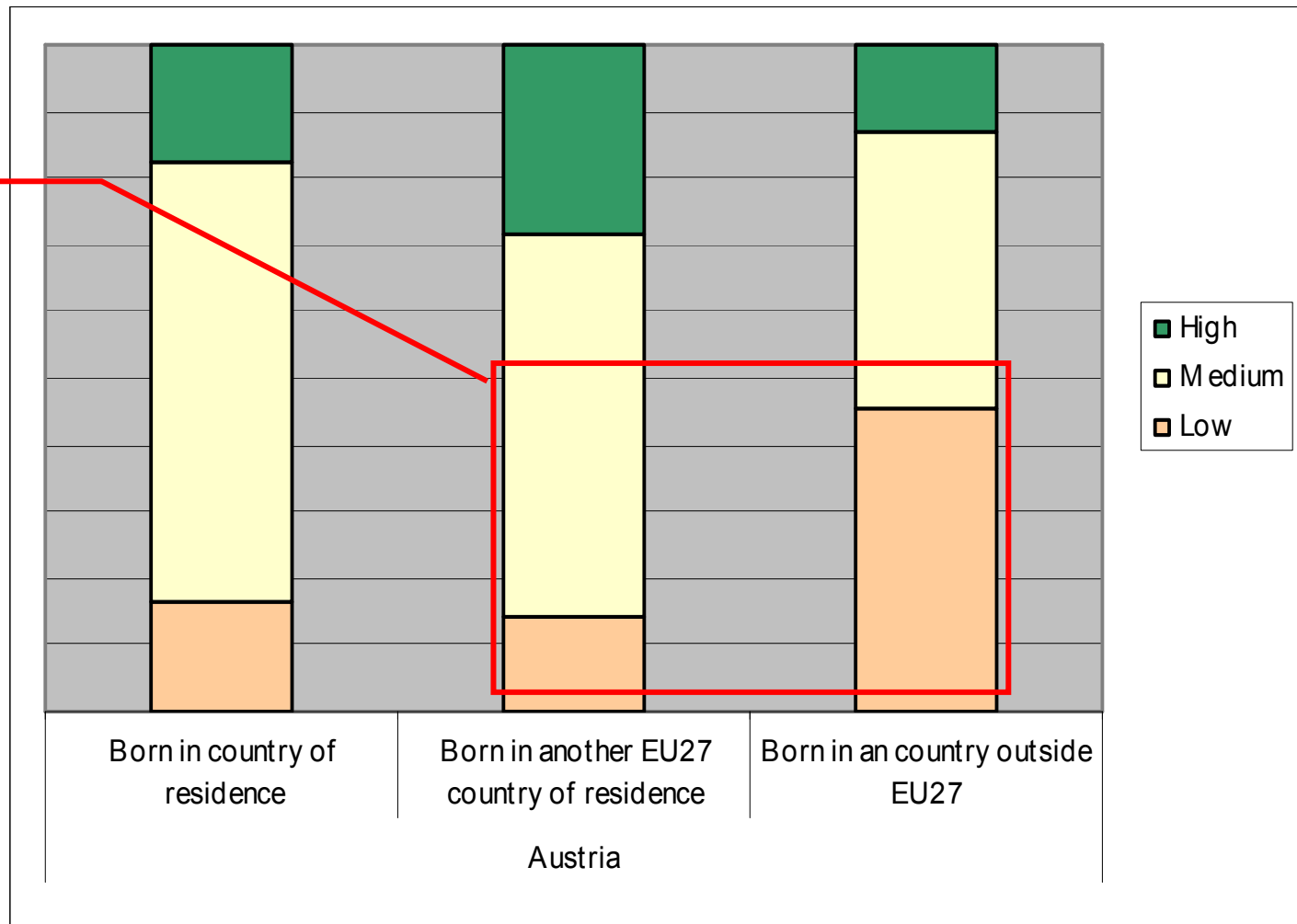
Educational levels of immigrants reflect labor market demands

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



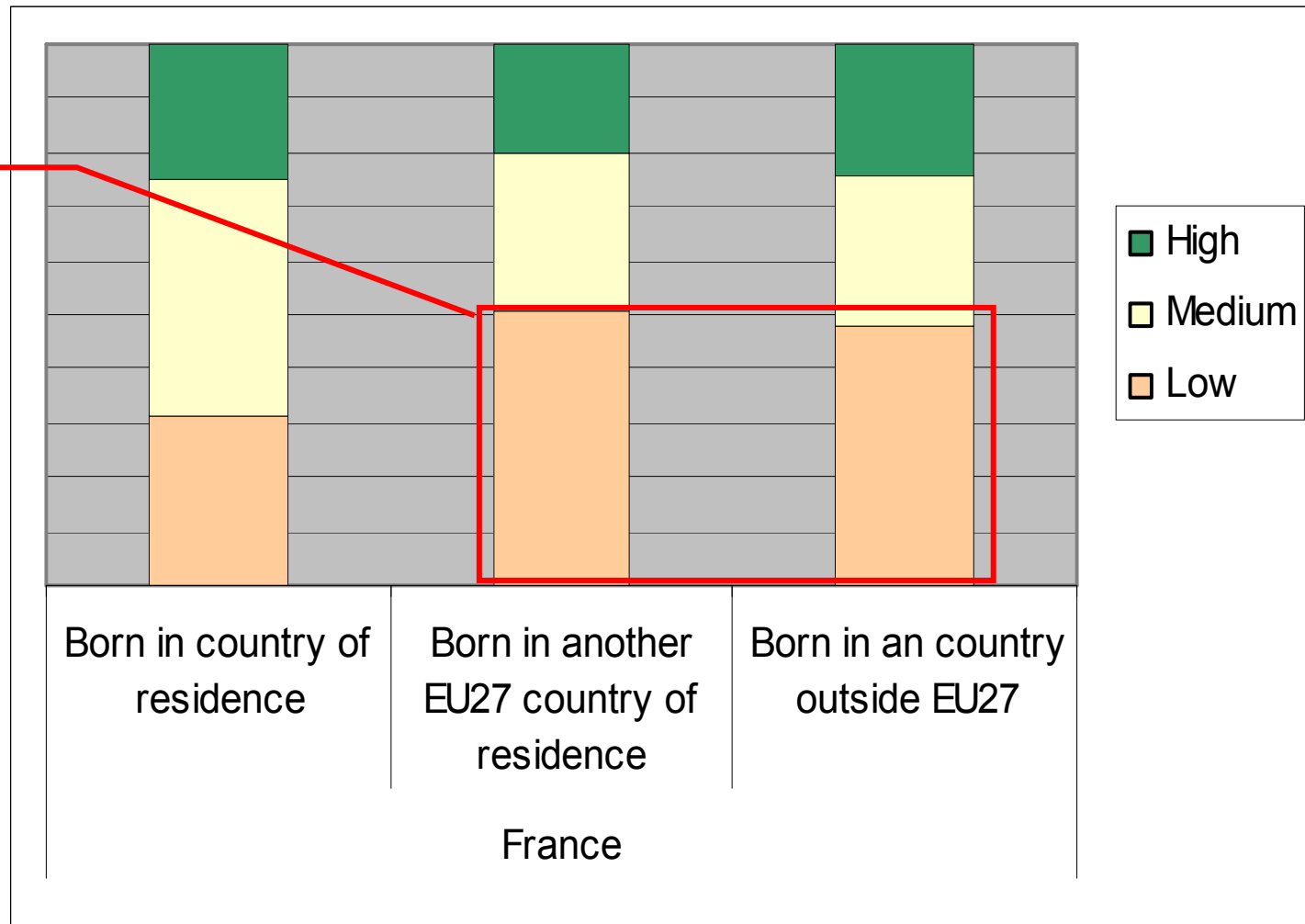
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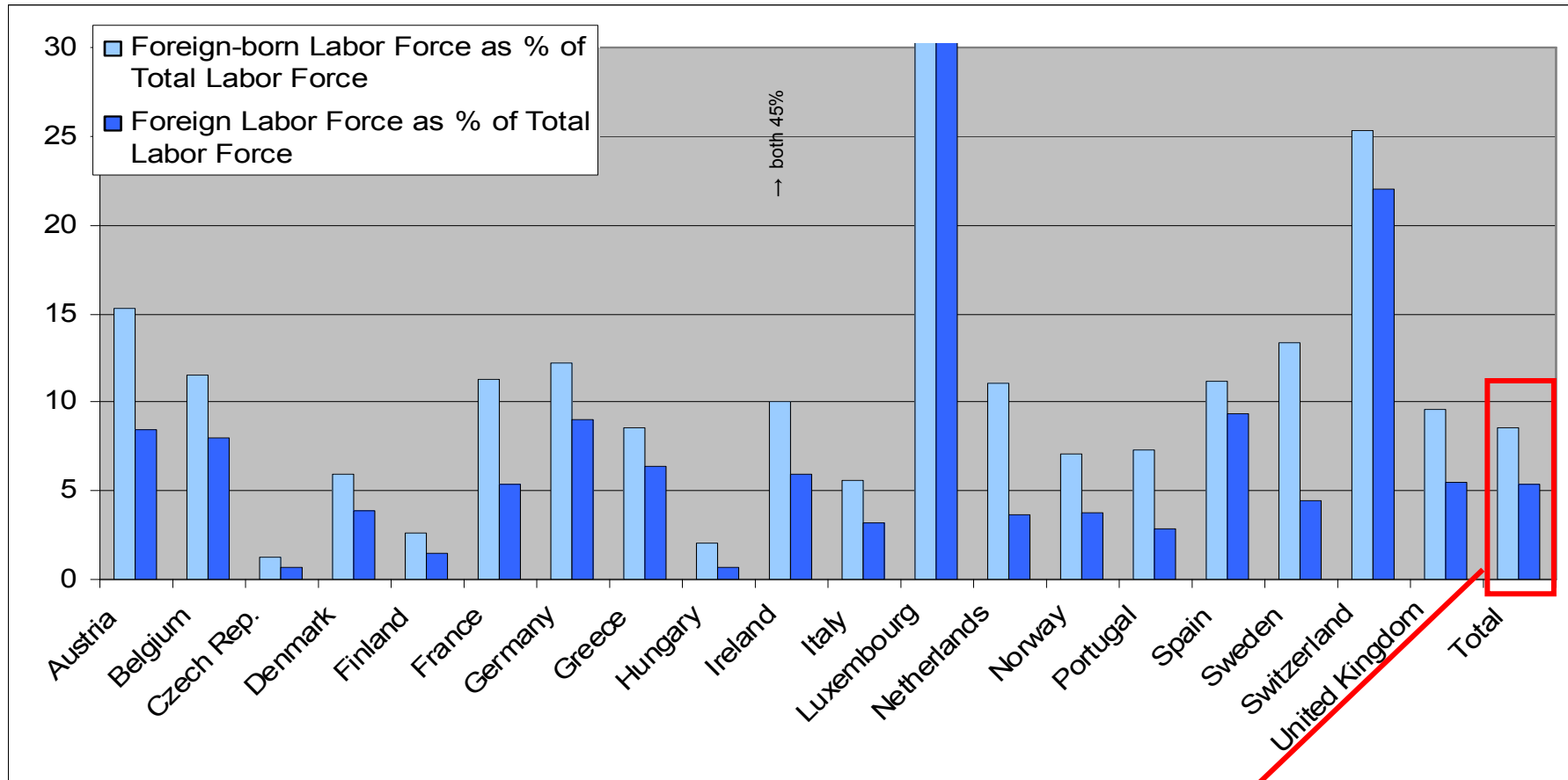


Employment

Foreign labor force in 2005

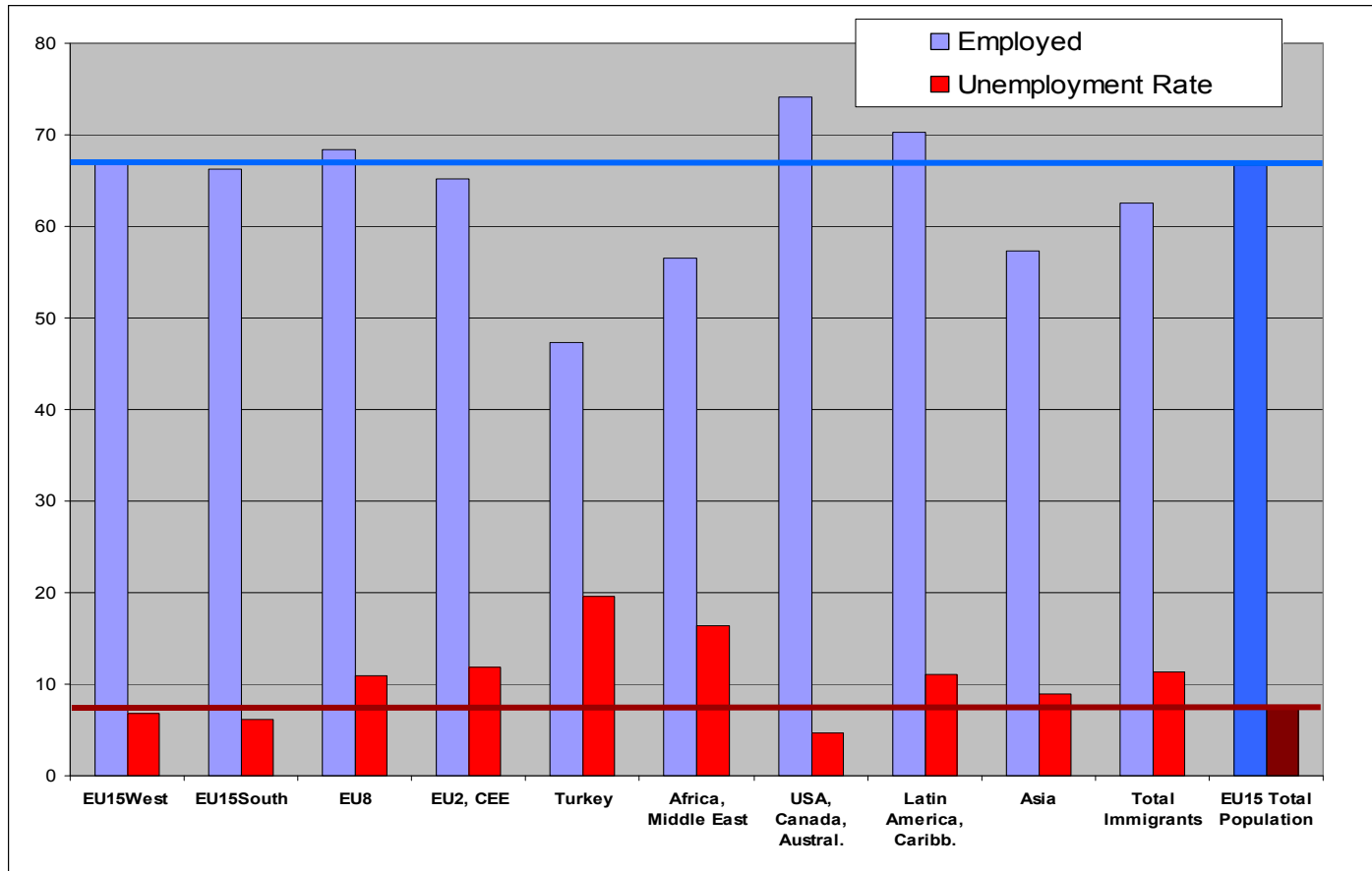
- **19.4 mn legal immigrants represented 8.6% of Western and Central Europe's total work force**
- **12.2 mn working foreign residents represented 5.4% of total work force**
- **Immigrants and foreign nationals are highly concentrated in certain regions/sectors**
- **Immigrants and foreign nationals are more likely to be unemployed**

Foreign labor force represents a significant part of the total EU labor force



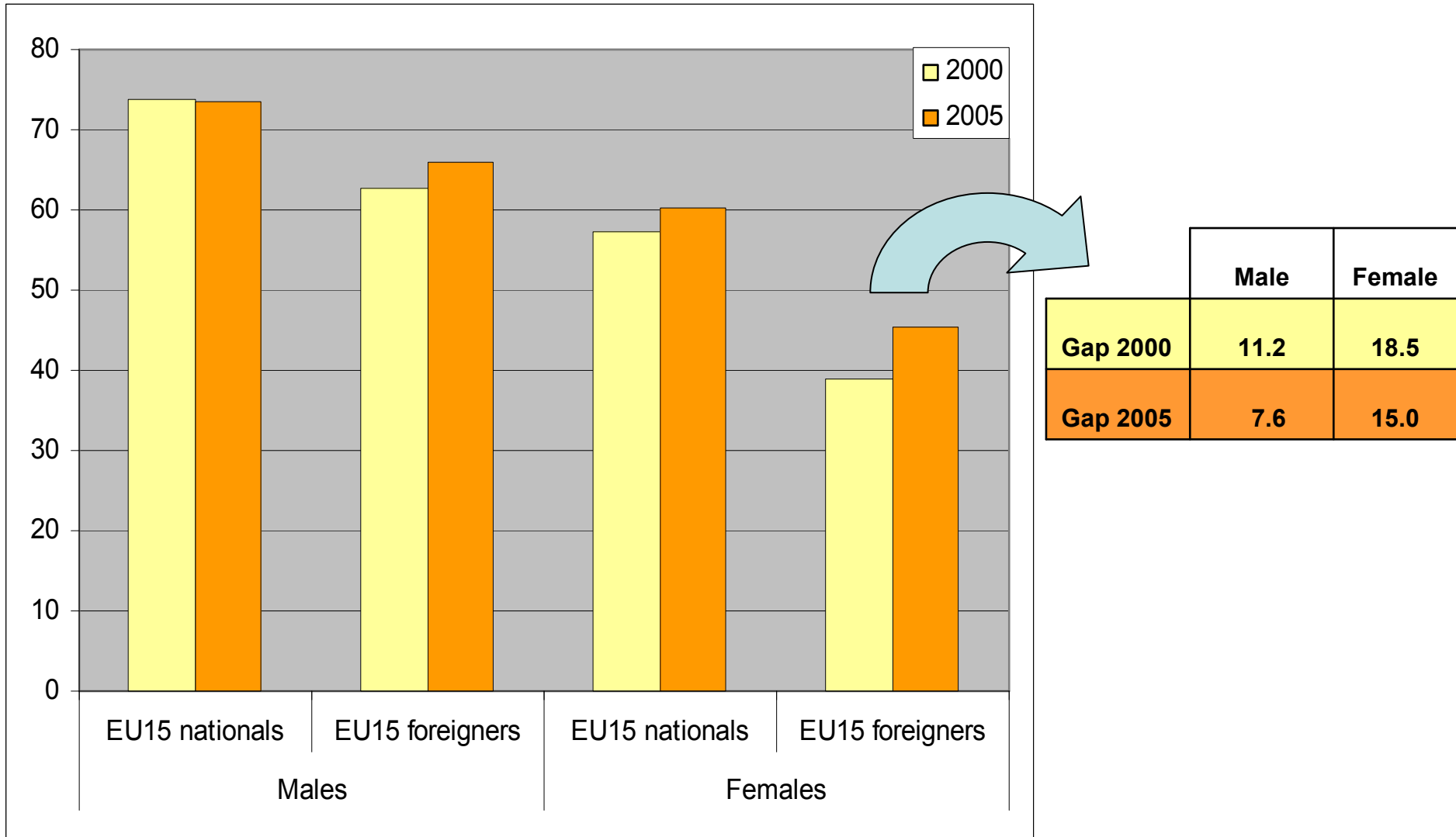
- Effects of different naturalization rates
- Effects of different access to citizenship via birth and/or privileged co-ethnic migration
- Effects of size of entry-cohorts/duration of stay

Employment and unemployment rates of immigrants by countries/regions of origin

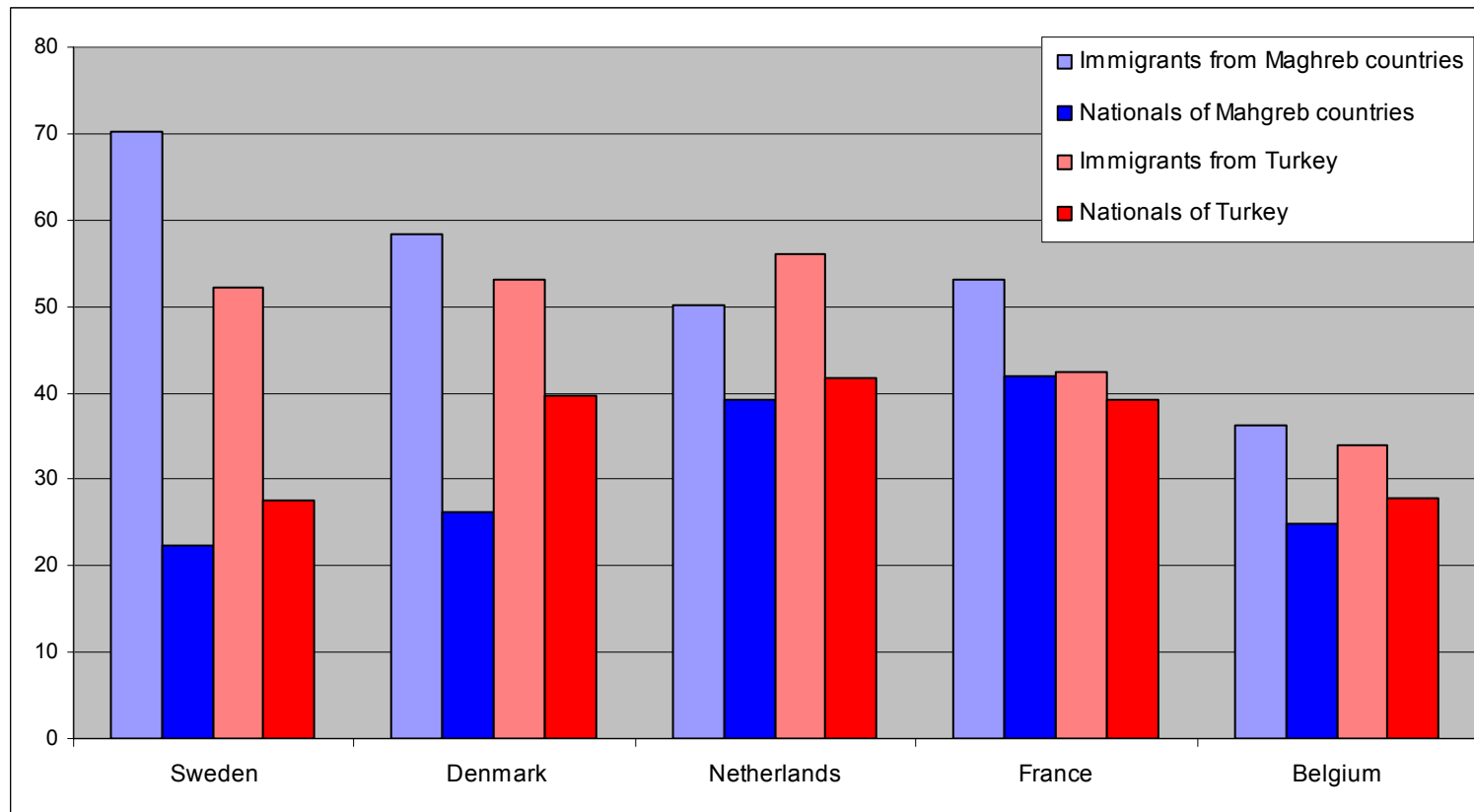


Employment rates are significantly lower among immigrants from Turkey, Africa/Middle East and other parts of Asia. They are higher among immigrants from North America and Latin America. Unemployment rates are higher among most groups of immigrants.

Between 2000-2005 the gap in employment between nationals and foreigners narrowed in EU15

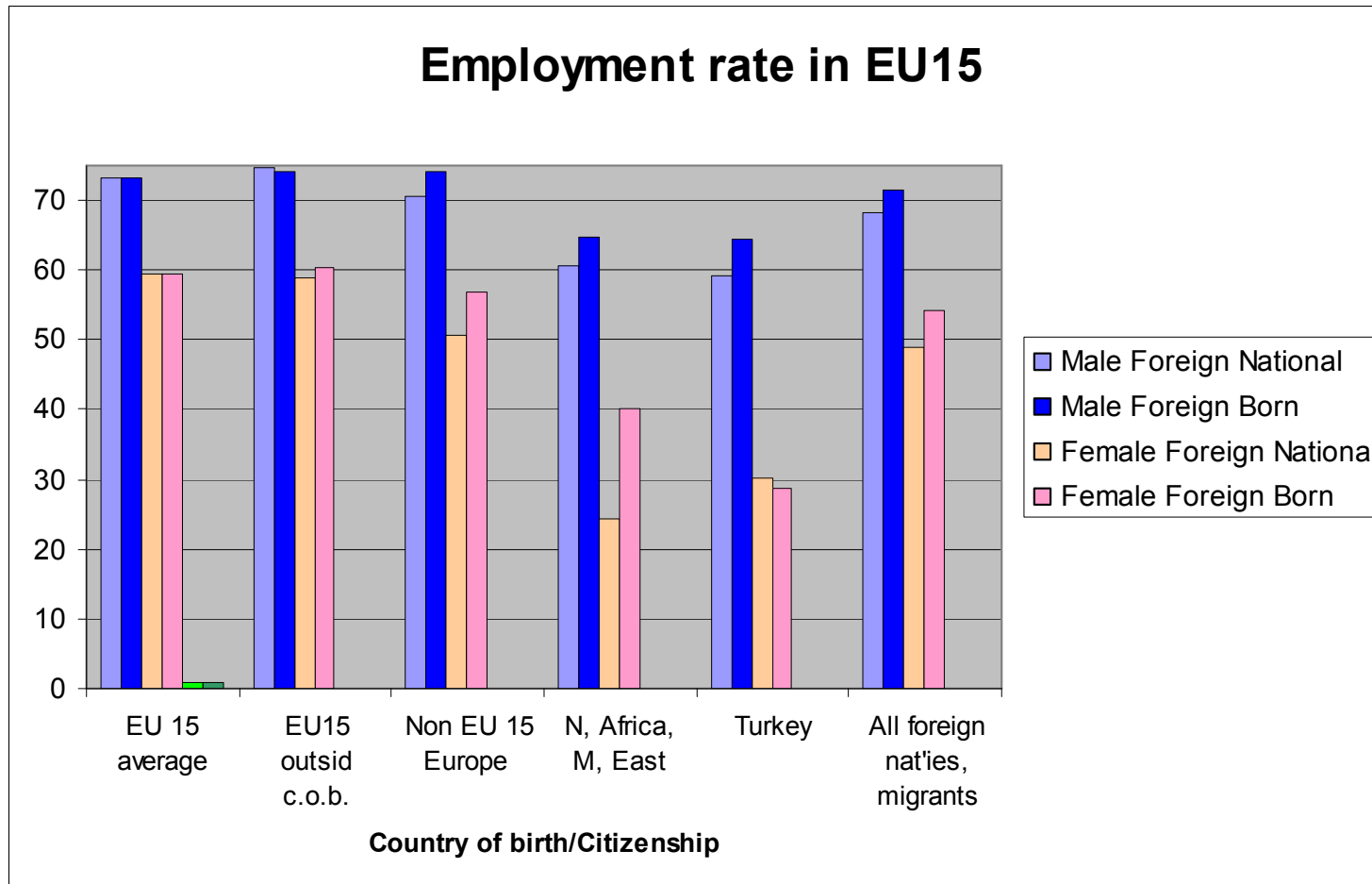


Comparison of employment rates of immigrants from Turkey and the Maghreb

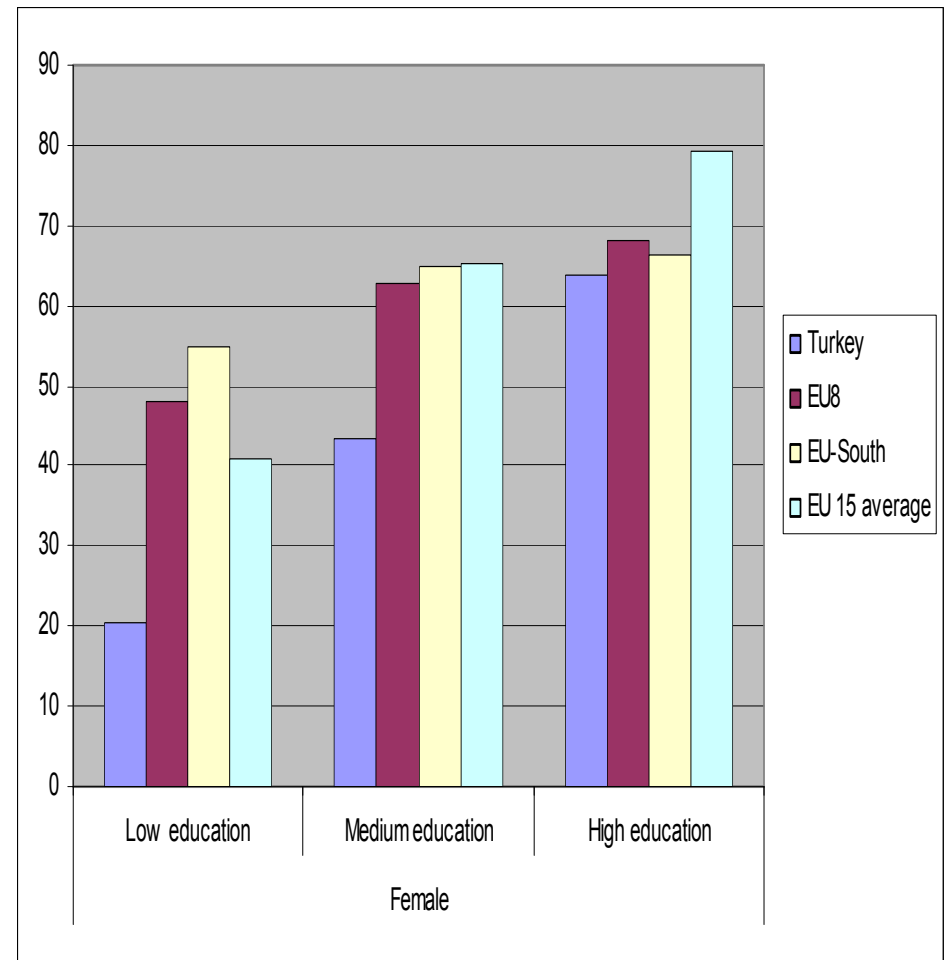
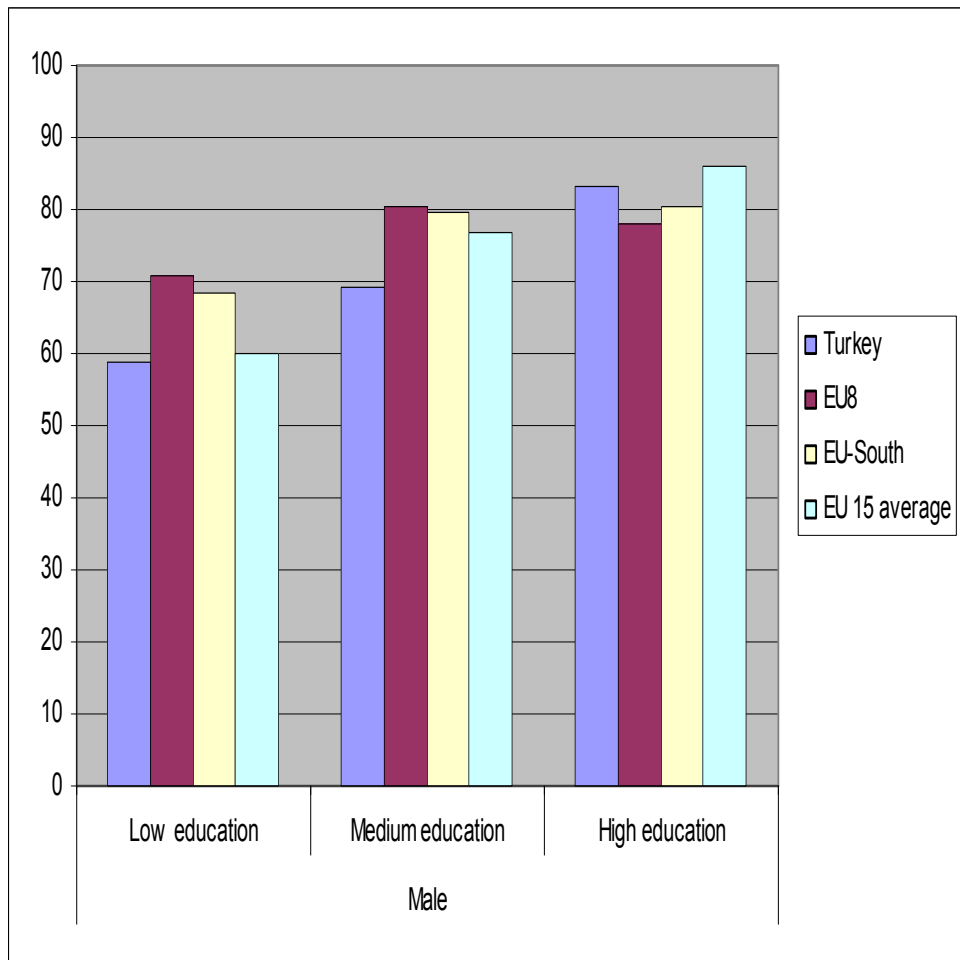


Discrepancies in labor force participation vary by country of residence and in some countries) by citizenship status of immigrants

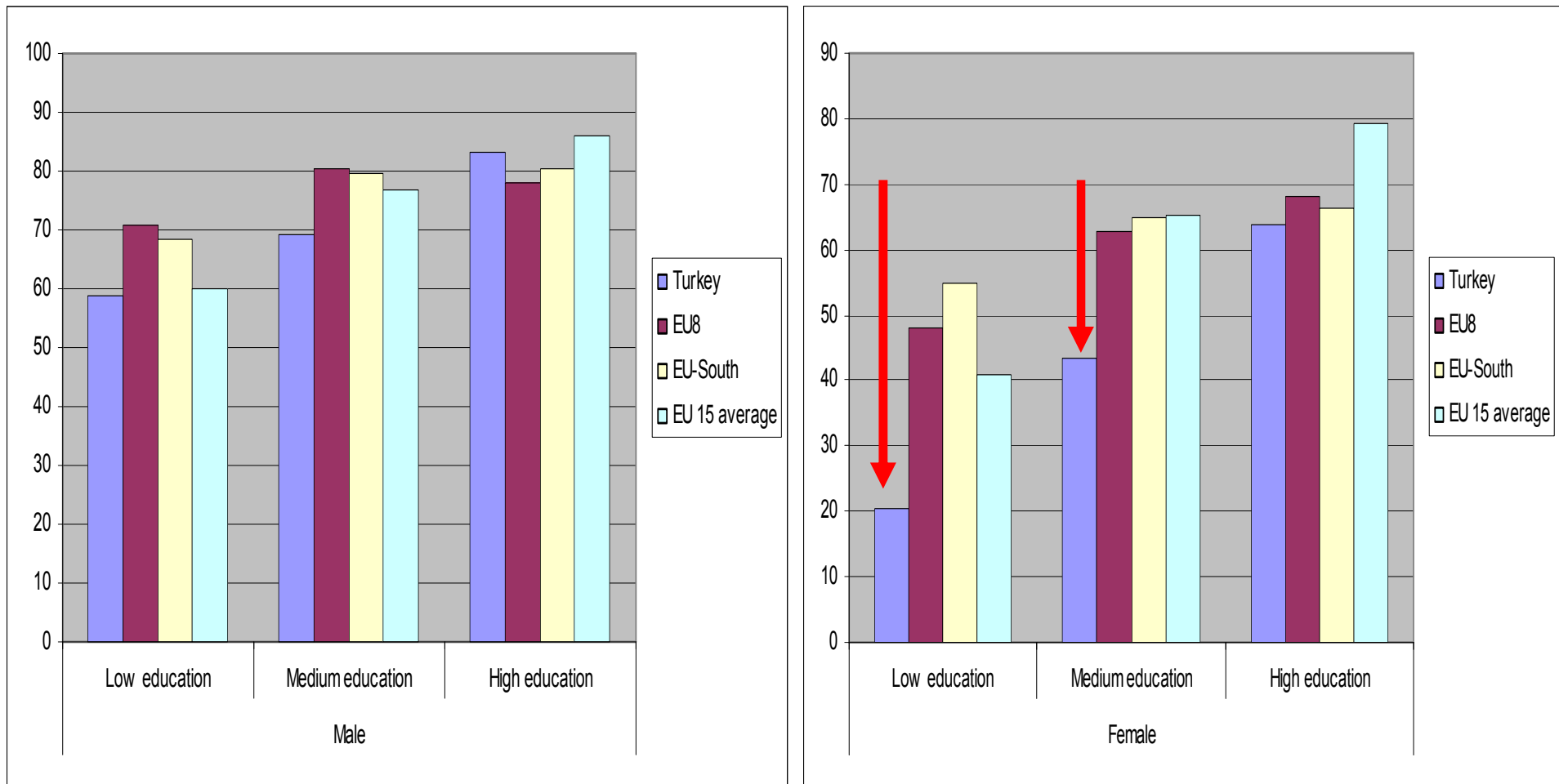
Differences in employment, by gender, counties/regions of origin



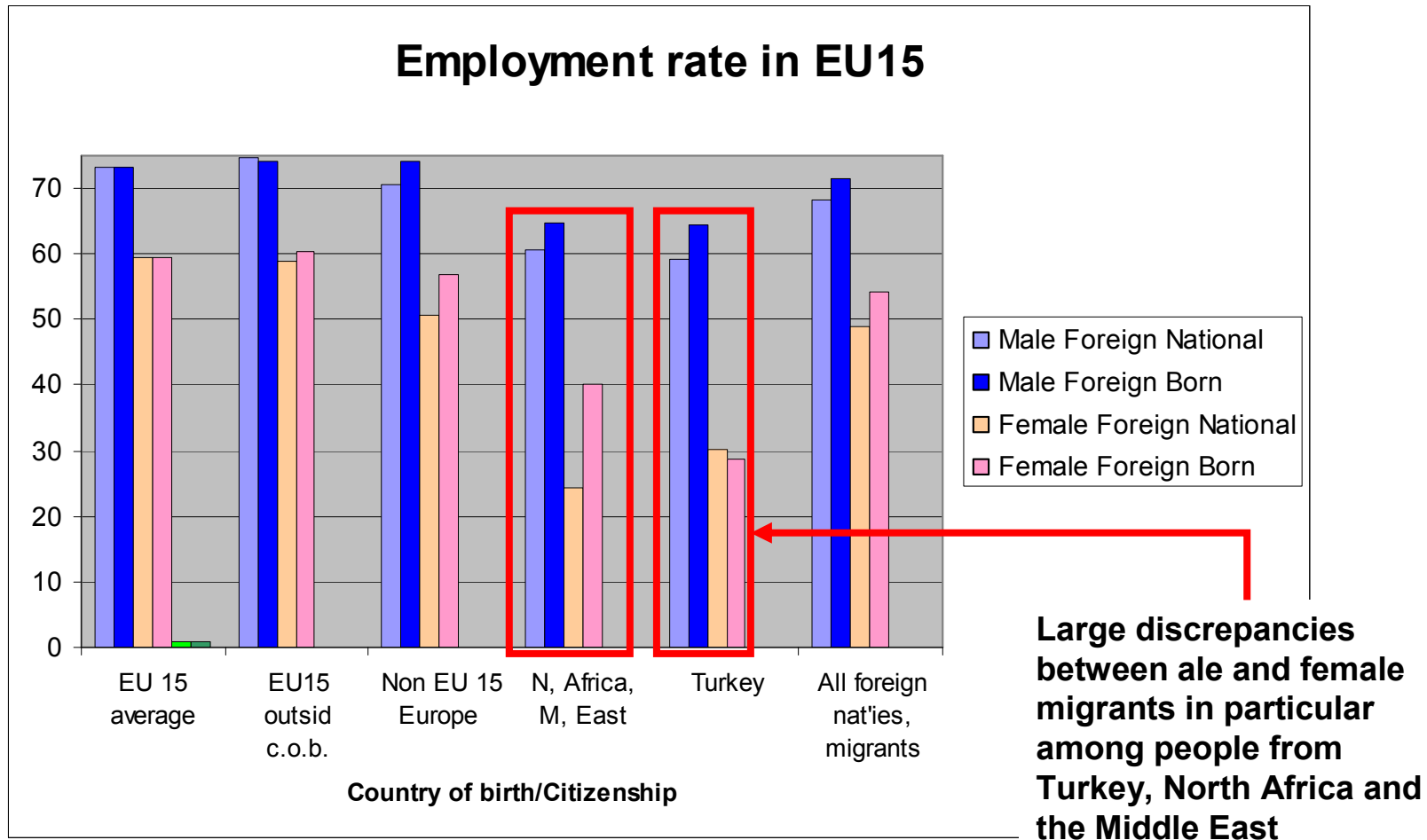
Employment rates of foreign born work force by country/region of birth, gender, and educational attainment



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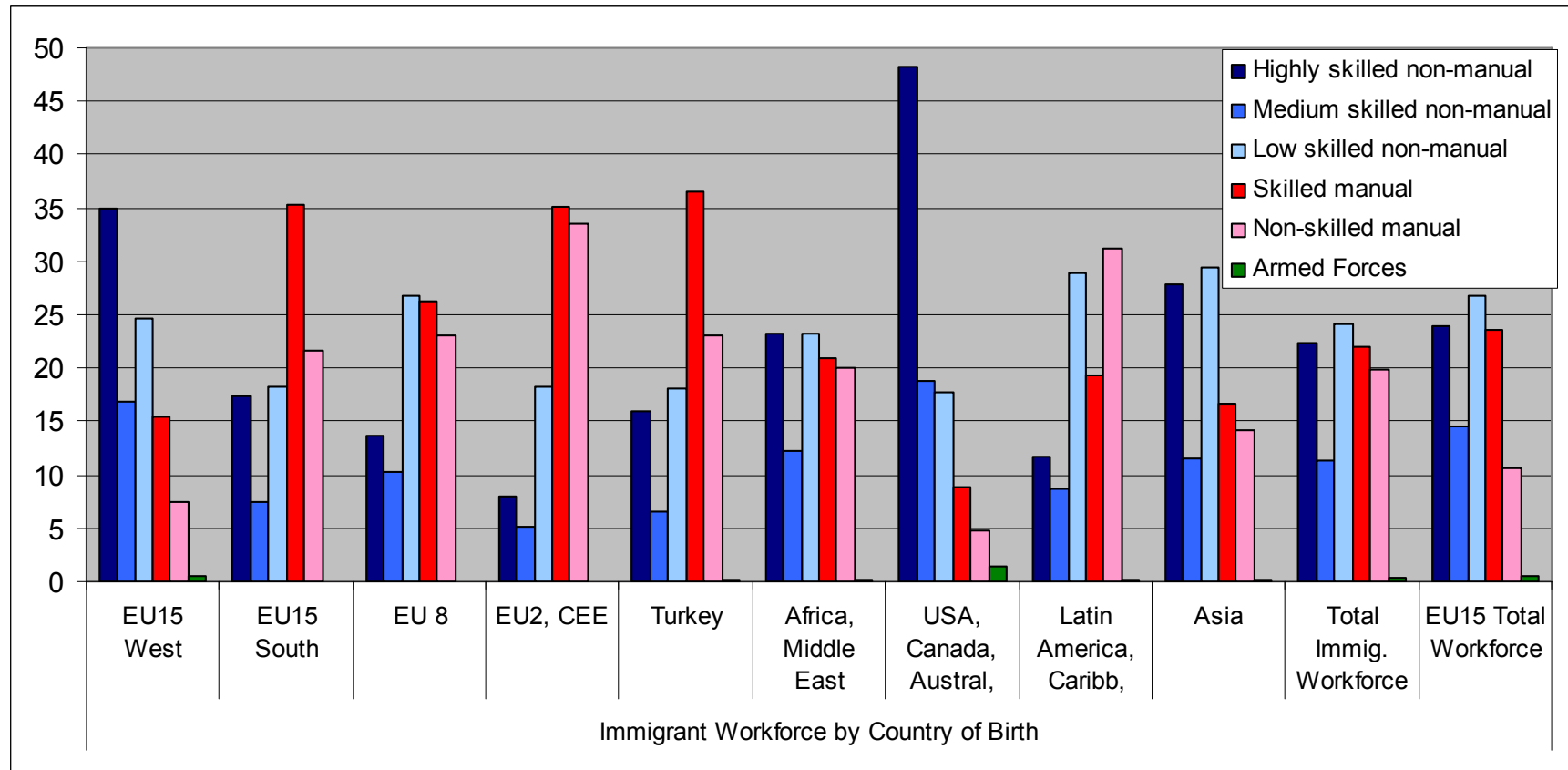


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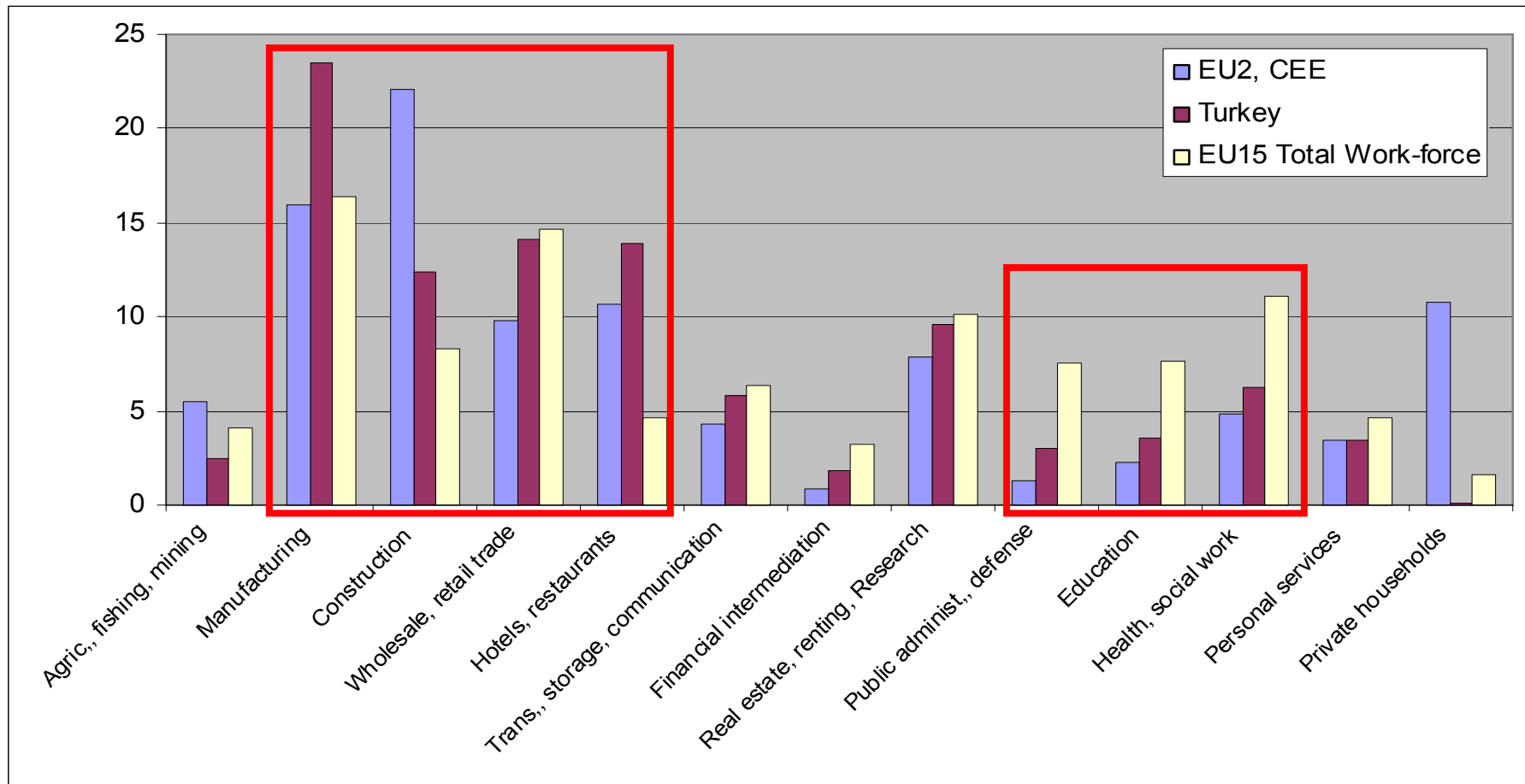


Occupational structure

Occupational structure by countries/regions of birth



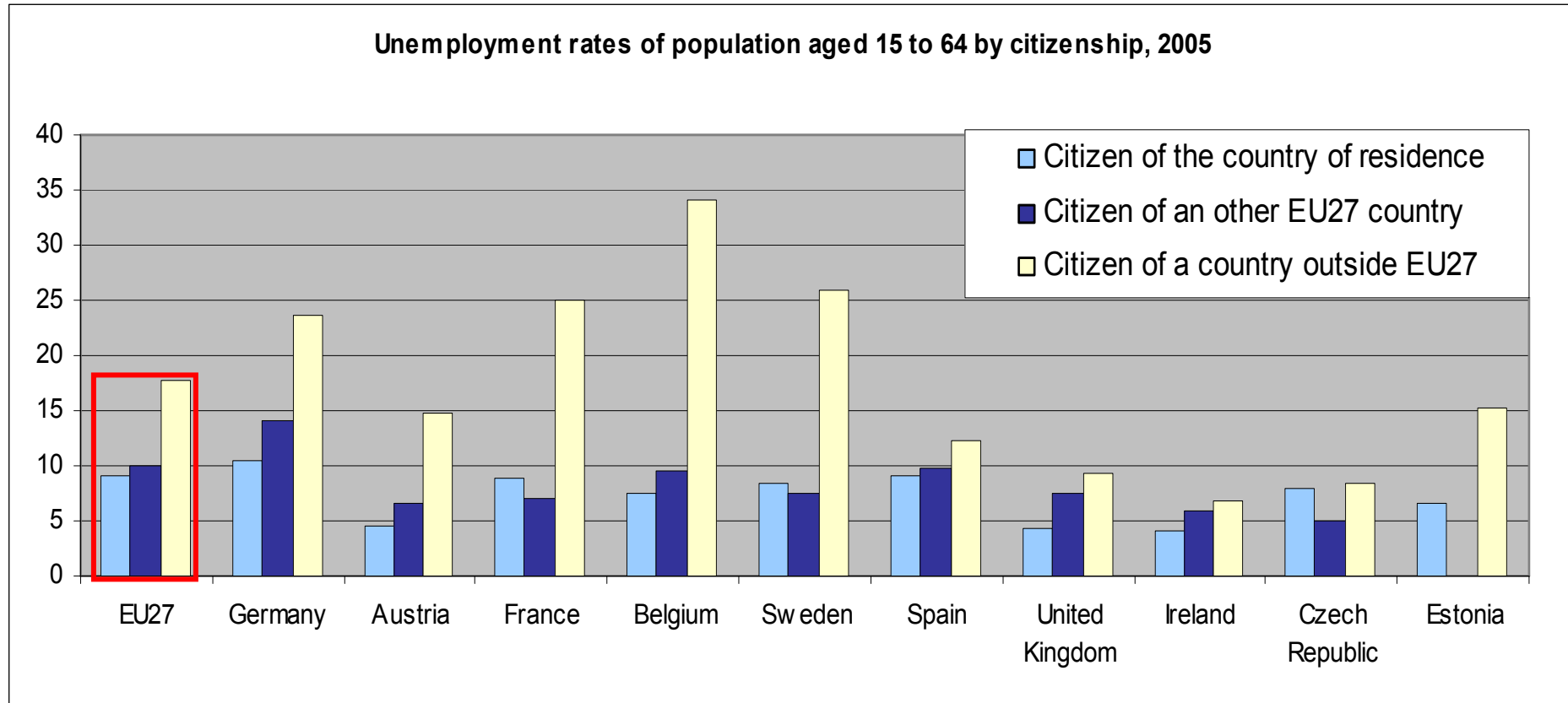
Sectoral occupation by countries/regions of birth



- **Underrepresentation of migrants in large parts of the public + educat. sectors**
- **Overrepresentation in less stable jobs like construction, hotel/restaurants, manufacturing sectors**

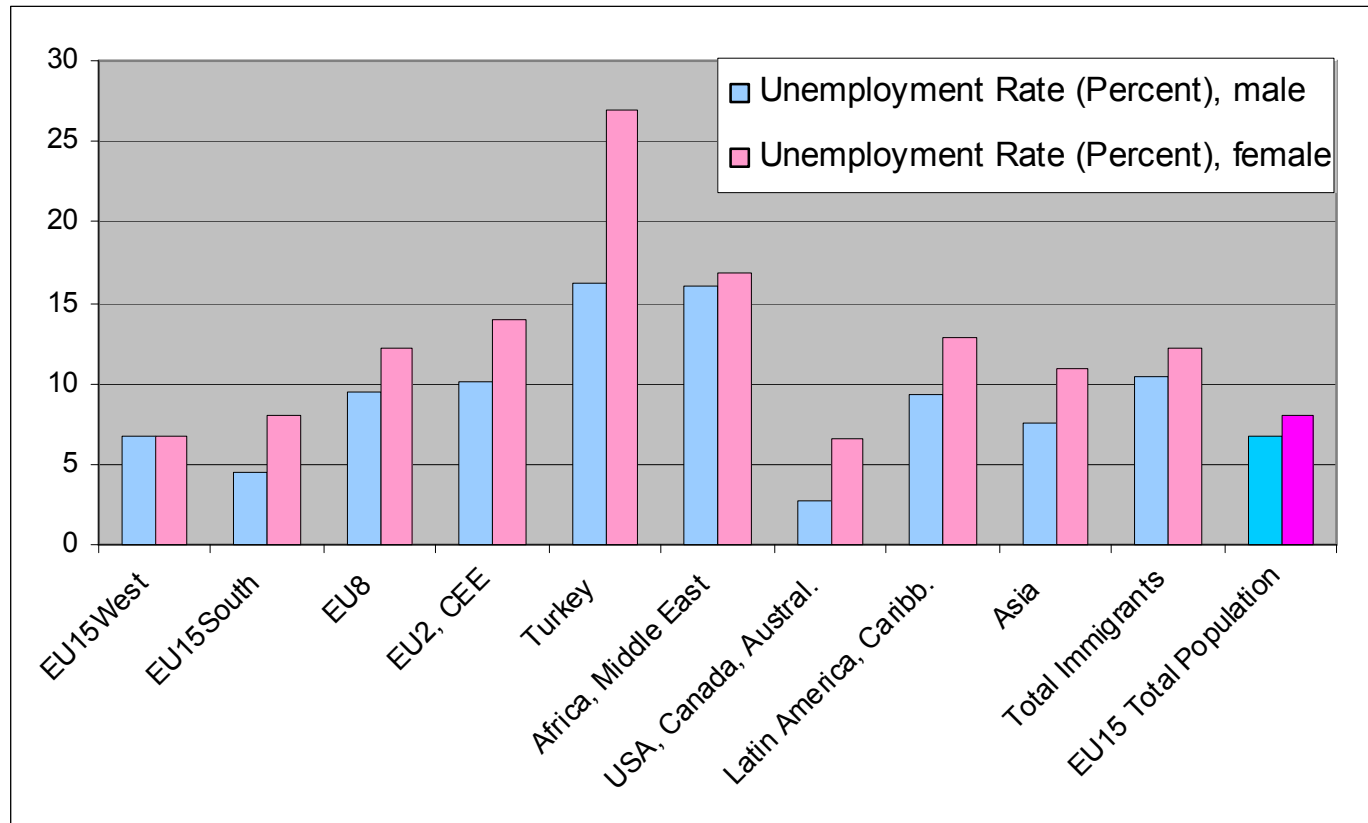
Unemployment

Unemployment rates of non-EU citizens remain high



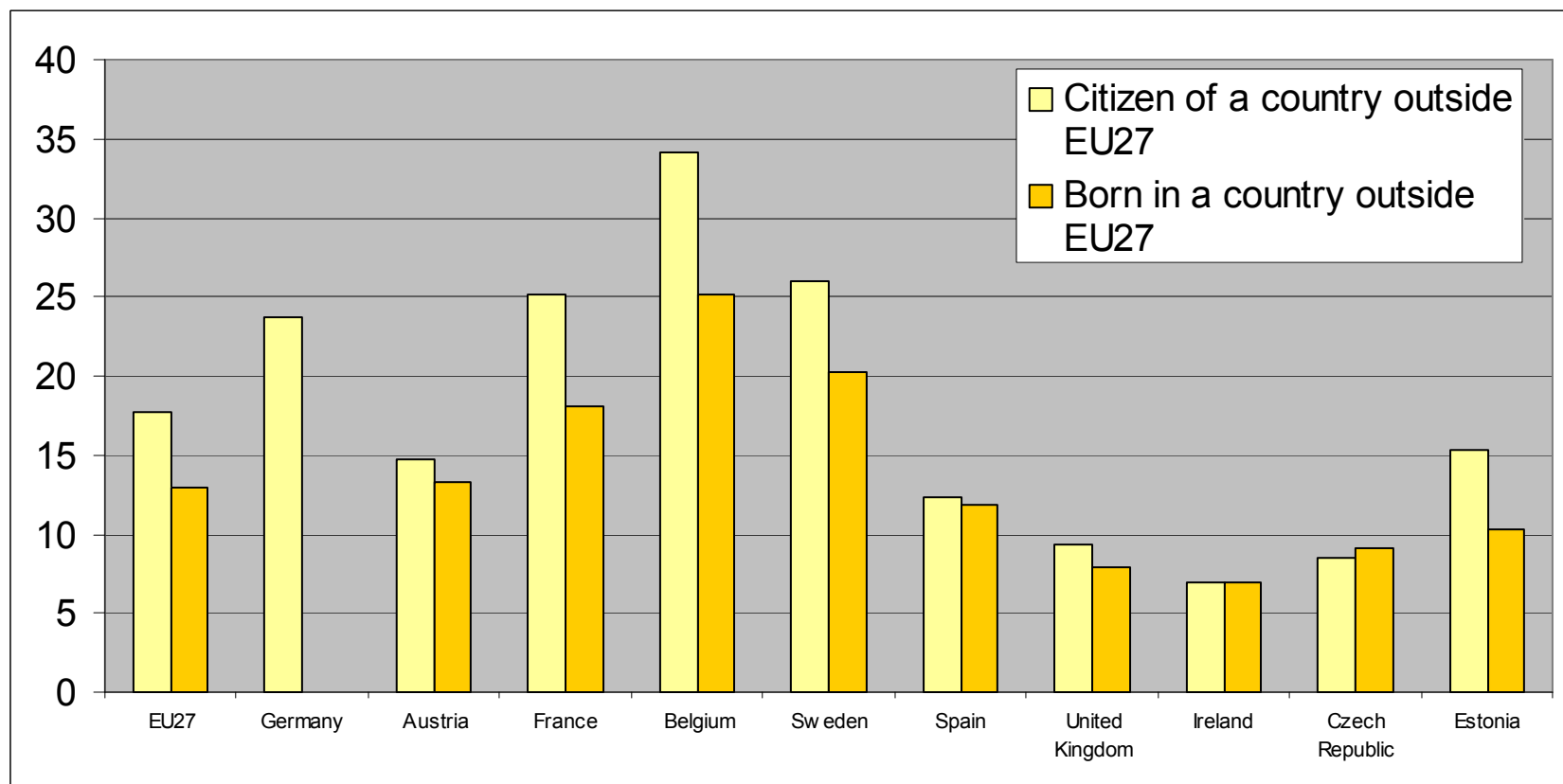
While employment rates for third country nationals increased during the period 2000-2005, unemployment rates remained stable at about 18% (twice as high as those of EU-nationals)

Male and female unemployment rates of immigrants by counties/regions of origin



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.

What matters?

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

Contact

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