

Migration, Mobility and Integration in the European Labour Market

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Content of the lecture

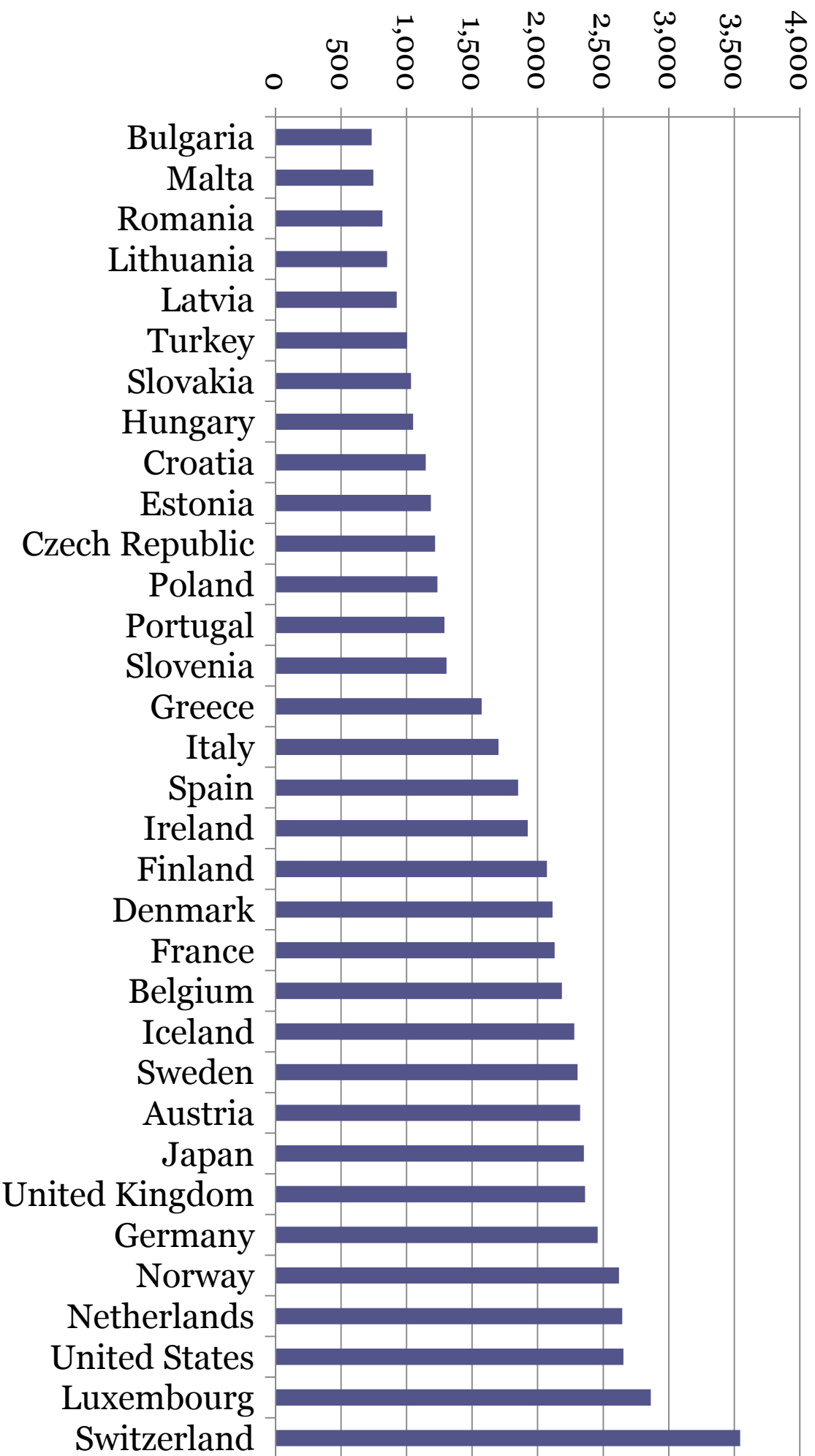
- We provide some insight on
 - The degree of differentials on some key labour market variables across the EU
 - The flow of migrant and immigrant
 - The key facts on European mobility
 - The key issues in the EU labour market integration

One and two direction Migration

- Mobility and migration may emerge as two distinct, though related, ways.
- In one case, people from one area move to another one, but the reverse is not true (i.e. people from Poland move to Germany but people from Germany do not move to Poland). This emerges as a consequence of disparity in economic prosperity.
- In the other cases, mobility among two countries happen in both direction (Polish move to Germany and Germans move to Poland). This would be a consequence of strong integration.

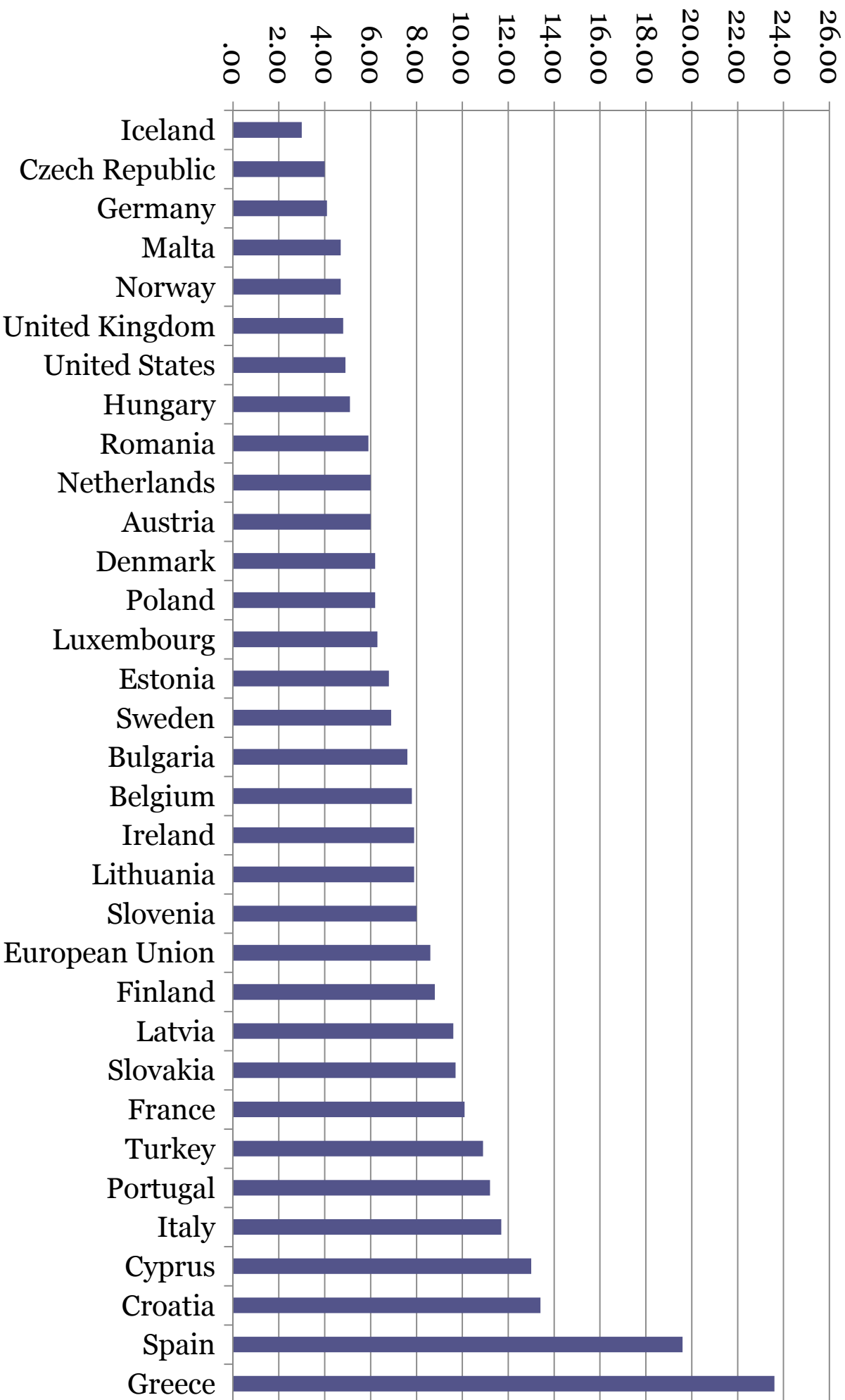
Average net monthly earning in Italian Purchasing Power, 2015

Source: Eurostat

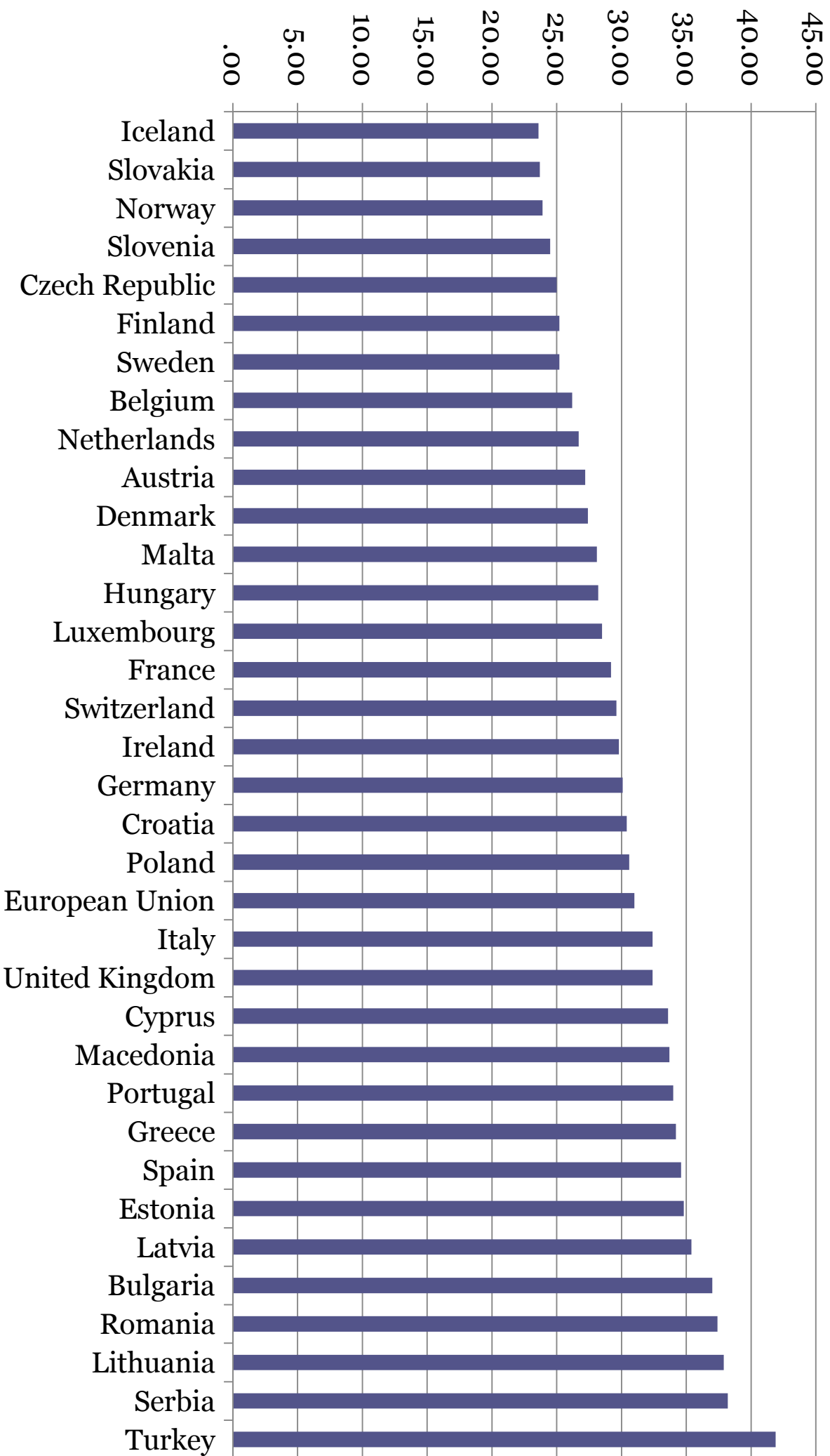


Unemployment Rate in Europe, 2016

Source: Eurostat



Gini Index in Europe 2015. Source: Eurostat



Some stylized facts

- **Wages and income** largely differs within the EU members.
- Eastern countries show much lower wages
- **Unemployment rates** largely differs within the EU members.
- Southern countries have higher unemployment rates
- **The degree of inequality** is quite different across EU
- Eastern and southern countries have larger inequality but this trend is not always confirmed.

Different Kind of Mobility

- **Long term mobility:** people that move their residence to work and live in another country.
- **Cross border mobility:** people that live in a country but cross border to work into another.
- **Worker Posting:** people that live and work in a country but are temporarily assigned in another one.

Some data on total mobility

- Source: European Commission, Mobility Report 2016

Table 1 Composition of intra-EU mobility by different types, EU-28 citizens in the EU-28, 2015

Type of mobility	Extent
'Long-term' EU-28 movers of working age (20-64 years) living in EU-28* (Eurostat figures)	11.3 million
<i>(as share of the total working-age population in the EU-28⁴²)</i>	<i>(3.7%)</i>
EU-28 movers of working age living in EU-28*(EU-LFS figures)	10.5 million ⁴³
...of which active EU-28 movers (employed or looking for work)**	8.5 million ⁴⁴
<i>(as share of the total labour force in the EU-28)</i>	<i>(3.6%)</i>
Cross-border workers (20-64 years)**	1.3 million
<i>(as share of the total employed in the EU-28)</i>	<i>(0.6%)</i>
Number of postings⁴⁵ (of employed and self-employed), (no. of PDs A1)***	2 million

Top country of destination - 2014

	EU-28		EFTA		TCNs		Total foreign population
DE	2,704	47%	32	0.6%	2,966	52%	5,702
UK	2,162	54%	19	0.5%	1,855	46%	4,036
ES	1,424	44%	16	0.5%	1,815	56%	3,255
IT	1,161	32%	6	0.2%	2,516	68%	3,683
CH	955	67%	3	0.2%	476	33%	1,433
FR	938	33%	26	0.9%	1,879	66%	2,843
EU-28	11,266	44%	168	0.7%	14,234	56%	25,668
EFTA	1,228	67%	10	0.6%	607	33%	1,846

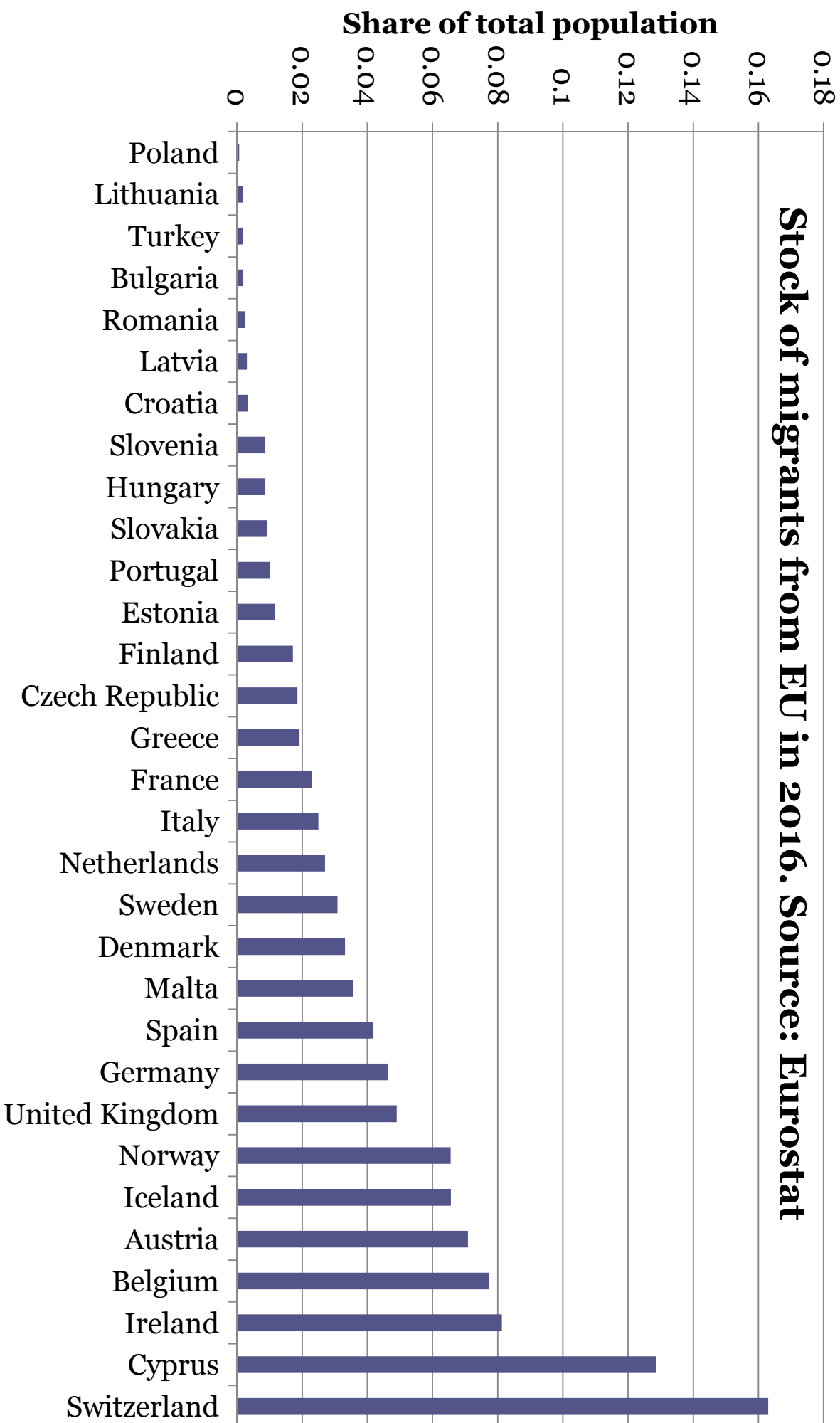
MEMBER STATES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF EU-28 MOVERS IN 2014, EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS.

THE MIGRANT POPULATION IS BROKEN DOWN BY BROAD NATIONAL GROUPS OF EU-28 AND EFTA CITIZENS AND TCNS.

THE PERCENTAGES INDICATE THE SHARE OF EACH GROUP FROM THE TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION.

SOURCE: EUROSTAT DATA ON POPULATION BY CITIZENSHIP AND AGE GROUP 'MIGR_POP1CTZ' (EXTRACTED ON 26 APRIL 2016), MILIEU CALCULATIONS.

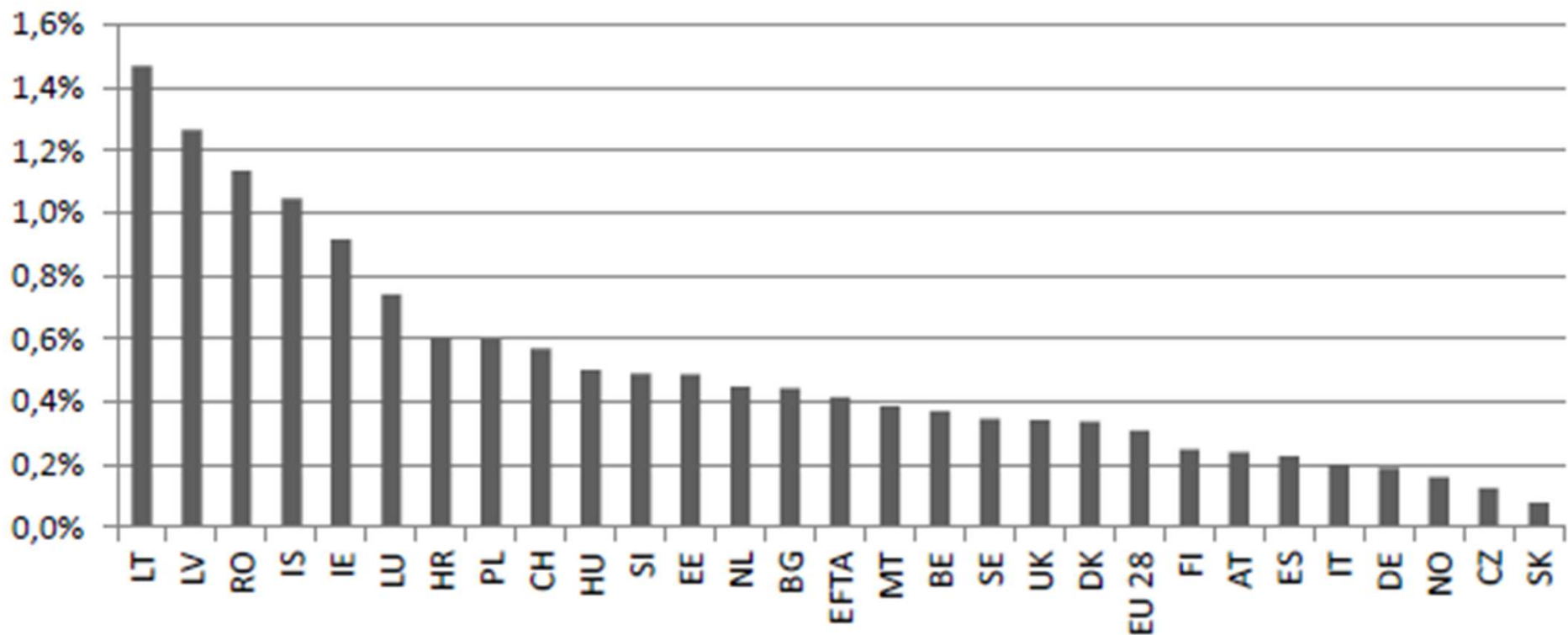
Stock of migrants from EU



Emigration Rates

- European Commission, Mobility Report 2016

Figure 7 Emigration rate of nationals of working age (20-64), by country of citizenship, 2014



NUMBER OF OUTFLOWS OF NATIONALS AS A SHARE OF THE TOTAL NATIONAL POPULATION IN THE COUNTRY, 2014.

Education of intra-movers

- European Commission, Mobility Report 2016

Table 9 Education structure of 'new' active EU-28 movers of working age (20-64) at EU-28 level, 2008-2015

	Low	Medium	High	No answer
2008	19%	49%	29%	3%
2009	21%	42%	33%	4%
2010	17%	45%	34%	4%
2011	17%	36%	44%	3%
2012	16%	36%	46%	2%
2013	17%	34%	46%	2%
2014	17%	37%	44%	2%
2015	18%	36%	44%	2%

SHARES OF PERSONS WITH LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH EDUCATION LEVELS AMONG ALL ACTIVE EU-28 MOVERS THAT HAVE MOVED TO AN EU-28 MEMBER STATE OTHER THAN THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DURING THE PRECEDING TWO YEARS.

SOURCE: EU-LFS 2015, MILIEU CALCULATIONS.

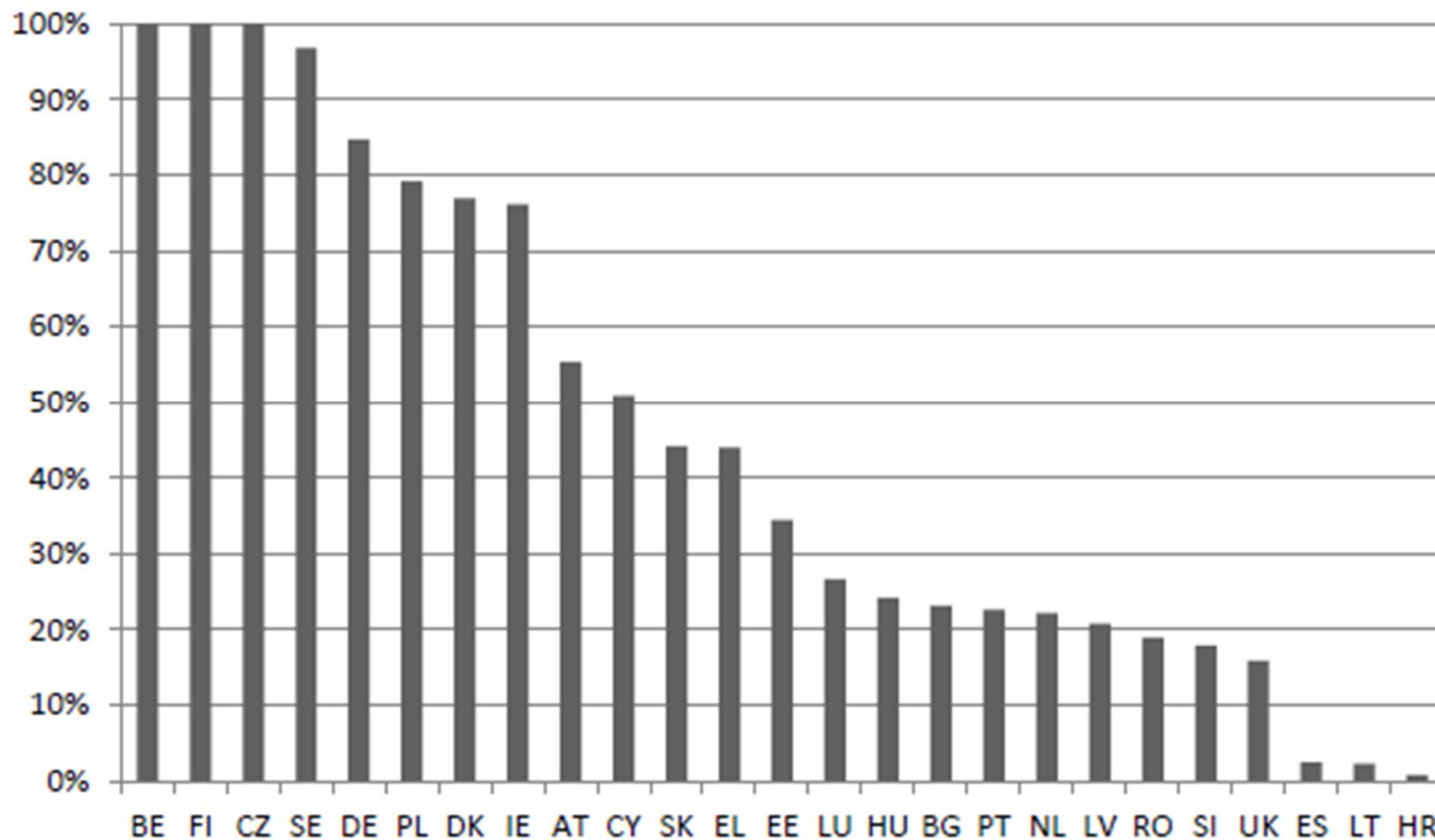
European Employment Services - EURES

- EURES provides support services to jobseekers and employers through a human network composed by staff working in the participating organisations.
- EURES organisations provide in particular information to jobseekers on individual employment opportunities.

- Providing or referring to general information on living and working conditions as well as on relevant administrative procedures regarding employment in the country of destination;
- Providing assistance with the drawing up of job applications and CVs to ensure conformity with the European technical standards and formats.

EURES - information on job vacancies

Figure 56, Job vacancies EURES as share of all job vacancies (Eurostat)



Real Integration?

	2016	2006
Polish	704000	326596
Italian	557000	540000
French	111650	102000

Foreigners in Germany from selected countries

Real Integration?

	From country to Germany	From Germany to country
Poland	704000	5366
Italian	557000	36000
French	111650	88000
Foreigners in Germany from selected countries		

Extra - EU mobility

Table 1. Immigration⁶ flow by country, 2014

	Total Immigrants	Citizens of other EU Member States	Citizens of non-member countries
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
Belgium	128.4	64.4	41.3
Bulgaria	26.6	1.4	15.3
Czech Republic	29.9	14.8	9.4
Denmark	68.4	23.8	24.5
Germany	884.9	415.9	372.4
Estonia	3.9	0.2	1.2
Ireland	67.4	26.2	28.7
Greece	59.0	18.0	13.5
Spain	305.5	100.0	164.4
France	339.9	83.5	130.2
Croatia	10.6	2.3	3.5
Italy	277.6	68.1	180.3
Cyprus	9.2	3.7	4.0
Latvia	10.4	0.9	3.5
Lithuania	24.3	0.7	4.1
Luxembourg	22.3	16.5	4.4
Hungary	54.6	10.5	15.5
Malta	8.9	4.4	2.7
Netherlands	145.3	58.4	47.8
Austria	116.3	67.0	39.4
Poland	222.3	27.2	67.0
Portugal	19.5	3.4	5.9
Romania	136.0	1.2	10.9
Slovenia	13.8	3.3	8.0
Slovakia	5.4	2.0	0.4
Finland	31.5	9.5	13.6
Sweden	127.0	28.1	70.7
United Kingdom	632.0	263.6	287.1
Iceland	5.4	2.9	0.6
Liechtenstein	0.6	0.2	0.2
Norway	66.9	35.1	24.3
Switzerland	156.3	94.4	35.7