



Lavoro per l'integrazione

*Investire sul capitale umano, sociale ed economico per l'inclusione
di migranti e rifugiati*

Misure di support all'integrazione lavorativa di migranti
e richiedenti asilo

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Migrants assimilation is at the core of the migration process

- if they assimilate they use less the welfare
- if they do not assimilate they can work for lower wages displacing natives
- they create different social groups which can be conflictual





Limited integration of migrants is a common problem of destination countries

How we measure labour market integration?

- **By comparing wages and probability of employment of Foreign and Native workers with similar characteristics**



Figure 3.1 Employment rates of local residents and (EU and third-country) migrants
 by EU country of residence and gender, 2014

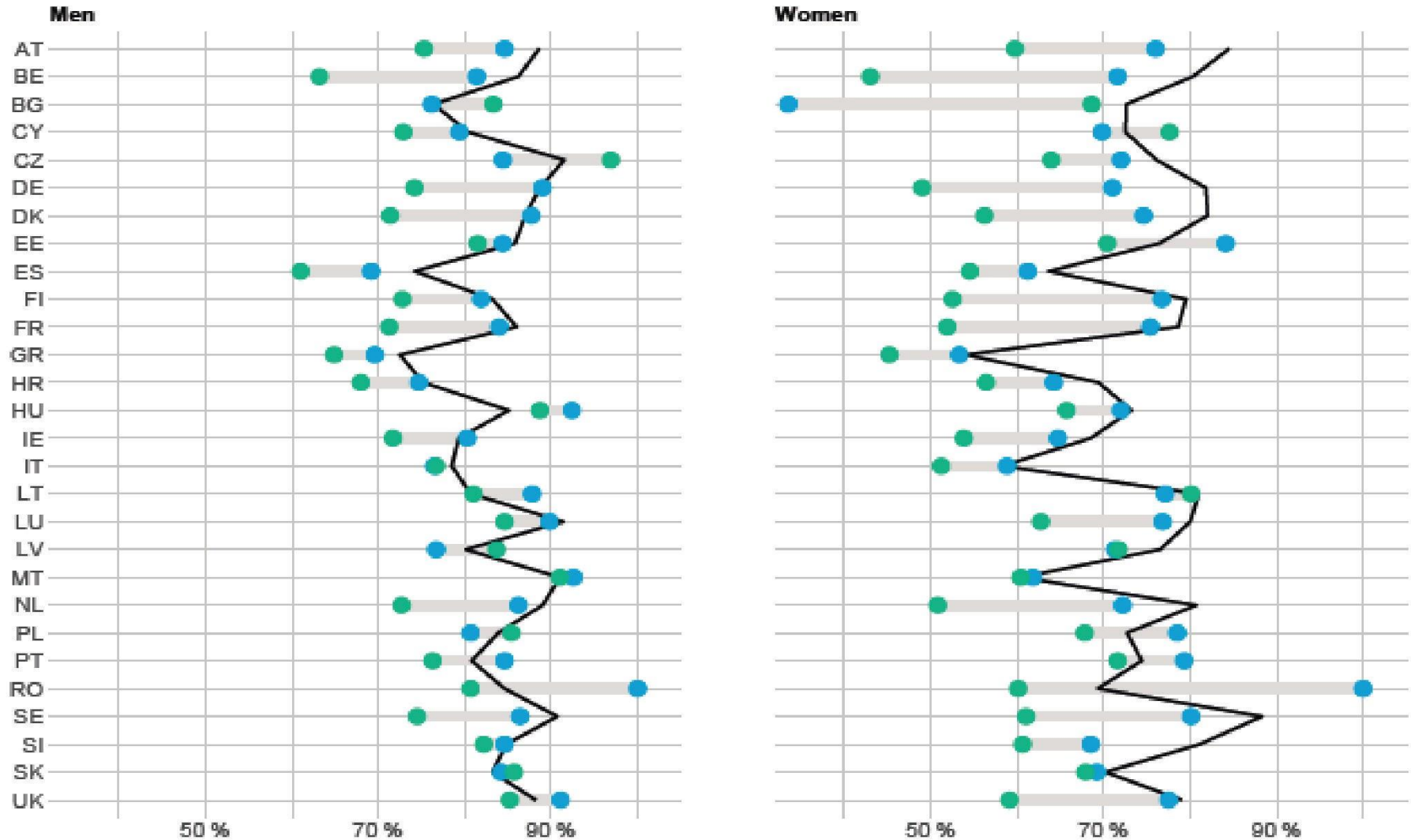
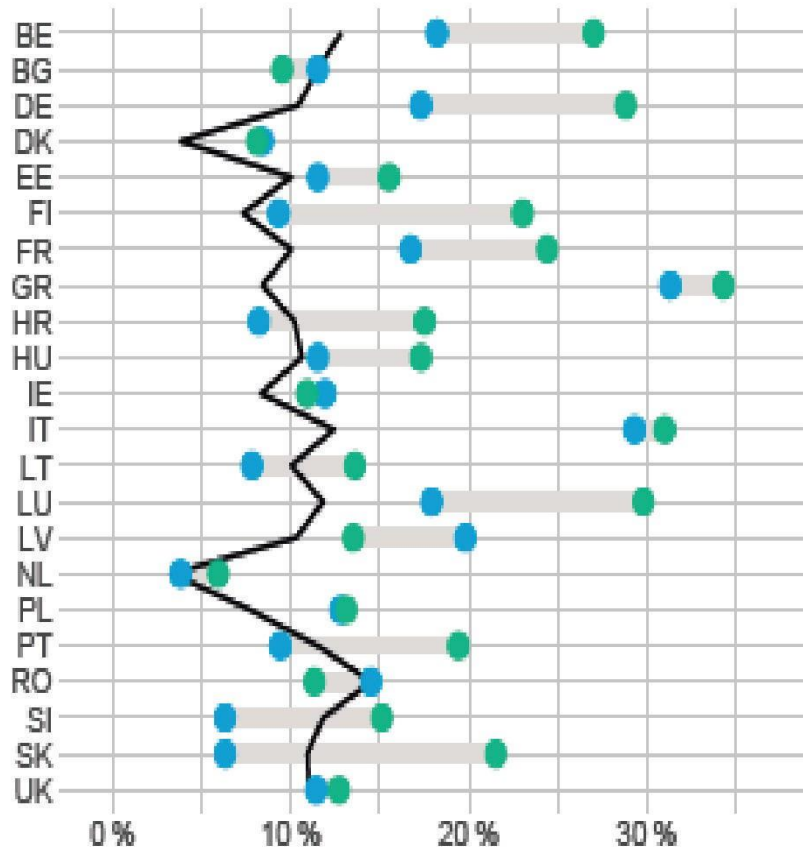


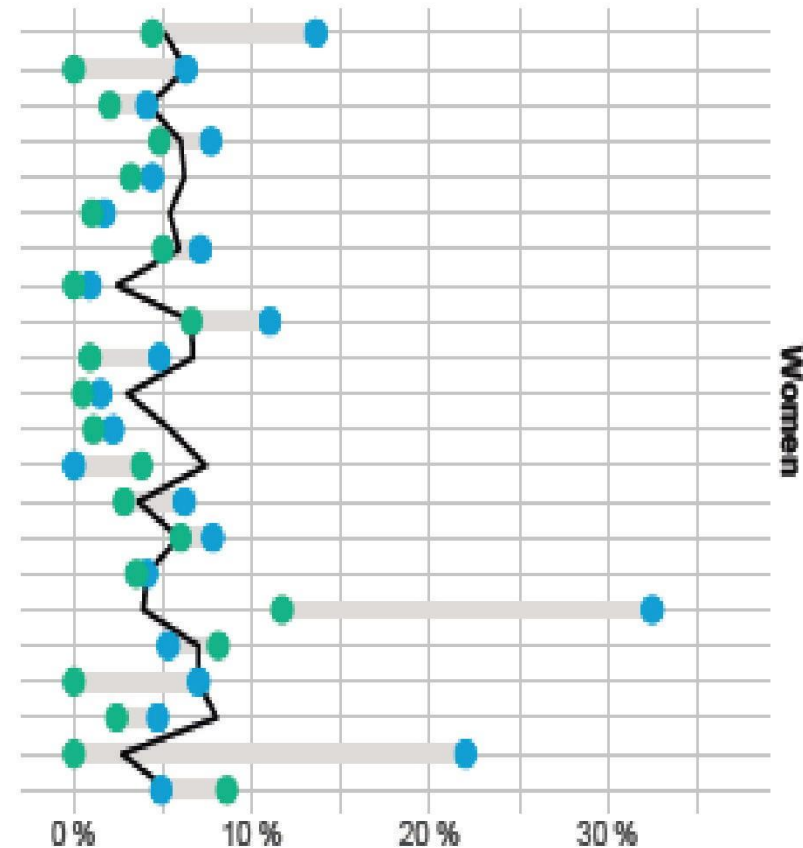


Figure 3.2 Probability of being in the tenth (top) and the first (bottom) income decile
local residents vs. (EU and third-country) migrants, by gender, 2014

Bottom decile



Top decile



● EU migrants ● Third country nationals — Native residents



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Source: Own calculations based on EU-LFS Eurostat Labor Force Survey 2014 data.



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Limited Integration of migrants is not only an Italian problem but in Italy it is aggravated by:
the characteristics of the labour market and its institutions





The differences among countries are explained by:

different structure of the economy,



different labour market regulations,

different welfare,

Different institutional variables

· Guzi, Kahanec, Kurekova 2016



- 87% of the wage differential is explained by institutional differences
-  **good practices** are not exportable?
-  they should be **carefully tailored** to the needs of people

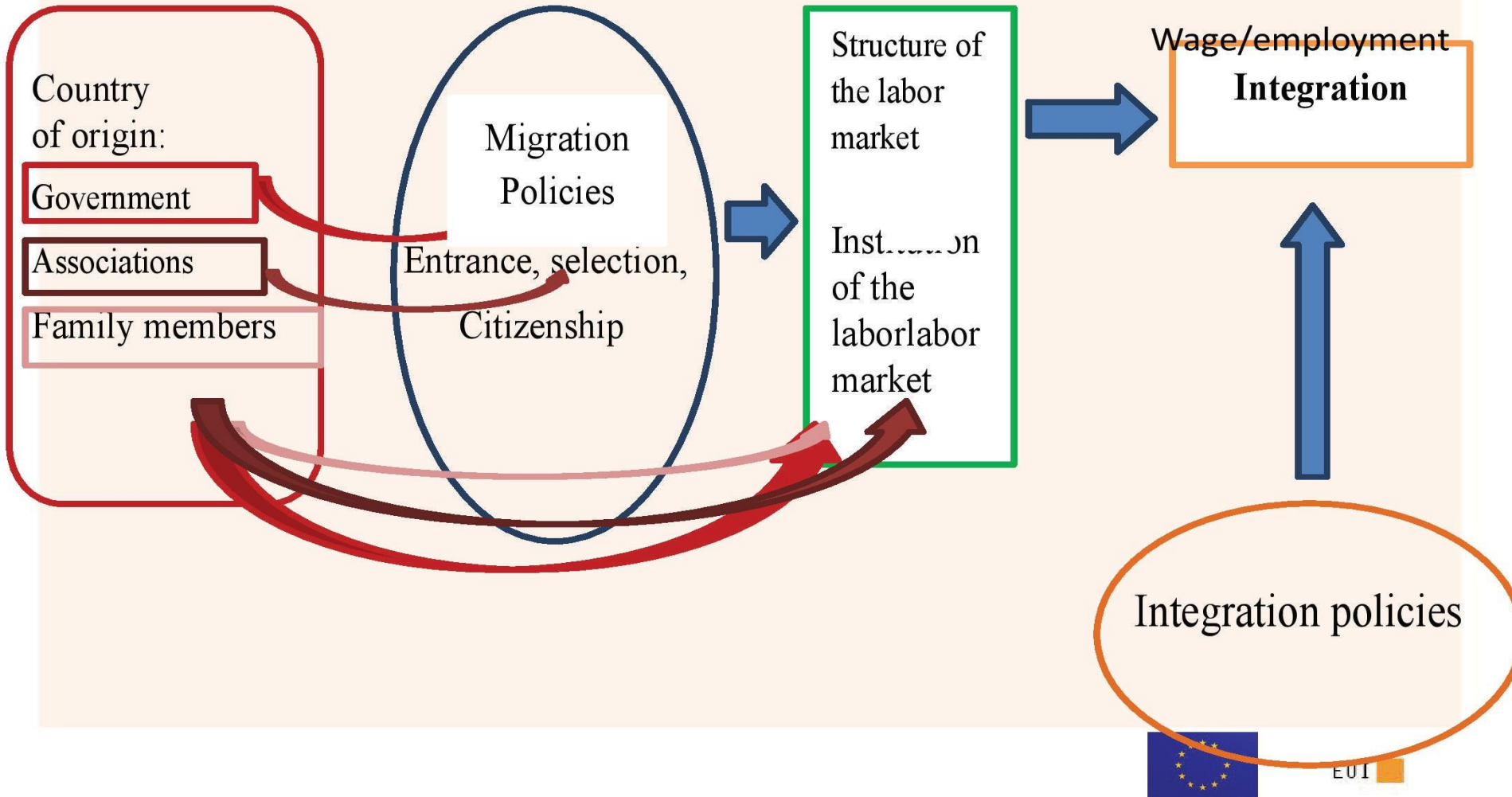


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Very important role is played by **tailored projects**

- Vital for very **fragile people** –social innovation
- But also for workers in traditional low skilled jobs which should be able to change job





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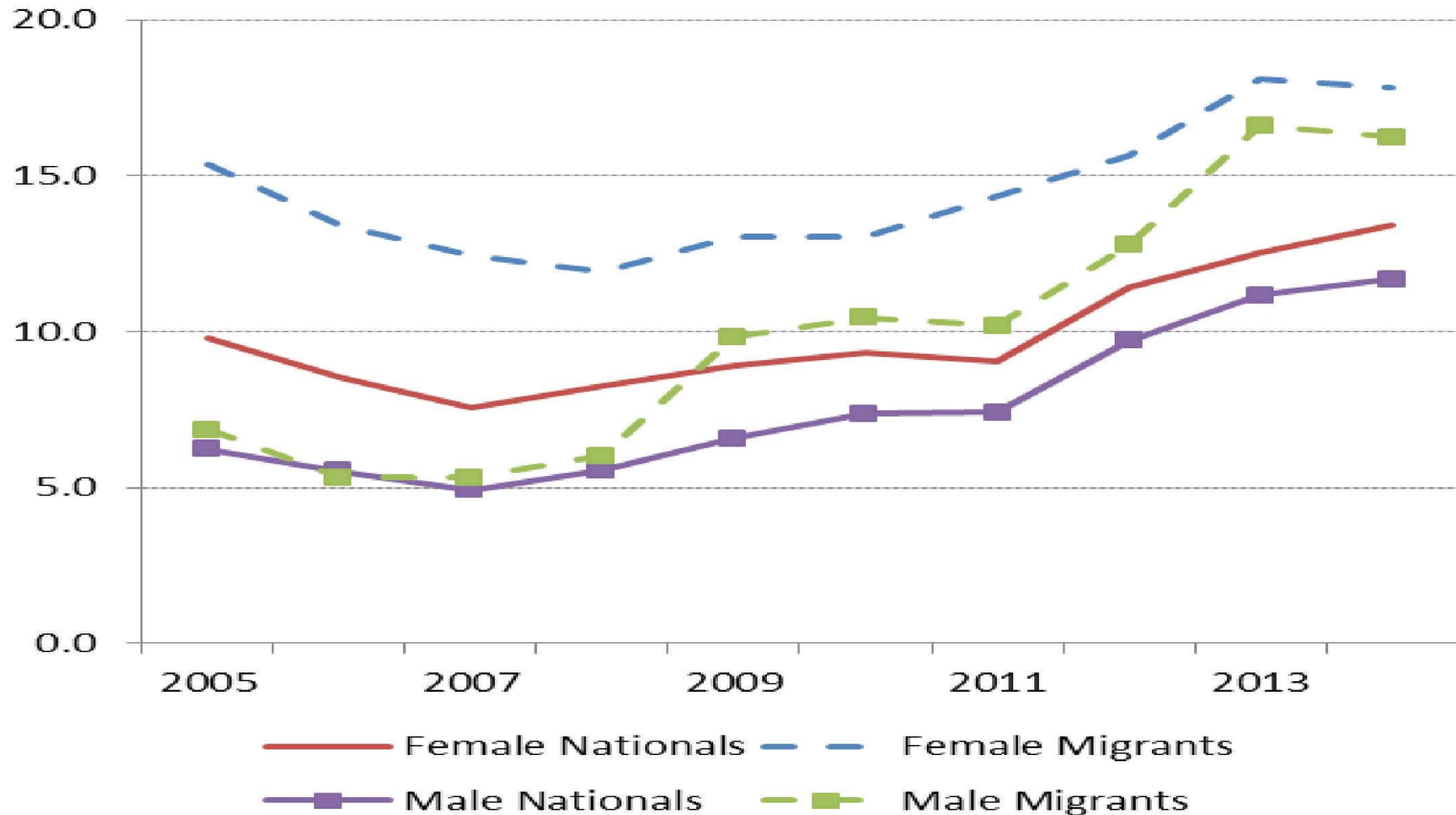
A Look at the Italian case

- Migrants have higher unemployment rate
- but also higher employment rate
- and labour force participation



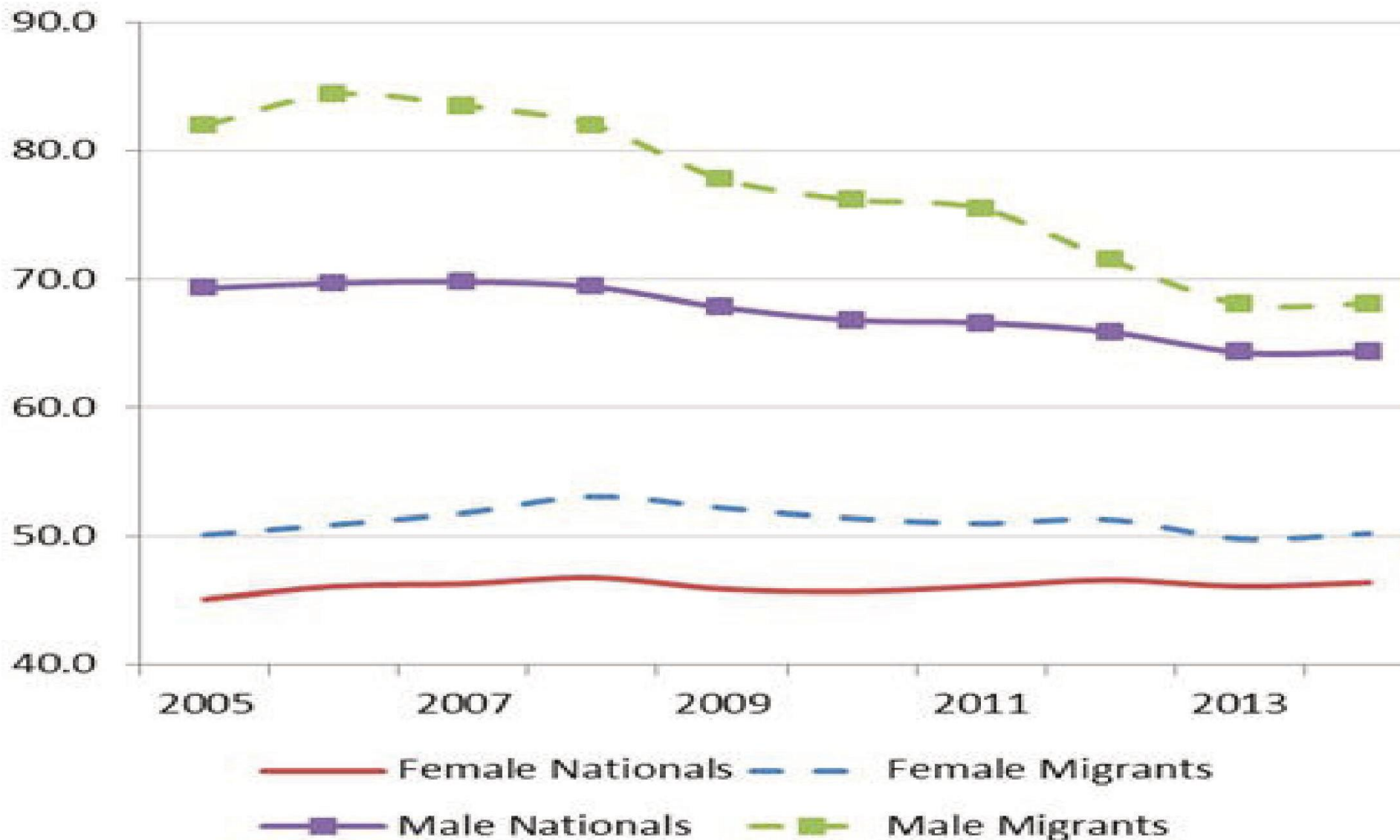


Unemployment rates for Italian nationals and foreigners by gender in 2005-2013





Employment rates for Italian nationals and foreigners by gender





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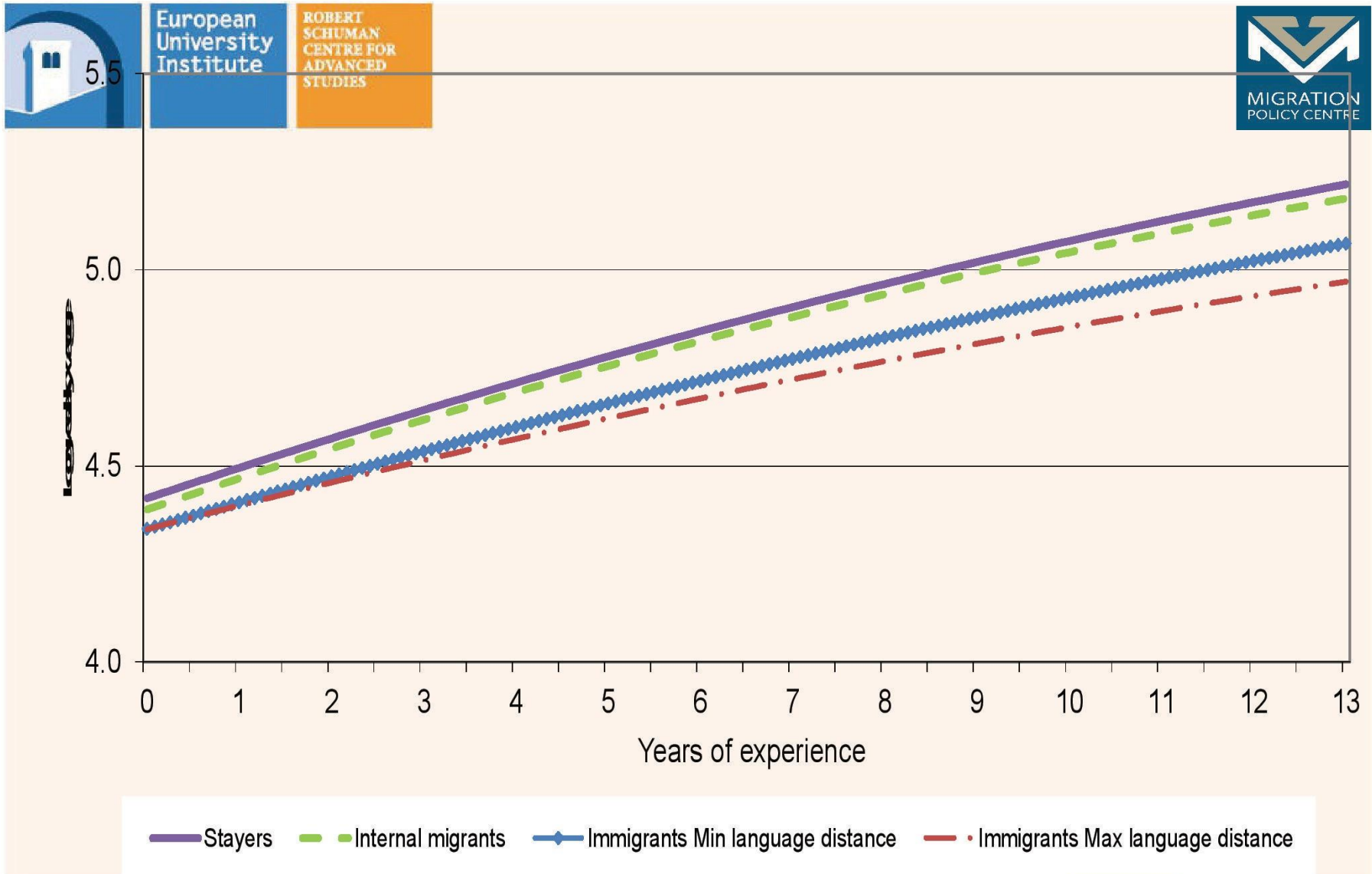
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- Il differenziale esiste, da cosa e' causato?
- Age,
- Education
- Experince in and out of the job
- Year since migration
- Linguistic Distance
- Community



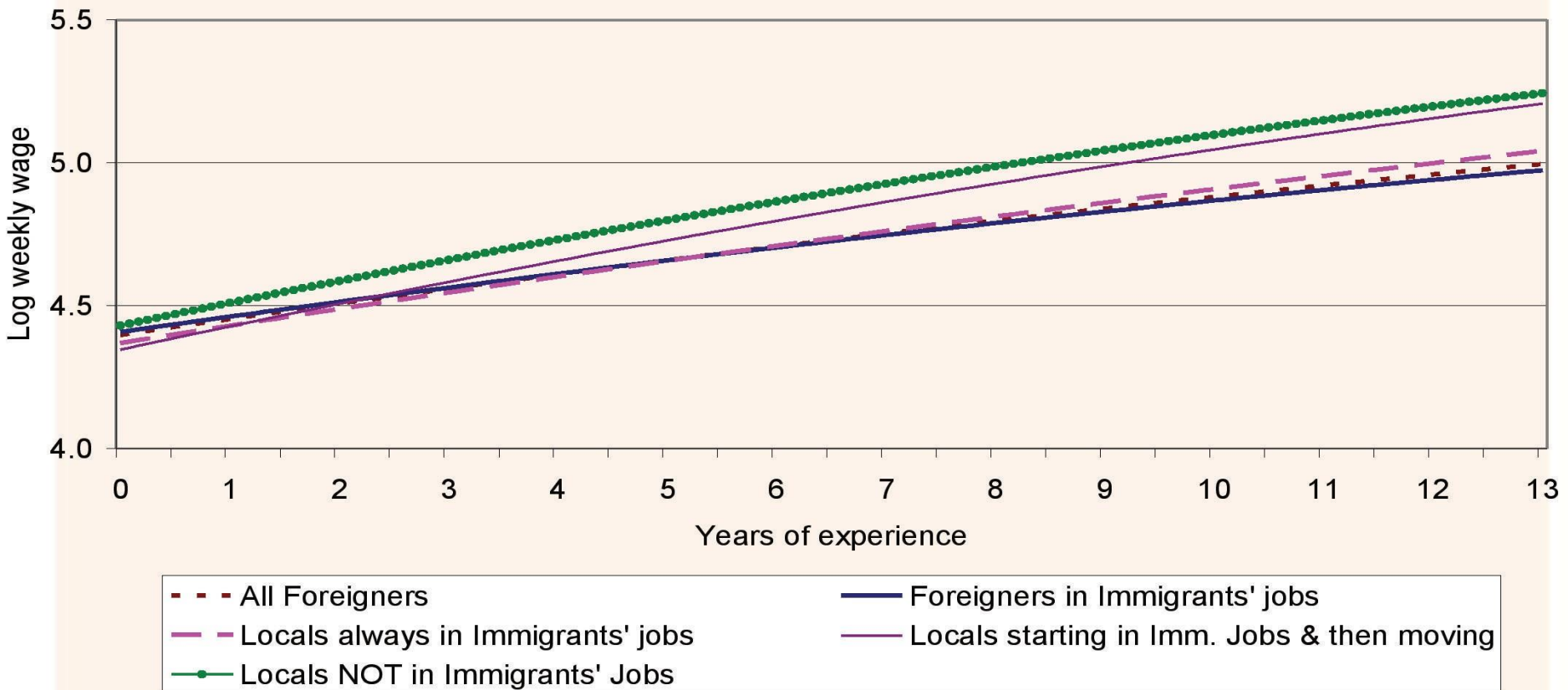




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Experience- log wage profiles for foreigners and locals, blue collars males in manufacturing in north west entering in the labour market at age 18 by type of jobs





- The probability of exits from this type of jobs is positively related to the **linguistic distance**.



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- The New integration strategy that support a rapid transition to the labour market in particular for asylum seekers
- **Become a Trap**
- The probability of exit form the low skill profession is function of the linguistic distance
- **There is the need of a Revision of the linguistic and training policies which should be distributed in the week, month**
- **LONG LIFE LEARNING**





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The exit from low skilled position is also affected by the size of the community

- In general is negative
- But if we control for the linguistic distance the effect change and become positive



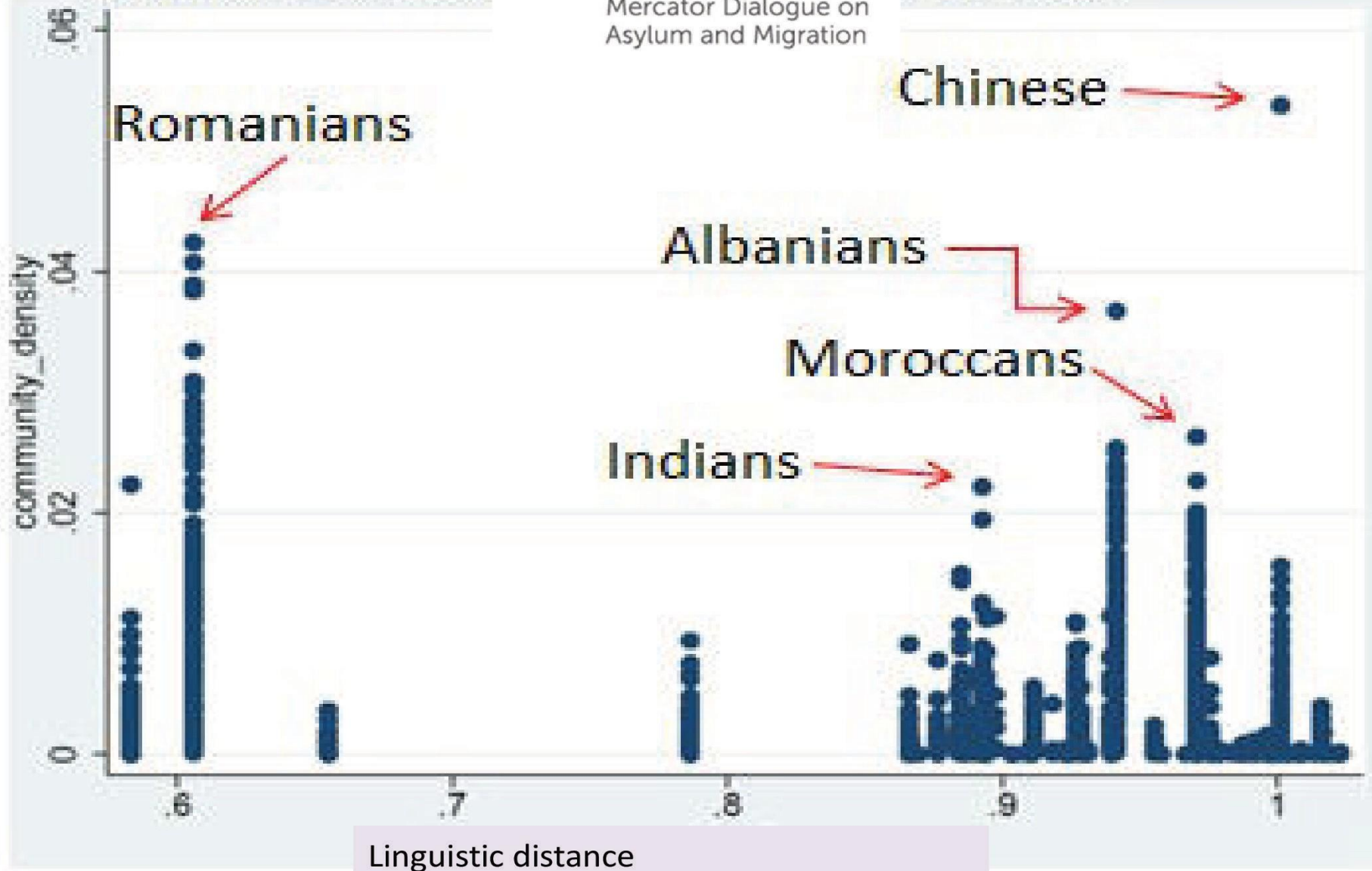


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Linguistic policies should be extended to the
family members

to grant better integration to workers

especially for the more linguistic distant





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Integration of migrants needs tailored policies

- Which are better done in specific project
- Especially for **asylum seekers**.





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- We all know that the number of asylum seeker is not large
- Is smaller than the annual inflow that Italy had from 1990 to 2015, 5 millions, 200.000 a year
- But the management is complex
- There are different phases that need tailored policies. A mix of assistance and integration.





The different quality of cohorts at the time of immigration is imputed to different factors:

changes in the immigration policy which chooses individuals with different characteristics,

different economic conditions in the destination country which changes the national mix of the immigrants; thus causing changes in the productivity of the workers.

It can also depend on changes in the composition of the cohorts due to non-casual repatriation.



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Impossible task for a public institution

- Projects, specialized activities, very professional and modern are the only solution.





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Contrary to the plan and the expectations the CAS has increased

COMPARAZIONE MIGRANTI NELLE STRUTTURE DI ACCOGLIENZA
periodo 01/12/2016-01/12/2017

		CAS	HOTSPOT	PRIMA ACCOGLIENZA	SPRAR	TOTALE
01/12/2016	Totale nazionale	137.214	1.083	14.802	23.158	176.257
01/12/2017	Totali nazionale	151.239	352	10.669	24.573	186.833
	differenza	14.025	-731	-4.133	1.415	10.576
	percentuale	10,22%	-67,50%	-27,92%	6,11%	6,00%

while the money to host asylum seekers in SPRAR projects (6000 people) has not be spent because no local government is available for the implementation.





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All need support for integration in the labour market.

What is needed is
a coordination at regional level
of the many activities that private institutions
with private and public funding implement
to increase efficiency and be more effective.





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- Grazie!
- Thanks for the attention
- Alessandra.Venturini@unito.it

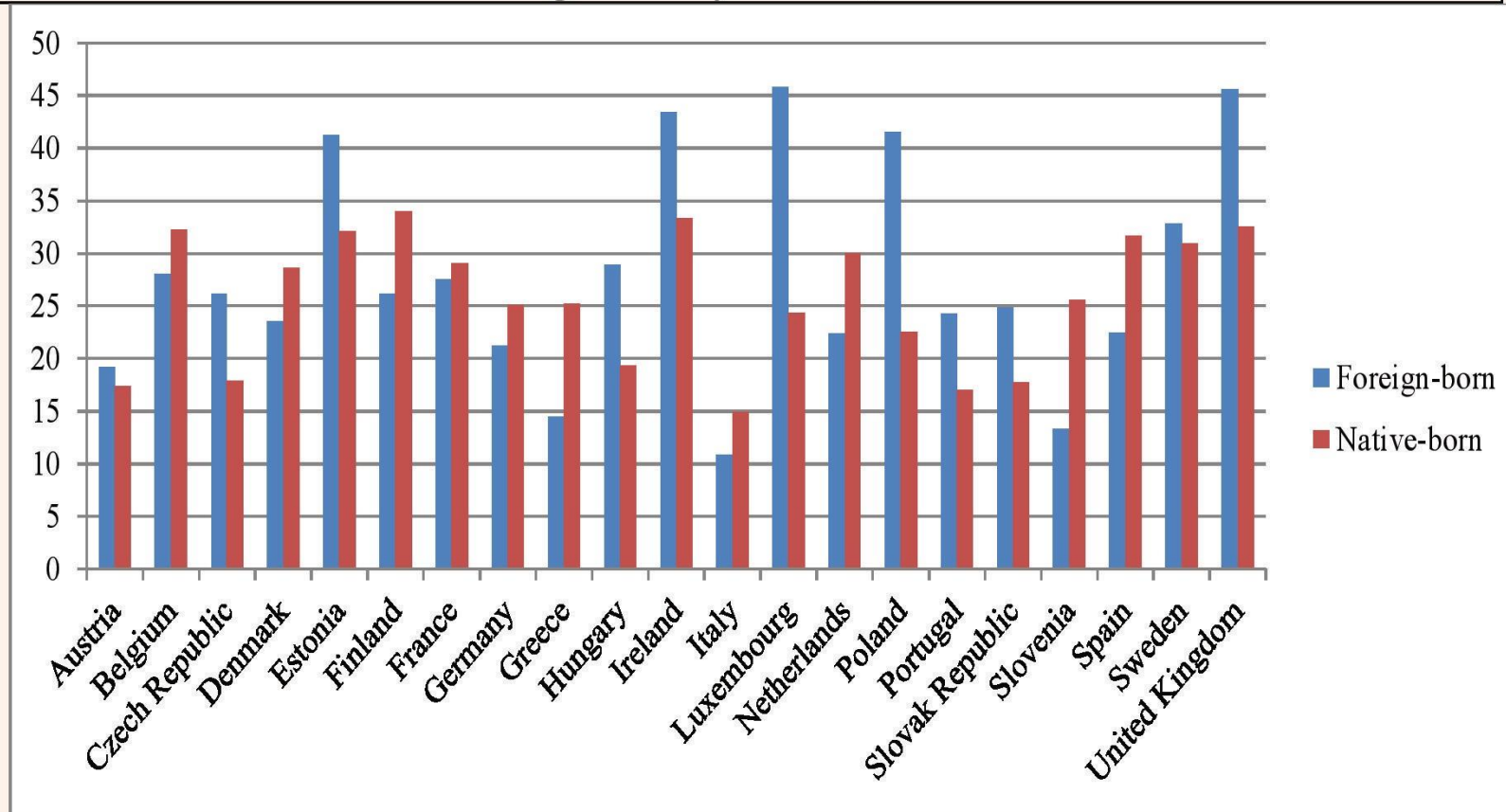




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The Percentage of the highly educated among the foreign- and native-born of working age for selected European countries Age 15-64 years old, 2013



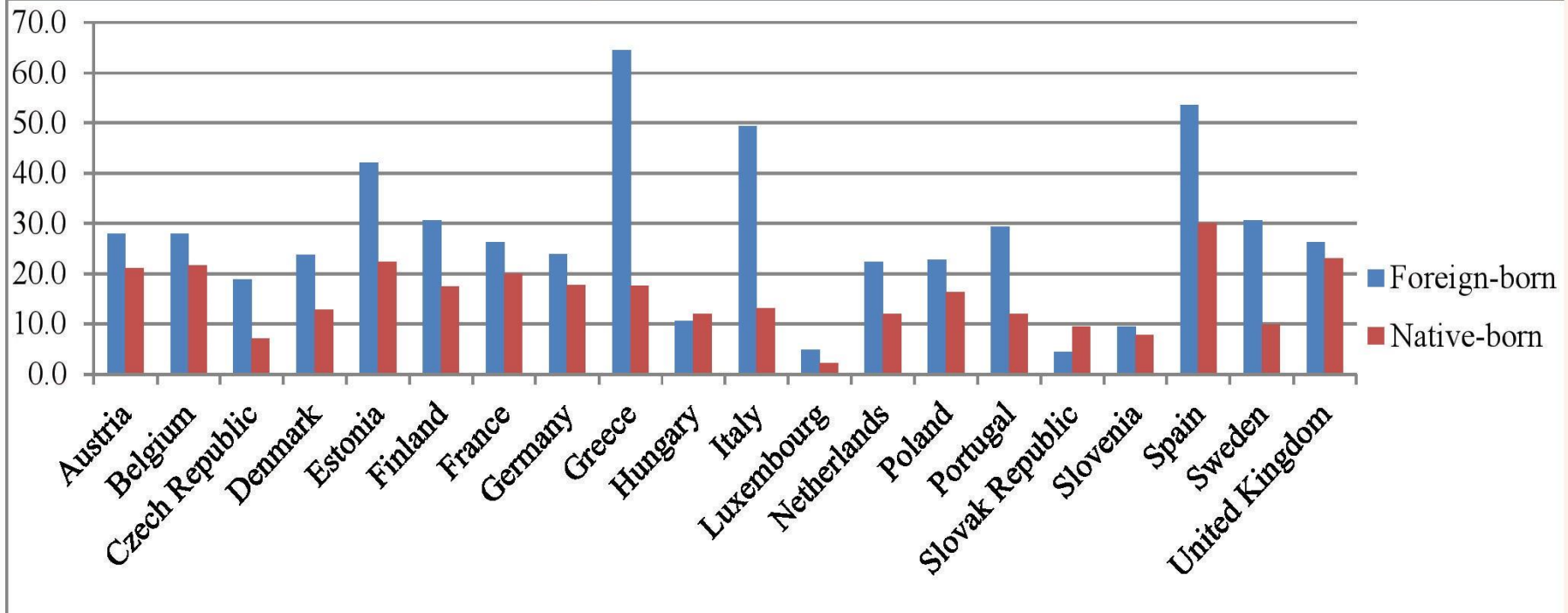
Source: Source: OECD, International Migration Outlook (2014), author's elaborations.





Overqualification of among the foreign- and native-born for selected European countries

Age 15-64 in 2009-2010



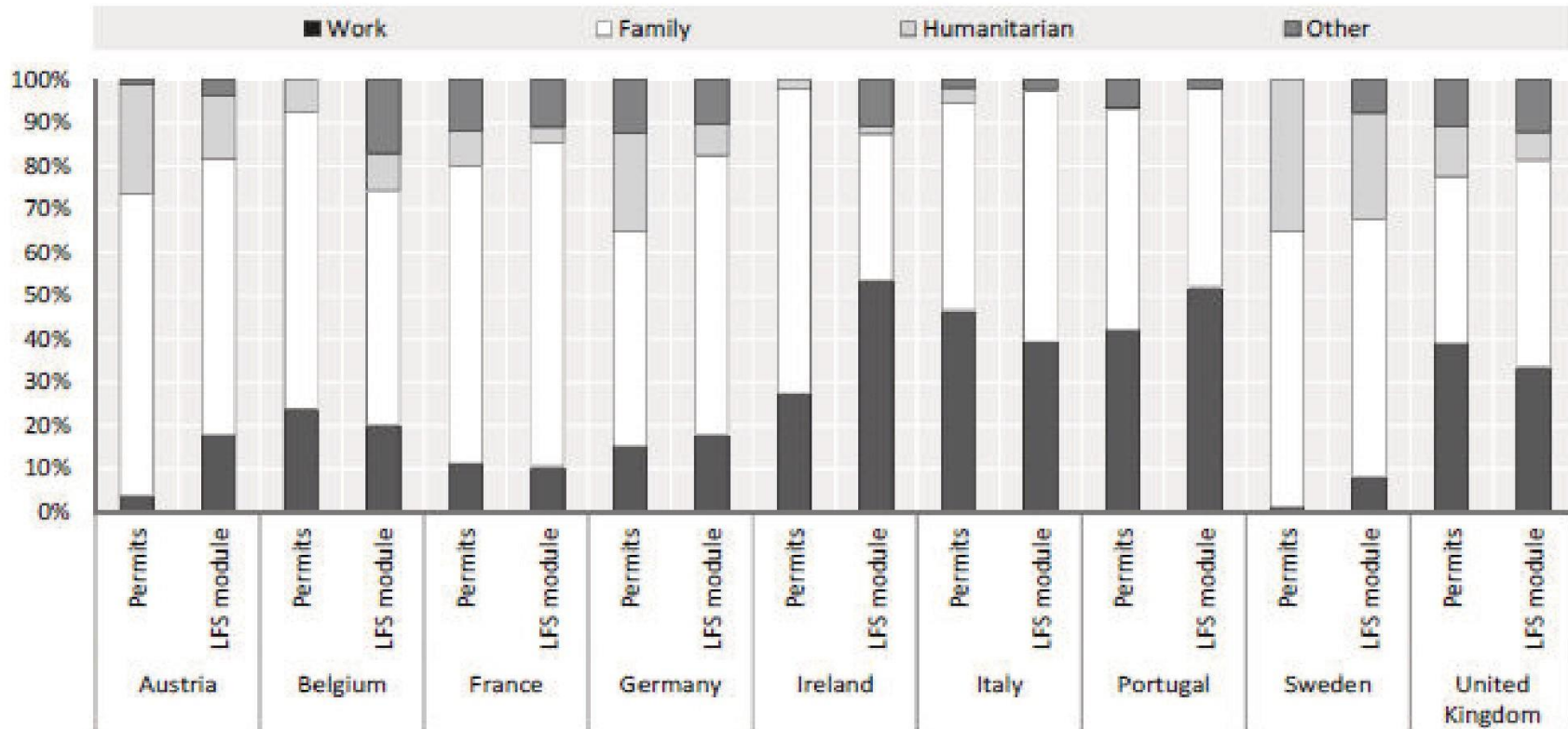
Source: OECD, Settling In: OECD Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2012 - OECD 2012. author's elaborations.





Figure 2 A comparison of labour force survey and of OCDE standardized permit data (non-EU migrants) 2005-08 cumulative

Source: Lemaître G., 2014, Migration in Europe, in Matching Economic Migration with Labour Needs, OCDE and EU, p.351

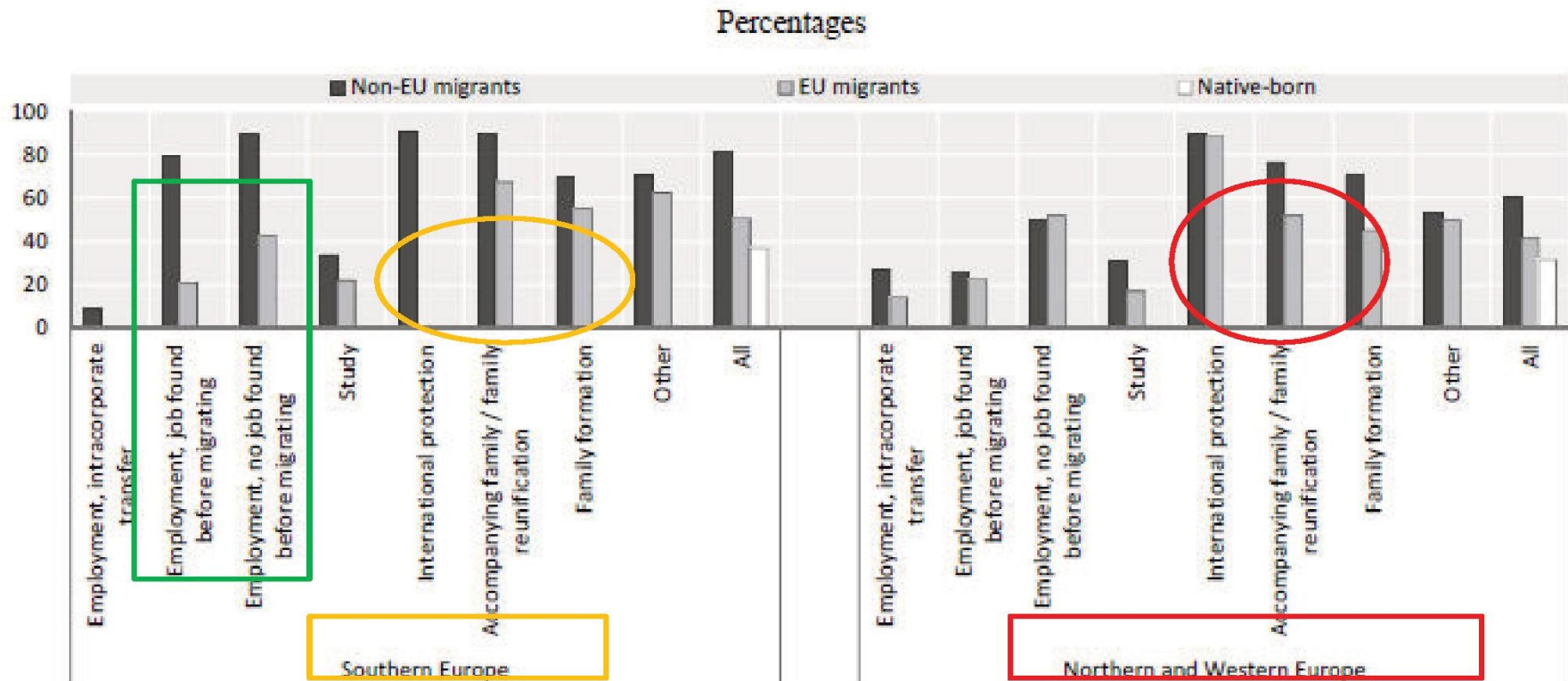


Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey ad-hoc immigrant module and OECD standardised immigration.



Figure 3 Overqualification rates of recent immigrants by reason for migrating and of native-born persons of the same age distributions, 2014

Source: Lemaître G., 2014, Migration in Europe, in Matching Economic Migration with Labour Needs, OCDE and EU, p.360



ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations.

Note: A worker is deemed to be overqualified if holding a tertiary degree and working in a job classified as medium or low-skilled (ISCO 4-9).

Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey ad-hoc immigrant module.