

## Migration Observatory

The Migration Observatory is a Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano - Collegio Carlo Alberto joint research initiative which has been funded by the Compagnia di San Paolo since 2016. The main objective is to study analytically topical issues on migration, such as the implications of different migration policies from an international and cross-disciplinary perspective. Also, it aims to construct a critical mass of academic knowledge in order to increase the visibility of Collegio Carlo Alberto and Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano in the policy debate. The Migration Observatory activities are organised in collaboration with FIERI.

## Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano

The Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano was founded in Turin in 1986 by the family of Luca d'Agliano, his friends, and some of his teachers. It is currently located at the Collegio Carlo Alberto in Torino and at the University of Milan. It is a non-profit research institution contributing original research in the field of international and development economics. Particular emphasis is placed on the training of young scholars and in giving them the opportunity of acquiring a truly international perspective. The activities of the Centro Studi mainly focus on academic research, but it also greatly contributes to the policy debate.

## Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto

The Collegio Carlo Alberto is a foundation created in 2004 as a joint initiative of the Compagnia di San Paolo and the University of Torino. Its mission is to foster research and high education in the social sciences, in accordance with the values and practices of the international academic community, through a threefold action plan: the production of first-rate research in Economics, Public Policy, Social Sciences and Law; the provision of top-level undergraduate and graduate education in the above disciplines; the contribution to the public policy debate.

## FIERI

FIERI is an independent research institute on migration, mobility and integration. Since its foundation in 2001, it is strongly committed to a comparative and interdisciplinary approach to the study of the social and political transformations associated with growing population mobility and cultural diversity. FIERI is actively engaged in European and international networks and, at the same time, deeply rooted in the Italian context also through proactive interactions with policy, media and civil society.

## Annual Conferences and Reports Presentations

- Fifth Annual Conference: "Immigration and COVID-19", 12<sup>th</sup> February 2021 (online);
- Fourth Annual Conference: "The Drivers and Consequences of Migration Restrictions and Border Enforcement", 21<sup>st</sup> February 2020;
- Third Annual Conference: "Immigrants' Long-Term Integration Outcomes", 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019;
- "L'integrazione economica degli immigrati in Italia e in Europa", 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2018;
- Second Annual Conference: "International Migration and Development", 24<sup>th</sup> November 2017;
- First Annual Conference: "Migration Policy Challenges: from New Arrivals to Naturalization", 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2017.

## Seminars

- Leah Boustan (Princeton University): "Streets of Gold: Immigration and the American Dream Over Two Centuries", 18 November 2020 (webinar);
- Sandra Rozo (Marshall School of Business of USC): "Give Me Your Tired and Your Poor: Impact of a Large-Scale Amnesty Program for Undocumented Refugees", 3 November 2020 (webinar);
- Simon Gorlach (Bocconi University): "Borrowing Constraints, Migrant Selection, and the Dynamics of Return and Repeat Migration", 29<sup>th</sup> October 2019;
- Samuel Bazzi (Boston University): "Deterring Illegal Entry: Migrant Sanctions and Recidivism in Border Apprehensions", 24<sup>th</sup> October 2019;
- Albrecht Glitz (Universitat Pompeu Fabra): "Labor Market Competition and the Assimilation of Immigrants", 27<sup>th</sup> November 2018;
- Irma Clots Figueras (University Carlos III de Madrid): "Leader Identity and Coordination Failure", 21<sup>st</sup> November 2017;
- Matthias Parey (University of Essex): "Diverted Dreams: Estimating the Effect of Assignment to Higher Education Institutions", 31<sup>st</sup> October 2017;
- Jan Stuhler (Universidad Carlos III Madrid): "Shift-Share Instruments and the Impact of Immigration", 18<sup>th</sup> October 2016.

For further information please refer to:

<https://dagliano.unimi.it/migration-observatory/>



CENTRO STUDI LUCA D'AGLIANO



# MIGRATION OBSERVATORY

Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano and Collegio Carlo Alberto  
in collaboration with FIERI



*The activities of the Migration Observatory are supported by*



Fondazione  
Compagnia  
di San Paolo

## Migration Observatory Fifth Annual Report

The first part of the report uses data from the latest edition of the European Labour Force Survey (2019) to provide a concise, easily accessible and up-to-date source of reference regarding the size, characteristics, and relative economic performance of immigrants in EU countries, as well as their exposure to the pandemic shock based on their characteristics before the COVID-19 outbreak. In the second part we analyse data from the Italian Labour Force Survey, until the second quarter of 2020: we describe the main characteristics of the immigrant population in Italy, and study how the coronavirus crisis has affected the labour market outcomes of immigrants in Italy. We also explore individual and geographic heterogeneities. We show that immigrants and natives tend to be employed in different types of jobs, which are more likely to be “essential” for the response to the pandemic. At the same time, they are also less likely to be able to work from home: this makes them more vulnerable to job loss and contagion. We find that the employment probability gap between immigrants and natives has increased as a consequence of the pandemic. The effect has been stronger for women, for those with low levels of education, and for those living in the South.

### Key findings

#### I: Immigrant integration in 2019

- More than one in ten residents of the European Union is an immigrant. This ratio rises to 12.5% in EU15 countries, where most immigrants live. The number of foreign residents in the EU has increased by more than six million units between 2015 and 2019. Still, four out of five migrants have been in the host country for five or more years. More than half of the immigrants are European. The share of tertiary educated natives and immigrants is strongly correlated.
- Immigrants have a lower employment probability than natives, especially in central and northern Europe; said gap is non-existent in countries such as Portugal, Ireland and Luxembourg. Gaps cannot be explained by differences in age-gender-education profiles.
- Immigrants are considerably more likely than natives to be employed in low-pay and low-status occupations. Differences in occupation explain more than 70% of the immigrant-native wage gap. Immigrants are also more likely to be in the lowest income deciles.
- Immigrants are more likely than natives to work in an occupation that the European Commission deems

“essential” for the response to the pandemic. They are also less likely than natives to be able to work from home, which makes them more vulnerable to the virus.

#### II: Immigration in Italy and COVID-19

- Immigrants account for about 10% of the Italian population. European immigrants (from inside and outside the EU) account for 55% of all immigrants. Northern regions have a higher immigrant concentration. Immigrants are on average less educated than natives.
- Before COVID-19, immigrants’ employment probability was very close to Italians’. Immigrant workers (women in particular) are disproportionately concentrated in services. Immigrants are four times more likely than natives to be employed in relatively unskilled jobs. Immigrants’ jobs are less teleworkable than those of natives. Although the share of immigrants in key occupations for the response to the pandemic is higher than that of natives, more immigrants than natives were directly affected by the lockdown.
- Immigrants have been more affected than natives by the COVID-19 crisis. The probability of remaining employed between the first semester 2019 and the first semester 2020 is higher for natives than for immigrants, and the gap is higher among women. A comparison of the immigrant-native differentials in employment probability before and after the coronavirus confirms that the employment gap has increased. The increase has been stronger for immigrant women, for those with low-education, and for immigrants living in Southern regions. Differences in other labour market outcomes have been only marginally affected.

#### Annual Reports

- Fifth Annual Report, Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia) with Tommaso Sartori (Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia), February 2021;
- Fourth Annual Report, Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia) with Pietro Campa (Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia), February 2020;
- Third Annual Report, Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia) with Natalia Vigezzi (Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia), February 2019;
- Second Annual Report, Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia) with Natalia Vigezzi (Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia), February 2018;
- First Annual Report, Ainhoa Aparicio Fenoll (Collegio Carlo Alberto), Tommaso Frattini (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia) with Karl Siragusa (Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia), February 2017.

## 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference

### Immigration and COVID-19

February 12, 2021  
Online via Zoom

#### Programme

##### 14:30 - 14:40 Institutional Greetings

**Giorgio Barba Navaretti** (President, Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto; Scientific Director, Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia; University of Milan)

##### 14:40 - 15:55 Labour Market

**Martin Ruhs** (European University Institute): *“COVID-19 and systemic resilience: rethinking the impacts of migrant workers and labour migration policies”*

**Jacopo Mazza** (European Commission Joint Research Centre): *“Being on the Frontline? Immigrant Workers in Europe and the COVID-19 Pandemic”*

**Ashish Shenoy** (University of California Davis): *“Migration and the Labor Market Impacts of COVID-19”*

15:55 - 16:05 Virtual Coffee Break

##### 16:05 - 16:55 Mental Health and Attitudes

**Climent Quintana-Domeque** (University of Exeter): *“COVID-19 and Mental Health Deterioration by Ethnicity and Gender in the UK”*

**Jana Cahlikova** (Max Planck Institute for Tax Law and Public Finance): *“COVID-19 Crisis and Hostility Against Foreigners”*

##### 16:55 - 17:15 Presentation of the Migration Observatory 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Report

**Tommaso Frattini** (University of Milan and Centro Studi Luca d’Aglia): *“Immigrant Integration in Europe”*

##### 17:15 - 17:25 Concluding Remarks

**Ferruccio Pastore** (Director, FIERI)