NEW ARRIVALS IN EUROPE: MOVING UP OR STANDING STILL?



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Overview

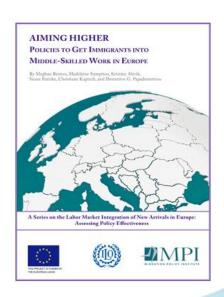
- How easily do new arrivals find work?
- Can they progress into middleskilled jobs over time?
- How can integration policies better support employment and upward mobility?
- Data and policy analysis in CZ, DE, ES, FR, SE, UK







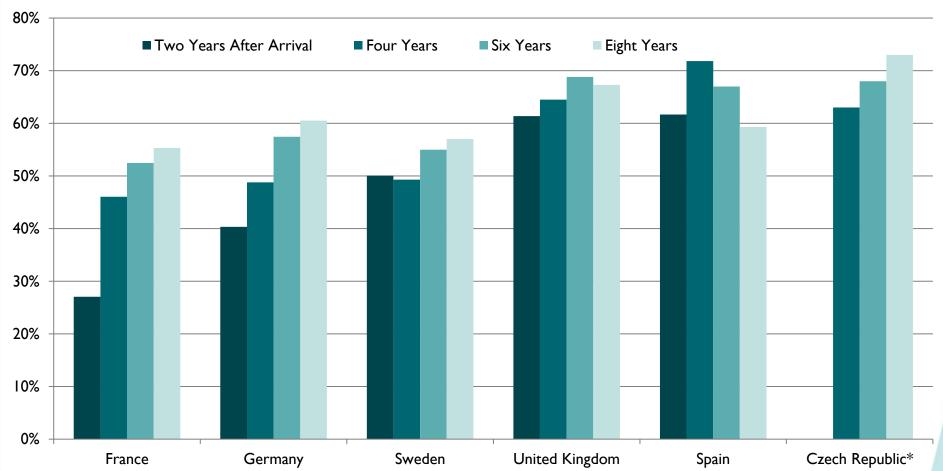






How Quickly Do New Arrivals Get Jobs?

Employment rates for the 2001-2003 cohort in first 8 years after arrival

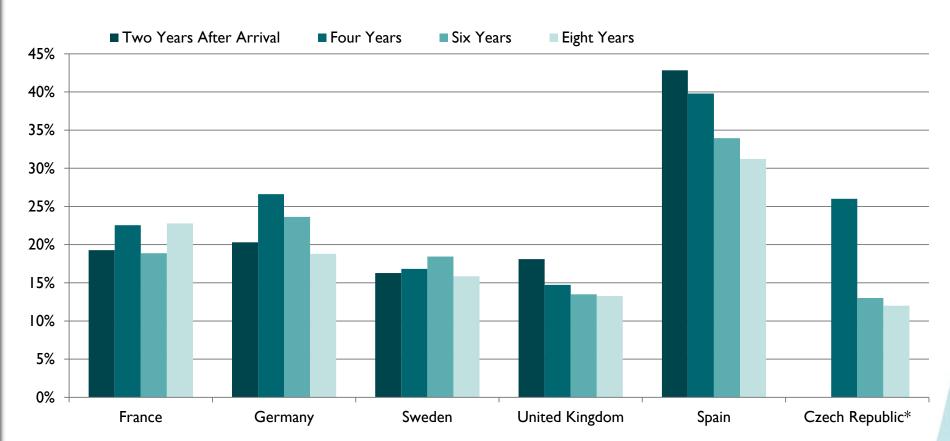


^{*} Czech Republic data are for the 1999-2001 cohort after 3, 6, and 9 years, and refer only to migrants from former communist countries (the majority of Czech migrant population)



Are Newcomers Leaving Low-skilled Work?

Share of 2001-2003 cohort employed working in lowest-skilled jobs, first 8 years after arrival



^{*} Czech Republic data are for the 1999-2001 cohort after 3, 6, and 9 years, and refer only to migrants from former communist countries (the majority of Czech migrant population)



Varying Needs By Group

New EU citizens
Eastern European TCNs in CZ
Latin Americans in ES

OECD origin EU-15 migrants

Refugees
Disadvantaged minorities, e.g.:
African migrants in FR
Turks in DE
Pakistanis/Bangladeshis in UK

EU-15 citizens in ES

Skill level of job



Policy Issues

- Career progression a low policy priority?
 - Programs often focus on short-term employment
- Mainstream institutions' potential yet to be tapped
 - Potential to be more inclusive, avoid target-group problems
 - > But often ill-equipped to serve newcomers
- Most integration programs don't reach employed workers in low-skilled jobs



Questions?

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