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4th Migration Observatory Report:
"Immigrant Integration in Europe"

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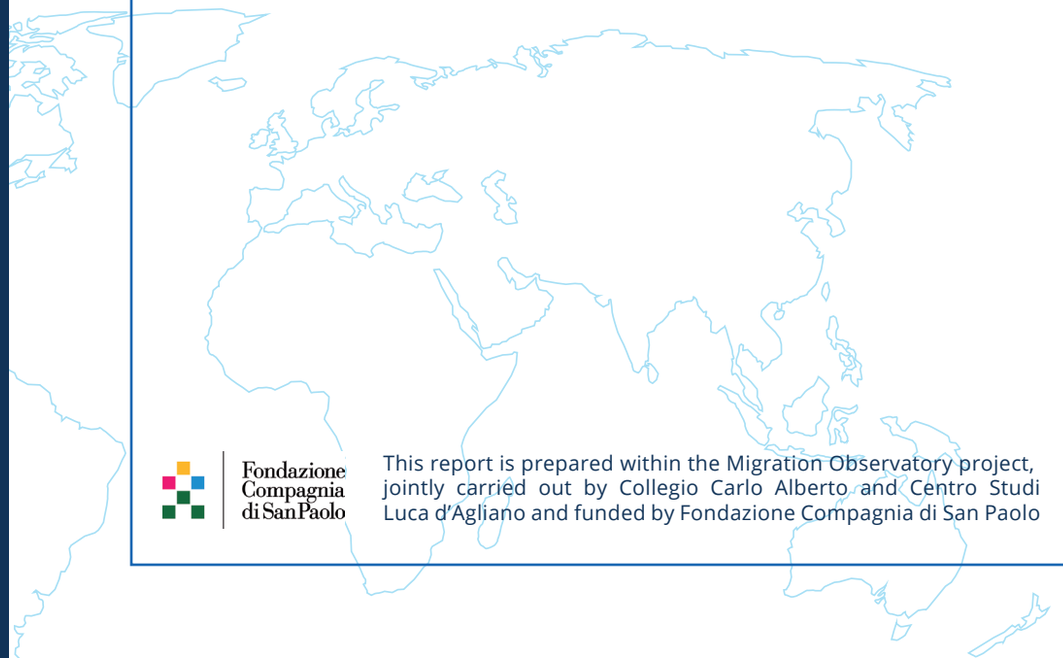

Fondazione Compagnia di San Paolo

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This is the fourth edition of the Migration Observatory annual report on immigrant integration in Europe, which this year focuses in particular on the regional dimensions of immigration.

As in previous years, in the first part we use data from the latest edition of the European Labour Force Survey (2018) 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. In the second part, instead, we explore the geography of migration.

We show that clustering and agglomeration, in regions and in occupations, play a central role in shaping immigrant integration. Immigrants' employment probability is - on average - not too different from that of natives, also because immigrants are concentrated in the most economically successful regions within a country. However, immigrants have considerably lower wages than natives, largely because they tend to be employed in low pay occupations. The tension between living in richer regions and performing low skilled jobs may contribute to explain the common misperceptions of natives with respect to immigration.

The key findings are summarized below.

PART I: IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION IN 2018

IMMIGRANT POPULATION: SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS

BOTTOMLINE: More than one in ten residents of the European Union is an immigrant. This ratio increases to 12% in EU15 countries, where most immigrants live. The number of foreign residents in the EU has increased by about five million units between 2015 and 2018, one million with respect to the previous year. Still, four out of five migrants have been in the host country for five or more years. More than half of the immigrants are from an European country. The share of tertiary educated natives and immigrants is strongly correlated both across countries and across regions.

- In 2018 the number of immigrants in the European Union was 54.2 million, about 10.5% of the total population. Most of them (49 million) live in a EU15 country, where they account for more than 12% of the population.
- Immigrant concentration is highly heterogeneous across countries. The immigrant share ranges from as low as 0.1 or 0.3% in Romania and Bulgaria (who are still mainly sending countries), or 4.5% in Finland (the lowest among EU15 countries) to as high as 21.5% in Sweden, 30% in Switzerland and even more than 50% in Luxembourg.

- Most immigrants have been in their current country of residence for a long time: only 20% has emigrated within the previous five years. This number rises to more than 25% in Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden and the UK and to more than 30% in Germany.
- The majority of the foreign-born population (54%) originates from another European country. EU mobile citizens account for 38% of the foreign-born population of the EU. An additional 16% was born in a European country outside of the EU. Among the other areas of origin, Africa and the Middle East account for 19% of all immigrants, while 16% come from Asia and 11% from the Americas or Oceania
- The gender composition is on average quite balanced, with only a slight majority of women (52%).
- About one third of immigrants have tertiary education, one third at most upper secondary and the remaining third has at most completed lower secondary education. However, the educational levels of immigrants vary considerably across destination countries.
- Differences in immigrants' education across member states reflect the educational level of natives: countries with higher shares of university-educated natives also have higher fractions of immigrants with tertiary education and vice versa. For instance, Italy is the country with the least educated immigrants (14% have tertiary education) and the second lowest (after Romania) share of natives with tertiary education (20%). Conversely, Ireland and the UK have among the highest shares of tertiary educated immigrants, respectively 56 and 51%.
- The correlation between education levels is even stronger across regions (correlation coefficient 0.3) than across countries (correlation coefficient 0.2).

EMPLOYMENT

BOTTOMLINE: Immigrants have a lower employment probability than natives, especially in central and northern Europe. The UK, Italy, Ireland and Portugal are among the countries with the smallest immigrant-native gap in the probability of being employed. Gaps cannot be explained by differences in age-gender-education profiles.

- On average across Europe, immigrants are 7.6 percentage points less likely to be employed than natives, a slight improvement in their relative employment probability with respect to 2017.
- Employment gaps are larger in central and northern European countries like Sweden (-17.3 p.p.), the Netherlands (-16.3 p.p.), Germany (-14.4 p.p.) or Denmark (-13.7 p.p.) and smaller in the UK (-1.9 p.p.) and in Italy (-0.9 p.p.). In Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal immigrants have the same employment probability as natives.

- Differences in employment probabilities cannot be explained by immigrants' age-gender-education profiles.
- EU immigrants have the same probability of employment as natives, whereas immigrants from outside the EU display a disadvantage of 12 percentage points. Such differences do not depend on age-gender education profiles: the same individual would face less difficulties in finding a job if she were an EU rather than a non-EU citizen. Institutional differences like free mobility within the EU play a central role in explaining this difference.
- The probability of employment is higher for immigrants who have spent more time in the host country. The immigrant-native gap is nine percentage points lower (15 vs 6 p.p.) between immigrants with at most 5 years of residence and those who have been in the country for 6 years or more.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND INCOME

BOTTOMLINE: Immigrants are considerably more likely than natives to be employed in low-pay and low-status occupations, even after accounting for differences in personal characteristics such as education. They are also disproportionately more likely to be in the lowest income deciles. Differences in occupational distribution account for more than half of the immigrant-native wage gap.

- Immigrants' occupational distribution is more polarized than that of natives. Immigrants are as likely as natives to work in high-status and high-paying occupation. They are however much more concentrated than natives in the least qualified occupations and they are missing from the middle part of the occupational distribution (measured by the ISEI index).
- Immigrants are 77% more likely than natives to be in the bottom decile and 29% less likely than natives to be in the top decile of the wage distribution.
- More than half of the immigrant-native difference in probability of being in the bottom income decile can be explained by differences in occupational distribution.

PART II: REGIONAL DIMENSIONS AND MIGRATION PATTERNS

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS

BOTTOMLINE: Immigrants are not evenly distributed across regions within each country. The distribution of immigrants across different regions shows high correlation with measures of labour market success and economic growth at the regional level. Immigrants settle in less economically successful regions only if they have good employment prospects there. For this reason, their employment probability has lees geographical variation than natives'.

- On average, 19% of immigrants should change region within their country of residence to achieve the same spatial distribution as natives. This share increases to about 25% in Belgium, France and the UK, and decreases to about 10% in Sweden, which had a dispersal policy in place.
- The regional concentration of immigrants has changed heterogeneously over time.
- There is some convergence in immigrant concentration across regions over time. In fact, the growth of the foreign-born population (as a share of regional population) between 2008 and 2018 has been higher in regions with an initially lower immigrant concentration.
- Within each country, regions with a higher-than-average concentration of immigrants also have a higher than average employment rate and vice versa.
- Likewise, regions with a GDP growth above the average of their country also host a share of migrants above the national average and vice versa.
- The immigrant-native employment probability gap varies significantly across regions within a country. However, most of the variation is due to differences in natives' employment probability across regions. Immigrants are mostly concentrated in regions in which natives show higher levels of employment.
- Likewise, immigrant-native gaps in occupational status and income are larger within regions, since immigrants concentrate in more economically successful areas of each country, where also natives have better jobs and higher earnings.

Part II: Regional Dimensions and Migration Patterns

MIGRATION PATTERNS

BOTTOMLINE: Around 12% of the non-EU migrants who have moved to an EU country in the previous year was living in another EU country the year before. Migration in multiple steps (transit migration) is common especially in central and northern European countries. Reaching the destination country through previous migration in another EU country is common especially for non-EU European migrants.

- Among the annual inflow of non-EU migrants settling in an EU country in every year, 11.6% were previously living in another EU country.
- In France, UK and Sweden the 13, 15 and 18% of the non-EU migrant inflows are due to migrants who were already in another EU country (not their own) when they reached their current destination. The corresponding share is 3 and 6% for Italy and Spain.
- 21% of the annual inflow of European non-EU immigrants is composed of migrants who were already living in an EU country the previous year.

INTRODUCTION

According to the 2018 Eurobarometer, seven in ten Europeans are persuaded that immigrant integration will play a crucial role in their own country development in the long run. Since one in ten EU residents is foreign-born, and an increasing number of natives are second generation immigrants, this belief seems indeed well-founded.

The integration of immigrants in European labour markets is the focus of this fourth Migration Observatory Report. As in previous editions, in the first part we provide an updated overview of the size and characteristics of the immigrant population across Europe, as well as of their labour market integration in terms of employment, occupational prestige, and earnings. In the second part, we focus instead on two new themes. First, we explore the regional dimensions of integration. We highlight the considerable within-country heterogeneity in immigrant concentration and performance, as well as the relevance of the spatial locations of immigrants for their integration process. Second, we focus on immigrants who have moved to their country of residence within the previous year. We investigate the role of return migration, as well as of multi-step migration. Both of these elements are key to understanding the dynamics of migration processes, and both will likely be affected, in yet unpredictable ways, by the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union.

As usual, the Migration Observatory report aims to provide a concise, easily accessible, up-to-date, and comparable over time, source of information on immigration in Europe. Immigrant integration paths are explored by means of comparison of the "average migrant" with the "average native", but also by comparing immigrants to natives with similar age-gender-education profiles. For the sake of clarity, we keep technicalities to a minimum in the text. More technically equipped readers can find detailed explanations and full results in the Appendix and in the final reference tables.

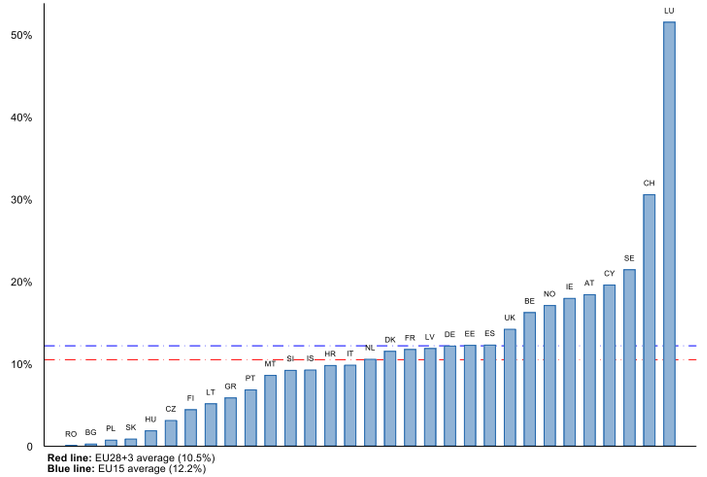
Unless otherwise specified, all tables and figures in both parts of the Report are based on our own elaboration of microdata from the latest edition (2018) of the European Labour Force Survey (EU LFS), which covers all EU28 countries, plus Norway, Switzerland and Iceland, members of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA). In the text we will sometimes loosely refer to all these countries as "EU" even though we also including the three EFTA countries. We also still include the United Kingdom within EU countries. Throughout this Report, we define immigrants as "foreign-born", except for Germany where they are defined as "foreign nationals".

PART I: IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION IN 2018 A EUROPEAN OVERVIEW

Immigrant population – size

In 2018 there were 54.2 million individuals in Europe living in a country other than their country of birth, which amounts to 11% of the European population, an increase of about one million with respect to the previous year. The vast majority of them, 49 million, are concentrated in the EU15 countries, where the share of immigrants in the population is just above 12%[1]. There is a considerable degree of heterogeneity in the relative size of immigrant populations across countries, even within the EU15. The immigrant share ranges from as low as 0.1 or 0.3% in Romania and Bulgaria, to 4.5% in Finland (the lowest among EU15 countries) to as high as 21.5% in Sweden, 31% in Switzerland and even more than 50% in Luxembourg (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Immigrants in the European Union (share of total population)



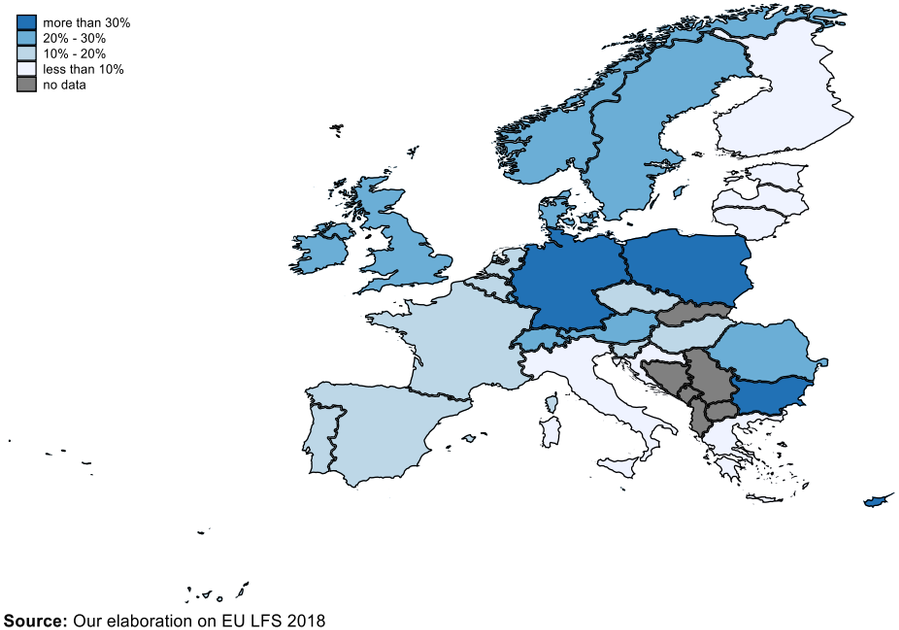
Red line: EU28+3 average (10.5%)
Blue line: EU15 average (12.2%)
Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

[1] *EU15 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.*

Migration is an inherently dynamic phenomenon, and we explicitly explore some of its dynamic aspects in the next section. However, even if the foreign-born population in the EU has been steadily increasing in recent years (by about five million units between 2015 and 2018), the data show that most immigrants have been in their current country of residence for quite a long time: on average, only one in five immigrants living in a European country in 2018 has emigrated within the previous five years. The aggregate figure, however, hides significant cross-country differences. Among the countries where immigrants account for at least 1% of their population[2], Germany stands out with almost one third (32%) of immigrants arrived in the last five years. Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden and the UK also host a relatively large share of recently arrived immigrants: more than one in four migrants in these countries has been there for at most five years (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Only one in five migrants has been in the host country for at most five years

Share of recent immigrants in foreign population



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

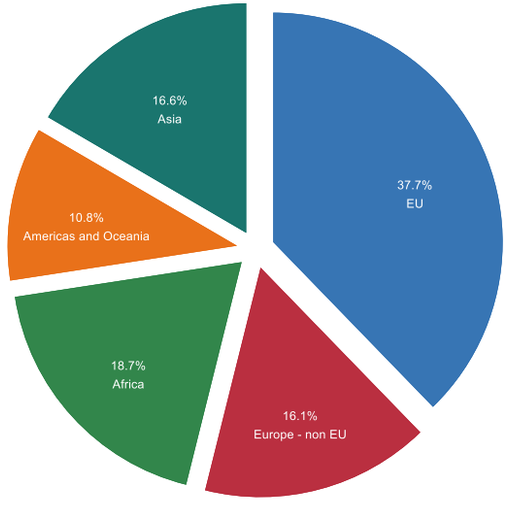
[2] *Immigrants are less than 1% of the overall population in Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.*

IMMIGRANT POPULATION – CHARACTERISTICS

A long standing, but often under-appreciated, feature of immigration in EU countries, is that the majority of the foreign-born population (54%) originates from another European country. Not only do EU mobile citizens make up 38% of the overall immigrant population in the European Union (including also Norway and Switzerland), but an additional 16% was born in a European country outside of the EU. Among the other areas of origin, Africa and the Middle East account for 19% of all immigrants, while 17% come from Asia and 11% from the Americas or Oceania (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Most immigrants in the EU are from another European country

Composition of immigrants by area of origin



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

As regards gender, like in previous years women account for 52% of all immigrants. Germany and Malta stand out instead for their male-dominated immigrant population: in both countries at least 53% of immigrants are men.

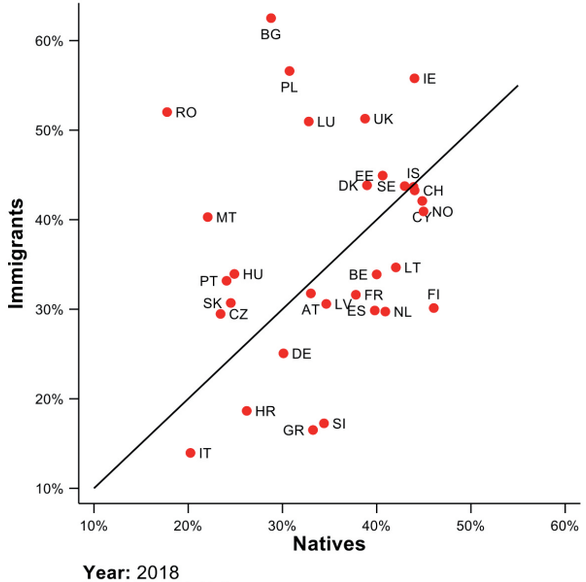
About one third of both immigrants and natives have received university education, on average across all countries[3]. However, while the share of highly educated immigrants is

[3] *Note that here and below we focus on the age range 25-64, in order to exclude individuals who may have not yet completed their education, and those who are not in working age.*

the same as that of natives, the proportion of immigrants that have at most completed lower secondary education is substantially higher than among natives: one in three immigrants vs. one in five. The higher educational polarisation of immigrants relative to natives is a common feature of most European countries, yet countries differ substantially in the educational level of their foreign-born population. For instance, Italy is the country with the least educated immigrants, displaying both the highest share of immigrants with at most lower secondary education (48%) and the lowest share of immigrants with tertiary education (14%). Conversely, Ireland, the UK and Luxembourg have among the highest shares of tertiary educated immigrants, respectively 56, 51 and 51%. Interestingly, as we have also highlighted in previous years, these cross-country differences mirror closely the underlying cross-country differences in the education of the native-born: countries with a more educated native population also tend to attract more highly skilled immigrants (Figure 4). Again, Italy provides a perfect example, as it not only has the lowest share of university educated immigrants among all EU countries, but it also has the second lowest share of natives with tertiary education (after Romania).

Figure 4: Countries with more educated natives also host more educated immigrants...

Shares of immigrants and natives with tertiary education, by country

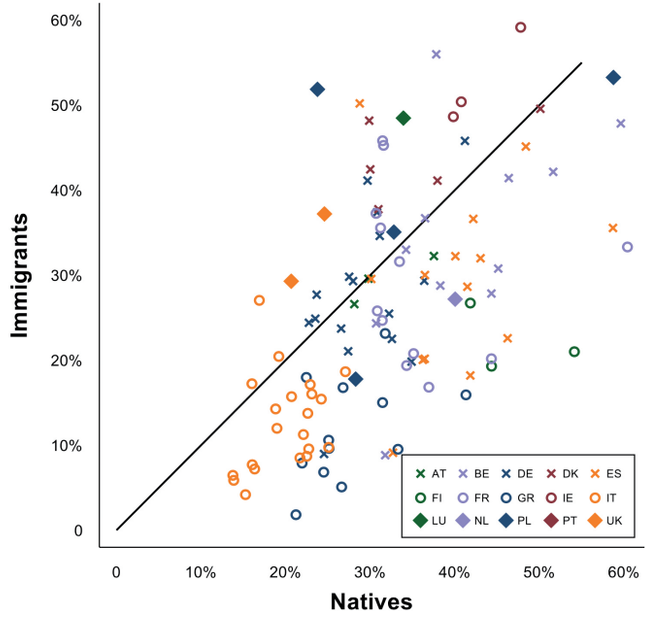


Year: 2018
ISCED level: 5-8
Source: EU LFS 2018
Correlation: .20

Importantly, the positive correlation between immigrants' and natives' education also holds at the sub-national level (Figure 5): within each country, it is in the regions with the highest share of tertiary educated natives that we also find the highest concentration of tertiary educated immigrants. Indeed, the correlation between the share of tertiary educated immigrants and tertiary educated natives is higher at the regional level (0.33) than at the national level (0.2).

Figure 5: ...and in each country, regions with more educated natives host more educated migrants

Shares of immigrants and natives with tertiary education, by region



Year: 2018
ISCED level: 5-8
Source: EU LFS 2018
correlation=0.33

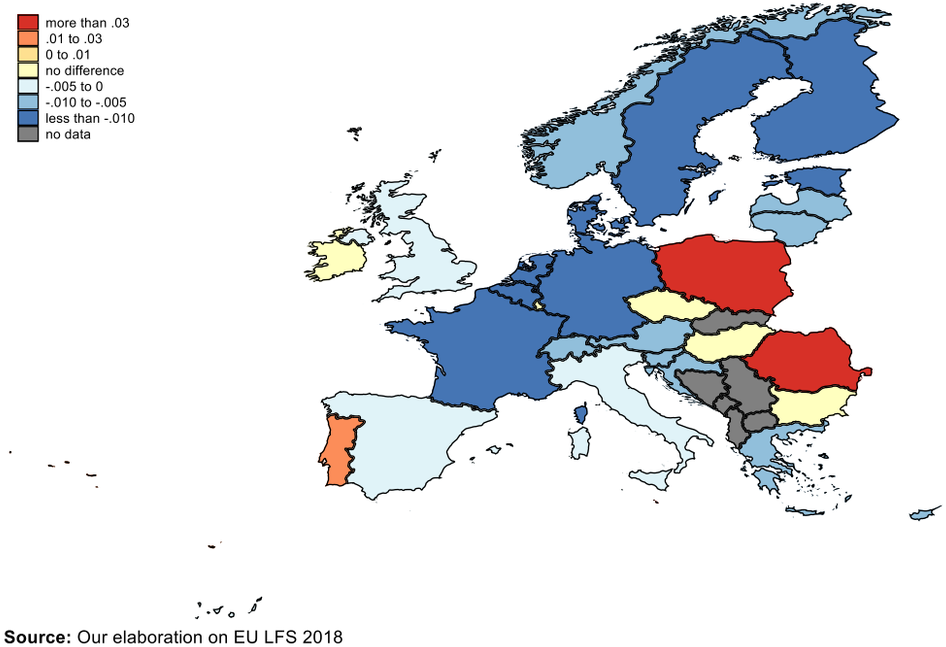
LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES

EMPLOYMENT

Immigrants have on average worse labour market outcomes than natives. In terms of employment, they are almost 7.6 percentage points less likely than natives to have a job (7.8 percentage points in EU15 countries), a gap in line with the employment disadvantage measured for 2017 (8.1 p.p.). Since the employment probability of natives is on average 76% both across the whole EU and in the EU15 countries, this means that immigrants are 10% less likely to have a job than natives. Employment gaps are larger in central and northern European countries like Sweden (-17.3 p.p.), the Netherlands (-16.3 p.p.), Germany (-14.4 p.p.) or Denmark (-13.7 p.p.) and smaller in the UK (-1.9 p.p.) and in Italy (-0.9 p.p.). Note however that Italy has one of the lowest native employment rates (66%), therefore immigrants do not have a high probability of employment in absolute terms, but only relative to Italian natives. Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal stand out, among the countries with a substantial share of immigrants in their population, for having no statistically significant difference in employment probability between immigrants and natives (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: In most countries immigrants are less likely than natives to have a job

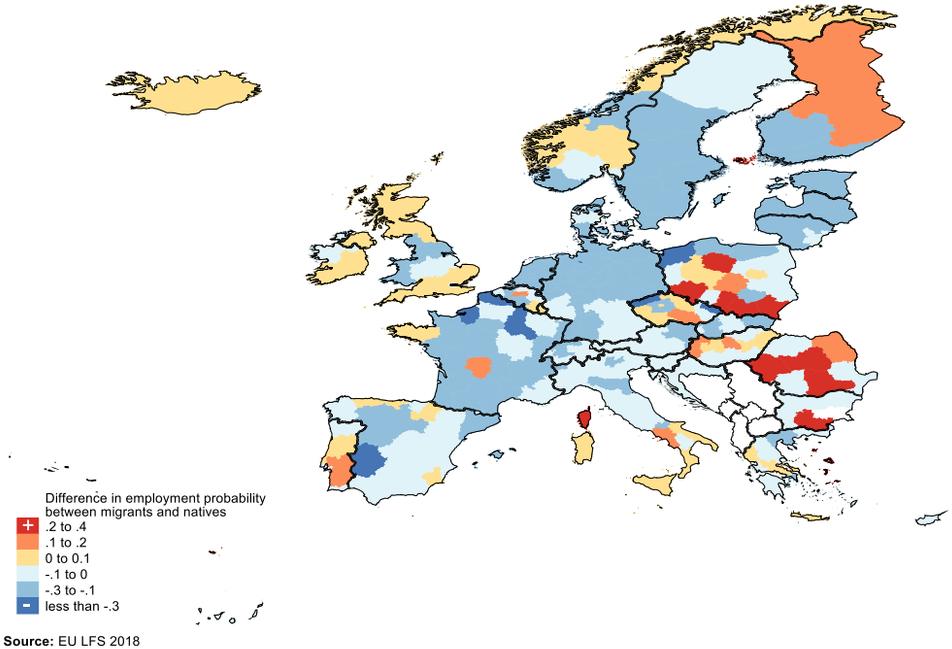
Immigrant-native differences in employment probability



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

Figure 7: Regional differences in immigrants' employment gaps

Immigrant-native differences in employment probability, by region



Source: EU LFS 2018

When we estimate differences in employment probability at a more disaggregated geographical level (NUTS II regions)[4], however, the picture is more nuanced. In most of the largest EU countries, where geographical differences are more sizable, regions where immigrants display a lower employment probability than natives coexist with other areas where the opposite is true. Interestingly, most of these differences are driven by marked cross-regional differences in native employment levels, rather than by heterogeneity in immigrant performances.

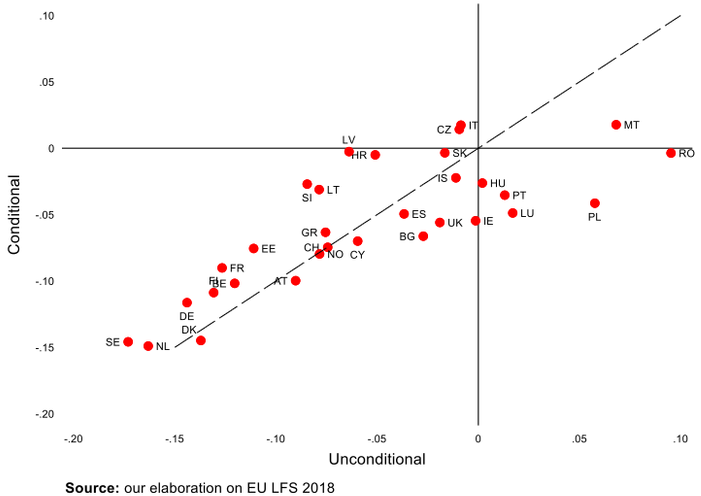
Consider for instance the case of Italy, a country that is well known to have substantial regional heterogeneity. In the Northern region of Lombardy (IT-C4), natives have an employment probability of 74%, and immigrants exhibit an 8.6 percentage points (equivalent to 11.5%) gap. Conversely, in the Southern Campania region (IT-F3), where natives' employment probability is 47%, immigrants are 10.4 percentage points (22.2%) more likely than natives to be in employment. The lower geographic dispersion of

[4] *We use NUTS I when regional data are not available at a higher detail. See technical Appendix for information.*

immigrants' employment probability as compared to that of natives reflects the fact that immigrants are less constrained than natives in their residential choices, and therefore – having already borne the cost of moving from their home country - tend to settle in the areas of the host country where they have better job opportunities. Natives, instead, have higher mobility cost and therefore are less likely to move in order to find a job.

So far, we have focused on differences in labour market outcomes between the average immigrant and the average native, and we have shown that immigrants tend to have a lower employment probability. This gap might originate from immigrant-specific hurdles in labour market integration such as discrimination from employers, difficulties in formal recognition of foreign qualifications or lack of fluency in the host country language. However, the gap may also – at least in principle – stems from differences in characteristics such as age structure, gender mix and educational composition between the two populations. Clearly, the two sources of employment disadvantage would call for different policy measures. Therefore, we have also computed differences in employment probability between immigrants and natives with similar age-gender-education profiles: this comparison does not significantly affect the average gap, which is still estimated to be 7.7 percentage points on average across Europe. This result indicates that, on average across European countries, immigrants' mix of labour market characteristics is overall similar to natives'. More importantly, it also indicates that immigrant characteristics alone cannot explain their employment disadvantage, and therefore that other factors need to be addressed in order to close the gap.

Figure 8: Conditional and unconditional differences in employment probability



Source: our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

However, there are also some countries where the raw difference in employment probability between immigrants and natives (unconditional gap) is significantly different from the employment probability gap once differences in gender, age and education are taken into account (conditional gap), as we show in Figure 8. Countries below the 45 degrees line are those where the conditional disadvantage (advantage) of immigrants is larger (smaller) than their unconditional one, which indicates that immigrants have a gender-age-education profile that makes them more employable than natives.

Conversely, countries above the 45 degrees line are those where immigrants have a less favourable profile than natives; therefore, conditioning out individual characteristics leads to a reduction in the employment probability differences (alternatively, an increase in the employment probability advantage). Italy and the Czech Republic stand out as the only countries where the unconditional negative gap turns into a (slight, 1.7 and 1.4 p.p. respectively) employment advantage when immigrants are compared to natives with similar characteristics[5].

EU immigrants tend to have considerably better employment outcomes than non-EU immigrants, and, in some countries like Croatia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal or the UK, they also outperform natives. Across all European countries, EU immigrants have the same probability of employment as natives, whereas immigrants from outside the EU display a disadvantage of 12 percentage points (since natives' employment probability is 75%, this means that non-EU immigrants are 16% less likely to have a job than natives). The better employment performance of EU immigrants relative to their non-EU counterparts is only partly driven by a different composition of the two groups in terms of their age, gender or education.

In fact, when EU and non-EU immigrants are compared to natives with the same individual characteristics, the differences in employment probability gaps between the two groups are still substantial. The gap for EU immigrants increases to 1.5 percentage points, whereas the non-EU gap decreases slightly to 11 percentage points. The persistence of large differences in the conditional employment gap between the two groups thus suggests that the better performance of EU immigrants may be due to the more favourable institutional setting they face. For instance, recognition of foreign qualifications and access to licensed occupations is easier for EU than non-EU citizens, which clearly facilitates the labour market integration of the former relative to the latter. Additionally, EU citizens can move freely across countries and they are therefore able not only to settle in countries with higher labour demand, but also to move out of their country of current residence and move back to their country of origin or to another EU country at a lower cost, should labour demand decrease. As we show later, in fact, return migration is substantial within the EU: one in four individuals moving to an EU country every year is a return migrant.

[5] *Note that the estimate for the Czech Republic is not statistically significant at conventional levels.*

As expected, immigrants who have spent more time in the host country tend also to have a higher labour market integration. The average difference in employment probabilities between natives and immigrants who have been in the country for no more than five years (recent immigrants) is 15 percentage points, or 18 percentage points when we compare immigrants to natives with the same age-gender-education profile. For earlier immigrants, who have accumulated more than five years of residence in the host country, the gap instead decreases to just 6 percentage points and it is essentially unchanged even when differences in individual characteristics are taken into account. Even though these figures are based on a single cross-section of data, and therefore do not refer to the same migrants observed at two different points in time, but to different groups of migrants (with potentially distinct characteristics) they still suggest the existence of assimilation of foreign-born citizens in the host country labour market. This process may be due to immigrants acquiring country-specific skills, like for instance language, with time spent in the host country, but also to selective outmigration, whereby less successful immigrants return home (or migrate to a different country) after a few years spent in the host country. Note that this process is more clearly visible for non-EU immigrants. Their employment disadvantage decreases sizably with time spent in the destination country, from 27 percentage points among the recent ones, to 9 percentage points gap for those who have been longer in the host country. On the contrary, recent EU migrants display a 1.5 higher employment probability than natives, but this employment advantage is no longer there among earlier EU migrants, who have the same employment probability as natives. Importantly, however, this apparently counterintuitive pattern is driven by differences in characteristics between earlier and recent EU migrants, with the former group having characteristics that make them less employable than the latter. In fact, if we compute the employment gap with respect to natives for earlier and recent European migrants with the same age-gender-education profile, the gap displays the usual pattern, decreasing from 2.5 percentage points for the former group to 1.3 for the latter.

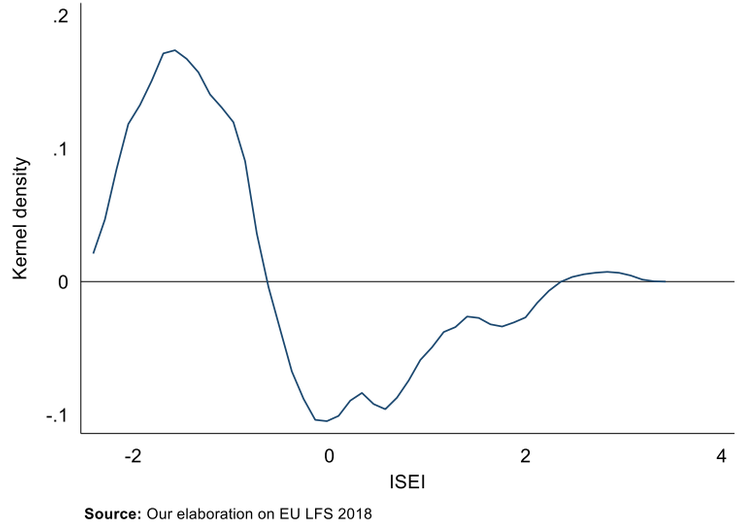
Part I: Immigrant Integration in 2018 - A European Overview

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

It is fairly obvious that employment probability is only a crude measure of labour market integration. Indeed, the type of jobs that employed individuals have is another crucial dimension to analyse. Jobs differ in terms of earnings potential, occupational hazard, prestige, and social status they confer to workers. We measure occupational status with the Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI), a continuous index which scores occupations in relation to their average education and income levels, thus capturing the attributes of occupations that convert education into income. Higher values of the index correspond to occupations with a higher socio-economic status[6]. We have standardised the measure so that it has mean zero and standard deviation one in each: therefore, values above zero indicate occupations that are more prestigious than the national average, and vice versa for values below zero.

Figure 9: Immigrants' occupational distribution is more polarised than natives'

Immigrant and native distribution along the occupational status scale



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

[6] *See Ganzeboom, Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Treiman, Donald J. (2003). "Three Internationally Standardised Measures for Comparative Research on Occupational Status." in Jürgen H.P. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik & Christof Wolf (Eds.), Advances in Cross-National Comparison. A European Working Book for Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables. New York: Kluwer Academic Press. Pp. 159-193.*

The blue line in Figure 9 shows that, on average across all EU countries, immigrants are considerably more likely than natives to be employed in low-pay and low-status occupations, while conversely they are less present than natives in occupations in the middle of the prestige scale. In fact, if within each country immigrants and natives had the same distribution of occupational status, then the graph would show a straight line at 0. Conversely, the line is above 0 in those points of the occupational status scale where immigrants are relatively more concentrated than natives, and below zero where they are relatively less concentrated.

As a consequence of the higher polarisation in occupational distribution, and especially of their higher concentration at the bottom of the scale, immigrants have on average a lower occupational status than natives: across European countries, the mean ISEI score for immigrants is 34% of a standard deviation lower than that of natives. Importantly, there are no Western European countries where immigrants have a higher average occupational status than natives, while the occupational gap is highest in Italy, 75% of a standard deviation.

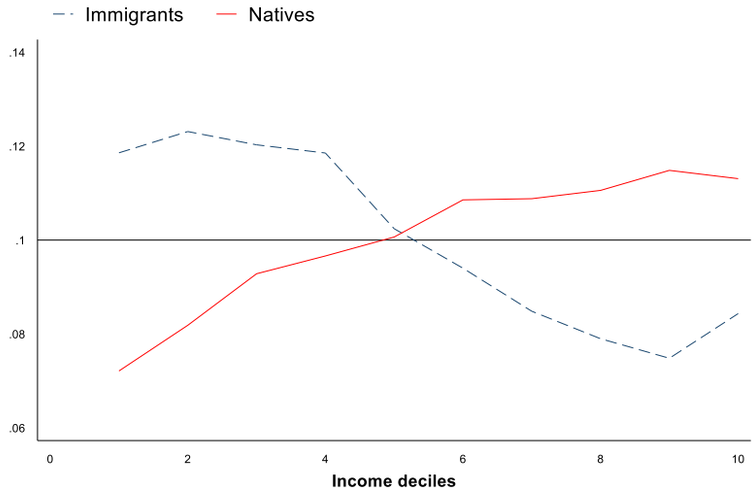
If we compare the occupational distribution of immigrants and natives within the same region, the immigrant-native differences in occupational status increase sharply: the mean ISEI for immigrants is 42% of a standard deviation lower than for natives. The increase in the difference between foreign- born and natives when they are compared within the same region indicates that immigrants are concentrated, within each country, in regions where natives have better occupations. The difference is even more pronounced within EU15 countries where the average immigrant-native ISEI gap is 37% of a standard deviation, and it goes up to 51% of a standard deviation when the comparison is performed within the same region.

The patterns of occupational status distribution for EU and non-EU migrants are similar, although EU migrants are slightly more similar to natives, with a lower relative concentration in the bottom part of the distribution than non-EU migrants, and a higher concentration in the middle. The mean gap in occupational prestige of EU migrants relative to natives is about half that of non-EU migrants (26 and 41% of a standard deviation respectively). Immigrants' age-gender-education profiles can explain only about 10% of the differences in occupational prestige for EU citizens, and no more than one quarter of the gap for non-EU migrants.

INCOME

Figure 10: Higher concentration of immigrants at the bottom of the income distribution

Immigrant and native distribution along national income deciles



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

As the differences in the distribution of occupational status suggest, immigrants tend to be disproportionately more concentrated than natives in the bottom part of the income distribution.

Figure 10 shows the percentage of immigrants (blue scattered line) and natives (red solid line) in each decile of the national income distribution, pooling together all European countries[7]. The two lines have clearly opposite trends: the native line is upward sloping, indicating their relatively higher concentration toward the top of the income distribution[8]. In contrast, the corresponding immigrant line is decidedly downward sloping, indicating a decreasing share of migrants as we move toward the higher income deciles, except for a slightly higher concentration in the top decile relative to the ninth.

[7] Income information is not available for Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.
[8] Note that the native line is not flat because we are focusing on the 25-64 age range only.

On average, an immigrant has a 5.6 percentage points higher probability (77 % more likely) of being in the bottom 10% of a country's income distribution, and a 3.3 percentage points lower probability (29% less likely) of being in the top 10% than a native. Among the main recipient countries, Greece and Italy stand out as those where immigrants have the highest differential probability of being at the bottom of the income distribution, with respectively a 10.2 and 8.9 percentage points higher probability of being in the bottom decile than natives, and the highest gap in the probability of being in the top decile (respectively 8.1 and 7.8 percentage points lower probability than natives).

Figure 11: Job characteristics explain more than half of immigrant income disadvantage

Immigrant-native difference in probability of being in bottom decile: overall and after accounting for individual characteristics and occupational clustering.

Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

Importantly, differences in individual characteristics between immigrants and natives are unable to explain the income disadvantage of immigrants, and especially their over-representation at the bottom of the income distribution (Figure 11). The portion of the difference in probability of having a wage in the bottom decile explained by age, gender and education profiles amounts to 0.6 percentage points, or 10.7% of the total difference, whereas differences in occupation account for a much larger share of the difference, namely 60.7%. Different regional locations, as shown by the decomposition of the effect shown in Figure 11, play an opposite role. While immigrants and natives are more similar in terms of probability of having a low income when they are compared within the same age-gender-education group or within the same occupation, their difference increases when they are compared within the same region. This is in line with the findings on the differences on occupational quality presented above and depicts a scenario in which immigrants are more concentrated in regions where natives have better labour market outcomes, namely, in this specific case, less probability of having a particularly low wage.

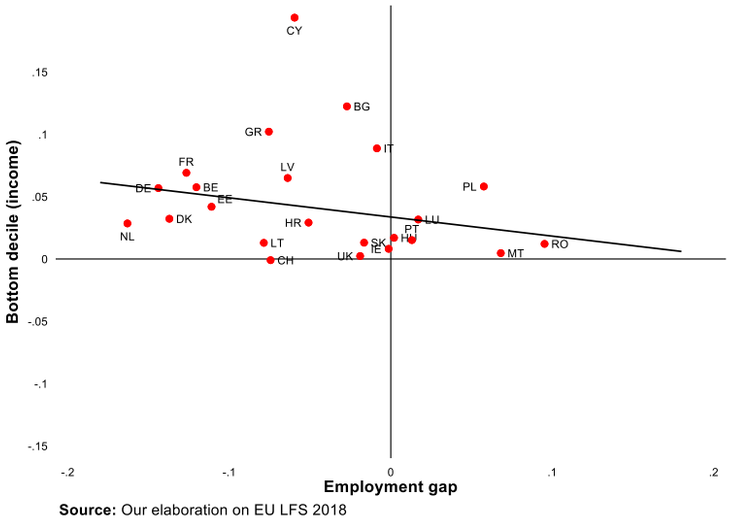
The main reason why immigrants are disproportionately concentrated in the bottom part of the income distribution is instead the type of jobs they do: if we compare immigrants and natives that have not only the same age-gender-education profiles, but perform the same type of jobs and have similar job characteristics (full/part time employment), the difference in probability of being in the bottom decile shrinks to 1.3 percentage points, and to 0.5 for the probability of being at the top of the distribution. Thus, it is the clustering of immigrants in low-paid occupations, not the differences in the level of education, that explains more than half of the immigrant-native difference in both the probability of being in the bottom and in the top income decile. The concentration of immigrants at the bottom of the income distribution is largely a consequence of immigrants' education not being rewarded as much as natives'. This is often the result of the misallocation of immigrant skills between occupations, with formally highly educated immigrants taking up unskilled jobs, like for instance foreign graduates working as deliverymen or as cleaners or caretakers.

In countries where immigrants have lower income gaps, they also tend to perform better in terms of employment probability. This is shown in Figure 12 where we display in the top graph the (negative) correlation between the differentials in the probability of being at the bottom of the income distribution and the gap in employment probability. Coherently, the bottom graph shows that a higher differential in the probability of being in the top income decile is associated with a larger employment probability gap. These graphs therefore indicate that in general earnings and employment assimilation are associated, and not alternative.

Part I: Immigrant Integration in 2018 - A European Overview

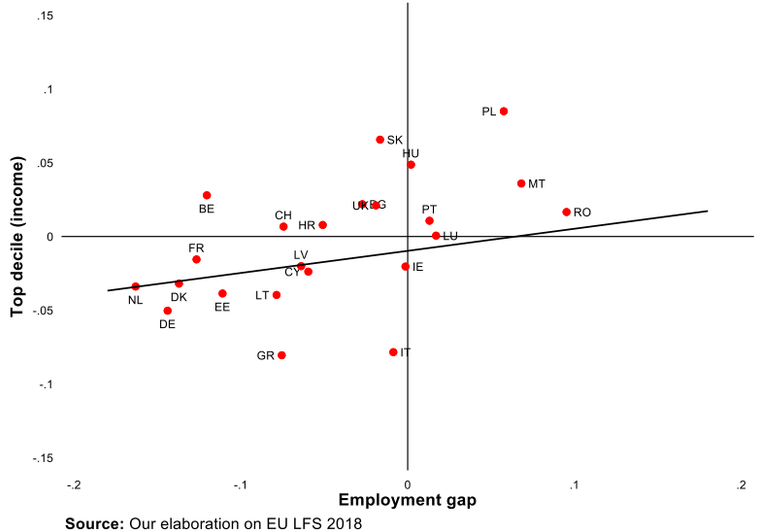
Figure 12: Income and employment gaps are correlated

Immigrant-native differences in employment and in concentration in bottom income decile



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

Immigrant-native differences in employment and in concentration in top income decile



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

PART II: A LOOK AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL AND MIGRATION PATTERN

In this second part of the Report we first analyse in more detail the regional dimensions of immigration, and we then focus on the composition of recent migrant inflows.

We believe a look at the sub-national dimension of integration is especially important given the widespread concerns regarding the cohesion between different regions in the same country, which is also explicitly taken into consideration by national and supra-national policymakers. For instance, regional policy has been the EU's main investment policy in the period 2014-2020, and the importance Cohesion Policy has been reaffirmed and strengthened also in the of next long-term EU budget 2021-2027.

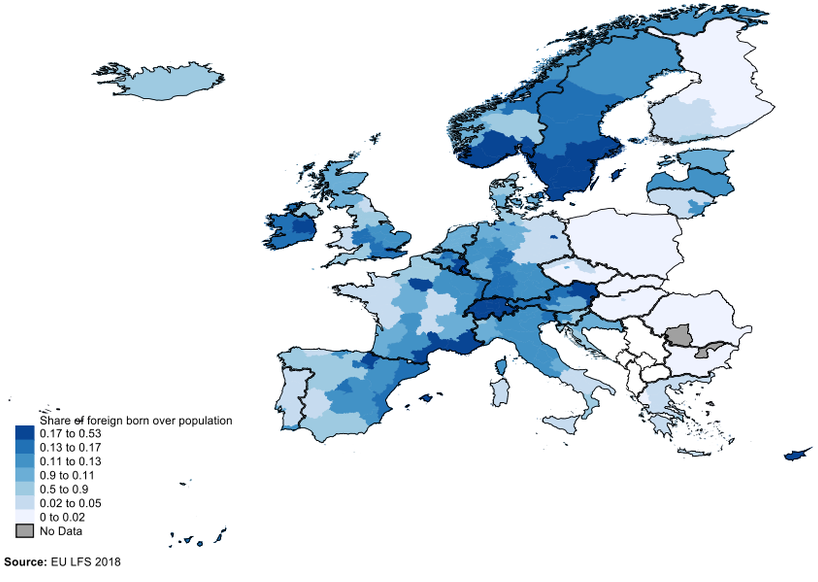
As we have already seen in the first part, the regional distribution of migrants within a country can play a role in explaining some dimensions of their integration. In this second part we directly address the issue of regional differences in migrants' numbers and characteristics. We will show how unequal the distribution of migrants across regions may be: even within the same country regions with high concentrations of foreign-born co-exist with regions in which migrants are only a negligible share of the total population. We will explore how such imbalances are correlated with local economic indicators such as employment levels, GDP levels and growth. Moreover, we will investigate the differences in sub-national geographic mobility of workers between natives and immigrants, and discuss their origins and consequences.

Our second focus is on the paths followed by migrants in order to reach their current destination, and on the experience of return migrants. Migratory flows are heterogeneous, even if we often think of them as being composed just of migrants relocating from their home country to their destination. In fact, we show that for a sizable fraction of international movers migration is a multi-step process, which involves reaching their current destination after living in a third country. Also, we will show that about one in four individuals moving to an EU country in every year are return migrants. These facts highlight the interdependence of migration flows policies across countries: since people can change their country of residence multiple times, policy changes in a country may affect migration flows elsewhere, both in other potential destinations and in the country of origin of migrants. Once again, such an interdependence may be particularly relevant in the light of the Brexit developments.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Figure 13: The distribution of immigrants is heterogeneous within countries

Immigrants as a share of total population, by NUTSII region



Source: EU LFS 2018

We have shown earlier that immigrants represent about 10% of the overall EU population, and we have also indicated how this average figure masks substantial cross-country heterogeneity. A convenient way of summarising this degree of heterogeneity is through the Duncan index of dissimilarity. This index measures the proportion of the foreign-born population that should be reallocated across countries in order to achieve the same distribution of the native and the foreign-born population across countries. At the EU level we would have to reallocate 20.9% of the immigrant population to obtain a constant share of immigrants across countries, a measure that decreases significantly (8.3%) if we only focus on EU15 countries.

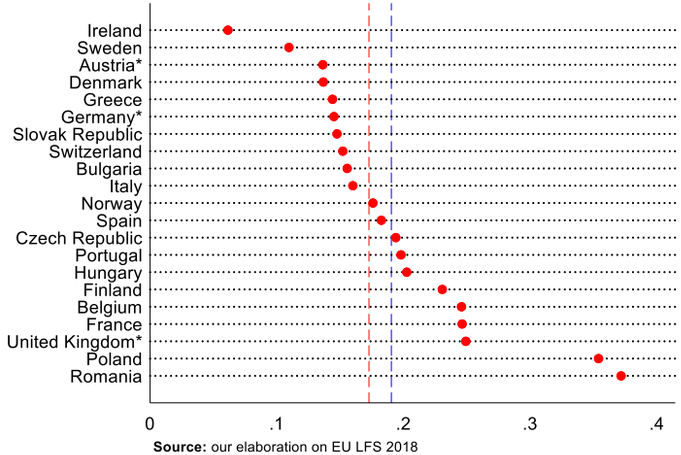
However, Figure 13 shows that even within countries there may be considerable differences in immigrant concentration across different regions[9]. Regional heterogeneity in immigrant concentration reflects largely within-country differences in the distribution

[9] *We define regions at the NUTS II level, wherever this is available. See Appendix for details and exceptions.*

of economic activity, with immigrants typically concentrated in the most economically prosperous regions of each country. Take for instance the case of Italy, where a clear North-South divide is apparent. Northern regions have a considerably higher immigrant concentration than those in the South. In the northern region of Lombardy, for example 13% of residents are foreign-born, a proportion that decreases to 5% in the southernmost region of Sicily. A similar pattern is evident in other countries like France, or the UK. In the former, immigrants are 11.8% of the population, while in the region of Paris (Île-de-France) and Marseille they account respectively for 22% and 19% of the total population. Likewise, in the UK immigrants are 14% of the population with a strong concentration in Greater London where they account for 36% of the population.

Figure 14: Duncan Index for the migrant-native distribution across regions

Each dot indicates the share of migrants that should relocate for their regional distribution to be identical to that of natives



Source: our elaboration on EU LFS 2018
blue line: overall mean; red line: EU15 mean
*: data available at NUTS1 level only

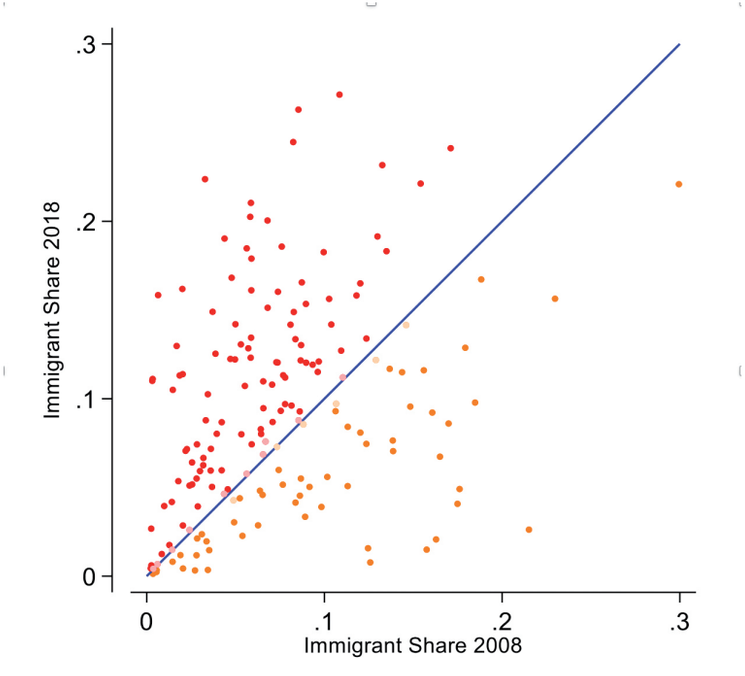
On average across the EU, 19% of immigrants within each country should be reallocated to a different region to achieve a balanced regional distribution (Figure 14). The regional distribution is more unequal in countries like Poland and Romania, where achieving the same distribution as natives would require the reallocation of more than one third of the foreign population. Focusing on Western European countries, Belgium and France stand out for having almost one in four migrants that should move, in order to achieve the same

regional distribution as natives. Conversely, among the countries with the most similar geographic distribution between immigrants and natives we can see not only relatively small countries like Ireland and Austria, but also Sweden and Denmark. Interestingly, both of these countries have put in place polices that were explicitly aimed at achieving an even distribution of asylum seekers and refugees across the whole country: such measures seem to have been effective.

Even if some regions are historically more attractive than others to immigrants, the regional concentration of immigrants has changed over time. Over the last ten years, the share of foreign-born residents in the whole EU population has increased from 9.75% to 12.2%, however the increase has been far from homogenous across regions. We show this in Figure 15, which reports on the horizontal axis the regional share of immigrants in 2008, and on the vertical axis the corresponding 2018 share. Regions where the immigrant concentration has remained constant over time lie across the 45 degrees blue line, whereas regions where the concentration has increased are found above such line. While based on the national trends we should expect to find all regions above the 45 degrees line, the figure shows that in many of them the immigrant presence has decreased, or remained constant.

Figure 15: The regional concentration of immigrants has changed heterogeneously over time

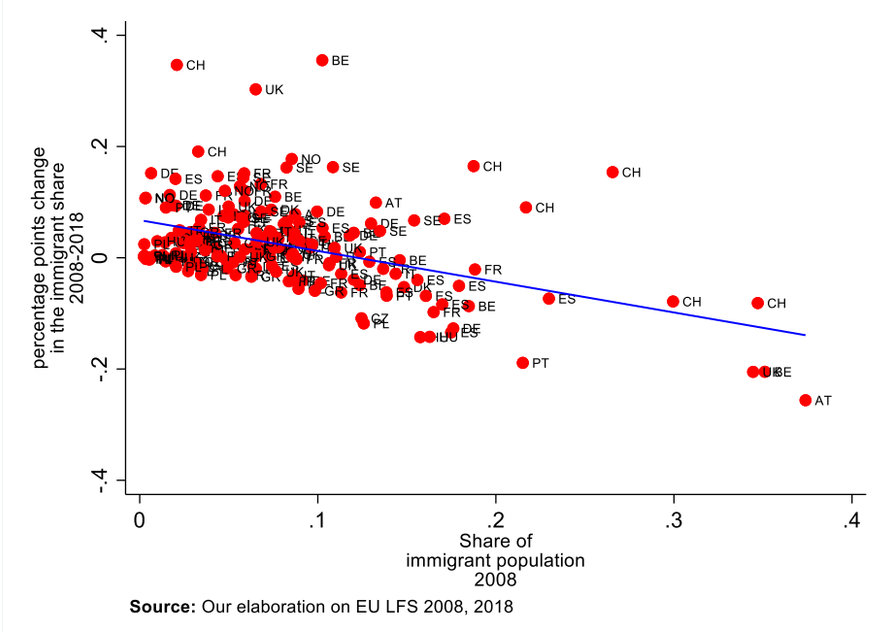
Immigrant share in 2018 vs immigrant share in 2008, by NUTS II region.



Interestingly, there seems to be some convergence in immigrant concentration across regions over time. Figure 16 shows in fact that the percentage points growth of the foreign-born population between 2008 and 2018 has been higher in regions that were displaying a lower immigrant concentration in 2008.

Figure 16: Immigrant concentration tends to converge across regions

Growth in immigrant population vs share of immigrants in regional population in 2008.



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2008, 2018

Within each country, immigrants are concentrated in the regions that have better current labour market and economic outcomes: regions with an employment rate higher than the average of their country also display a higher-than-average concentration of immigrants, and vice versa (Figure 17). Likewise, a similarly positive correlation is apparent, within each country, between the regional performance in terms of economic growth and the share of immigrants in the region (Figure 18)[10].

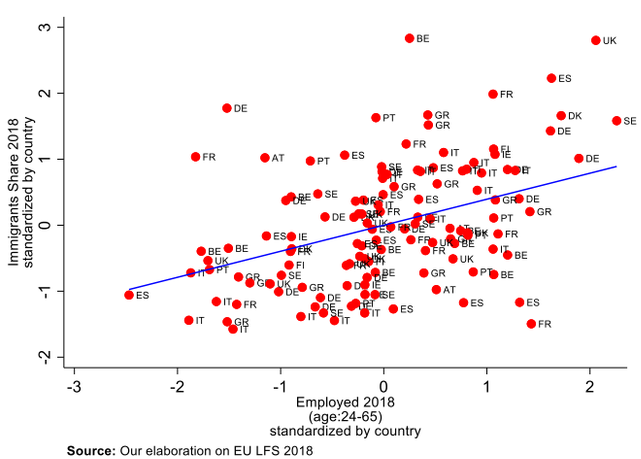
Although it would be tempting to interpret these correlations causally, as indicating that immigration increases regional employment and regional economic growth within each

[10] *Note that in both figures we have only included EU15 countries for readability. Results with all EU countries are however very similar.*

country, such conclusion is not warranted. In fact, while it may be true that immigration could have beneficial effects on local labour markets and on local economic growth, it should also be kept in mind that immigrants are likely to settle in regions with better economic prospects, and therefore the positive correlation between economic conditions and immigration could be driven by both phenomena.

Figure 17: Regions with higher employment rate have also a higher share of immigrants

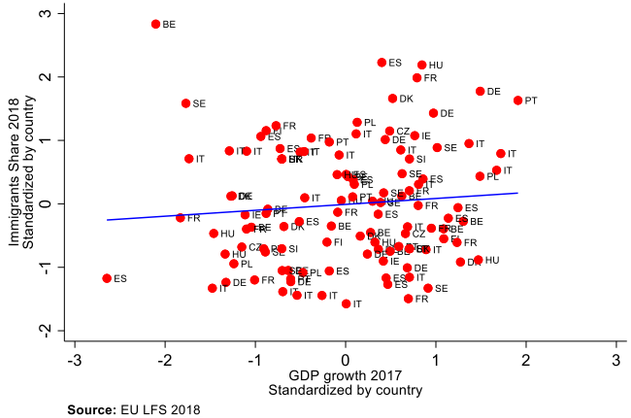
Deviation from country mean in immigrant share and in employment probability, by region.



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

Figure 18: Regions with higher GDP growth have also a higher share of migrants

Deviation from country mean in immigrant share and in GDP growth, by region.



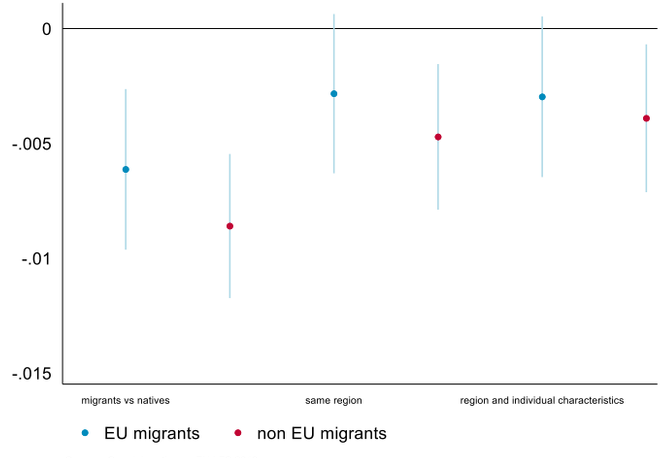
Source: EU LFS 2018
Source: Eurostat 2017
Only regions with more than 20 immigrants sampled

WORK RELATED MOBILITY

The regional distribution of migrants is different, in general, from that of natives. However, in many cases and regardless of immigrant status, the place of residence does not coincide with the place of work. Across the EU an estimated 12.3 million workers, or 5.8% of the individuals in employment are regional commuters, since they work in a region different from the region in which they live, while working and living in the same country.

Figure 19: Immigrants are less likley to commute than natives

Immigrant-native differences in commuting probability, all EU and EU15



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

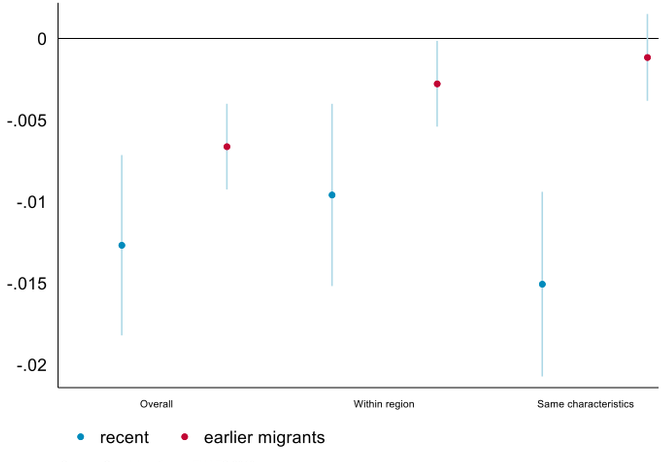
Overall, migrants are 0.8 percentage points (13.7%) less likely than natives to work in a region different from their residence. However, half of this difference is due to the different residential choices of immigrants and natives. Immigrants are in fact more likely than natives to settle in regions where job opportunities are higher both for migrants and natives, and where therefore commuting is less frequent: when compared to natives that live in the same region, the differential probability of commuting between immigrants and natives decreases to 0.4 percentage points (6.9%). Notably, in the EU15 countries this entire differential can be explained by immigrants' regional position.

The same pattern holds for both EU mobile citizens and for non-EU migrants. Yet, there are clear differences between recent and earlier migrants: while the former group is

substantially less likely to commute than natives (1.3 percentage points or 22.3%), the difference is only half as large for the latter. This is consistent with the idea that upon arrival immigrants are more internally mobile than natives because they have just borne the cost of international migration, and therefore they are more likely to choose to live where they have more employment opportunities. However, as they spend more time in the host country and create bonds or make housing investments, their willingness to move decreases, and their propensity to commute becomes more similar to that of natives (Figure 20). In fact, when earlier migrants are compared to natives that live in the same region their propensity to commute is essentially the same, indicating once again that they are more likely than natives to live in regions with better employment prospects.

Figure 20: Recent immigrants are less likely to commute than earlier immigrants

Immigrant-native differences in commuting probability, all EU and EU15



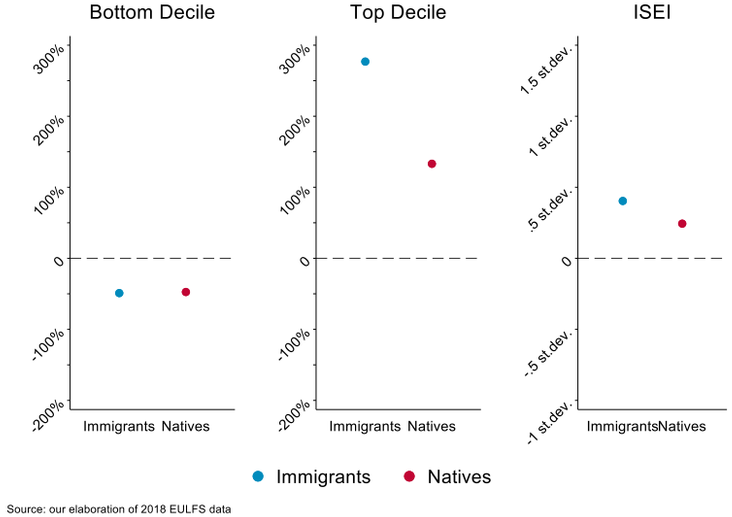
Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

Obviously, the main reason why people commute rather than working near home is because this allows them to have better jobs. This commuting premium is in general higher for immigrants than for natives. In Figure 21 we have computed the commuting premium in terms of differences in the probability of being at the bottom or at the top of the income distribution, and in terms of differences in occupational prestige. Both immigrant and native commuters are half as likely as their non-commuter counterparts

to be at the bottom if the income distribution. Instead, while native commuters are more than twice as likely as non-commuters to be in the top income decile, among immigrants commuting increases such likelihood at least threefold. Likewise, the commuting premium in terms of occupational prestige is twice as high for immigrant than for natives.

Figure 21: Commuting premia are higher for immigrants than for natives

Differences in labour market outcomes for commuters versus non commuters, by immigrant status



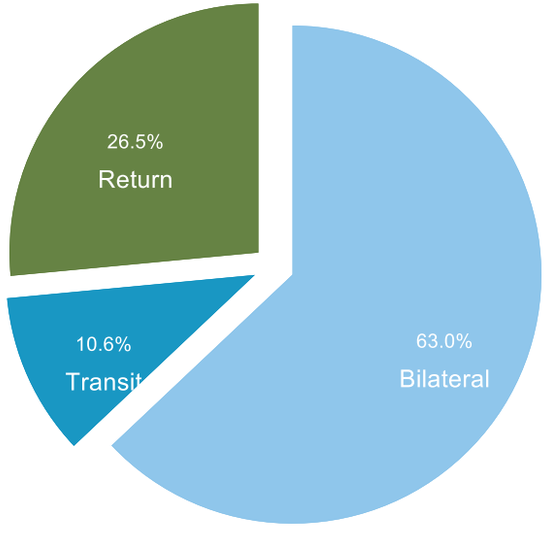
Source: our elaboration of 2018 EULFS data

MIGRATION PATTERNS

While we have so far focused on migrants' stock, i.e. on the overall population of immigrants living in Europe in 2018. In this last section we take closer look at immigrants' flows, i.e. to immigrants who have moved to Europe during the year before they were interviewed[11].

Figure 22: One quarter of inflows are due to return migrants

Composition of migrant inflows by type of migration.



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018-2017-2016 pooled samples

Migration flows are highly heterogenous across a number of dimensions. First of all, it is worth stressing that more than one in four of the individuals who changed their country of residence to a European country during the previous year are return migrants, i.e. natives of the country who settle again in their home country after living abroad for some time (Figure 22). Therefore, returnees compose a sizable share of the overall migration flows in the European Union. We will analyse the characteristics and the labour market outcomes of returnees later.

Second, not all foreign-born migrants move to their current destination straight from their country of birth. Rather, some migrants spend time in other foreign countries before moving to their current country of residence. This type of migrants – whom we label "transit" migrants – represent more than 10% of total inflows into EU countries, or 15% of the inflow of foreign-born citizens[12]. Two thirds of inflows are instead composed of foreign-born citizens who move directly from their home country. We label this group "bilateral" migrants.

Migration choices may result in transiting through a third country for different reasons. Individuals may find it less costly to reach their final destination from the country they choose as a transit corridor due to the geographical position of this country, or to the lower institutional or physical barriers to migration for individuals coming from that country than from their home country. For instance, movements within the European Union are easier than movements from outside to inside the EU. In fact, more than 11% of the non-EU migrants settling annually in an EU country have reached their current destination through another EU country.

For this reason, the likelihood of reaching the current destination via another EU country changes drastically between areas of origin. In fact, a previous transit in an EU country is very common for European immigrants from outside the EU: this group accounts for 17% of non-EU immigrants, and more than 20% of them has moved to another European country before reaching their current destination. This share is significantly lower for other areas such as Africa (16%) and Asia (8%).

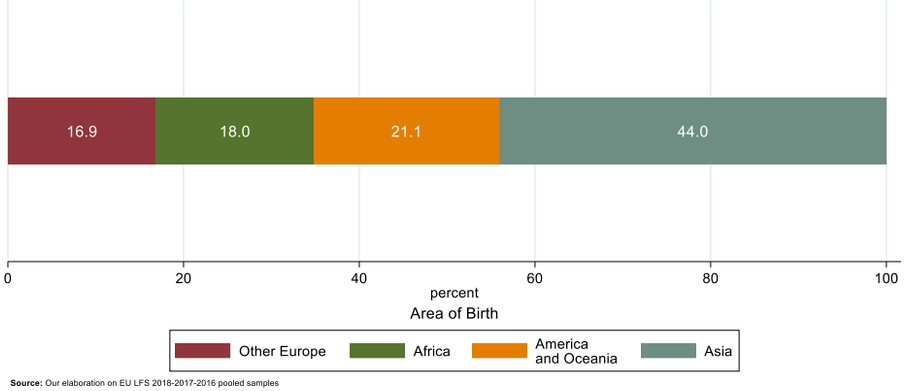
Such differences are likely due to the geographical and institutional proximity of non-EU countries in Europe to EU "transit countries". Migrants from those source countries indeed face a cost of moving in two steps significantly lower than the one faced by natives of other areas. Natives of Asia or America may find it so costly to move to a transit country to obtain better conditions for entering their final destination that they are likely to move directly to their actual destination, even if facing higher barriers to migration.

[11] Given sample size limitations, all the analysis in this section is based on an analysis of pooled data from the 2016, 2017 and 2018 edition of the EU LFS..

[12] See Technical Appendix for details on how we identify transit migrants. Due to data limitations, the share of transit migrants may be under-estimated

Figure 23: Asian migrants comprise more than 40% of non-EU migration flows

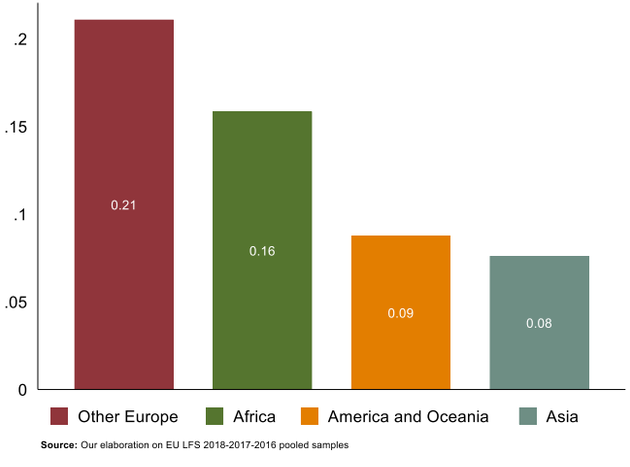
Composition of new non-EU immigrants (moved to the country one year before) by area of origin



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018-2017-2016 pooled samples

Figure 24: 1/5 of new European (non-EU) migrants reach their destination via another EU country

Share of recent inflows that were living in another EU country (not their country of birth), by origin

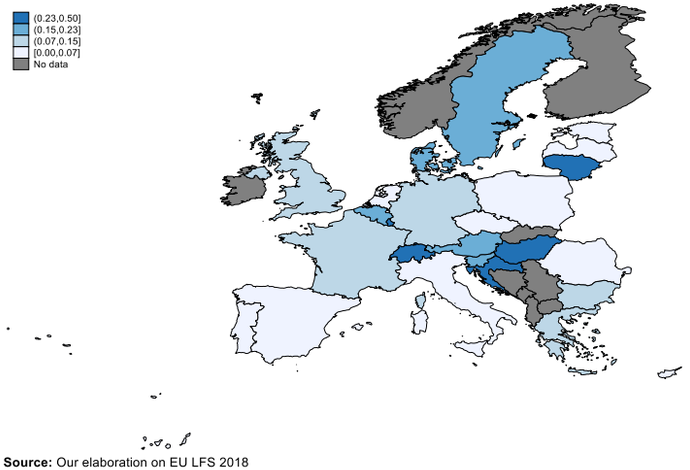


Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018-2017-2016 pooled samples

Transit migration, or migration in multiple steps, is common especially in central and northern European countries. In France, UK and Sweden the 13, 15 and 18% of the non-EU migrants who annually settle there were previously living in another EU country (not their country of birth). Conversely, this share is 6% and 3% in countries like Spain and Italy.

Figure 25: Multi-step migration is common especially in central and north Europe

Share of non-EU recent inflows that were living in another EU country (not their country of birth)

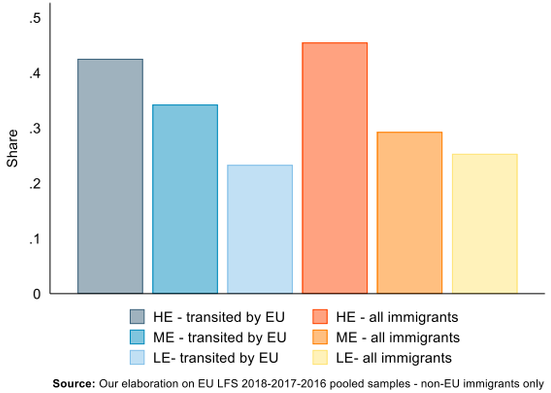


Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018

Migration in multiple steps may be more likely for immigrant from some foreign countries than others, but it does not appear to be particularly selective in terms of other characteristics, such as education. In fact, the educational distributions of transit and bilateral migrants appear to be remarkably similar (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Transit and bilateral migrants have similar education

Share of immigrants by educational attainment levels and by migration pattern.



Source: Our elaboration on EU LFS 2018-2017-2016 pooled samples - non-EU immigrants only

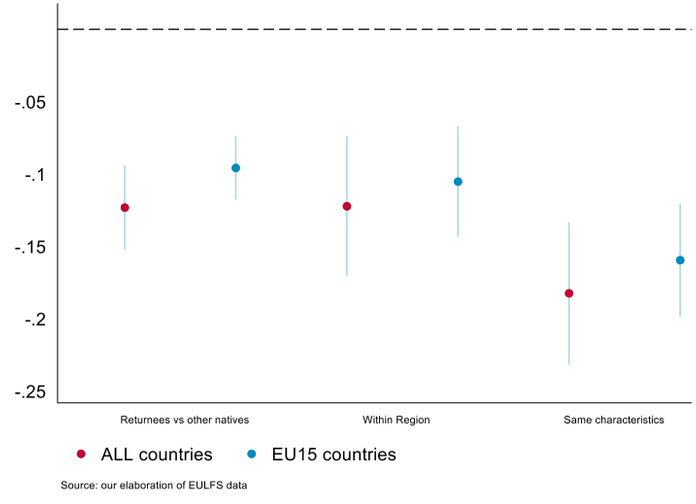
RETURN MIGRATION

As we noted above, one in four of the individuals who move annually across countries in Europe is a return migrant, i.e. is moving back to the country she was born. The high frequency of return migration is a testimony of the low costs of transnational mobility across European countries, which is guaranteed by the principle of free intra-EU mobility for European citizens. The free movement of workers– which is a fundamental principle of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union – is potentially a key way for the stabilization of European labour markets, as it allows European citizens to move at relatively low cost where labour demand is higher.

What happens to returnees when they come back to their origin countries? We are not able to track their entire labour market trajectory upon return, but we do observe them during their first year in their home countries. Overall, they seem to be more selective than their fellow citizens who do not move (or who have already returned) in their labour market behaviour. During their first year after returning in the home country, returnees are almost everywhere less likely than stayers to be in employment. On average across the EU, their employment probability is 10 percentage points (13%) lower than non-returnees. This difference is not driven by the "worse" characteristics of return migrants. On the contrary, when returnees are compared to non-returnees with similar age-gender-education profiles, the gap increases to 16 percentage points. Such an increase indicates that, in principle, the profiles of returnees should make them more employable than the rest of the native population.

Figure 27: Returnees are less likely to be employed than other natives

Difference in employment probability between first-year returnees and other natives

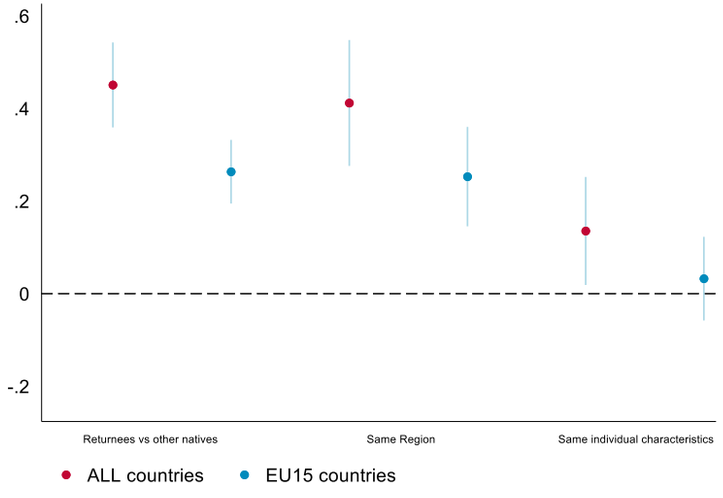


Source: our elaboration of EULFS data

However, the lower employment probability of returnees during their first year in their home country is driven by their higher selectivity in labour market participation. This can be observed by looking at the differences in their occupational prestige relative to other natives, as measured by the ISEI scale (Figure 28). Even though a large fraction of the higher occupational status of returnees is due to their characteristics such as education and age, their ISEI score is still 20% of a standard deviation higher when they are compared to their co-nationals with similar profiles, at least outside of the EU15 countries.

Figure 28: Returnees have better occupations than other natives

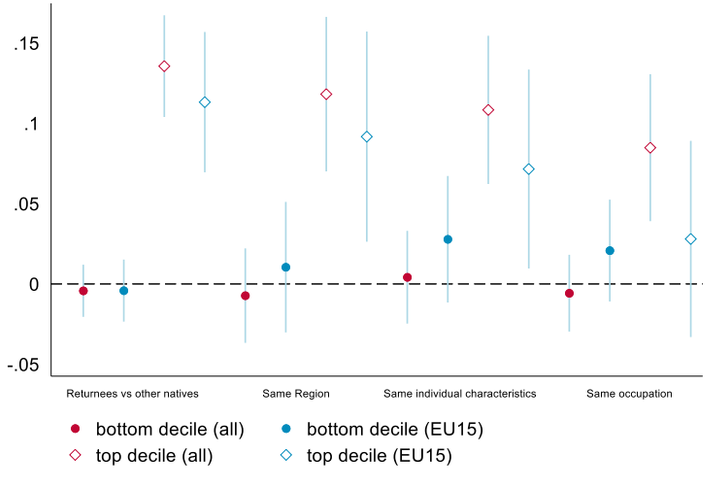
Differences in ISEI index between returnees (in the first year after their return) and natives



Source: our elaboration of EULFS data

Figure 29: Returnees have higher wages than other natives

Income differences between returnees (in the first year after their return) and natives



Differences in probabilty of having low or high wages, between natives and 2018, 2017, 2016 returnees, by country.
Source: our elaboration of EULFS data

Employed returnees also tend to have higher incomes than other natives. The difference is visible especially at the top of the distribution: while returnees and other natives have the same probability of being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution, their probability of being in the top decile is 14 percentage points higher. This income advantage is not only due to their clustering in more prestigious and better aid occupations. In fact, on average for returnees in the whole EU, the probability of being in the top income decile is higher also relative to other natives in the same occupation. Beyond a higher selectivity in labour market participation, such an earnings advantage may also be driven by the higher human capital accumulated on the foreign labour markets, which is rewarded once returned home.

CONCLUSIONS

Economic integration is certainly only one of the many dimensions over which immigrant integration can be evaluated. Yet, it is arguably a fundamental dimension to assess, as it may be regarded in many ways as a pre-condition for immigrants' social or political integration. More than one in ten EU residents is foreign-born, a share that increases to 12% in western Europe. Additionally, the vast majority of migrants have been in their current country of residence for several years. Still, on average they display significant labour market penalties with respect to natives, not only in terms of employment probability, but especially in terms of occupational prestige and income. This is an area of policy concern, as the concentration of immigrants in the lowest tiers of the host country labour markets may create a segmentation of labour markets among ethnic lines that may be prejudicial to the broader integration of migrants and of their descendants.

The report has also highlighted the heterogeneity of immigrants' characteristics and relative performance, both across countries and within each country. In particular, more educated immigrants tend not only to go to countries with a more educated workforce, but also, within each country, they tend to concentrate in regions with a higher average education. In general, we have highlighted the role played by the regional dimension in influencing immigrants integration patterns. International migrants have more discretion than natives in choosing their region of residence: having already borne the cost of moving from their home they have less constraints in settling in areas where their skills are most demanded. This results in their higher concentration within the economically more successful regions of each country. While this feature of immigration is positive from a strictly economic point of view, it further indicates that even in countries where immigrants perform relatively better than the average native, they may still have worse economic outcomes than their native neighbours. This fact may be concerning from the perspective of immigrants' social assimilation, as most likely both immigrants and natives tend to interpret as "typical" or "representative" of the other group what they observe in the persons they interact with on a daily bases on their way to work, on the workplace, or in local parks and supermarkets. The high regional heterogeneity in immigrants' concentration and characteristics may also explain the often apparent mismatch between natives' perceptions and the reality of immigration.

Finally, we have also pointed out that cross-border mobility has many facets. One first take-away message is that migration is a two-way phenomenon: about one quarter of the individuals who settle in a European country in every year are natives of that country. Therefore, return migration is substantial even in the EU countries, facilitated also by the low barriers to labour mobility within the Union. This is arguably a positive phenomenon as returnees bring back to their country additional human (and often physical) capital: we observe them to take up better jobs than similar natives immediately upon return. It would be interesting in future analysis to understand how their economic performances evolve over time, and the frequency with which they tend to re-emigrate. A second result that is important to understand the reality of migration flows is that many migrants do not reach their current destination directly from their home country, but through a third country. This is particularly true for non-EU citizens, whose journey to their current EU country of residence involves often a period of work in another country within the European Union. This phenomenon highlights the interaction of migrations dynamics across countries, especially in a closely integrated area like the EU, and it also would call for more coordination between each country's migration policies, since the choices of one state may easily impact on the migration flows toward other member states. Focussing on return and transit migration seems especially timely in the wake of Brexit. Britain's future migration arrangements are still not clear, but given its popularity as a destination country for many high skilled EU and non-EU migrants, and the high frequency of migrants who reach the UK through a multi-step migration process, its choice is likely to have significant impact on immigration across the whole European Union.

Part II: A Look at the Regional level and Migration Pattern

Tables Appendix – Europe

Table A1: Stock of immigrants in the European Union, overall and recent arrivals.

Country	Stock		Recent Immigrants	
	Thousand	% of population	Thousand	% of immigrants
Austria	1,600	18%	355	22%
Belgium	1,833	16%	338	18%
Bulgaria	23	0%	8	34%
Croatia	405	10%	9	2%
Cyprus	166	20%	51	31%
Czech Republic	338	3%	44	13%
Denmark	670	12%	171	25%
Estonia	162	12%	8	5%
Finland	246	4%	23	9%
France	7,722	12%	979	13%
Germany	10,095	12%	3,253	32%
Greece	632	6%	47	7%
Hungary	185	2%	36	20%
Iceland	23	9%	1	5%
Ireland	874	18%	247	28%
Italy	5,954	10%	537	9%
Latvia	227	12%	7	3%
Lithuania	146	5%	12	8%
Luxembourg	254	52%	71	28%
Malta	38	9%	11	28%
Netherlands	1,787	11%	216	12%
Norway	674	17%	144	21%
Poland	287	1%	273	95%
Portugal	708	7%	94	13%
Romania	24	0%	6	27%
Slovak Republic	51	1%	9	18%
Slovenia	192	9%	27	14%
Spain	5,718	12%	727	13%
Sweden	1,595	21%	411	26%
Switzerland	2,186	31%	470	21%
United Kingdom	9,361	14%	2,351	25%
EU15	49,049	12%	9,819	20%
All	54,176	11%	10,936	20%

The table reports, for each country, the size of the immigrant population, expressed in thousands as well as a share of the total population. It also reports the size of the population of recent immigrants, defined as immigrants who have been in the country for at most five years. The two bottom rows report the mean values for the EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table A2: Distribution of immigrants by area of origin.

Country	EU	Europe non-EU	Africa and the Middle East	Americas and Oceania	Asia
Austria	46%	36%	3%	3%	13%
Belgium	47%	12%	26%	5%	10%
Bulgaria	20%	80%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	13%	87%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	52%	13%	4%	3%	28%
Czech Republic	57%	30%	2%	3%	9%
Denmark	40%	14%	6%	6%	34%
Estonia	8%	85%	0%	1%	6%
Finland	37%	28%	18%	3%	16%
France	28%	8%	51%	5%	9%
Germany	45%	27%	4%	3%	21%
Greece	20%	59%	2%	3%	16%
Hungary	68%	20%	2%	2%	7%
Iceland	65%	5%	3%	12%	15%
Ireland	67%	3%	7%	10%	13%
Italy	34%	21%	18%	12%	15%
Latvia	10%	86%	0%	1%	4%
Lithuania	13%	77%	0%	1%	9%
Luxembourg	81%	5%	6%	4%	4%
Malta	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Netherlands	27%	13%	17%	21%	23%
Norway	42%	11%	12%	8%	27%
Poland	32%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	28%	6%	42%	23%	2%
Romania	49%	18%	3%	11%	19%
Slovak Republic	73%	17%	2%	2%	4%
Slovenia	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	30%	4%	19%	40%	7%
Sweden	30%	14%	39%	5%	12%
Switzerland	61%	17%	6%	8%	8%
United Kingdom	38%	4%	15%	11%	32%
EU15	37%	14%	20%	11%	17%
All	38%	16%	19%	11%	17%

The table reports, for each country, the share of immigrants from each area of origin out of the total immigrant population. The two bottom rows report the mean values for the EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table A3: Gender composition of immigrants and education rates of natives and immigrants.

Country	% Females	Immigrants		Natives	
		% Lower secondary education	% Tertiary education	% Lower secondary education	% Tertiary education
Austria	52%	26%	32%	11%	33%
Belgium	52%	35%	34%	19%	40%
Bulgaria	63%	1%	63%	17%	29%
Croatia	52%	21%	19%	14%	26%
Cyprus	57%	22%	42%	16%	45%
Czech Republic	52%	17%	29%	6%	23%
Denmark	52%	23%	44%	18%	39%
Estonia	59%	7%	45%	11%	41%
Finland	53%	27%	30%	9%	46%
France	53%	37%	32%	18%	38%
Germany	47%	37%	25%	9%	30%
Greece	55%	38%	17%	25%	33%
Hungary	54%	14%	34%	15%	25%
Iceland	50%	20%	44%	22%	44%
Ireland	51%	9%	56%	19%	44%
Italy	55%	48%	14%	37%	20%
Latvia	59%	6%	31%	10%	35%
Lithuania	57%	4%	35%	5%	42%
Luxembourg	49%	24%	51%	22%	33%
Malta	46%	32%	40%	50%	22%
Netherlands	54%	28%	30%	19%	41%
Norway	49%	23%	41%	16%	45%
Poland	55%	2%	57%	8%	31%
Portugal	55%	32%	33%	52%	24%
Romania	36%	4%	52%	22%	18%
Slovak Republic	58%	11%	31%	8%	25%
Slovenia	48%	26%	17%	10%	34%
Spain	54%	38%	30%	39%	40%
Sweden	51%	30%	44%	9%	43%
Switzerland	51%	23%	43%	5%	44%
United Kingdom	52%	18%	51%	24%	39%
EU15	52%	33%	32%	23%	34%
All	52%	32%	33%	20%	32%

The table reports, for each country, the share of immigrants that are female, the share of immigrants aged 25 to 64 with at most lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2), the share of immigrants aged 25 to 64 with tertiary education (ISCED 5-8) and, by comparison, the corresponding shares among the native population. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table A4: Employment gap between immigrants and natives, overall.

Country	*All*							
	Unconditional		Conditional (individual characteristics)		Conditional (region)		Conditional (region and individual characteristics)	
Austria	-0.090	***	-0.100	***	-0.088	***	-0.096	***
Belgium	-0.120	***	-0.102	***	-0.107	***	-0.082	***
Bulgaria	-0.027		-0.066		-0.040		-0.068	
Croatia	-0.051	***	-0.005		-0.053	***	-0.007	
Cyprus	-0.060	***	-0.070	***	-0.060	***	-0.070	***
Czech Republic	-0.009		0.014		-0.019		0.010	
Denmark	-0.137	***	-0.145	***	-0.142	***	-0.147	***
Estonia	-0.111	***	-0.076	***	-0.111	***	-0.076	***
Finland	-0.131	***	-0.109	***	-0.143	***	-0.117	***
France	-0.127	***	-0.090	***	-0.146	***	-0.102	***
Germany	-0.144	***	-0.116	***	-0.148	***	-0.120	***
Greece	-0.076	***	-0.063	***	-0.077	***	-0.061	***
Hungary	0.002		-0.026	**	-0.009		-0.027	**
Iceland	-0.011		-0.022	*	-0.011		-0.022	*
Ireland	-0.001		-0.055	***	-0.004		-0.055	***
Italy	-0.009	***	0.017	***	-0.048	***	-0.022	***
Latvia	-0.064	**	-0.003		-0.064	**	-0.003	
Lithuania	-0.079	***	-0.031	***	-0.090	***	-0.037	***
Luxembourg	-0.017		-0.049	***	0.017		-0.049	***
Malta	0.068	***	0.018		0.068	***	0.018	
Netherlands	-0.163	***	-0.149	***	-0.163	***	-0.149	***
Norway	-0.078	***	-0.080	***	-0.080	***	-0.078	***
Poland	-0.058	***	-0.041	**	0.030		-0.053	***
Portugal	0.013	**	-0.035	***	0.006		-0.039	***
Romania	0.095	**	-0.004		0.058		-0.018	
Slovak Republic	-0.017		-0.003		-0.032		-0.012	
Slovenia	-0.085	***	-0.027	***	-0.092	***	-0.030	***
Spain	-0.037	***	-0.049	***	-0.051	***	-0.062	***
Sweden	-0.173	***	-0.146	***	-0.177	***	-0.148	***
Switzerland	-0.074	***	-0.075	***	-0.070	***	-0.070	***
United Kingdom	-0.019	***	-0.056	***	-0.027	***	-0.057	***
EU15	-0.078	***	-0.078	***	-0.103	***	-0.091	***
All	-0.076	***	-0.077	***	-0.088	***	-0.085	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage point difference between immigrants and natives aged 25-64 in the probability of employment overall (row I), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row II), or alternatively within the same regions (row III) and when both differences are taken into account (row IV). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A5: Employment gap between immigrants and natives and by origin.

	EU						Non - EU					
Country	*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*		*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*	
Austria	-0.019	***	-0.018	***	-0.063	***	-0.145		-0.143	***	-0.132	***
Belgium	-0.024	**	-0.014		-0.026	**	-0.192	***	-0.173	***	-0.161	***
Bulgaria	0.097		0.078		-0.017		-0.059		-0.070		-0.079	
Croatia	0.089	***	0.087	***	-0.004		-0.071	***	-0.073	***	-0.005	
Cyprus	-0.063	***	-0.063	***	-0.073	***	-0.056		-0.056	***	-0.061	***
Czech Republic	-0.039	*	-0.041	*	-0.013		0.023	***	0.007		0.045	**
Denmark	-0.042	***	-0.047	***	-0.066	***	-0.196	***	-0.201	***	-0.193	***
Estonia	-0.115	***	-0.115	***	-0.135	***	-0.111		-0.111	***	-0.069	***
Finland	-0.008		-0.021		-0.005		-0.212		-0.224	***	-0.178	***
France	-0.003		-0.019		0.036	***	-0.166	***	-0.185	***	-0.128	***
Germany	-0.027	***	-0.031	***	-0.016	***	-0.245	***	-0.247	***	-0.205	***
Greece	-0.060	***	-0.064	***	-0.055	***	-0.079		-0.081	***	-0.065	***
Hungary	0.014		0.005		-0.004		-0.026	***	-0.041	*	-0.079	***
Iceland	0.017		0.017		-0.003		-0.061		-0.061	***	-0.054	**
Ireland	0.023	***	0.022	***	-0.020	***	-0.051	**	-0.054	***	-0.128	***
Italy	-0.002		-0.023	***	0.003		-0.012	*	-0.062	***	0.025	***
Latvia	-0.193	**	-0.193	**	-0.141		-0.053		-0.053	**	0.009	
Lithuania	-0.032		-0.035		0.000		-0.083		-0.095	***	-0.034	***
Luxembourg	0.047	***	0.047	***	-0.015		-0.101	**	-0.101	***	-0.192	***
Malta	0.068	***	0.068	***	0.018		0.000	**	0.000	***	0.000	***
Netherlands	-0.064	***	-0.064	***	-0.070	***	-0.197	***	-0.197	***	-0.177	***
Norway	0.043	***	0.041	***	0.013		-0.166	***	-0.169	***	-0.146	***
Poland	0.054		0.026		-0.063	*	0.059		0.030		-0.036	*
Portugal	0.069	***	0.066	***	-0.027	***	-0.008	***	-0.018	***	-0.039	***
Romania	0.082		0.054		0.038		0.099	***	0.059		-0.015	
Slovak Republic	-0.046		-0.057	**	-0.016		0.039	**	0.016		0.020	
Slovenia	-0.074	***	-0.072	***	-0.031	**	-0.087	***	-0.097	***	-0.025	***
Spain	0.010		0.001		-0.016		-0.057	*	-0.073	***	-0.065	***
Sweden	-0.050	***	-0.053	***	-0.043	***	-0.220	***	-0.224	***	-0.188	***
Switzerland	-0.015	***	-0.008		-0.022	***	-0.157	***	-0.153	***	-0.144	***
United Kingdom	0.067	***	0.058	***	0.017	**	-0.067	***	-0.078	***	-0.098	***
EU15	-0.002		-0.021	***	-0.013	***	-0.123	***	-0.149	***	-0.115	***
All	-0.002		-0.006	**	-0.015	***	-0.121	***	-0.135	***	-0.113	***

*The table reports, for each country and separately for EU and non-EU immigrants, the percentage point difference between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, in the probability of employment, overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) or, alternatively, when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A6: Employment gap between immigrants and natives, by years of residence.

	RECENT						EARLIER					
Country	*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*		*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*	
Austria	-0.145	***	-0.144	***	-0.205	***	-0.077	***	-0.075	***	-0.076	***
Belgium	-0.119	***	-0.113	***	-0.157	**	-0.121	***	-0.103	***	-0.091	***
Bulgaria	-0.180		-0.191		-0.262		0.025		0.011		0.000	
Croatia	-0.091		-0.094		-0.130		-0.050	***	-0.052	***	-0.003	
Cyprus	-0.077	***	-0.077	***	-0.084	***	-0.053	***	-0.053	***	-0.059	***
Czech Republic	-0.016		-0.032		-0.019		-0.009		-0.017		0.019	
Denmark	-0.169	***	-0.175	***	-0.178	***	-0.127	***	-0.131	***	-0.133	***
Estonia	-0.007		-0.007		-0.066	***	-0.119	***	-0.119	***	-0.076	***
Finland	-0.307	***	-0.327	***	-0.257		-0.111	***	-0.123	***	-0.093	***
France	-0.233	***	-0.246	***	-0.251	***	-0.113	***	-0.133	***	-0.070	***
Germany	-0.235	***	-0.237	***	-0.226	***	-0.106	***	-0.108	***	-0.071	***
Greece	-0.133	***	-0.135	***	-0.141	***	-0.072	***	-0.074	***	-0.059	***
Hungary	-0.096	***	-0.112	***	-0.108		0.022	*	0.011		-0.010	
Iceland	0.004		0.004		-0.028		-0.012		-0.012		-0.022	*
Ireland	0.001		-0.002		-0.083	***	-0.002		-0.004		-0.046	***
Italy	-0.212	***	-0.241	***	-0.114		0.005	*	-0.035	***	0.027	***
Latvia	-0.145		-0.145		-0.202		-0.061	**	-0.061	**	0.005	
Lithuania	-0.069		-0.086		-0.146		-0.079	***	-0.090	***	-0.024	**
Luxembourg	0.036	**	0.036	**	-0.118		0.009		0.009		-0.029	**
Malta	0.062		0.062		-0.084		0.071	***	0.071	***	0.058	**
Netherlands	-0.275	***	-0.275	***	-0.292	***	-0.152	***	-0.152	***	-0.135	***
Norway	-0.123	***	-0.129	***	-0.128		-0.065	***	-0.066	***	-0.066	***
Poland	0.062	***	0.034	*	-0.036	*	-0.018		-0.046		-0.137	
Portugal	-0.138	***	-0.150	***	-0.212	***	0.031	***	0.023	***	-0.015	***
Romania	0.148		0.097		0.023		0.085	*	0.050		-0.009	
Slovak Republic	-0.060		-0.089		-0.130		-0.009		-0.023		0.017	
Slovenia	-0.166	***	-0.170	***	-0.220	**	-0.075	***	-0.083	***	-0.005	
Spain	-0.130	***	-0.143	***	-0.167		-0.026	***	-0.040	***	-0.036	***
Sweden	-0.340	***	-0.341	***	-0.318	***	-0.116	***	-0.119	***	-0.093	***
Switzerland	-0.086	***	-0.080	***	-0.123	***	-0.071	***	-0.066	***	-0.057	***
United Kingdom	-0.032	***	-0.044	***	-0.095	**	-0.015	**	-0.022	***	-0.046	***
EU15	-0.165	***	-0.198	***	-0.186	***	-0.060	***	-0.084	***	-0.057	***
All	-0.154	***	-0.162	***	-0.182	***	-0.060	***	-0.072	***	-0.056	***

*The table reports, for each country and separately for immigrants who have been in the country for at most five years (recent) and for immigrants who have spent six or more years in the country (earlier), the percentage point difference between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, in the probability of employment overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) or, alternatively, when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A7: Employment gaps between EU immigrants and natives, by years of residence.

	EU-RECENT						EU-EARLIER					
Country	*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*		*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*	
Austria	-0.026	**	-0.026	**	-0.096	***	-0.016	***	-0.016	**	-0.053	***
Belgium	0.025		0.044	*	-0.033		-0.036	***	-0.025	*	-0.025	**
Bulgaria	0.258	***	0.186	***	0.108	**	0.049		0.046		-0.055	
Croatia	0.076		0.069		-0.072		0.090	***	0.088	***	0.001	
Cyprus	-0.093	***	-0.093	***	-0.105	***	-0.055	***	-0.055	***	-0.063	***
Czech Republic	0.084	*	0.076	*	0.047		-0.054	**	-0.055	**	-0.020	
Denmark	-0.087	***	-0.094	***	-0.111	***	-0.025	**	-0.029	***	-0.049	***
Estonia	-0.169	*	-0.169	*	-0.219	**	-0.100	**	-0.100	**	-0.112	**
Finland	0.006		-0.012		0.040		-0.009		-0.021		-0.008	
France	-0.013		-0.026		-0.058		-0.002		-0.018		0.050	***
Germany	-0.018	***	-0.023	***	-0.023	***	-0.030	***	-0.034	***	-0.011	***
Greece	-0.067		-0.073		-0.087	*	-0.059	***	-0.063	***	-0.052	***
Hungary	-0.069	*	-0.080	**	-0.078	**	0.027	*	0.018		0.008	
Iceland	-0.047		-0.047		-0.082		0.020		0.020		0.000	
Ireland	0.062	***	0.061	***	-0.009		0.013	**	0.013	**	-0.023	***
Italy	-0.029		-0.047	*	0.027		-0.001		-0.022	***	0.002	
Latvia	-0.061		-0.061		-0.062		-0.195	**	-0.195	**	-0.142	
Lithuania	0.142	***	0.134	**	0.011		-0.040		-0.043		-0.001	
Luxembourg	0.097	***	0.097	***	-0.053	***	0.028	**	0.028	**	-0.007	
Malta	0.062		0.062		-0.084	**	0.071	***	0.071	***	0.058	**
Netherlands	-0.019		-0.019		-0.044		-0.069	***	-0.069	***	-0.072	***
Norway	0.036		0.030		0.002		0.046	***	0.044	***	0.016	
Poland	0.055		0.026		-0.057		0.002		0.009		-0.247	
Portugal	-0.003		-0.006		-0.089	**	0.073	***	0.071	***	-0.023	***
Romania	-0.064		-0.122		-0.207		0.107		0.084		0.079	
Slovak Republic	-0.063		-0.089		-0.210	**	-0.044		-0.054	*	0.004	
Slovenia	0.108	*	0.107	*	0.063		-0.079	***	-0.077	***	-0.034	**
Spain	-0.012		-0.020		-0.071		0.012		0.003		-0.011	
Sweden	-0.020	*	-0.026	**	-0.036	***	-0.057	***	-0.059	***	-0.044	***
Switzerland	-0.001		0.006		-0.045	***	-0.020	***	-0.011	*	-0.012	**
United Kingdom	0.086	***	0.076	***	0.026	**	0.059	***	0.051	***	0.013	
EU15	-0.017	***	-0.015	***	-0.017	***	-0.001	***	-0.021	***	-0.012	***
All	-0.015	**	-0.011	**	-0.025	***	-0.002	***	-0.009	***	-0.013	***

*The table reports, for each country and separately for EU immigrants who have been in the country for at most five years (recent) and for EU immigrants who have spent six or more years in the country (earlier), the percentage point difference between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, in the probability of employment, overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) or, alternatively, when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A8: Employment gaps between Non-EU immigrants and natives, by years of residence.

	Non EU-RECENT						Non EU-EARLIER					
Country	*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*		*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*	
Austria	-0.284	***	-0.283	***	-0.333	***	-0.119	***	-0.117	***	-0.093	***
Belgium	-0.245	***	-0.239	***	-0.265	***	-0.181	***	-0.159	***	-0.140	***
Bulgaria	-0.282	**	-0.278	*	-0.347	**	0.018		0.002		0.014	
Croatia	-0.261	**	-0.260	**	-0.188	*	-0.069	***	-0.071	***	-0.003	
Cyprus	-0.067	***	-0.067	***	-0.065	***	-0.051	***	-0.051	***	-0.054	***
Czech Republic	-0.103		-0.126	*	-0.076		0.043	*	0.027		0.064	***
Denmark	-0.228	***	-0.231	***	-0.224	***	-0.186	***	-0.191	***	-0.183	***
Estonia	0.051		0.051		-0.010		-0.121	***	-0.121	***	-0.073	***
Finland	-0.410	***	-0.430	***	-0.354	***	-0.184	***	-0.195	***	-0.153	***
France	-0.313	***	-0.325	***	-0.321	***	-0.148	***	-0.168	***	-0.105	***
Germany	-0.411	***	-0.410	***	-0.392	***	-0.173	***	-0.174	***	-0.122	***
Greece	-0.155	***	-0.156	***	-0.158	***	-0.075	***	-0.076	***	-0.060	***
Hungary	-0.130	**	-0.151	***	-0.146	***	0.007		-0.006		-0.057	**
Iceland	0.051		0.051		0.021		-0.070	***	-0.070	***	-0.060	***
Ireland	-0.062	***	-0.065	***	-0.158	***	-0.044	***	-0.047	***	-0.110	***
Italy	-0.261	***	-0.293	***	-0.152	***	0.009	**	-0.043	***	0.041	***
Latvia	-0.149		-0.149		-0.208		-0.049	*	-0.049	*	0.018	
Lithuania	-0.087		-0.104	*	-0.159	***	-0.083	***	-0.095	***	-0.026	**
Luxembourg	-0.127	***	-0.127	***	-0.284	***	-0.083	***	-0.083	***	-0.140	***
Malta	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***
Netherlands	-0.372	***	-0.372	***	-0.386	***	-0.180	***	-0.180	***	-0.158	***
Norway	-0.257	***	-0.261	***	-0.237	***	-0.142	***	-0.144	***	-0.122	***
Poland	0.064	***	0.036	*	-0.030		-0.021		-0.052		-0.125	
Portugal	-0.163	***	-0.178	***	-0.236	***	0.013	*	0.004		-0.013	*
Romania	0.198	**	0.149	*	0.077		0.078		0.041		-0.034	
Slovak Republic	-0.057		-0.088		-0.073		0.069	*	0.049		0.049	
Slovenia	-0.182	***	-0.187	***	-0.238	***	-0.074	***	-0.084	***	0.004	
Spain	-0.169	***	-0.182	***	-0.198	***	-0.043	***	-0.059	***	-0.048	***
Sweden	-0.422	***	-0.422	***	-0.394	***	-0.142	***	-0.146	***	-0.116	***
Switzerland	-0.231	***	-0.225	***	-0.253	***	-0.137	***	-0.134	***	-0.110	***
United Kingdom	-0.144	***	-0.157	***	-0.209	***	-0.051	***	-0.059	***	-0.075	***
EU15	-0.285	***	-0.309	***	-0.298	***	-0.091	***	-0.118	***	-0.081	***
All	-0.271	***	-0.279	***	-0.290	***	-0.092	***	-0.106	***	-0.079	***

*The table reports, for each country and separately for non-EU immigrants who have been in the country for at most five years (recent) and for non-EU immigrants who have spent six or more years in the country (earlier), the percentage point difference between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, in the probability of employment, overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) or, alternatively, when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A9: Differences in occupational status between immigrants and natives.

Country	All							
	Unconditional		Conditional (individual characteristics)		Conditional (region)		Conditional (region and individual characteristics)	
Austria	-0.408	***	-0.319	***	-0.439	***	-0.338	***
Belgium	-0.320	***	-0.202	***	-0.432	***	-0.256	***
Bulgaria	0.486	***	0.106		0.438	***	0.094	
Croatia	-0.166	***	-0.059	**	-0.166	***	-0.062	**
Cyprus	-0.487	***	-0.336	***	-0.487	***	-0.336	***
Czech Republic	-0.138	***	-0.149	***	-0.249	***	-0.189	***
Denmark	-0.370	***	-0.363	***	-0.430	***	-0.391	***
Estonia	-0.210	***	-0.195	***	-0.210	***	-0.196	***
Finland	-0.356	***	-0.187	***	-0.452	***	-0.255	***
France	-0.265	***	-0.135	***	-0.387	***	-0.208	***
Germany	-0.468	***	-0.318	***	-0.504	***	-0.338	***
Greece	-0.632	***	-0.273	***	-0.685	***	-0.310	***
Hungary	0.085	*	-0.027		-0.038		-0.063	**
Iceland	-0.409	***	-0.371	***	-0.410	***	-0.371	***
Ireland	-0.139	***	-0.219	***	-0.164	***	-0.233	***
Italy	-0.753	***	-0.508	***	-0.777	***	-0.521	***
Latvia	-0.191	***	-0.090		-0.191	***	-0.090	
Lithuania	-0.105	***	0.006		-0.174	***	-0.028	
Luxembourg	0.050		-0.146	***	0.050		-0.146	***
Netherlands	-0.264	***	-0.141	***	-0.264	***	-0.141	***
Norway	-0.365	***	-0.327	***	-0.433	***	-0.371	***
Poland	0.057		-0.226	***	-0.103	*	-0.294	***
Portugal	0.023		-0.162	***	-0.024		-0.177	***
Romania	0.666	***	0.084		0.426	***	0.039	
Slovak Republic	0.138	**	0.085	*	0.025		0.030	
Slovenia	-0.438	***	-0.116	***	-0.484	***	-0.145	***
Spain	-0.528	***	-0.370	***	-0.560	***	-0.395	***
Sweden	-0.350	***	-0.330	***	-0.399	***	-0.360	***
Switzerland	-0.182	***	-0.073	***	-0.212	***	-0.094	***
United Kingdom	-0.074	***	-0.215	***	-0.175	***	-0.268	***
EU15	-0.370	***	-0.299	***	-0.511	***	-0.340	***
All	-0.343	***	-0.299	***	-0.417	***	-0.317	***

*The table reports, for each country, the difference in occupational status, measured by the ISEI index, between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) or, alternatively, when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III) and when both differences are taken into account (row IV). Each cell measures the difference expressed as a fraction of the within-country standard deviation. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A10: Differences in occupational status between immigrants and natives, by origin.

Country	EU						Non EU					
	(I)		(II)		(III)		(I)		(II)		(III)	
Austria	-0.184	***	-0.208	***	-0.236	***	-0.614	***	-0.654	***	-0.397	***
Belgium	-0.075	**	-0.201	***	-0.081	***	-0.552	***	-0.648	***	-0.322	***
Bulgaria	0.556	**	0.406	*	0.031		0.464	**	0.448	***	0.130	
Croatia	0.083		0.084		-0.004		-0.212	***	-0.212	***	-0.070	***
Cyprus	-0.279	***	-0.279	***	-0.150	***	-0.687	***	-0.687	***	-0.518	***
Czech Republic	0.067		0.022		-0.014		-0.345	***	-0.527	***	-0.284	***
Denmark	-0.175	***	-0.235	***	-0.280	***	-0.518	***	-0.580	***	-0.428	***
Estonia	0.319	**	0.319	**	0.081		-0.259	***	-0.259	***	-0.220	***
Finland	-0.184	**	-0.275	***	-0.046		-0.508	***	-0.611	***	-0.311	***
France	-0.138	***	-0.237	***	-0.017		-0.316	***	-0.457	***	-0.185	***
Germany	-0.435	***	-0.472	***	-0.312	***	-0.508	***	-0.543	***	-0.313	***
Greece	-0.349	***	-0.363	***	-0.210	***	-0.698	***	-0.762	***	-0.287	***
Hungary	0.029		-0.078		-0.019		0.221	***	0.055		-0.047	
Iceland	-0.427	***	-0.428	***	-0.398	***	-0.374	***	-0.374	***	-0.314	***
Ireland	-0.203	***	-0.216	***	-0.235	***	0.009		-0.043	*	-0.191	***
Italy	-0.594	***	-0.604	***	-0.439	***	-0.838	***	-0.870	***	-0.539	***
Latvia	0.120		0.120		0.242		-0.213	***	-0.214	***	-0.115	*
Lithuania	0.062		0.046		0.139	*	-0.123	***	-0.197	***	-0.009	
Luxembourg	0.104	***	0.104	***	-0.115	***	-0.207	***	-0.208	***	-0.268	***
Netherlands	-0.030		-0.030		0.011		-0.359	***	-0.359	***	-0.205	***
Norway	-0.215	***	-0.270	***	-0.228	***	-0.507	***	-0.593	***	-0.421	***
Poland	0.577	***	0.432	***	0.129		-0.086		-0.249	***	-0.323	***
Portugal	0.180	***	0.200	***	-0.107	***	-0.042	**	-0.118	***	-0.187	***
Romania	0.895	***	0.795	***	0.579	***	0.607	***	0.331	*	-0.043	
Slovak Republic	0.118	*	0.031		0.078		0.172		0.014		0.097	
Slovenia	0.067		0.075	*	0.093	***	-0.570	***	-0.632	***	-0.172	***
Spain	-0.289	***	-0.299	***	-0.216	***	-0.644	***	-0.685	***	-0.445	***
Sweden	-0.005		-0.054	***	-0.112	***	-0.515	***	-0.566	***	-0.441	***
Switzerland	-0.045	***	-0.066	***	0.010		-0.404	***	-0.439	***	-0.218	***
United Kingdom	-0.216	***	-0.309	***	-0.324	***	0.019		-0.090	***	-0.140	***
EU15	-0.291	***	-0.368	***	-0.262	***	-0.419	***	-0.607	***	-0.322	***
All	-0.264	***	-0.313	***	-0.239	***	-0.412	***	-0.487	***	-0.312	***

*The table reports, for each country, and separately for EU and non-EU immigrants, the difference in occupational status, measured by the ISEI index, between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) or, alternatively, when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). Each cell measures the difference expressed as a fraction of the within-country standard deviation. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A11: Differences in occupational status between immigrants and natives, by years of residence.

	RECENT						EARLIER					
Country	*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*		*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*	
Austria	-0.389	***	-0.407	***	-0.432	***	-0.412	***	-0.447	***	-0.291	***
Belgium	-0.139	**	-0.312	***	-0.153	***	-0.360	***	-0.452	***	-0.214	***
Bulgaria	0.666	***	0.631	***	-0.140	***	0.440	**	0.389	**	0.168	
Croatia	0.266		0.269		-0.017		-0.173	***	-0.173	***	-0.060	**
Cyprus	-0.709	***	-0.709	***	-0.463	***	-0.402	***	-0.403	***	-0.286	***
Czech Republic	-0.034		-0.213		-0.238	*	-0.152	***	-0.254	***	-0.135	***
Denmark	-0.559	***	-0.635	***	-0.602	***	-0.313	***	-0.370	***	-0.293	***
Estonia	0.417	***	0.417	***	-0.097		-0.269	***	-0.269	***	-0.206	***
Finland	-0.195		-0.352		0.037		-0.368	***	-0.461	***	-0.203	***
France	-0.048		-0.154		-0.097		-0.287	***	-0.414	***	-0.140	***
Germany	-0.401	***	-0.438	***	-0.400	***	-0.491	***	-0.527	***	-0.284	***
Greece	-0.377	***	-0.567	***	-0.382	***	-0.645	***	-0.692	***	-0.266	***
Hungary	-0.057		-0.222	**	-0.241	***	0.110	**	-0.006		0.010	
Iceland	-0.360	**	-0.361	**	-0.433	***	-0.412	***	-0.412	***	-0.366	***
Ireland	-0.047	*	-0.090	***	-0.224	***	-0.172	***	-0.190	***	-0.221	***
Italy	-0.825	***	-0.833	***	-0.500	***	-0.750	***	-0.774	***	-0.506	***
Latvia	0.300		0.300		-0.393	**	-0.207	***	-0.207	***	-0.079	
Lithuania	0.464	***	0.356	**	0.158		-0.139	***	-0.206	***	-0.003	
Luxembourg	0.449	***	0.450	***	-0.024		-0.128	***	-0.128	***	-0.179	***
Netherlands	-0.318	***	-0.318	***	-0.243	***	-0.259	***	-0.259	***	-0.133	***
Norway	-0.502	***	-0.581	***	-0.363	***	-0.327	***	-0.394	***	-0.317	***
Poland	0.086		-0.075		-0.203	***	-0.468	***	-0.607	***	-0.643	***
Portugal	-0.198	***	-0.323	***	-0.443	***	0.043	**	0.000		-0.137	***
Romania	0.493	**	0.325		-0.030		0.703	***	0.447	**	0.109	
Slovak Republic	0.295		0.124		0.409	**	0.113	*	0.008		0.034	
Slovenia	-0.452	***	-0.472	***	-0.241	***	-0.437	***	-0.486	***	-0.103	***
Spain	-0.260	***	-0.311	***	-0.358	***	-0.554	***	-0.584	***	-0.371	***
Sweden	-0.429	***	-0.470	***	-0.451	***	-0.331	***	-0.382	***	-0.302	***
Switzerland	0.118	***	0.081	**	-0.007		-0.269	***	-0.296	***	-0.093	***
United Kingdom	-0.083	**	-0.209	***	-0.266	***	-0.072	***	-0.166	***	-0.198	***
EU15	-0.260	***	-0.369	***	-0.330	***	-0.388	***	-0.534	***	-0.292	***
All	-0.231	***	-0.306	***	-0.315	***	-0.374	***	-0.435	***	-0.275	***

*The table reports, for each country, and separately for recent (in the country for at most five years) and earlier (in the country for six or more years) immigrants, the difference in occupational status, measured by the ISEI index, between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) or, alternatively, when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). Each cell measures the difference expressed as a fraction of the within-country standard deviation. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A12: Gap in occupational status between EU immigrants and natives, by years of residence.

	RECENT - EU						EARLIER - EU					
Country	*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*		*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*	
Austria	-0.319	***	-0.333	***	-0.398	***	-0.141	***	-0.169	***	-0.184	***
Belgium	0.072		-0.108		-0.016		-0.114	***	-0.220	***	-0.099	***
Bulgaria	0.758	***	0.496	***	-0.147	*	0.480		0.372		0.098	
Croatia	0.618	**	0.621	**	0.115		0.047		0.048		-0.012	
Cyprus	-0.262	***	-0.262	***	-0.210	***	-0.283	***	-0.283	***	-0.135	***
Czech Republic	0.562	**	0.436	**	0.158		-0.005		-0.038		-0.038	
Denmark	-0.354	***	-0.439	***	-0.481	***	-0.116	***	-0.168	***	-0.216	***
Estonia	0.329		0.330		-0.154		0.317	**	0.317	**	0.141	
Finland	0.230		0.104		0.318		-0.210	***	-0.301	***	-0.069	
France	0.270		0.204		0.079		-0.194	***	-0.298	***	-0.030	
Germany	-0.491	***	-0.531	***	-0.444	***	-0.412	***	-0.448	***	-0.256	***
Greece	0.095		-0.101		0.012		-0.386	***	-0.385	***	-0.229	***
Hungary	0.048		-0.064		-0.231	***	0.026		-0.080		0.011	
Iceland	-0.556	**	-0.556	**	-0.452	**	-0.422	***	-0.423	***	-0.396	***
Ireland	-0.150	***	-0.176	***	-0.253	***	-0.218	***	-0.227	***	-0.233	***
Italy	-0.591	***	-0.599	***	-0.471	***	-0.594	***	-0.604	***	-0.438	***
Latvia	-0.582	***	-0.582	***	-0.253	***	0.134		0.135		0.253	
Lithuania	0.944	***	1.081	***	0.811	**	0.031		0.010		0.115	
Luxembourg	0.484	***	0.485	***	0.007		-0.053		-0.053		-0.147	***
Netherlands	-0.038		-0.038		0.009		-0.029		-0.029		0.011	
Norway	-0.272	***	-0.344	***	-0.160	**	-0.196	***	-0.246	***	-0.251	***
Poland	0.561	***	0.412	***	0.125		1.222	***	1.189	***	0.289	***
Portugal	0.366	**	0.312	**	-0.180		0.169	***	0.193	***	-0.103	***
Romania	0.607		0.478		0.012		0.936	***	0.840	***	0.660	***
Slovak Republic	0.460	*	0.179		0.495	**	0.083		0.016		0.037	
Slovenia	-0.278		-0.265		-0.136		0.080	*	0.088	*	0.101	***
Spain	0.293	**	0.282	**	0.146		-0.341	***	-0.351	***	-0.248	***
Sweden	0.128	***	0.043		-0.065	*	-0.037	**	-0.078	***	-0.124	***
Switzerland	0.193	***	0.156	***	0.040		-0.125	***	-0.144	***	-0.002	
United Kingdom	-0.347	***	-0.447	***	-0.453	***	-0.157	***	-0.247	***	-0.267	***
EU15	-0.286	***	-0.314	***	-0.341	***	-0.290	***	-0.378	***	-0.241	***
All	-0.286	***	-0.314	***	-0.305	***	-0.290	***	-0.378	***	-0.220	***

*The table reports, for each country, and separately for recent (in the country for at most five years) and earlier (in the country for six or more years) EU immigrants, the difference in occupational status, measured by the ISEI index, between EU immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) or, alternatively, when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). Each cell measures the difference expressed as a fraction of the within-country standard deviation. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018*

Table A13: Gap in occupational status between non-EU immigrants and natives, by residence.

	RECENT - NON EU						EARLIER - NON EU					
Country	***(I)***		***(II)***		***(III)***		***(I)***		***(II)***		***(III)***	
Austria	-0.512	***	-0.537	***	-0.490	***	-0.628	***	-0.670	***	-0.380	***
Belgium	-0.410	***	-0.558	***	-0.328	***	-0.577	***	-0.665	***	-0.320	***
Bulgaria	0.622	***	0.697	***	-0.137	***	0.429	*	0.394	*	0.188	
Croatia	-0.271		-0.268		-0.218	**	-0.212	***	-0.212	***	-0.068	***
Cyprus	-0.969	***	-0.969	***	-0.619	***	-0.541	***	-0.541	***	-0.455	***
Czech Republic	-0.714	***	-0.954	***	-0.689	***	-0.298	***	-0.474	***	-0.232	***
Denmark	-0.736	***	-0.802	***	-0.707	***	-0.458	***	-0.519	***	-0.350	***
Estonia	0.439	**	0.439	**	-0.083		-0.315	***	-0.315	***	-0.232	***
Finland	-0.470	*	-0.647	**	-0.144		-0.512	***	-0.608	***	-0.326	***
France	-0.239	**	-0.370	***	-0.200	***	-0.323	***	-0.466	***	-0.184	***
Germany	-0.260	***	-0.291	***	-0.325	***	-0.578	***	-0.615	***	-0.307	***
Greece	-0.564	***	-0.751	***	-0.539	***	-0.704	***	-0.762	***	-0.274	***
Hungary	-0.200		-0.437	***	-0.254		0.335	***	0.187	**	0.009	
Iceland	-0.203		-0.203		-0.417	*	-0.390	***	-0.391	***	-0.304	***
Ireland	0.077	*	0.014		-0.189	***	-0.035		-0.081	***	-0.192	***
Italy	-0.922	***	-0.930	***	-0.512	***	-0.834	***	-0.867	***	-0.537	***
Latvia	0.342		0.342		-0.399	*	-0.232	***	-0.232	***	-0.104	
Lithuania	0.435	**	0.312	*	0.118		-0.158	***	-0.229	***	-0.017	
Luxembourg	0.322	***	0.322	***	-0.089		-0.542	***	-0.544	***	-0.370	***
Netherlands	-0.510	***	-0.510	***	-0.416	***	-0.349	***	-0.350	***	-0.192	***
Norway	-0.795	***	-0.886	***	-0.620	***	-0.441	***	-0.527	***	-0.375	***
Poland	-0.049		-0.213	***	-0.296	***	-0.666	***	-0.817	***	-0.752	***
Portugal	-0.333	***	-0.475	***	-0.505	***	-0.011		-0.083	***	-0.154	***
Romania	0.474	**	0.299		-0.037		0.638	***	0.338		-0.045	
Slovak Republic	0.179		0.085		0.348		0.169		-0.006		0.029	
Slovenia	-0.467	***	-0.490	***	-0.251	***	-0.582	***	-0.649	***	-0.162	***
Spain	-0.494	***	-0.561	***	-0.572	***	-0.660	***	-0.698	***	-0.431	***
Sweden	-0.693	***	-0.713	***	-0.638	***	-0.471	***	-0.530	***	-0.391	***
Switzerland	-0.053		-0.090		-0.109	*	-0.481	***	-0.513	***	-0.241	***
United Kingdom	0.259	***	0.109	*	-0.018		-0.026		-0.129	***	-0.161	***
EU15	-0.227	***	-0.420	***	-0.315	***	-0.446	***	-0.634	***	-0.323	***
All	-0.229	***	-0.314	***	-0.322	***	-0.439	***	-0.512	***	-0.309	***

*The table reports, for each country, and separately for recent (in the country for at most five years) and earlier (in the country for six or more years) non-EU immigrants, the difference in occupational status, measured by the ISEI index, between non-EU immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) or, alternatively, when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). Each cell measures the difference expressed as a fraction of the within-country standard deviation. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A14: Immigrant-native differences in probability of being in bottom income decile.

Country	***(I)***		***(II)***		***(III)***		***(I)***		***(III)***	
Belgium	0.058	***	0.045	***	0.062	***	0.046	***	0.013	**
Bulgaria	0.122	*	0.128	*	0.123	*	0.129	*	0.127	**
Croatia	0.029	**	0.016		0.028	**	0.015		0.015	
Cyprus	0.194	***	0.162	***	0.194	***	0.162	***	0.090	***
Denmark	0.032	***	0.027	***	0.033	***	0.028	***	0.008	
Estonia	0.042	***	0.033	***	0.042	***	0.033	***	0.021	**
France	0.069	***	0.048	***	0.078	***	0.054	***	0.020	***
Germany	0.057	***	0.043	***	0.056	***	0.043	***	0.008	***
Greece	0.102	***	0.071	***	0.104	***	0.073	***	0.012	**
Hungary	0.017		0.005		0.031	**	0.011		-0.005	
Ireland	0.008		0.022	***	0.010	*	0.024	***	0.007	
Italy	0.089	***	0.064	***	0.097	***	0.073	***	0.002	
Latvia	0.065	**	0.042		0.065	**	0.042		0.035	
Lithuania	0.013		0.013		0.015		0.015		0.005	
Luxembourg	0.032	***	0.043	***	0.032	***	0.043	***	0.024	**
Malta	0.005		0.018		0.005		0.018		0.007	
Netherlands	0.029	***	0.027	***	0.029	***	0.027	***	0.020	***
Poland	0.058	*	0.077	**	0.071	**	0.083	**	0.044	
Portugal	0.015	***	0.030	***	0.018	***	0.031	***	-0.007	*
Romania	0.012		0.039		0.014		0.037		0.032	
Slovak Republic	0.013		-0.001		0.023		0.006		0.037	***
Switzerland	-0.001		-0.008	**	0.000		-0.008	**	-0.011	***
United Kingdom	0.002		0.011		0.006		0.011		0.000	
EU15	0.060	***	0.048	***	0.069	***	0.054	***	0.015	***
All	0.056	***	0.042	***	0.060	***	0.046	***	0.013	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall (row I), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row II), when individuals are compared within the same region (column III) when the two dimensions -regional location and characteristics- are considered at the same time (row IV), and when differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account together with individual characteristics (V). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A15: Immigrant-native differences in probability of being in top income decile.

Country	(I)		(II)		(III)		(IV)		(V)	
Belgium	0.028	***	0.049	***	0.005	***	0.032	***	0.035	***
Bulgaria	0.022		0.015		0.018	***	0.015		-0.011	
Croatia	0.008		0.026	**	0.006	***	0.024	*	0.032	**
Cyprus	-0.024	***	0.017	***	-0.024	***	0.017	***	0.024	***
Denmark	-0.032	***	-0.021	***	-0.045	***	-0.031	***	0.000	
Estonia	-0.039	***	-0.024	**	-0.039	***	-0.024	**	-0.022	**
France	-0.016	**	-0.003		-0.053	*	-0.033	***	0.005	
Germany	-0.050	***	-0.033	***	-0.062	***	-0.042	***	-0.014	***
Greece	-0.081	***	-0.024	***	-0.085	***	-0.033	***	-0.007	*
Hungary	0.049	***	0.028	*	0.029		0.019		0.013	
Ireland	-0.020	***	-0.027	***	-0.026	***	-0.031	***	-0.017	***
Italy	-0.078	***	-0.036	***	-0.086		-0.044	***	-0.003	*
Latvia	-0.020		0.001		-0.020		0.001		-0.007	
Lithuania	-0.040	***	-0.002		-0.061	***	-0.020	*	-0.010	
Luxembourg	0.001		-0.021	**	0.001		-0.021	**	-0.024	**
Malta	0.036		-0.008		0.036		-0.008		-0.014	
Netherlands	-0.034	***	-0.009		-0.034		-0.009		-0.015	**
Poland	0.085	**	0.060	*	0.024		0.012		0.058	**
Portugal	0.011	*	-0.016	***	-0.005		-0.026	***	-0.013	***
Romania	0.017		-0.028		0.018		-0.019		-0.015	
Slovak Republic	0.066	**	0.041		0.017		0.002		0.025	
Switzerland	0.007		0.016	***	0.002		0.012	***	0.006	
United Kingdom	0.021		-0.001		-0.022		-0.037	***	0.012	
EU15	-0.037	***	-0.015	***	-0.059	***	-0.033	***	-0.003	*
All	-0.033	***	-0.015	***	-0.051	***	-0.029	***	-0.005	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the top decile of the national income distribution between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall (row I), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row II), when individuals are compared within the same region (column III) when the two dimensions -regional location and characteristics- are considered at the same time (row IV), and when differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account together with individual characteristics (V). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A16: Differences in probability of being in bottom decile btw recent immigrants and natives.

Country	(I)		(II)		(III)		(VI)		(V)	
Belgium	0.046	***	0.049	***	0.052	***	0.051	***	0.024	*
Bulgaria	0.221		0.292		0.212		0.288		0.322	
Croatia	-0.086	***	-0.076	***	-0.087	***	-0.077	***	-0.092	***
Cyprus	0.438	***	0.393	***	0.438	***	0.393	***	0.283	***
Denmark	0.066	***	0.051	***	0.067	***	0.051	***	-0.001	
Estonia	0.006		0.040		0.006		0.040		0.033	
France	0.093	***	0.092	***	0.099	***	0.095	***	0.049	**
Germany	0.056	***	0.055	***	0.057	***	0.056	***	0.013	***
Greece	0.273	***	0.236	***	0.278	***	0.241	***	0.109	***
Hungary	0.012		-0.012		0.031		-0.005		-0.004	
Ireland	0.003		0.024	**	0.006		0.027	***	0.003	
Italy	0.168	***	0.124	***	0.170	***	0.127	***	0.050	***
Latvia	-0.087	***	-0.012		-0.087	***	-0.012		-0.255	***
Lithuania	0.047		0.059		0.050		0.061		0.036	
Luxembourg	0.015		0.051	***	0.015		0.051	***	0.050	***
Malta	-0.036		0.000		-0.036		0.000		0.013	
Netherlands	0.118	***	0.113	***	0.118	***	0.113	***	0.105	***
Poland	0.068	*	0.089	**	0.081	**	0.095	***	0.055	*
Portugal	0.051	**	0.070	***	0.059	***	0.073	***	-0.020	
Romania	-0.056		-0.033		-0.056		-0.037		-0.031	
Slovak Republic	-0.045	***	-0.072	**	-0.030	***	-0.060	**	0.007	
Switzerland	-0.019	***	-0.014	***	-0.019	***	-0.015	***	-0.019	***
United Kingdom	-0.022	*	-0.014		-0.018		-0.013		-0.027	**
EU15	0.062	***	0.059	***	0.072	***	0.068	***	0.024	***
All	0.055	***	0.053	***	0.058	***	0.054	***	0.027	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution between immigrants who have been in the country for at most five years and natives aged 25-64, overall (row I), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row II), when individuals are compared within the same region (column III), when the two dimensions -regional location and characteristics- are considered at the same time (row IV), and when differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account together with individual characteristics (V). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A17: Differences in probability of being in top decile between recent immigrants and natives.

Country	(I)		(II)		(III)		(IV)		(V)	
Belgium	0.021		0.055	***	-0.008		0.032	**	0.018	
Bulgaria	0.304		0.231		0.331		0.264		0.270	
Croatia	0.029		0.072		0.024		0.067		0.129	
Cyprus	0.004		0.097	***	0.004		0.097	***	0.096	***
Denmark	-0.048	***	-0.012		-0.064	***	-0.024	**	0.016	
Estonia	0.194	***	0.125	*	0.194	***	0.125	*	0.091	
France	-0.030		-0.012		-0.062	***	-0.036	*	-0.018	
Germany	-0.042	***	-0.031	***	-0.051	***	-0.036	***	-0.009	**
Greece	-0.035		0.030		-0.053	*	0.010		0.050	***
Hungary	0.050		0.010		0.021		-0.003		0.015	
Ireland	-0.005		-0.003		-0.015		-0.011		-0.006	
Italy	-0.057	***	0.018	*	-0.061	***	0.014		0.034	***
Latvia	-0.113	***	-0.198	***	-0.113	***	-0.198	***	-0.175	*
Lithuania	0.193	**	0.105		0.159	**	0.084		0.036	
Luxembourg	0.006		-0.017		0.006		-0.017		-0.023	
Malta	0.083		0.015		0.083		0.015		0.013	
Netherlands	-0.069	***	-0.004		-0.069	***	-0.004		-0.025	
Poland	0.096	***	0.069	**	0.034		0.021		0.064	**
Portugal	0.001		0.013		-0.038	*	-0.013		0.014	
Romania	-0.008		-0.034		-0.005		-0.025		0.006	
Slovak Republic	0.159	*	0.114		0.110		0.071		0.116	*
Switzerland	0.037	***	0.039	***	0.032	***	0.036	***	0.014	
United Kingdom	0.003		0.003		-0.043		-0.034		0.013	
EU15	-0.032	***	-0.009	*	-0.048	***	-0.024	***	-0.001	
All	-0.021	***	-0.007	*	-0.037	***	-0.019	***	-0.005	

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the top decile of the national income distribution between immigrants who have been in the country for at most five years and natives aged 25-64 overall (row I), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row II), when individuals are compared within the same region (column III), when the two dimensions -regional location and characteristics- are considered at the same time (row IV), and when differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account together with individual characteristics (V). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A18: Differences in probability of being in bottom decile btw earlier immigrants and natives.

Country	(I)		(II)		(III)		(VI)		(V)	
Belgium	0.060	***	0.045	***	0.064	***	0.046	***	0.010	
Bulgaria	0.109		0.107		0.112		0.108		0.101	*
Croatia	0.030	**	0.017		0.030	**	0.016		0.016	
Cyprus	0.096	***	0.085	***	0.096	***	0.085	***	0.054	***
Denmark	0.023	***	0.021	***	0.023	***	0.021	***	0.009	*
Estonia	0.045	***	0.032	***	0.045	***	0.032	***	0.020	**
France	0.067	***	0.043	***	0.076	***	0.050	***	0.017	**
Germany	0.057	***	0.038	***	0.056	***	0.037	***	0.005	**
Greece	0.096	***	0.065	***	0.098	***	0.067	***	0.009	
Hungary	0.018		0.008		0.031	**	0.014		-0.006	
Ireland	0.010	*	0.022	***	0.012	**	0.023	***	0.006	
Italy	0.085	***	0.061	***	0.094	***	0.070	***	0.000	
Latvia	0.069	**	0.044		0.069	**	0.044		0.043	
Lithuania	0.011		0.011		0.013		0.012		0.003	
Luxembourg	0.039	***	0.037	***	0.039	***	0.037	***	0.016	
Malta	0.022		0.025		0.022		0.025		0.003	
Netherlands	0.022	***	0.020	***	0.022	***	0.020	***	0.015	***
Poland	-0.111	***	-0.122	***	-0.101	***	-0.119	***	-0.138	***
Portugal	0.012	**	0.026	***	0.014	**	0.027	***	-0.007	
Romania	0.029		0.057		0.031		0.055		0.046	
Slovak Republic	0.023		0.012		0.033	*	0.017		0.043	***
Switzerland	0.005		-0.008	**	0.006	*	-0.007	*	-0.012	***
United Kingdom	0.009		0.017	*	0.012		0.018	*	0.005	
EU15	0.060	***	0.046	***	0.068	***	0.051	***	0.012	***
All	0.055	***	0.040	***	0.060	***	0.043	***	0.010	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution between immigrants who have been in the country for six or more years and natives aged 25-64 overall (row I), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row II), when individuals are compared within the same region (column III) when the two dimensions -regional location and characteristics- are considered at the same time (row IV), and when differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account together with individual characteristics (V). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table A19: Differences in probability of being in top decile btw earlier immigrants and natives.

Country	(I)		(II)		(III)		(IV)		(V)	
Belgium	0.029	***	0.048	***	0.010		0.033	***	0.039	***
Bulgaria	-0.015		-0.013		-0.023		-0.018		-0.048	
Croatia	0.008		0.025	*	0.005		0.023	*	0.031	**
Cyprus	-0.035	***	-0.008		-0.035	***	-0.008		0.006	
Denmark	-0.027	***	-0.023	***	-0.039	***	-0.033	***	-0.005	
Estonia	-0.059	***	-0.038	***	-0.059	***	-0.038	***	-0.033	***
France	-0.014	*	-0.001		-0.053	***	-0.034	***	0.007	
Germany	-0.053	***	-0.033	***	-0.067	***	-0.043	***	-0.015	***
Greece	-0.082	***	-0.025	***	-0.086	***	-0.035	***	-0.009	**
Hungary	0.049	***	0.031	**	0.030	*	0.023		0.013	
Ireland	-0.027	***	-0.036	***	-0.031	***	-0.039	***	-0.020	***
Italy	-0.079	***	-0.038	***	-0.087	***	-0.046	***	-0.005	**
Latvia	-0.018		0.007		-0.018		0.007		-0.001	
Lithuania	-0.053	***	-0.009		-0.074	***	-0.027	**	-0.013	
Luxembourg	-0.002		-0.018	*	-0.002		-0.018	*	-0.017	
Malta	0.016		-0.021		0.016		-0.021		-0.026	
Netherlands	-0.031	***	-0.009		-0.031	***	-0.009		-0.014	**
Poland	-0.099	***	-0.085	***	-0.151	***	-0.130	***	-0.054	***
Portugal	0.012	*	-0.019	***	-0.002		-0.027	***	-0.016	***
Romania	0.023		-0.026		0.023		-0.017		-0.019	
Slovak Republic	0.049	*	0.028		0.000		-0.010		0.008	
Switzerland	-0.003		0.010	**	-0.007		0.007		0.005	
United Kingdom	0.026		-0.001		-0.017		-0.038	**	0.012	
EU15	-0.032	***	-0.009	*	-0.048	***	-0.024	***	-0.001	
All	-0.021	***	-0.007	*	-0.037	***	-0.019	***	-0.005	

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the top decile of the national income distribution between immigrants who have been in the country for six or more years and natives aged 25-64 overall (row I), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row II), when individuals are compared within the same region (column III), when the two dimensions -regional location and characteristics- are considered at the same time (row IV), and when differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account together with individual characteristics (V). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Tables Appendix – Regional Focus

Table B1: Stock of immigrants in the European Union Regions, overall and recent arrivals.

Region	Ratio	Ratio Recent	Region	Ratio	Ratio Recent
AT10	23%	21%	DE50	21%	38%
AT20	11%	27%	DE60	17%	37%
AT30	17%	25%	DE70	16%	30%
BE10	47%	29%	DE80	6%	51%
BE21	14%	21%	DE90	10%	34%
BE22	12%	19%	DEA0	13%	30%
BE23	9%	28%	DEB0	11%	33%
BE24	16%	8%	DEC0	12%	42%
BE25	8%	25%	DED0	5%	59%
BE31	12%	19%	DEE0	5%	63%
BE32	13%	14%	DEF0	7%	43%
BE33	18%	17%	DEG0	5%	62%
BE34	21%	25%	DK01	17%	24%
BE35	13%	20%	DK02	10%	30%
BG31	0%	.	DK03	11%	24%
BG32	0%	.	DK04	9%	18%
BG33	0%	.	DK05	8%	33%
BG34	0%	.	EE00	11%	5%
BG41	0%	.	ES11	7%	9%
BG42	0%	.	ES12	6%	20%
CH01	44%	23%	ES13	13%	19%
CH02	20%	20%	ES21	7%	8%
CH03	31%	22%	ES22	18%	7%
CH04	36%	25%	ES23	16%	17%
CH05	28%	15%	ES24	12%	16%
CH06	24%	17%	ES30	17%	17%
CH07	38%	22%	ES41	7%	7%
CY00	20%	32%	ES42	12%	3%
CZ01	10%	13%	ES43	4%	.
CZ02	2%	8%	ES51	15%	14%
CZ03	2%	6%	ES52	15%	5%
CZ04	4%	3%	ES53	24%	.
CZ05	5%	8%	ES61	8%	21%
CZ06	2%	15%	ES62	12%	8%
CZ07	2%	9%	ES63	5%	.
CZ08	2%	26%	ES64	8%	48%
DE10	16%	31%	ES70	15%	22%
DE20	13%	29%	FI19	5%	12%
DE30	19%	28%	FI1B	7%	16%
DE40	6%	49%	FI1C	5%	4%

The table reports, for each region, the size of the immigrant population as a share of the total population. It also reports the size of the population of recent immigrants, defined as immigrants who have been in the country for at most five years. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table B1: Stock of immigrants in the European Union Regions, overall and recent arrivals (continued).

Region	Ratio	Ratio Recent	Region	Ratio	Ratio Recent
FI1D	2%	17%	HU12	2%	14%
FI20	15%	16%	HU21	1%	14%
FR10	22%	11%	HU22	1%	35%
FRB0	11%	.	HU23	1%	5%
FRC1	5%	15%	HU31	1%	17%
FRC2	12%	13%	HU32	2%	32%
FRD1	4%	10%	HU33	2%	21%
FRD2	9%	27%	IE04	17%	23%
FRE1	7%	12%	IE05	16%	27%
FRE2	8%	7%	IE06	19%	33%
FRF1	14%	12%	IS00	9%	1%
FRF2	12%	3%	ITC1	10%	5%
FRF3	12%	17%	ITC2	9%	10%
FRG0	6%	29%	ITC3	13%	9%
FRH0	4%	20%	ITC4	13%	10%
FRI1	10%	22%	ITF1	11%	11%
FRI2	13%	27%	ITF2	5%	5%
FRI3	6%	35%	ITF3	6%	13%
FRJ1	18%	11%	ITF4	4%	11%
FRJ2	12%	17%	ITF5	5%	10%
FRK1	6%	28%	ITF6	7%	14%
FRK2	11%	20%	ITG1	5%	10%
FRL0	19%	9%	ITG2	5%	10%
FRM0	12%	.	ITH1	13%	10%
GR30	8%	11%	ITH2	12%	7%
GR41	2%	.	ITH3	13%	3%
GR42	6%	3%	ITH4	14%	4%
GR43	6%	5%	ITH5	13%	11%
GR51	5%	3%	ITI1	13%	9%
GR52	6%	3%	ITI2	13%	6%
GR53	4%	.	ITI3	12%	11%
GR54	2%	13%	ITI4	12%	9%
GR61	3%	9%	LT01	12%	8%
GR62	8%	1%	LT02	4%	9%
GR63	3%	4%	LU00	54%	25%
GR64	4%	4%	LV00	13%	6%
GR65	5%	5%	MT00	7%	27%
HR03	8%	2%	NL00	11%	13%
HR04	11%	2%	NO01	26%	11%
HU11	4%	28%	NO02	9%	45%

The table reports, for each region, the size of the immigrant population as a share of the total population. It also reports the size of the population of recent immigrants, defined as immigrants who have been in the country for at most five years. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table B2: Stock of immigrants in the European Union Regions, overall and recent arrivals (continued).

Region	Ratio	Ratio Recent	Region	Ratio	Ratio Recent
NO03	21%	18%	RO22	0%	.
NO04	18%	34%	RO31	0%	.
NO05	10%	16%	RO32	0%	.
NO06	16%	20%	RO41	0%	.
NO07	12%	34%	RO42	0%	.
PL21	0%	.	SE11	28%	19%
PL22	1%	89%	SE12	22%	31%
PL41	1%	88%	SE21	20%	33%
PL42	1%	95%	SE22	24%	26%
PL43	1%	100%	SE23	19%	23%
PL51	2%	98%	SE31	15%	34%
PL52	2%	100%	SE32	14%	36%
PL61	0%	.	SE33	12%	26%
PL62	0%	.	SI03	7%	15%
PL63	1%	94%	SI04	13%	13%
PL71	1%	77%	SK01	2%	39%
PL72	1%	91%	SK02	1%	16%
PL81	1%	100%	SK03	1%	25%
PL82	0%	.	SK04	1%	21%
PL84	0%	.	UKC0	4%	27%
PL91	2%	91%	UKD0	8%	19%
PL92	0%	.	UKE0	9%	24%
PT11	4%	8%	UKF0	13%	35%
PT15	13%	18%	UKG0	16%	25%
PT16	6%	5%	UKH0	12%	20%
PT17	10%	14%	UKI0	36%	25%
PT18	4%	9%	UKJ0	14%	26%
PT20	2%	10%	UKK0	8%	30%
PT30	7%	11%	UKL0	5%	27%
RO11	0%	.	UKM0	10%	38%
RO12	0%	.	UKN0	8%	62%
RO21	0%	.			

The table reports, for each region, the size of the immigrant population as a share of the total population. It also reports the size of the population of recent immigrants, defined as immigrants who have been in the country for at most five years. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018

Table B3: Duncan Index of inequality in migrant's distribution across regions.

Country	Duncan Index
Austria	14%
Belgium	25%
Bulgaria	16%
Czech Republic	19%
Denmark	14%
Finland	23%
France	25%
Germany	15%
Greece	14%
Hungary	20%
Ireland	6%
Italy	16%
Norway	18%
Poland	35%
Portugal	20%
Romania	37%
Slovak Republic	15%
Spain	18%
Sweden	11%
Switzerland	15%
United Kingdom	25%
EU15	20%
All	29%

The table reports, for each country, the Duncan index of the distribution of migrants across regions. This measure may be interpreted as the percentage of migrants who should be replaced across regions to obtain the same ratio of migrants to natives in all the regions of each country. See Technical Appendix for details. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table B4: Employment gap between immigrants and natives, overall. At the regional level.

Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics		Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics	
AT10	-0.105	***	-0.105	***	DE50	-0.313	***	-0.296	***
AT20	-0.057	*	-0.057	*	DE60	-0.241	***	-0.200	***
AT30	-0.061	***	-0.061	***	DE70	-0.151	***	-0.088	***
BE10	0.006		0.006		DE80	-0.275	**	-0.176	
BE21	-0.096		-0.096		DE90	-0.182	***	-0.147	***
BE22	-0.043		-0.043		DEA0	-0.205	***	-0.147	***
BE23	-0.170		-0.170		DEB0	-0.097	***	-0.070	*
BE24	0.129	**	0.129	**	DEC0	-0.081		-0.081	
BE25	-0.060		-0.060		DED0	-0.187	***	-0.138	**
BE31	-0.227	*	-0.227	*	DEE0	-0.290	**	-0.298	**
BE32	-0.210	**	-0.210	**	DEF0	-0.251	***	-0.222	***
BE33	-0.083		-0.083		DEG0	-0.204	**	-0.141	*
BE34	0.016		0.016		DK01	-0.086	***	-0.087	***
BE35	-0.201		-0.201		DK02	-0.236	***	-0.237	***
BG31	0.000	***	0.000	***	DK03	-0.151	***	-0.164	***
BG32	0.000	***	0.000	***	DK04	-0.099	**	-0.103	**
BG33	0.000	***	0.000	***	DK05	-0.152	*	-0.167	**
BG34	-0.784	***	-0.784	***	EE00	-0.183	***	-0.127	***
BG41	0.000	***	0.000	***	ES11	-0.081		-0.081	
BG42	0.289	***	0.289	***	ES12	0.087		-0.027	
CH01	-0.003		-0.003		ES13	0.044		0.030	
CH02	-0.104	***	-0.104	***	ES21	-0.099		-0.126	
CH03	-0.126	***	-0.126	***	ES22	0.099		0.001	
CH04	-0.160	***	-0.160	***	ES23	0.020		0.009	
CH05	-0.091	**	-0.091	**	ES24	-0.028		-0.099	
CH06	-0.085	**	-0.085	**	ES30	-0.025		-0.009	
CH07	-0.098		-0.098		ES41	-0.188	**	-0.170	*
CY00	-0.009		-0.009		ES42	-0.041		0.016	
CZ01	0.054		0.054		ES43	-0.566	***	-0.512	***
CZ02	-0.227		-0.227		ES51	-0.125	**	-0.140	**
CZ03	0.007		0.007		ES52	-0.059		-0.097	
CZ04	-0.314	**	-0.314	**	ES53	-0.157		-0.151	
CZ05	0.033		0.033		ES61	-0.018		-0.080	
CZ06	0.118		0.118		ES62	0.001		-0.065	
CZ07	-0.005		-0.005		ES63	-1.000	***	-1.119	***
CZ08	-0.354		-0.354		ES64	-0.647	**	0.125	
DE10	-0.104	***	-0.104	***	ES70	-0.084		-0.124	
DE20	-0.087	***	-0.087	***	FI19	-0.105		-0.109	
DE30	-0.126	***	-0.126	***	FI1B	-0.239	***	-0.175	**
DE40	-0.163	*	-0.163	*	FI1C	-0.159		-0.063	

*The table reports, for each region, the percentage point difference between immigrants and natives aged 25-64 in the probability of employment overall and comparing individuals with the same age-gender education-profile. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table B4: Employment gap between immigrants and natives, overall. At the regional level. (continued).

Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics		Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics	
FI1D	0.158	**	0.137		HU12	0.105		0.060	
FI20	0.292		0.334		HU21	0.082		0.143	*
FR10	-0.137	***	-0.117	***	HU22	0.130	***	0.106	**
FRB0	-0.241	*	-0.167		HU23	-0.091		-0.121	
FRC1	-0.032		0.067		HU31	-0.087		-0.082	
FRC2	-0.173		-0.201	*	HU32	0.019		0.007	
FRD1	-0.231		-0.238		HU33	-0.007		-0.040	
FRD2	-0.623	***	-0.521	***	IE04	-0.013		-0.059	*
FRE1	-0.341	***	-0.368	***	IE05	0.010		-0.037	
FRE2	-0.095		-0.121		IE06	0.033	*	-0.023	
FRF1	-0.233	*	-0.170		IS00	0.026		0.018	
FRF2	-0.584	***	-0.538	***	ITC1	-0.098	***	-0.103	***
FRF3	-0.059		-0.038		ITC2	-0.141	***	-0.152	***
FRG0	-0.221	*	-0.202	*	ITC3	-0.089	*	-0.041	
FRH0	0.055		0.148		ITC4	-0.087	***	-0.096	***
FRI1	-0.209	*	0.010		ITF1	-0.099	*	-0.086	
FRI2	0.119		0.175		ITF2	-0.156		-0.124	
FRI3	-0.234		-0.201		ITF3	0.104	***	0.128	***
FRJ1	-0.180		-0.174		ITF4	0.008		0.087	
FRJ2	-0.255	**	-0.258	*	ITF5	-0.056		-0.030	
FRK1	-0.133		-0.181		ITF6	0.001		0.091	
FRK2	-0.170	*	-0.083		ITG1	0.014		0.079	**
FRL0	-0.057		-0.004		ITG2	0.054		-0.007	
FRM0	0.366		0.000	***	ITH1	-0.071	*	-0.100	***
GR30	-0.113	***	-0.070	**	ITH2	-0.165	***	-0.132	***
GR41	0.261	***	0.198	*	ITH3	-0.075	**	-0.079	**
GR42	-0.064		0.005		ITH4	-0.001		0.006	
GR43	0.007		-0.018		ITH5	-0.139	***	-0.144	***
GR51	-0.063		-0.082		ITI1	-0.077	**	-0.065	**
GR52	-0.164	***	-0.174	***	ITI2	-0.072		-0.052	
GR53	-0.065		-0.173		ITI3	-0.029		0.023	
GR54	0.035		0.061		ITI4	-0.024		-0.006	
GR61	-0.074		-0.045		LT01	-0.047		-0.010	
GR62	-0.069		-0.040		LT02	-0.139	***	-0.093	*
GR63	-0.042		-0.022		LU00	0.062		-0.001	
GR64	0.010		0.019		LV00	-0.139	*	-0.085	
GR65	-0.076		-0.025		MT00	0.054		-0.006	
HR03	-0.040		-0.036		NL00	-0.191	***	-0.176	***
HR04	-0.008		0.018		NO01	0.008		0.028	
HU11	-0.025		-0.053		NO02	0.013		0.074	

*The table reports, for each region, the percentage point difference between immigrants and natives aged 25-64 in the probability of employment overall and comparing individuals with the same age-gender education-profile. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table B4: Employment gap between immigrants and natives, overall. At the regional level. (continued).

Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics		Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics	
NO03	-0.062		-0.094		SE22	-0.187	***	-0.152	***
NO04	-0.102		-0.062		SE23	-0.187	***	-0.163	***
NO05	0.075		0.032		SE31	-0.275	***	-0.255	***
NO06	-0.153		-0.199	*	SE32	-0.251	***	-0.185	***
NO07	0.004		-0.043		SE33	-0.013		0.002	
PL21	0.280	***	0.017		SI03	-0.076		-0.023	
PL22	0.295	***	0.126	***	SI04	-0.088	**	0.001	
PL41	0.037		-0.037		SK01	-0.008		-0.009	
PL42	-0.357		-0.280		SK02	-0.131		-0.083	
PL43	-0.072		0.010		SK03	-0.068		-0.001	
PL51	0.302	***	0.275	**	SK04	-0.289	**	-0.134	
PL52	-0.081		-0.251		UKC0	0.048		-0.044	
PL61	0.285	***	0.117	***	UKD0	-0.115		-0.154	**
PL62	-0.115		-0.410		UKE0	-0.114		-0.136	*
PL63	-0.228		-0.312		UKF0	-0.026		-0.047	
PL71	0.118		0.111		UKG0	-0.016		-0.020	
PL72	-0.179		-0.182		UKH0	0.039		-0.023	
PL81	-0.007		-0.205		UKI0	-0.058		-0.049	
PL82	0.302	***	0.208	**	UKJ0	0.019		-0.018	
PL84	-0.057		-0.008		UKK0	0.049		-0.003	
PL91	0.045		0.034		UKL0	-0.152		-0.214	
PL92	0.000	***	0.000	***	UKM0	0.054		0.014	
PT11	-0.041		-0.124	***	UKN0	0.051		0.016	
PT15	-0.020		-0.060						
PT16	0.097	***	0.005						
PT17	-0.048		-0.059	*					
PT18	0.120	**	0.081						
PT20	-0.009		-0.071						
PT30	0.145	***	0.042						
RO11	0.000	***	0.000	***					
RO12	0.315	***	0.338	***					
RO21	0.198	***	0.130	***					
RO22	0.000	***	0.000	***					
RO31	0.299	***	0.420	***					
RO32	-0.045		-0.307						
RO41	0.000	***	0.000	***					
RO42	0.293	***	0.068	*					
SE11	-0.119	***	-0.097	***					
SE12	-0.183	***	-0.154	***					
SE21	-0.228	***	-0.182	***					

*The table reports, for each region, the percentage point difference between immigrants and natives aged 25-64 in the probability of employment overall and comparing individuals with the same age-gender education-profile. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table B5: Difference in occupational status between immigrants and natives, overall. At the regional level.

Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics		Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics	
AT10	-0.105	***	-0.105	***	DE50	-0.313	***	-0.296	***
AT20	-0.057	*	-0.084	***	DE60	-0.241	***	-0.200	***
AT30	-0.061	***	-0.080	***	DE70	-0.151	***	-0.088	***
BE10	0.006		0.032		DE80	-0.275	**	-0.176	
BE21	-0.096		-0.034		DE90	-0.182	***	-0.147	***
BE22	-0.043		0.094		DEA0	-0.205	***	-0.147	***
BE23	-0.170		-0.057		DEB0	-0.097	***	-0.070	*
BE24	0.129	**	0.138	*	DEC0	-0.081		-0.081	
BE25	-0.060		-0.091		DED0	-0.187	***	-0.138	**
BE31	-0.227	*	-0.170		DEE0	-0.290	**	-0.298	**
BE32	-0.210	**	-0.163		DEF0	-0.251	***	-0.222	***
BE33	-0.083		-0.107		DEG0	-0.204	**	-0.141	*
BE34	0.016		0.026		DK01	-0.086	***	-0.087	***
BE35	-0.201		-0.150		DK02	-0.236	***	-0.237	***
BG31	0.000	***	0.000	***	DK03	-0.151	***	-0.164	***
BG32	0.000	***	0.000	***	DK04	-0.099	**	-0.103	**
BG33	0.000	***	0.000	***	DK05	-0.152	*	-0.167	**
BG34	-0.784	***	-0.607	***	EE00	-0.183	***	-0.127	***
BG41	0.000	***	0.000	***	ES11	-0.081		-0.081	
BG42	0.289	***	0.336	***	ES12	0.087		-0.027	
CH01	-0.003		-0.026		ES13	0.044		0.030	
CH02	-0.104	***	-0.090	**	ES21	-0.099		-0.126	
CH03	-0.126	***	-0.121	***	ES22	0.099		0.001	
CH04	-0.160	***	-0.156	***	ES23	0.020		0.009	
CH05	-0.091	**	-0.076	*	ES24	-0.028		-0.099	
CH06	-0.085	**	-0.090	*	ES30	-0.025		-0.009	
CH07	-0.098		-0.132	*	ES41	-0.188	**	-0.170	*
CY00	-0.009		-0.020		ES42	-0.041		0.016	
CZ01	0.054		0.066		ES43	-0.566	***	-0.512	***
CZ02	-0.227		-0.166		ES51	-0.125	**	-0.140	**
CZ03	0.007		0.062		ES52	-0.059		-0.097	
CZ04	-0.314	**	-0.194		ES53	-0.157		-0.151	
CZ05	0.033		0.053		ES61	-0.018		-0.080	
CZ06	0.118		0.011		ES62	0.001		-0.065	
CZ07	-0.005		0.063		ES63	-1.000	***	-1.119	***
CZ08	-0.354		-0.384		ES64	-0.647	**	0.125	
DE10	-0.104	***	-0.072	***	ES70	-0.084		-0.124	
DE20	-0.087	***	-0.087	***	FI19	-0.105		-0.109	
DE30	-0.126	***	-0.097	***	FI1B	-0.239	***	-0.175	**
DE40	-0.163	*	-0.157	*	FI1C	-0.159		-0.063	

The table reports, for each country, the difference in occupational status, measured by the ISEI index, between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account. Each cell measures the difference expressed as a fraction of the within-country standard deviation. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table B5: Difference in occupational status between immigrants and natives, overall. At the regional level.

Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics		Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics	
FI1D	0.158	**	0.137		HU12	0.105		0.060	
FI20	0.292		0.334		HU21	0.082		0.143	*
FR10	-0.137	***	-0.117	***	HU22	0.130	***	0.106	**
FRB0	-0.241	*	-0.167		HU23	-0.091		-0.121	
FRC1	-0.032		0.067		HU31	-0.087		-0.082	
FRC2	-0.173		-0.201	*	HU32	0.019		0.007	
FRD1	-0.231		-0.238		HU33	-0.007		-0.040	
FRD2	-0.623	***	-0.521	***	IE04	-0.013		-0.059	*
FRE1	-0.341	***	-0.368	***	IE05	0.010		-0.037	
FRE2	-0.095		-0.121		IE06	0.033	*	-0.023	
FRF1	-0.233	*	-0.170		IS00	0.026		0.018	
FRF2	-0.584	***	-0.538	***	ITC1	-0.098	***	-0.103	***
FRF3	-0.059		-0.038		ITC2	-0.141	***	-0.152	***
FRG0	-0.221	*	-0.202	*	ITC3	-0.089	*	-0.041	
FRH0	0.055		0.148		ITC4	-0.087	***	-0.096	***
FRI1	-0.209	*	0.010		ITF1	-0.099	*	-0.086	
FRI2	0.119		0.175		ITF2	-0.156		-0.124	
FRI3	-0.234		-0.201		ITF3	0.104	***	0.128	***
FRJ1	-0.180		-0.174		ITF4	0.008		0.087	
FRJ2	-0.255	**	-0.258	*	ITF5	-0.056		-0.030	
FRK1	-0.133		-0.181		ITF6	0.001		0.091	
FRK2	-0.170	*	-0.083		ITG1	0.014		0.079	**
FRL0	-0.057		-0.004		ITG2	0.054		-0.007	
FRM0	0.366		0.000	***	ITH1	-0.071	*	-0.100	***
GR30	-0.113	***	-0.070	**	ITH2	-0.165	***	-0.132	***
GR41	0.261	***	0.198	*	ITH3	-0.075	**	-0.079	**
GR42	-0.064		0.005		ITH4	-0.001		0.006	
GR43	0.007		-0.018		ITH5	-0.139	***	-0.144	***
GR51	-0.063		-0.082		ITI1	-0.077	**	-0.065	**
GR52	-0.164	***	-0.174	***	ITI2	-0.072		-0.052	
GR53	-0.065		-0.173		ITI3	-0.029		0.023	
GR54	0.035		0.061		ITI4	-0.024		-0.006	
GR61	-0.074		-0.045		LT01	-0.047		-0.010	
GR62	-0.069		-0.040		LT02	-0.139	***	-0.093	*
GR63	-0.042		-0.022		LU00	0.062		-0.001	
GR64	0.010		0.019		LV00	-0.139	*	-0.085	
GR65	-0.076		-0.025		MT00	0.054		-0.006	
HR03	-0.040		-0.036		NL00	-0.191	***	-0.176	***
HR04	-0.008		0.018		NO01	0.008		0.028	
HU11	-0.025		-0.053		NO02	0.013		0.074	

The table reports, for each country, the difference in occupational status, measured by the ISEI index, between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account. Each cell measures the difference expressed as a fraction of the within-country standard deviation. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table B5: Difference in occupational status between immigrants and natives, overall. At the regional level.

Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics		Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics	
NO03	-0.062		-0.094		SE22	-0.187	***	-0.152	***
NO04	-0.102		-0.062		SE23	-0.187	***	-0.163	***
NO05	0.075		0.032		SE31	-0.275	***	-0.255	***
NO06	-0.153		-0.199	*	SE32	-0.251	***	-0.185	***
NO07	0.004		-0.043		SE33	-0.013		0.002	
PL21	0.280	***	0.017		SI03	-0.076		-0.023	
PL22	0.295	***	0.126	***	SI04	-0.088	**	0.001	
PL41	0.037		-0.037		SK01	-0.008		-0.009	
PL42	-0.357		-0.280		SK02	-0.131		-0.083	
PL43	-0.072		0.010		SK03	-0.068		-0.001	
PL51	0.302	***	0.275	**	SK04	-0.289	**	-0.134	
PL52	-0.081		-0.251		UKC0	0.048		-0.044	
PL61	0.285	***	0.117	***	UKD0	-0.115		-0.154	**
PL62	-0.115		-0.410		UKE0	-0.114		-0.136	*
PL63	-0.228		-0.312		UKF0	-0.026		-0.047	
PL71	0.118		0.111		UKG0	-0.016		-0.020	
PL72	-0.179		-0.182		UKH0	0.039		-0.023	
PL81	-0.007		-0.205		UKI0	-0.058		-0.049	
PL82	0.302	***	0.208	**	UKJ0	0.019		-0.018	
PL84	-0.057		-0.008		UKK0	0.049		-0.003	
PL91	0.045		0.034		UKL0	-0.152		-0.214	
PL92	0.000	***	0.000	***	UKM0	0.054		0.014	
PT11	-0.041		-0.124	***	UKN0	0.051		0.016	
PT15	-0.020		-0.060						
PT16	0.097	***	0.005						
PT17	-0.048		-0.059	*					
PT18	0.120	**	0.081						
PT20	-0.009		-0.071						
PT30	0.145	***	0.042						
RO11	0.000	***	0.000	***					
RO12	0.315	***	0.338	***					
RO21	0.198	***	0.130	***					
RO22	0.000	***	0.000	***					
RO31	0.299	***	0.420	***					
RO32	-0.045		-0.307						
RO41	0.000	***	0.000	***					
RO42	0.293	***	0.068	*					
SE11	-0.119	***	-0.097	***					
SE12	-0.183	***	-0.154	***					
SE21	-0.228	***	-0.182	***					

The table reports, for each country, the difference in occupational status, measured by the ISEI index, between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account. Each cell measures the difference expressed as a fraction of the within-country standard deviation. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table B6: Difference in probability of having a wage below the first decile. At the regional level.

Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics		Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics	
BE10	0.024		0.049		DEG0	0.063		0.049	
BE21	0.023		-0.058		DK01	-0.009		-0.015	
BE22	0.296	**	0.171		DK02	0.144		0.151	*
BE23	-0.051		-0.095	*	DK03	0.068		0.062	
BE24	0.005		0.020		DK04	0.028		0.018	
BE25	-0.107	***	-0.057		DK05	0.078		0.074	
BE31	0.002		0.061		EE00	0.012		0.003	
BE32	-0.009		0.014		FR10	0.042		0.008	
BE33	0.003		-0.055		FRB0	-0.013		0.001	
BE34	-0.109	***	-0.069	*	FRC1	0.333		0.253	
BE35	-0.067		-0.121		FRC2	0.129		-0.006	
BG31	0.000	***	0.000	***	FRD1	0.000		0.017	
BG32	0.000	***	0.000	***	FRD2	0.278		0.218	
BG33	-0.095	*	-0.002		FRE1	0.087		-0.042	
BG34	-0.060	*	-0.115		FRE2	-0.151		-0.141	
BG41	-0.132	***	-0.079	*	FRF1	0.049		0.011	
BG42	-0.091	***	-0.126	***	FRF2	0.307		0.318	
CH01	0.001		-0.012		FRF3	0.378	*	0.140	
CH02	-0.012		-0.012		FRG0	0.262		0.271	
CH03	0.011		-0.005		FRH0	0.204		0.297	
CH04	0.006		-0.008		FRI1	0.438	**	0.419	**
CH05	0.020		-0.012		FRI2	-0.058		-0.013	
CH06	0.019		-0.008		FRI3	-0.064		-0.041	
CH07	0.042		0.005		FRJ1	0.254		0.200	
CY00	0.172	***	0.146	***	FRJ2	0.041		0.073	
DE10	0.069	***	0.058	***	FRK1	-0.149		-0.271	
DE20	0.050	***	0.047	***	FRK2	-0.005		0.013	
DE30	0.060	**	0.052	*	FRL0	0.042		0.014	
DE40	0.080		0.075		FRM0	0.000	***	0.000	***
DE50	0.063		0.039		GR30	0.114	***	0.052	
DE60	0.136	***	0.111	**	GR41	-0.120	*	-0.342	*
DE70	0.053	**	0.023		GR42	-0.013		-0.044	
DE80	-0.044	***	-0.010		GR43	0.104		0.098	
DE90	0.043	*	0.047	**	GR51	0.060		0.047	
DEA0	0.056	***	0.040	**	GR52	0.094	*	0.055	
DEB0	0.068	*	0.051		GR53	0.815	***	0.686	***
DEC0	-0.018		-0.019		GR54	0.384	*	0.326	*
DED0	0.060		0.062		GR61	0.031		0.105	
DEE0	0.046		0.046		GR62	-0.024		-0.041	
DEF0	0.051		0.031		GR63	0.089		0.021	

The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table B6: Difference in probability of having a wage below the first decile. At the regional level. (continued).

Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics		Region	Unconditional		Same characteristics	
GR64	-0.043		-0.012		MT00	-0.032		-0.010	
GR65	0.091		0.071		NL00	0.030	*	0.028	
HR03	-0.075	*	-0.055		PL21	0.907	***	0.907	***
HR04	0.048		0.037		PL22	0.000	***	0.000	***
HU11	0.153		0.098		PL41	0.000	***	0.000	***
HU12	-0.030		-0.004		PL42	0.000	***	0.000	***
HU21	0.020		0.066		PL43	0.000	***	0.000	***
HU22	-0.141	***	-0.344	***	PL51	0.000	***	0.000	***
HU23	-0.188	***	-0.137	***	PL52	0.000	***	0.000	***
HU31	-0.151	***	-0.067	***	PL61	-0.055	**	0.067	
HU32	0.111		0.094		PL62	0.000	***	0.000	***
HU33	0.155		0.075		PL63	0.196		0.182	
IE04	0.040		0.062		PL71	0.000	***	0.000	***
IE05	0.035		0.048		PL72	0.000	***	0.000	***
IE06	0.012		0.027		PL81	-0.141	**	-0.059	
ITC1	0.021		0.003		PL82	0.000	***	0.000	***
ITC2	0.080	**	0.063		PL84	-0.157	***	-0.208	***
ITC3	0.189	***	0.130	**	PL91	0.000	***	0.000	***
ITC4	0.100	***	0.094	***	PL92	0.000	***	0.000	***
ITF1	0.052		0.019		PT11	0.010		0.021	
ITF2	0.145		0.106		PT15	-0.029		-0.042	
ITF3	0.138	***	0.058		PT16	-0.066	**	-0.014	
ITF4	0.216	***	0.132	*	PT17	0.034		0.025	
ITF5	0.191	**	0.173	*	PT18	-0.013		0.010	
ITF6	-0.075		-0.119	*	PT20	-0.139	***	-0.034	
ITG1	0.227	***	0.161	***	PT30	-0.069		-0.007	
ITG2	0.008		0.004		RO11	0.360		0.423	
ITH1	0.093	**	0.098	***	RO12	0.000	***	0.000	***
ITH2	0.039		0.018		RO21	-0.110	***	-0.036	
ITH3	0.053	*	0.039		RO22	-0.126	***	-0.178	**
ITH4	0.095	**	0.076	**	RO31	-0.077	***	-0.084	***
ITH5	0.075	***	0.060	**	RO32	-0.108	***	-0.060	**
ITI1	0.142	***	0.121	***	RO41	0.000	***	0.000	***
ITI2	0.152	***	0.151	***	RO42	0.000	***	0.000	***
ITI3	0.098	**	0.084	*	SK01	-0.034	**	-0.033	**
ITI4	0.130	***	0.077	**	SK02	0.094		0.083	
LT01	-0.069	***	-0.070	***	SK03	-0.077	*	-0.365	**
LT02	-0.033		-0.029		SK04	-0.105	***	-0.060	***
LU00	0.089	***	0.111	***	UKC0	-0.074		-0.159	
LV00	0.118		0.049		UKD0	-0.047	*	-0.056	

The table reports, for each country, the difference in occupational status, measured by the ISEI index, between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account. Each cell measures the difference expressed as a fraction of the within-country standard deviation. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table B6: Difference in probability of having a wage below the first decile. At the regional level. (continued)

Region	Unconditional	Same characteristics
UKE0	0.239	0.239
UKF0	-0.068	-0.068
UKG0	-0.051	-0.051
UKH0	-0.032	-0.032
UKI0	0.040	0.040
UKJ0	-0.014	-0.014
UKK0	-0.019	-0.019
UKL0	-0.078	-0.078
UKM0	-0.054	-0.054
UKN0	0.551	0.551
UKE0	0.239	0.239
UKF0	-0.068	-0.068
UKG0	-0.051	-0.051
UKH0	-0.032	-0.032
UKI0	0.040	0.040
UKJ0	-0.014	-0.014
UKK0	-0.019	-0.019
UKL0	-0.078	-0.078
UKM0	-0.054	-0.054
UKN0	0.551	0.551

The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution between immigrants and natives aged 25-64, overall and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account. The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.

Table B7: Difference in probability of commuting across regions within the same country for job related reasons.

Country	*All*					
	Unconditional		Conditional (region)		Conditional (region and individual characteristics)	
	-0.001		0.001		0.001	
Belgium	0.013		0.020	*	0.032	***
Bulgaria	0.038		0.040		0.041	
Croatia	0.001		0.000		0.000	
Czech Republic	0.004	**	0.004		0.006	
Denmark	-0.013	***	0.001		-0.002	
Estonia	0.000		0.000	***	0.000	***
Finland	0.003		0.010		0.014	
France	-0.006	***	0.005		0.007	
Germany	-0.025	***	-0.013	***	-0.012	***
Greece	-0.004	***	-0.005	***	-0.004	**
Hungary	0.036	***	0.028	**	0.028	**
Ireland	-0.009	***	-0.007	***	-0.008	***
Italy	-0.009		-0.008	***	-0.006	***
Lithuania	0.011		0.022	**	0.035	***
Luxembourg	0.000	***	0.000		0.000	
Norway	-0.023	***	-0.020	***	-0.020	***
Poland	-0.017		-0.015	***	-0.016	***
Portugal	-0.002		0.002		0.000	
Romania	-0.004		0.002		0.001	
Slovak Republic	-0.018		-0.010		-0.009	
Spain	0.002	***	0.006	*	0.006	*
Sweden	-0.010	**	-0.008	***	-0.008	***
Switzerland	-0.011		-0.002		-0.001	
United Kingdom	-0.001		-0.008	*	-0.012	***
EU15	-0.010	***	-0.003	**	-0.001	
All	-0.008	***	-0.004	***	-0.003	**

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage point difference between immigrants and natives aged 25-64 in the probability of working in a region different from their region of residence. The difference is estimated overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table B8: Difference in probability of commuting across regions within the same country for job related reasons, between migrants and natives, by years of residence.

Country	RECENT						EARLIER					
	(I)		*(II)*		*(III)*		*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*	
Austria	0.003		0.004		0.001		-0.002		0.000		0.001	
Belgium	-0.047	**	-0.023		-0.024		0.026	**	0.031	***	0.045	***
Bulgaria	0.220		0.223		0.220		-0.012	***	-0.010	***	-0.009	***
Croatia	-0.007	***	-0.008	***	-0.009	***	0.001		0.000		0.000	
Czech Republic	0.024		0.036		0.022		0.001		-0.001		0.003	
Denmark	-0.007		0.011		0.002		-0.015	**	-0.002		-0.002	
Estonia	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***
Finland	0.049		0.066		0.069		-0.001		0.005		0.010	
France	0.015		0.014		0.014		-0.008		0.003		0.006	
Germany	-0.023	***	-0.015	***	-0.017	***	-0.026	***	-0.013	***	-0.010	***
Greece	-0.011	***	-0.017	***	-0.016	***	-0.003	**	-0.005	***	-0.003	*
Hungary	-0.037		-0.009		-0.022		0.047	***	0.033	***	0.035	***
Ireland	-0.015	***	-0.011	***	-0.015	***	-0.006	***	-0.005	**	-0.006	***
Italy	-0.009	*	-0.009	*	-0.012	**	-0.009	***	-0.008	***	-0.006	***
Lithuania	-0.043	*	-0.026		-0.037		0.014		0.025	**	0.039	***
Luxembourg	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000		0.000		0.000	
Norway	-0.019		-0.007		-0.013		-0.024	***	-0.023	***	-0.023	***
Poland	-0.016	***	-0.014	***	-0.016	***	-0.032	***	-0.030	***	-0.034	***
Portugal	-0.009		0.001		-0.005		-0.001		0.002		0.000	
Romania	0.022		0.026		0.018		-0.009		-0.003		-0.002	
Slovak Republic	-0.064	***	-0.066	***	-0.091	***	-0.013		-0.003		0.000	
Spain	-0.009		-0.001		-0.005		0.003		0.006	*	0.007	**
Sweden	-0.007	*	-0.006		-0.012	***	-0.010	***	-0.008	***	-0.007	***
Switzerland	-0.019	*	-0.010		-0.029	***	-0.008	*	0.000		0.009	*
United Kingdom	-0.008		-0.016	*	-0.026	***	0.000		-0.006		-0.009	*
EU15	-0.015	***	-0.008	***	-0.011	***	-0.009	***	-0.002	***	0.000	***
All	-0.013	***	-0.010	***	-0.015	***	-0.007	***	-0.003	***	-0.001	***

*The table reports, for each country, and separately for recent (in the country for at most five years) and earlier (in the country for six or more years) immigrants, the percentage point difference between immigrants and natives aged 25-64 in the probability of working in a region different from their region of residence. The difference is estimated overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018.*

Table B9: Differences in ISEI index between commuters and non-commuters, among immigrants.

Country	All					
	Unconditional		Conditional (region)		Conditional (region and individual characteristics)	
Austria	0.472	***	0.503	***	0.280	***
Belgium	0.299	***	0.298	***	0.190	***
Bulgaria	0.383	**	0.586	***	-0.110	
Croatia	-0.693	***	-0.695	***	-0.486	*
Czech Republic	0.684	***	0.696	***	0.260	
Denmark	0.218	***	0.295	***	0.226	***
Estonia	-0.450		-0.450		-2.000	*
Finland	-0.007		0.062		0.078	
France	0.291	***	0.433	***	0.212	***
Germany	0.333	***	0.384	***	0.249	***
Greece	0.262	**	0.106		0.206	**
Hungary	0.379	***	0.401	***	0.215	**
Ireland	0.025		0.123		0.179	***
Italy	0.294	***	0.311	***	0.226	***
Lithuania	0.068		0.185	*	0.100	
Luxembourg	0.682	***	0.682	***	1.163	
Norway	0.238	*	0.334	***	0.176	
Poland	0.597	*	0.681	***	0.633	***
Portugal	0.774	***	0.860	***	0.364	***
Romania	-0.352		-0.012		0.483	
Slovak Republic	0.892	***	1.085	***	1.018	***
Spain	0.165		0.259	**	0.323	***
Sweden	0.365	***	0.411	***	0.314	***
Switzerland	0.331	***	0.347	***	0.202	***
United Kingdom	0.391	***	0.393	***	0.261	***
EU15	0.349	***	0.390	**	0.272	***
All	0.404	***	0.430	***	0.270	***

*The table reports, for each country, the difference between commuter and non-commuter immigrants aged 25-64 in standard deviations of the ISEI index. The difference is estimated overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on 2018 EU LFS data.*

Table B10: Differences in ISEI index between commuters and non-commuters, among natives.

Country	All					
	Unconditional		Conditional (region)		Conditional (region and individual characteristics)	
Austria	0.084	***	0.091	***	0.024	
Belgium	0.374	***	0.358	***	0.182	***
Bulgaria	-0.174	**	-0.087		-0.117	*
Croatia	-0.237	**	-0.238	**	-0.171	**
Czech Republic	0.274	***	0.276	***	0.060	**
Denmark	0.174	***	0.248	***	0.200	***
Estonia	-0.399	***	-0.399	***	-1.748	
Finland	0.215	***	0.305	***	0.165	***
France	0.269	***	0.335	***	0.246	***
Germany	0.207	***	0.256	***	0.151	***
Greece	0.258	***	0.113	**	-0.028	
Hungary	0.326	***	0.328	***	0.162	***
Ireland	0.152	***	0.225	***	0.135	***
Italy	0.289	***	0.312	***	0.148	***
Lithuania	0.004		0.073	***	0.026	
Luxembourg	0.520	*	0.520	*	0.751	
Norway	0.149	***	0.201	***	0.172	***
Poland	0.100	***	0.134	***	0.104	***
Portugal	0.366	***	0.413	***	0.175	***
Romania	-0.355	***	-0.198	***	-0.058	***
Slovak Republic	0.035		0.093	***	-0.039	**
Spain	0.217	***	0.283	***	0.159	***
Sweden	0.168	***	0.197	***	0.175	***
Switzerland	0.294	***	0.298	***	0.178	***
United Kingdom	0.423	***	0.387	***	0.260	***
EU15	0.204	***	0.254	**	0.152	***
All	0.244	***	0.273	***	0.165	***

*The table reports, for each country, the difference between commuter and non-commuter natives aged 25-64 in standard deviations of the ISEI index. The difference is estimated overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on 2018 EU LFS data.*

Table B11: Differences in Probability of having a wage in the bottom decile between commuter and non-commuter immigrants.

Country	(I)		(II)		(III)		(IV)	
Belgium	-0.090	***	-0.085	***	-0.060	***	-0.022	*
Bulgaria	-0.258	***	-0.277	***	-0.178	**	-0.153	**
Croatia	0.319		0.316		0.256		0.304	
Denmark	0.003		0.002		0.003		0.002	
Estonia	0.000		0.000		-0.047		0.000	***
France	-0.077	***	-0.089	***	-0.055	***	-0.032	*
Germany	-0.065	***	-0.067	***	-0.047	***	-0.014	*
Greece	-0.144	***	-0.144	***	-0.119	***	-0.109	**
Hungary	-0.118	***	-0.118	***	-0.048	**	-0.033	
Ireland	-0.051	***	-0.062	***	-0.060	***	-0.041	***
Italy	-0.065	***	-0.063	***	-0.039	**	0.019	
Lithuania	-0.054	***	-0.059	***	-0.051	**	-0.031	
Luxembourg	0.250	**	0.250	**	0.357		0.527	
Poland	-0.158	***	-0.171	***	-0.161	***	-0.134	**
Portugal	-0.082	***	-0.082	***	-0.036	**	-0.030	
Romania	0.261		0.256		0.241		0.198	
Slovak Republic	-0.091	***	-0.084	***	-0.029		-0.053	***
Switzerland	-0.020	***	-0.022	***	-0.012	*	-0.006	
United Kingdom	-0.041	***	-0.038	**	-0.040	**	-0.001	
EU15	-0.075	***	-0.077	***	-0.054	***	-0.018	***
All	-0.069	***	-0.071	***	-0.049	***	-0.014	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution between commuter and non-commuter immigrants aged 25-64 overall (row I), within the same regions (row II), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III) and also differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account on top of the previous (IV). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.*

Table B12: Differences in Probability of having a wage in the bottom decile between commuter and non-commuter natives.

Country	(I)		(II)		(III)		(IV)	
Belgium	-0.052	***	-0.049	***	-0.018	***	-0.004	
Bulgaria	-0.069	***	-0.079	***	-0.073	***	-0.046	***
Croatia	-0.041		-0.042		-0.033		-0.041	
Denmark	-0.015	***	-0.016	***	-0.013	***	-0.004	
Estonia	0.000		0.000		-0.044		0.000	***
France	-0.042	***	-0.045	***	-0.025	***	-0.015	***
Germany	-0.040	***	-0.040	***	-0.022	***	-0.005	***
Greece	-0.068	***	-0.071	***	-0.051	***	-0.018	**
Hungary	-0.052	***	-0.041	***	-0.010	**	-0.001	
Ireland	0.003		-0.005		0.010		0.022	
Italy	-0.031	***	-0.038	***	-0.015	***	0.001	
Lithuania	-0.006		-0.009		-0.009		-0.002	
Luxembourg	0.373	**	0.373	**	0.496		0.157	
Poland	-0.044	***	-0.055	***	-0.029	***	-0.038	***
Portugal	-0.043	***	-0.039	***	-0.014	**	-0.003	
Romania	-0.017	**	-0.023	***	-0.033	***	-0.054	***
Slovak Republic	-0.052	***	-0.048	***	-0.037	***	-0.007	**
Switzerland	-0.022	***	-0.023	***	-0.013	***	-0.010	**
United Kingdom	-0.039	***	-0.036	***	-0.022	***	0.004	
EU15	-0.040	***	-0.041	***	-0.022	***	-0.007	***
All	-0.039	***	-0.039	***	-0.020	***	-0.007	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution between commuter and non-commuter natives aged 25-64 overall (row I), within the same regions (row II), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III) and also differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account on top of the previous (IV). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.*

Table B13: Differences in Probability of having a wage in the top decile between commuter and non-commuter immigrants.

Country	(I)		(II)		(III)		(IV)	
Belgium	0.103	***	0.098	***	0.064	***	0.050	***
Bulgaria	0.582	*	0.618		0.519		0.560	
Croatia	-0.106	***	-0.118	***	-0.089	***	-0.066	***
Denmark	0.070	***	0.083	***	0.071	***	0.041	**
Estonia	0.506	**	0.506	**	0.709		0.829	
France	0.221	***	0.267	***	0.210	***	0.198	***
Germany	0.049	***	0.061	***	0.026	**	0.007	
Greece	0.242	***	0.213	**	0.208	**	0.182	**
Hungary	0.051		0.066	*	0.021		-0.008	
Ireland	0.011		0.036		0.033		0.019	
Italy	0.054	***	0.062	***	0.033	**	0.019	*
Lithuania	0.042		0.085	**	0.062	*	0.037	
Luxembourg	0.063		0.063		-0.604		-2.749	
Poland	0.070		0.160		0.194		0.150	
Portugal	0.082	**	0.107	***	0.020		-0.024	
Romania	-0.103	***	-0.104	***	-0.056		-0.052	
Slovak Republic	-0.019		0.060		-0.027		-0.228	**
Switzerland	0.058	***	0.055	***	0.027	**	0.009	
United Kingdom	0.150	**	0.150	**	0.149	***	0.107	**
EU15	0.137	***	0.149	***	0.109	***	0.089	***
All	0.126	***	0.136	***	0.099	***	0.073	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the top decile of the national income distribution between commuter and non-commuter immigrants aged 25-64 overall (row I), within the same regions (row II), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III) and also differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account on top of the previous (IV). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.*

Table B14: Differences in Probability of having a wage in the top decile between commuter and non-commuter natives.

Country	(I)		(II)		(III)		(IV)	
Belgium	0.105	***	0.102	***	0.066	***	0.034	***
Bulgaria	0.058	*	0.094	***	0.077	**	0.081	***
Croatia	-0.006		-0.010		-0.021		-0.021	
Denmark	0.092	***	0.106	***	0.087	***	0.049	***
Estonia	0.488	***	0.488	***	0.639		0.745	
France	0.163	***	0.183	***	0.153	***	0.114	***
Germany	0.074	***	0.090	***	0.056	***	0.035	***
Greece	0.084	***	0.066	***	0.044	**	-0.003	
Hungary	0.092	***	0.089	***	0.058	***	0.032	***
Ireland	0.044	**	0.060	***	0.042	**	0.027	
Italy	0.103	***	0.115	***	0.087	***	0.043	***
Lithuania	0.040	***	0.066	***	0.059	***	0.058	***
Luxembourg	0.148		0.148		-0.456		-2.279	
Poland	0.163	***	0.184	***	0.161	***	0.152	***
Portugal	0.052	***	0.065	***	0.033	***	0.011	
Romania	0.073	***	0.071	***	0.085	***	0.091	***
Slovak Republic	0.050	***	0.069	***	0.038	***	0.030	***
Switzerland	0.071	***	0.067	***	0.043	***	0.016	**
United Kingdom	0.226	***	0.206	***	0.176	***	0.130	***
EU15	0.106	***	0.120	***	0.091	***	0.065	***
All	0.106	***	0.117	***	0.089	***	0.063	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the top decile of the national income distribution between commuter and non-commuter natives aged 25-64 overall (row I), within the same regions (row II), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III) and also differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account on top of the previous (IV). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.*

Tables Appendix – Transit and Return Migration

Table C1: Immigrant inflow in 2018, 2017 and 2016 by country, by migration type.

Country	Bilateral	Transit	Return
Austria	73%	15%	12%
Belgium	44%	13%	43%
Bulgaria	6%	3%	92%
Croatia	9%	4%	88%
Cyprus	66%	4%	30%
Czech Republic	41%	0%	59%
Denmark	27%	9%	64%
Estonia	23%	2%	75%
Finland	-	-	-
France	45%	13%	43%
Germany	75%	10%	15%
Greece	43%	11%	46%
Hungary	8%	1%	91%
Iceland	81%	5%	14%
Ireland	-	-	-
Italy	74%	4%	21%
Latvia	-	-	-
Lithuania	36%	5%	59%
Luxembourg	58%	13%	29%
Malta	84%	7%	8%
Netherlands	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-
Poland	36%	4%	60%
Portugal	52%	5%	43%
Romania	1%	0%	98%
Slovak Republic	-	-	-
Slovenia	70%	13%	17%
Spain	65%	5%	31%
Sweden	59%	14%	27%
Switzerland	73%	21%	6%
United Kingdom	67%	13%	19%
EU15	64%	11%	25%
All	63%	11%	26%

The table refers to immigrant's inflow registered in 2018, 2017 and 2016. For each country the inflow is distinguished between bilateral immigrants, transit immigrants and return immigrants. Bilateral immigrants migrated to their host country directly from their area of birth, transit immigrants through a country outside their geographical area of birth and return immigrants migrated to their own country of birth. The measure is reported as a percentage of the total inflow measured for each country. See Technical Appendix for further details. The bottom row reports the mean values for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018, 2017 and 2016.

Table C2: Transit immigrants by area of transit.

Country	EU	Other Europe	Africa	America and Oceania	Asia
Austria	49%	21%		9%	20%
Belgium	52%	12%	3%	5%	29%
Bulgaria	21%	0%	0%	49%	30%
Croatia	73%	0%	0%	5%	23%
Cyprus	33%	38%	0%	5%	24%
Czech Republic	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	49%	19%	3%	21%	7%
Estonia	15%	0%	0%	85%	0%
Finland	-	-	-	-	-
France	47%	5%	6%	21%	21%
Germany	43%	23%	1%	9%	25%
Greece	45%	0%	0%	0%	55%
Hungary	93%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Iceland	45%	40%	0%	12%	3%
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	46%	10%	10%	4%	30%
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	54%	39%	0%	0%	7%
Luxembourg	70%	14%	0%	3%	13%
Malta	0%	10%	18%	0%	72%
Netherlands	0%	13%	0%	0%	87%
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	13%	14%	6%	21%	47%
Portugal	18%	45%	11%	11%	14%
Romania	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	53%	6%	4%	13%	23%
Spain	78%	8%	0%	7%	7%
Sweden	42%	0%	0%	33%	26%
Switzerland	63%	3%	1%	15%	19%
United Kingdom	53%	6%	6%	21%	15%
EU15	48%	13%	3%	14%	21%
All	49%	12%	3%	14%	21%

The table refers to the population of immigrants who reached their current host country from a geographic area different from their country of birth (transit migrants). For each country the inflow is distinguished by area of location of the immigrants in the year previous to his last migration. The measure is reported as a percentage of the total inflow of transit migrants measured for each country in 2018, 2017 and 2016. See Technical Appendix for further details. The bottom row reports the mean values for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2018, 2017 and 2016.

Table C3: Non-EU immigrants transited by any EU country, as a share of non-EU immigrants' inflow.

Country	Transited by EU	Did not transit by EU
Austria	20%	80%
Belgium	15%	85%
Bulgaria	14%	86%
Croatia	33%	67%
Cyprus	3%	97%
Czech Republic	1%	99%
Denmark	22%	78%
Estonia	4%	96%
Finland	-	-
France	13%	87%
Germany	9%	91%
Greece	12%	88%
Hungary	35%	65%
Iceland	3%	97%
Ireland	-	-
Italy	3%	97%
Latvia	0%	100%
Lithuania	24%	76%
Luxembourg	41%	59%
Malta	0%	100%
Netherlands	0%	100%
Norway	-	-
Poland	2%	98%
Portugal	2%	98%
Romania	0%	100%
Slovak Republic	0%	100%
Slovenia	15%	85%
Spain	6%	94%
Sweden	18%	82%
Switzerland	40%	60%
United Kingdom	15%	85%
EU15	11%	89%
All	12%	88%

The table refers to the population of immigrants who were born outside EU and reached an EU country. For each country the inflow is distinguished by migration pattern: the first column reports the share of the inflow which transited by another EU country, the second report the share of the inflow which reached the current destination directly or transiting by a country outside the EU. The measure is reported as a percentage of the total inflow of immigration measured for each country in 2018, 2017 and 2016. See Technical Appendix for further details. The bottom row reports the mean values for all countries and EU15. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Table C4: Non-EU immigrants' inflow, by area of origin.

Country	Other Europe	Africa	America and Oceania	Asia
Austria	42%	6%	6%	45%
Belgium	18%	39%	13%	29%
Bulgaria	100%	-	-	-
Croatia	92%	-	1%	8%
Cyprus	19%	4%	2%	74%
Czech Republic	69%	11%	5%	14%
Denmark	18%	11%	13%	58%
Estonia	91%	-	9%	-
Finland	-	-	-	-
France	8%	57%	18%	17%
Germany	24%	8%	7%	60%
Greece	97%	-	-	3%
Hungary	53%	-	17%	31%
Iceland	19%	30%	13%	38%
Ireland	-	-	-	-
Italy	28%	30%	12%	30%
Latvia	70%	-	21%	9%
Lithuania	33%	34%	10%	23%
Luxembourg	31%	19%	24%	26%
Malta	7%	18%	40%	35%
Netherlands	17%	28%	27%	28%
Norway	-	-	-	-
Poland	69%	10%	20%	1%
Portugal	1%	28%	70%	1%
Romania	30%	70%	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	100%	-
Slovenia	5%	17%	28%	50%
Spain	8%	18%	66%	7%
Sweden	69%	22%	-	9%
Switzerland	36%	18%	19%	27%
United Kingdom	5%	13%	24%	58%
EU15	16%	18%	21%	45%
All	17%	18%	21%	44%

The table refers to the population of immigrants who were born outside EU and reached an EU country. For each country the inflow is distinguished by area of birth of the incoming immigrants. The measure is reported as a percentage of the total inflow of immigration of non-European born individuals measured for each country in 2018, 2017 and 2016. See Technical Appendix for further details. The bottom row reports the mean values for all countries and EU15. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Table C5: Non-EU immigrants' inflow who reached their destination in a two-step-migration, as a share of the total inflow of non-European immigrants.

Country	Other Europe	Africa	America and Oceania	Asia
Austria	33%	6%	20%	10%
Belgium	13%	17%	15%	16%
Bulgaria	14%	-	-	-
Croatia	36%	-	-	-
Cyprus	3%	20%	25%	2%
Czech Republic	2%	-	-	-
Denmark	47%	17%	20%	15%
Estonia	4%	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-
France	25%	14%	6%	14%
Germany	19%	13%	12%	4%
Greece	9%	-	-	100%
Hungary	66%	-	-	-
Iceland	10%	4%	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-
Italy	6%	2%	6%	
Latvia	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	12%	22%	43%	37%
Luxembourg	34%	45%	51%	36%
Malta	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-
Poland	1%	5%	2%	-
Portugal	11%	4%	1%	-
Romania	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	55%	33%	4%	11%
Spain	25%	8%	4%	
Sweden	26%	-	-	-
Switzerland	51%	55%	25%	24%
United Kingdom	30%	18%	17%	12%
EU15	21%	13%	9%	7%
All	21%	16%	9%	8%

The table refers to the population of immigrants who were born outside EU and reached an EU country. For each country the share of immigrants who reached their actual destination in a two-step-migration is reported, with respect to the total inflow if immigrants from each area of birth. The measure is reported as a percentage of the total inflow of immigration of non-European born individuals measured for each country in 2018, 2017 and 2016. See Technical Appendix for further details. The bottom row reports the mean values for all countries and EU15. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Table C6: Educational attainment levels of immigrants who transited by EU and all not-EU immigrants.

	Not-EU who Transited by EU			*Not-EU*		
Country	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Tertiary Education	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Tertiary Education
Austria	23%	31%	46%	13%	42%	46%
Belgium	34%	29%	37%	28%	24%	47%
Bulgaria	7%	86%	7%	-	-	-
Croatia	7%	64%	29%	-	-	-
Cyprus	30%	39%	31%	12%	22%	66%
Czech Republic	9%	58%	33%	-	-	-
Denmark	20%	30%	50%	17%	31%	52%
Estonia	4%	14%	82%	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	24%	27%	49%	13%	26%	61%
Germany	36%	30%	34%	29%	36%	35%
Greece	8%	41%	51%	13%	32%	55%
Hungary	25%	58%	17%	-	-	-
Iceland	44%	31%	25%	22%	44%	34%
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	55%	31%	14%	35%	28%	37%
Latvia	12%	65%	23%	-	-	-
Lithuania	23%	31%	46%	12%	32%	55%
Luxembourg	17%	19%	64%	17%	12%	71%
Malta	54%	15%	31%	-	-	-
Netherlands	21%	22%	57%	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	16%	42%	42%	9%	30%	61%
Portugal	23%	39%	38%	25%	26%	49%
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	10%	26%	64%	17%	28%	55%
Spain	36%	32%	32%	17%	35%	48%
Sweden	13%	54%	33%	13%	54%	33%
Switzerland	22%	18%	60%	22%	18%	61%
United Kingdom	10%	28%	62%	10%	38%	52%
EU15	28%	29%	43%	19%	34%	47%
All	25%	29%	45%	23%	34%	42%

The table refers to the population of non-EU migrants who reached each European Country in 2016, 2017 and 2018. For each country the inflow is distinguished by level of education attained, the shares are confronted between migrants who transited by another EU country and all migrants (transit and bilateral) from the same source areas (the world except EU). See Technical Appendix for further details. The bottom row reports the mean values for EU15 and all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Table C7: Difference in Employment Probability between returnees and other natives.

Country	*All* Unconditional		Conditional (region)		Conditional (region and individual characteristics)	
Austria	-0.104	**	-0.187	**	-0.231	***
Belgium	-0.014		0.044		0.011	
Bulgaria	-0.101	*	-0.014		0.021	
Croatia	0.115	***	0.128		0.071	
Cyprus	-0.138	***	-0.237	***	-0.313	***
Czech Republic	-0.150	***	-0.194	**	-0.219	**
Denmark	-0.053	**	-0.027		-0.028	
Estonia	-0.003		0.068		0.062	
Finland	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***
France	-0.082	**	-0.127	**	-0.201	***
Germany	-0.144	***	-0.136	***	-0.183	***
Greece	-0.253	***	-0.212	**	-0.219	**
Hungary	0.117	***	0.115	***	0.068	***
Iceland	0.098		-0.023		-0.066	
Ireland	0.108	***	0.000	***	0.000	***
Italy	-0.190	***	-0.187	*	-0.260	**
Latvia	-0.357	***	-0.284	**	-0.234	*
Lithuania	-0.241	***	-0.296	***	-0.278	***
Luxembourg	-0.120	**	0.065		-0.105	
Malta	0.050		0.033		-0.203	*
Netherlands	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***
Norway	-0.027		0.000	***	0.000	***
Poland	-0.174	***	-0.140	***	-0.211	***
Portugal	-0.165	***	-0.236	***	-0.265	***
Romania	0.079	**	0.073		0.027	
Slovak Republic	-0.171	***	-0.141	*	-0.224	***
Slovenia	-0.037		-0.354	**	-0.388	***
Spain	-0.219	***	-0.200	**	-0.261	***
Sweden	-0.279	*	0.000	***	0.000	***
Switzerland	0.047		0.080		0.027	
United Kingdom	-0.111	**	-0.076		-0.137	**
EU15	-0.123	***	-0.122	***	-0.182	***
All	-0.096	***	-0.105	***	-0.159	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage point difference between returnees and their fellow citizens aged 25-64 in the probability of being employed. The difference is estimated overall (row I), within the same regions (row II) and when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear probability model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.*

Table C8: Differences in Probability of having a wage in the bottom decile between returnees and other natives.

Country	*(I)*		*(II)*		*(III)*		*(IV)*	
Belgium	-0.010		-0.032	***	-0.035		-0.035	
Bulgaria	-0.027		-0.103	***	-0.149	***	-0.156	***
Croatia	-0.055	***	-0.081		-0.061	***	-0.056	***
Cyprus	0.067	**	-0.022		-0.016		-0.011	
Denmark	0.059	***	-0.008	***	-0.020		-0.074	**
Estonia	-0.008		-0.066		-0.052	***	-0.024	
France	-0.011		0.005		0.033		0.014	
Germany	-0.004		0.027	***	0.050	**	0.053	***
Greece	-0.004		-0.089	***	-0.094	***	-0.024	***
Hungary	-0.077	***	-0.069	***	-0.075	***	-0.080	***
Ireland	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***
Italy	-0.037		-0.083	***	-0.085	***	-0.064	**
Latvia	-0.080	***	-0.087	***	-0.108	***	-0.119	**
Lithuania	-0.027		-0.087		-0.110	***	-0.076	***
Luxembourg	0.042		0.206	***	0.250		0.242	*
Malta	-0.031	***	-0.069	***	-0.026		0.009	
Netherlands	0.000	***	0.000		0.000	***	0.000	***
Poland	0.045		0.052		0.052		0.043	
Portugal	0.012		0.030		0.027		0.053	
Romania	0.030		-0.008	**	-0.021		-0.047	
Slovak Republic	0.065		-0.022	***	-0.029		-0.145	**
Switzerland	-0.047	***	-0.042	***	-0.071	*	-0.085	
United Kingdom	-0.051	***	-0.043		-0.050	**	-0.014	
EU15	-0.004	***	0.010	***	0.028	***	0.021	***
All	-0.004	***	-0.007	***	0.004	***	-0.006	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution between returnees and their fellow citizens aged 25-64 overall (row I), within the same regions (row II), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III) and also differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account on top of the previous (IV). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.*

Table C9: Differences in Probability of having a wage in the top decile between returnees and other natives.

Country	(I)		(II)		(III)		(IV)	
Belgium	0.060	*	-0.019		0.018		-0.012	
Bulgaria	0.178	**	0.112		0.145	*	0.140	
Croatia	0.354	***	0.195		0.209		0.208	*
Cyprus	-0.015		0.022		0.024		0.005	
Denmark	0.002		-0.075	*	-0.054		-0.049	
Estonia	0.078		0.029		-0.006		-0.021	
France	0.171	***	0.113		0.073		0.001	
Germany	0.132	***	0.132	***	0.090	***	0.070	***
Greece	-0.108	***	-0.108	***	-0.091	**	-0.302	***
Hungary	0.310	***	0.298	***	0.307	***	0.322	***
Ireland	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***
Italy	0.076		0.023		0.038		0.105	
Latvia	0.353	*	0.556	**	0.551	***	0.521	**
Lithuania	-0.035		0.091		0.105		0.083	
Luxembourg	0.005		-0.099	***	-0.098	**	-0.018	
Malta	-0.029		-0.020		-0.032		0.037	
Netherlands	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***	0.000	***
Poland	0.068		0.031		0.058		0.054	
Portugal	0.055		0.077		0.129	**	0.116	**
Romania	0.119	***	0.094	*	0.107	**	0.125	**
Slovak Republic	0.143	*	0.124		0.069		0.035	
Switzerland	0.063		-0.115	***	-0.082		-0.077	
United Kingdom	0.005		-0.128	***	-0.070		-0.101	***
EU15	0.113	***	0.092	***	0.072	**	0.028	
All	0.136	***	0.118	***	0.108	***	0.085	***

*The table reports, for each country, the percentage points difference in the probability of being in the top decile of the national income distribution between returnees and their fellow citizens aged 25-64 overall (row I), within the same regions (row II), when differences in age, gender and education characteristics are also taken into account (row III) and also differences in occupations and full/part time employment are taken into account on top of the previous (IV). The differences are computed as coefficients on an immigrant dummy in a linear regression model. See Technical Appendix for details. *, **, *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10, 5 and 1 percent significance level, respectively. The two bottom rows report the mean values for EU15 countries as well as for all countries. Immigrants are defined as foreign-born, except for Germany where they are defined as foreign nationals. Source: our elaboration on EU LFS data 2016, 2017 and 2018.*

Technical Appendix 1 – Europe

DATASET

Our analysis is based on the 2018 yearly wave of the European Labour Force Survey (EU LFS). The EU LFS is conducted in the 28 Member States of the European Union, 2 candidate countries and 3 countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). At the moment, the LFS microdata for scientific purposes contain data for all Member States plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. These are the countries we use in our analysis. The EU LFS is a large quarterly household survey of people aged 15 and over as well as of persons outside the labour force. The National Statistical Institutes of each member country are responsible for selecting the sample, preparing the questionnaires, conducting the direct interviews among households, and forwarding the results to Eurostat in accordance with the common coding scheme.

SAMPLE

We include in our sample all individuals for which either nationality or country of birth is known (see below). In the analysis of education levels and labour market outcomes we include only individuals in the 25-64 age range.

VARIABLES

We use the following variables, derived from the EU LFS, in our analysis.

Immigrant: A dummy variable equal to one if individuals are born outside of their country of residence and zero otherwise, based on the original EU LFS variable *countryb* which records individuals' country of birth. The variable *countryb* is equal to one when the individual is born in the residence country (*immigrant* equals 0 in this case) and takes values higher than one when the individual is born abroad (immigrant equals 1 in these cases): the different codes identify the region of birth and vary across different years and countries. This definition is used in all countries with the exception of Germany, where there is no information on country of birth. In this case therefore we define immigrant status based on nationality, and *immigrant* takes value one when the EU LFS variable *national* (which is coded similarly to the EU LFS variable *countryb* described above) takes values different from one, and zero when *national* is equal to one.

Recent immigrant: We define as recent immigrants those with five or less years of residence in the country, as reported by the variable *yearesid*.

Education levels: We use the three education groups defined by the variable *hatlev1d* in the EU LFS. Low education includes less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (ISCED levels 0-2). Intermediate education corresponds to upper secondary and post-

secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED levels 3 and 4). High educated individuals have short-cycle tertiary, bachelor or equivalent or doctoral or equivalent degrees (ISCED levels 5 and higher).

Employed: A binary variable which recodes the original EU LFS variable *ilostat* to one if the individual is employed or self-employed (*ilostat* equal to one), and zero otherwise (*ilostat* equal to 2 or 3). We exclude individuals in compulsory military service (*ilostat* equal to 4) in our analysis of labour market outcomes.

Part time employment: We create a dummy variable, *pt*, for part time employment using the variable *ftpt*, provided in EU LFS. This variable records whether the individual is employed full time (*ftpt* equal to one), or part time (*ftpt* equal to 2).

ISEI: The Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status, a continuous index which scores occupations in relation to their average education and income levels, thus capturing the attributes of occupation that convert education into income. It is assigned to each employed individual by matching three-digit ISCO codes for occupation (*isco3d*) with their corresponding value of the ISEI index. We then normalize the index by subtracting the sample mean and dividing by the sample standard deviation. The normalization is performed at country level unless differently specified.

Income deciles: The dummy *bottom decile* is equal to one for individuals whose monthly take home pay from the main job is in the bottom decile of the national distribution, and zero otherwise. Symmetrically, the binary variable *top decile* takes value one for individuals whose monthly take home pay from the main job is in the top decile of the national income distribution, and zero otherwise. The dummies are based on the EU LFS variable *incdecil*, which is only recorded for employees.

WEIGHTS

We use the sampling weights provided in the EU LFS (variable *coeff*) throughout the analysis.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

To obtain employment differentials we estimate regressions of the type:

$$Emp_{ic} = \beta_0 + \beta_1\, imm_{ic} + \beta_2 male_{ic} + \beta_3 age_{ic} + \beta_4\, age^2_{ic} + \beta_5 Edu_{ic} + \beta_6 D_c + \beta_7 D_r + \beta_8 D_q + \varepsilon_{ic} \quad (A1.1)$$

where ***Emp*** is the employed dummy, ***imm*** stands for the immigrant indicator, ***male*** is a dummy for male, ***age*** is the age in years and ***age²*** is its square, ***Edu*** are the three

education dummies defined above, D_c is a set of country dummies, D_r is a set of regional dummies and D_q are quarter dummies that capture potential seasonality in commuting. In some specifications we substitute the ***imm*** dummy with a set of dummies for recent and non-recent immigrants, or for EU or non-EU immigrants, as well as with their pairwise combinations. Each of the figures reported in the tables corresponds to the coefficient β_1 resulting in each case. We estimate equation (A1.1) first separately for each country and then for all the EU15 countries pooled, and for the whole sample of countries.

We provide *unconditional* employment gaps estimating equation (A1.1) including only the variables ***imm***, D_c, and D_q; we also estimate the employment gap within the same region including D_r, or, alternatively, the gap conditioning on individual characteristics including *male*, *age* and *Edu*. Finally, we estimate the complete model for conditional gaps (including regional dummies D_r as well as individual characteristics.

The sample includes natives and immigrants in working age and who are likely to have finished their full-time education (25-64 years old).

We obtain estimates of differences in occupational status and of the probability of being in the bottom or top income decile by running the same regressions described above, where the dependent variable is replaced, respectively, with:

- ***ISEI***, the standardized index of occupational status.
- Dummy for being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution.
- Dummy for being in the top decile of the national income distribution.

In the analysis on position in income distribution, besides estimating unconditional, regional unconditional and regional conditional gaps as described above, we estimate an extra equation by augmenting (A1.1) with a set of dummies for three-digits ISCO occupations and a dummy for part time employment. The resulting equation is as follows:

$$Per_{ic} = \beta_0 + \beta_1\, imm_{ic} + \beta_2\, male_{ic} + \beta_3\, age_{ic} + \beta_4\, age^2_{ic} + \beta_5 Edu_{ic} + \beta_6 D_c + \beta_7 D_r + \beta_8 D_q + \beta_8 Docc_{ic} + \\ + \beta_{10} pt_{ic} + \varepsilon_{ic} \quad (A1.2)$$

Where ***Per*** is the binary indicator for the corresponding percentile (*bottom decile or top decile*), ***Docc*** represents the vector of occupation dummies and ***pt*** is the dummy for part time employment. To assess the impact of individual characteristics, occupation and regional location on the difference in the probability of having a wage in the lowest decile we perform a Gelbach[13] decomposition of the coefficient on imm_{ic} *(Figure 11).*

[13] *Jonah B. Gelbach, 2016. "When Do Covariates Matter? And Which Ones, and How Much?," Journal of Labor Economics, University of Chicago Press, vol. 34(2), pages 509-543.*

TECHNICAL APPENDIX 2 – Regions, Transit and Return Migration

DATASET

Our analysis is mostly based on the 2018 yearly wave of the European Labour Force Survey (EU LFS, see Technical Appendix 1 for details). Where specified, we also use data from the 2008, 2016 and 2017 yearly waves of the EU LFS survey as well as with information on national and regional GDP from EUROSTAT online database on Gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions (code: nama_10r_2gdp). Cyprus, Croatia, Latvia, Malta and Slovakia are not included in the 2008 EU LFS wave.

SAMPLE

We include in our sample all individuals for which either nationality or country of birth is known (see below). In our analysis of education levels and labour market outcomes, we include only individuals aged between 25 and 64 years old.

VARIABLES

In addition to the variables specified in Technical Appendix 1, we use the following EULFS variables.

Region: Using data from the variable *region* we define the location of individuals in different geographical units within each country. Generally, the variable identifies each NUTS II region defined within the national borders. Such regions are defined by Eurostat Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics and their borders usually overlap with administrative borders of regions, each with a number of inhabitants from 800 thousand to 3 million of individuals. In some countries however (Austria, Germany and United Kingdom) the information was provided only at a more aggregated level (NUTS I regions, i.e.: aggregations of smaller NUTS II areas). Moreover, some countries (Cyprus, Iceland, Luxembourg and Malta) are composed by a single region. Finally, regional identifiers are not provided for Norway and the Netherlands. We exclude non-European French territories.

The 2018 wave of the EU LFS uses the 2016 Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), while the 2008 wave uses the 2006 Nomenclature. IN most cases we are able to precisely map the 2006 codes into the 2016 codes. However, the boundary changes in NUTS II regions in Finland, Ireland, Lithuania and Slovenia are substantial and do not allow mapping over time. When computing regional-level statistics we, in general, exclude regions where less than 20 migrants are sampled.

Commuter: for individuals in employment we define a dummy variable ***commuter*** equal to 1 if they work in a region different from their region of residence, based on the EULFS variables ***region*** (region of residence) and ***regionw*** (region of work). We exclude international commuters.

GDP: we obtain regional GDP from EUROSTAT online database on Gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions (code: nama_10r_2gdp).

Origin: We construct a variable *origin* based on the EULFS variable *countryb*, which we aggregate in four groups: *Natives; EU; Other Europe; Africa; Rest of the World (America, Asia and Oceania).*

Country of residence the previous year: We use the EULFS variable *countr1y* for information on the country of residence of individuals the year before the interview.

Transit: we define a dummy variable equal to one for foreign-born migrants who have moved to their current country of residence the year before the survey, coming from a country other than their country of birth. We construct this variable based on the EULFS variables *countryb* and *countr1y*. Note that the variable *country* does not report precise country of birth, but only macro areas: we assume that migrants for whom the country of origin captured by *countr1y* belongs to the same area as *country* are coming from their country of birth. Therefore, our estimates of transit migrants are a lower bound for the actual number of transit migrants, since we potentially lose first migrations within the same area of origin.

Bilateral: we define a dummy variable equal to one for individuals who moved from their country of birth directly to their current country of residence. We construct this variable in analogy with *transit*, based on the EULFS variables *countryb* and *countr1y*. For the reasons explained above, our estimates of bilateral migrants are an upper bound for the actual number of bilateral migrants, since we potentially include in this category individuals that have potentially moved to another country within the same area of origin.

Return: we define a dummy variable equal to one for natives who have moved from a foreign country to their country of birth. We construct this variable based on the EULFS variables *countryb* and *countr1y*.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

To obtain differences in probability of commuting we estimate a regression of the type:

$$Commuter_{ic} = \beta_0+\beta_1 imm_{ic}+\beta_2 male_{ic}+\beta_3 age_{ic}+\beta_4 age^2_{ic}+\beta_5 Dedu_{ic}+\beta_6 D_c+\beta_7 D_r+\beta_8 D_q+\varepsilon_{ic} \quad \text{(A2.1)}$$

where ***Commuter*** is the commuter dummy, ***imm*** stands for the immigrant indicator, ***male*** is a dummy for male, ***age*** is the age in years and age^2 is its square, ***Dedu*** are the three education dummies defined above, D_c is a set of country dummies, D_r is a set of regional dummies and D_q are quarter dummies that capture potential seasonality in employment. In some specifications we substitute the imm dummy with a set of dummies for recent and non-recent immigrants, or for EU or non-EU immigrants. Each of the figures reported in the tables corresponds to the coefficient β_1 resulting in each case. We estimate equation (A2.1) first separately for each country and then for all the EU15 countries pooled, and for the whole sample of countries.

We provide *unconditional* employment gaps estimating equation (A2.1) including only the variables imm, D_c, and D_q, we also estimate the employment gap within the same region including D_r, or, alternatively, the gap conditioning on individual characteristics including ***male***, ***age*** and ***Dedu***. Finally, we estimate the complete model for *conditional* gaps (including regional dummies D_r as well as individual characteristics.

The sample includes natives and immigrants in working age and who are likely to have finished their full-time education (25-64 years old).

We obtain estimates of differences in occupational status and of the probability of being in the bottom or top income decile due to commuting ("commuting premium"), for immigrants and natives, from the following regression:

$$Outcome_{ic} = \beta_1 imm_{ic} + \delta_1 imm_{ic} * Commuter_{ic} + \beta_2 nat_{ic} + \delta_2 nat_{ic} * Commuter_{ic} + \beta_3 male_{ic} + \beta_4 age_{ic} + \beta_5 age^2_{ic} + \beta_6 Dedu_{ic} + \beta_7 D_c + \beta_8 D_r + \beta_9 D_q + \varepsilon_{ic} \quad \text{(A2.2)}$$

Where ***nat*** is a dummy equal to one for natives and the dependent variable (*Outcome*) is replaced, respectively, with:

- ***ISEI***, the standardized index of occupational status.
- Dummy for being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution.
- Dummy for being in the top decile of the national income distribution.

The variables δ_1 and δ_2 in (A2.2) measure the commuting premium for immigrants and natives, respectively.
In the analysis on position in income distribution, besides estimating unconditional, regional unconditional and regional conditional commuting premium as described above, we estimate a further equation by augmenting (A2.2) with a set of dummies for three-digits ISCO occupations and a dummy for part time employment. The resulting equation is as follows:

$$Per_{ic} = \beta_1 + immi_{ic} + \delta_1 imm_{ic} * Commuter_{ic} + \beta_2 nat_{ic} + \delta_2 nat_{ic} * Commuter_{ic} + \beta_3 male_{ic} + \beta_4 age_{ic} + \beta_5 age^2_{ic} + \beta_6 Dedu_{ic} + \beta_7 D_c + \beta_8 D_r + \beta_9 D_q + \beta_{10} Docc_{ic} + \beta_{11} pt_{ic} + \varepsilon_{ic} \quad \text{(A2.3)}$$

Where ***Per*** is the binary indicator for the corresponding percentile (*bottom decile or top decile*), ***Docc*** represents the vector of occupation dummies and ***pt*** is the dummy for part time employment.

Commuting premia reported in the tables correspond to the coefficient δ_1 for immigrants and δ_2 for immigrants resulting in each case. We estimate equation (A2.2) first separately for each country and then for all the EU15 countries pooled, and for the whole sample of countries.

To obtain employment differentials between returnees and other natives we estimate a regression of the type:

$$Emp_{ic} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ret_{ic} + \beta_2 male_{ic} + \beta_3 age_{ic} + \beta_4 age^2_{ic} + \beta_5 Dedu_{ic} + \beta_6 D_c + \beta_7 D_r + \beta_8 D_q + \beta_9 D_y + \beta_{10} D_y * D_c + \varepsilon_{ic} \quad \text{(A2.4)}$$

where ***Emp*** is the employed dummy, ***ret*** stands for the returnee indicator, ***male*** is a dummy for male, ***age*** is the age in years and ***age²*** is its square, ***Dedu*** are the three education dummies defined above, D_c is a set of country dummies, D_r is a set of regional dummies, D_q are quarter dummies that capture potential seasonality in employment and D_y are year dummies which account for possible differences in labour market outcome across different years. Each of the figures reported in the tables corresponds to the coefficient β_1 resulting in each case. We estimate equation (A2.4) first separately for each country and then for all the EU15 countries pooled, and for the whole sample of countries.

We provide *unconditional* employment gaps estimating equation (A2.4) including only the variables ***imm***, D_c, and D_q, we therefore estimate the employment gap within the same region including D_r, or, alternatively, the gap conditioning on individual characteristics including ***male***, ***age*** and ***Dedu***. Finally, we estimate the complete model for *conditional* gaps.

The sample includes natives and immigrants in working age and who are likely to have finished their full-time education (25-64 years old).

We obtain estimates of differences in occupational status and of the probability of being in the bottom or top income decile by running the same regressions described above, where the dependent variable is replaced, respectively, with:

- ***ISEI***, the standardized index of occupational status.
- Dummy for being in the bottom decile of the national income distribution.
- Dummy for being in the top decile of the national income distribution.

In the analysis on position in income distribution, besides estimating unconditional, regional, conditional on individual observables and conditional on both regional and individual observables gaps as described above, we estimate a further equation by augmenting (A2.4) with a set of dummies for three-digits ISCO occupations and a dummy for part time employment. The resulting equation is as follows:

$$Per_{ic} = \beta_0 + \beta_1\, immi_{ic} + \beta_2\, male_{ic} + \beta_3\, age_{ic} + \beta_4\, age^2_{ic} + \beta_5\, Edu_{ic} + \beta_6 D_r + \beta_7 D_c + \beta_8 D_q + \beta_9 D_y + \beta_{10} D_y * D_c + \\ + \beta_{11}\, Docc_{ic} + \beta_{12}\, pt_{ic} + \varepsilon_{ic} \qquad \text{(A2.5)}$$

Where ***Per*** is the binary indicator for the corresponding percentile (*bottom decile or top decile*), ***Docc*** represents the vector of occupation dummies and ***pt*** is the dummy for part time employment.

NUTS codes and region names

NUTS CODE	REGION NAME	NUTS CODE	REGION NAME
AT10	Eastern Austria	**AT10**	Hamburg
AT20	Southern Austria	**AT20**	Hesse
AT30	Western Austria	**AT30**	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
BE10	Brussels	**BE10**	Lower Saxony
BE21	Antwerp	**BE21**	North Rhine-Westphalia
BE22	Limburg	**BE22**	Rhineland-Palatinate
BE23	East Flanders	**BE23**	Saarland
BE24	Brabant Flemish	**BE24**	Saxony
BE25	West Flanders	**BE25**	Saxony-Anhalt
BE31	Brabant Wallon	**BE31**	Schleswig-Holstein
BE32	Hainaut	**BE32**	Thüringen
BE33	Liège	**BE33**	Hovedstaden
BE34	Luxembourg (BE)	**BE34**	Sjælland
BE35	Namur	**BE35**	Souther Denmark
BG31	Northwestern	**BG31**	Midtjylland
BG32	Northern Central	**BG32**	Nordjylland
BG33	Northeastern	**BG33**	Estonia
BG34	Southeastern	**BG34**	Attica
BG41	Southern Central	**BG41**	North Aegean
CH01	Lake Geneva	**CH01**	South Aegean
CH02	Espace Mittelland	**CH02**	Crete
CH03	Nordwestern Switzerland	**CH03**	Eastern Macedona, Thrace
CH04	Zürich	**CH04**	Central Macedonia
CH05	Eastern Switzerland	**CH05**	Western Macedonia
CH06	Central Switzerland	**CH06**	Epirus
CH07	Ticino	**CH07**	Thessaly
CY00	Cyprus	**CY00**	Ionian Islands
CZ01	Praha	**CZ01**	Western Greece
CZ02	Central Bhoemia	**CZ02**	Central Greece
CZ03	Southwest	**CZ03**	Peloponnese
CZ04	Northwest	**CZ04**	Galicia
CZ05	Northeast	**CZ05**	Principality of Asturias
CZ06	Southweast	**CZ06**	Cantabria
CZ07	Central Moravia	**CZ07**	Basque Community
CZ08	Moravian-Silesian	**CZ08**	Navarra
DE10	Baden-Wurttenberg	**DE10**	La Rioja
DE20	Bavaria	**DE20**	Aragón

NUTS codes and region names (continued)

NUTS CODE	REGION NAME	NUTS CODE	REGION NAME
ES41	Castile-León	FRY1	Guadeloupe
ES42	Castile-La Mancha	FRY2	Martinique
ES43	Extremadura	FRY3	Guyane
ES51	Catalonia	FRY4	La Réunion
ES52	Valencian Community	FRY5	Mayotte
ES53	Balaric Islands	HR03	Adriatic Croatia
ES61	Andalusia	HR04	Continental Croatia
ES62	Region of Murcia	HU11	Budapest
ES63	Ceut	HU12	Pest
ES64	Melilla	HU21	Central Transdanubia
ES70	Canary Islands	HU22	Western Transdanubia
FI19	West Finland	HU23	Southern Transdanubia
FI1B	Helsinki-Uusimaa	HU31	Northern Hungary
FI1C	South Finland	HU32	Northern Great Plain
FI1D	North and East Finland	HU33	Southern Great Plain
FI20	Åland	IE04	Northern and Western
FR10	Ile-de-France	IE05	Southern
FRB0	Centre - Val de Loire	IE06	Eastern and Midland
FRC1	Bourgogne	IS00	Iceland
FRC2	Franche-Comté	ITC1	Piemonte
FRD1	Lower Normandy	ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
FRD2	Upper Normandy	ITC3	Liguria
FRE1	Nord-Pas de Calais	ITC4	Lombardia
FRE2	Picardy	ITF1	Abruzzo
FRF1	Alsace	ITF2	Molise
FRF2	Champagne-Ardenne	ITF3	Campania
FRF3	Lorraine	ITF4	Puglia
FRG0	Pays de la Loire	ITF5	Basilicata
FRH0	Brittany	ITF6	Calabria
FRI1	Aquitaine	ITG1	Sicilia
FRI2	Limousin	ITG2	Sardegna
FRI3	Poitou-Charentes	ITH1	Bolzano/Bozen
FRJ1	Languedoc-Roussillon	ITH2	Trento
FRJ2	Midi-Pyrénées	ITH3	Veneto
FRK1	Auvergne	ITH4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
FRK2	Rhône-Alpes	ITH5	Emilia-Romagna
FRL0	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	ITI1	Toscana
FRM0	Corse	ITI2	Umbria

NUTS codes and region names (continued)

NUTS CODE	REGION NAME	NUTS CODE	REGION NAME
ITI3	Marche	PT18	Alentejo
ITI4	Lazio	PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores
LI00	Liechtenstein	PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira
LT01	Sostinės	RO11	Nord-West
LT02	Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos	RO12	Center
LU00	Luxembourg	RO21	Nord-Est
LV00	Lativia	RO22	Sud-Est
MT00	Malta	RO31	Sud - Muntenia
NL00	Netherlands	RO32	Bucureşti - Ilfov
NO01	Oslo	RO41	Sud-Vest Oltenia
NO02	Hedmark og Oppland	RO42	Vest
NO03	Sør-Østlandet	SE11	Stockholm
NO04	Agder og Rogaland	SE12	East Middle Sweden
NO05	Vestlandet	SE21	Småland and the islands
NO06	Trøndelag	SE22	South Sweden
NO07	Nord-Norge	SE23	West Sweden
PL21	Małopolskie	SE31	North Middle Sweden
PL21	Małopolskie	SE32	Middle Norrland
PL22	Śląskie	SE33	Upper Norrland
PL41	Wielkopolskie	SI03	Eastern Slovenia
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	SI04	Western Slovenia
PL43	Lubuskie	SK01	Bratislava
PL51	Dolnośląskie	SK02	Western Slovakia
PL52	Opolskie	SK03	Central Slovakia
PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	SK04	Eastern Slovakia
PL62	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	UKC0	North East
PL63	Pomorskie	UKD0	North West
PL71	Łódzkie	UKE0	Yorkshire and the Humber
PL72	Świętokrzyskie	UKF0	East Midlands
PL81	Lubelskie	UKG0	West Midlands
PL82	Podkarpackie	UKH0	East of England
PL84	Podlaskie	UKI0	London
PL91	Warszawski stołeczny	UKJ0	South East England
PL92	Mazowiecki regionalny	UKK0	South West England
PT11	Norte	UKL0	Wales
PT15	Algarve	UKM0	Scotland
PT16	Centro (PT)	UKN0	Northern Ireland
PT17	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa		

Migration Observatory

The Migration Observatory is a Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano - Collegio Carlo Alberto joint research initiative funded by the Compagnia di San Paolo.
The main objective is to study analytically topical issues on migration, such as the economic and social impact of immigration on receiving and sending countries or 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.

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 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.

Collegio Carlo Alberto

The Collegio Carlo Alberto is a foundation created in 2004 at the joint initiative of the Compagnia di San Paolo and the University of Torino. Its mission is to foster research and education in the social sciences, in accordance with the values and practices of the international academic community. The Collegio undertakes both with a distinctly outward perspective, adhering to the international academic standards.

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