MAFE Migrations between Africa and Europe

Funded under the Socio-economic Sciences & Humanities Theme

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

Destination choices among Senegalese migrants in Europe.

The role of immigration and labor market policies

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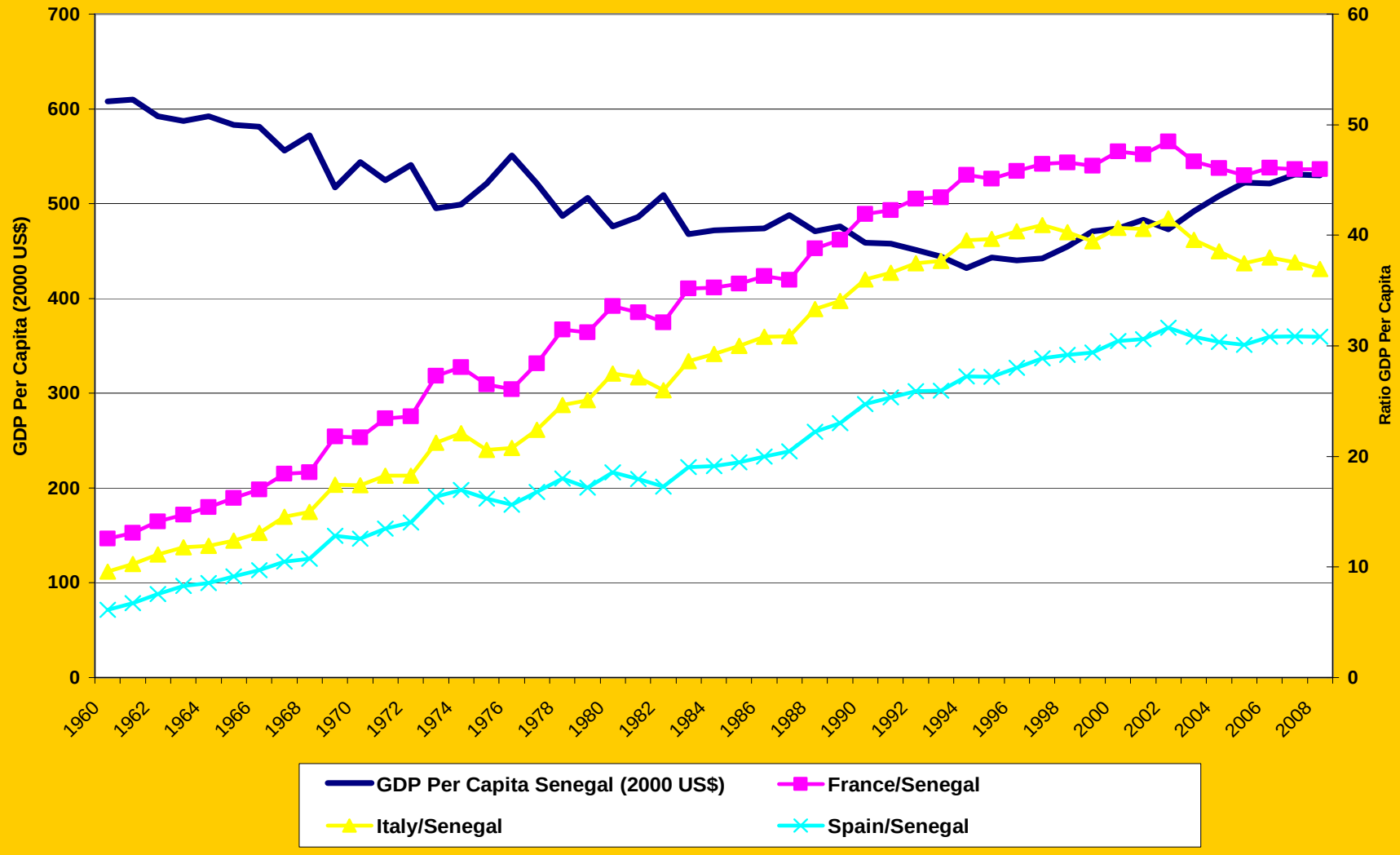
Background I

- Although a large amount of research has been conducted on the factors influencing the decision to leave, few studies have tackled the factors determining the destination of migration (most at aggregate level, not individual level)

- *How individual and contextual factors at destination influence the decision to migrate from Senegal to France, Italy, or Spain*

- Here the emphasis is on the demand side of international migration, namely destination countries' policies on labor markets, migration control, and migrant communities
- We exploit the differences between France, Italy and Spain

Background II



Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2009.

Hypotheses I

1. *Availability of employment opportunities has a positive effect on migration*

   Dual labor markets (Piore 1979); labor market reforms specific to each country (flexibilization & polarization); the role of informal economy (Reyneri 2003; Arango 1999); regulations about the type of jobs migrants can access legally (marginalized labor); immigrant enclaves (Portes 1993).

2. *Migration rates decrease significantly when the destination countries adopt stricter immigration laws and/or border controls*

   - Restrictive migration policies

   -Development /changes of legislation and administrative capacity to control migration and integration of migrants, also by EU e.g. Frontex (2004), readmission agreements, etc

   -Unauthorized migrants: Regularizations e.g. F: 1973, 1979, 1981,1991,1998

   -Family reunification

Hypotheses II

3. *The development of migrant communities and networks that connect migrants, former migrants and non migrants in origin and destination areas increase the likelihood of international movement*

-networks reduce the costs and risks of migration

-networks constitute a form of social capital

-Here we investigate the role of network (or partner) in destination country

All these factors may be relevant for particular groups of population, but not for others, e. g. individuals with higher social or economic resources

Data: the MAFE-Sénégal project

- Survey in Senegal: 1067 individuals
- Surveys in France, Italy & Spain: 200 individuals in each country
- Life course retrospective data: migration histories, family histories, activity histories, assets, network,…as well as several “subjective” questions (e.g. household financial situation, relative wellbeing)
- No weights yet! (preliminary results)

Data: macro data

- Employment change in (Eurostat):
  - Retail services & trade, hotels & restaurants,..
  - Construction
  - Industry
  - agriculture
- Migration inflows (OECD estimation)
- Increase in non-nationals (F: non-nationals born abroad)
- Change in real GDP per capita
- Regularizations
- (Repatriations)
- Limitations of data, measurement errors

Methods I

- Discrete –time event history analysis

$$\log \frac{P_{it}}{1-P_{it}} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + ...$$

- Binary (ref. stay in Senegal): e.g. migration to France versus staying in Senegal
- Multinomial (ref. Senegal)
- Multinomial (ref France versus Spain or Italy)

Methods II

- Modeling of destination choice:
- Dependent variable (at least one year away from Senegal): migration to F, I, E (other destinations are censored)
- Individuals evaluate as possible destinations France, Italy and Spain
- Person year data file
- The life history (since age 18) is copied 2 times, one for each potential destination
- Contextual characteristics of each country & year
- Correction for cluster data (robust standard errors)

Results (Odds Ratios)

Change in employment	F, I, E	France	Italy	Spain
construction	10.35*	0.00***	0.80	9.0e+05***
industry	84.81*	0.00***	404.86*	5.9e+12***
agriculture	3.75	3.47	0.27	87.84*
Retail trade	1550.01***	0.00***	0.03	1.3e+17***
4 sectors	515.08**	0.00***	0.03	2.1e+15***

Controls: age, age2,sex, education, partnership, no. children, employment, subjective poverty, properties own, network

Results (Odds Ratios)

	F, I, E	France	Italy	Spain
Growth in foreign population	4.00**	0.00***	2.25	1598.35***
Migration inflow	1.47***	0.05***	0.92	3.59***

Controls: age, age2,sex, education, partnership, no. children, employment, subjective poverty, properties own, network

Results

	F, I, E	France	Italy	Spain
GDP per capita	1.00	1.00***	1.00***	1.00***
change of GDP per capita	1.01	1.00	0.89**	1.15**

Controls: age, age2,sex, education, partnership, no. children, employment, subjective poverty, properties own, network

Results: regularizations

	F, I, E	France	Italy	Spain
Year of regularization + - 1 year	1.06	0.55***	1.09	2.18***

Controls: age, age2,sex, education, partnership, no. children, employment, subjective poverty, properties own, network

Results: network / social capital in destination country

	F,I,E	France	Italy	Spain
Partner	15.66***	12.76***	16.84***	18.97***
Other family members	3.82***	5.37***	2.91***	3.60***
Friends or acquaintances	6.48***	6.60***	10.01***	3.35***

Controls: age, age2,sex, education, partnership, no. children, employment, subjective poverty, properties own

Results:

Activity:	F,I,E	France	Italy	Spain
Student	1.04	1.66	0.66	0.50
Unemployed	1.76**	1.33	4.72***	0.30*
Inactive	0.77	0.93	0.77	0.68
Employer, higher professions	0.39*	0.95	0.22	0.00***
Employee, skilled worker	0.91	1.25	0.87	0.83
Unskilled worker	0.99	0.73	1.80*	0.67
Self-employed	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.

Controls: age, age2,sex, education, partnership, no. children, employment, subjective poverty, properties own, network

Results

Economic situation of household:	F,I,E	France	Italy	Spain
More than enough	0.31***	0.34**	0.33	0.23**
enough	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
less than enough	1.35*	1.29	0.97	1.84**
Not enough	1.18	1.16	0.97	1.87*

Controls: age, age2,sex, education, partnership, no. children, employment, subjective poverty, properties own, network

Results

	F,I,E	France	Italy	Spain
Owns plot	0.97	1.05	0.37	1.96
Owns land	0.89	1.71	1.01	0.38*
Owns house	2.54***	1.34	3.14***	2.92***
Owns business	0.74	1.63	0.48	0.50

Controls: age, age2,sex, education, partnership, no. children, employment, subjective poverty, properties own, network

Conclusions

- *The results provide support to the labor demand hypothesis for migrations to Spain, and less clearly to Italy, but not to France*
- *Regularizations are related to an increase in migration in Spain, but not in France or Italy*
- *Strong support for the role of network (and partner) in destination country*