# False myth on female migration

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## ITCILO Summer School on Gender 2015

# Statistics on gender and migration

- In 2005, almost half (49.6%) of all migrants were women globally (source: UN)

- In Europe female migrants are as well 51% of the total migrants

# Reason to migrate

- **Male model:** male move first and than women come as family members

- **Female model:** women move first and the family later

- **Additional female model:** women move first and are not followed by the family

| SEX | GEO/CITIZEN | REASON Total | Family rea | Remunerate | Education | Other reas | Total | Family rea | Remunerat | Education | Other reas |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | Ukraine | Ukraine | Ukraine | Ukraine | Ukraine | Morocco | Morocco | Morocco | Morocco | Morocco |
| Females | Belgium | 497 | 203 | 60 | 17 | 217 | 5.371 | 4.432 | 45 | 171 | 723 |
| Females | Denmark | 1.075 | 455 | 587 | 32 | 1 | 68 | 55 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Females | Estonia | 121 | 55 | 48 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Females | Ireland | 129 | 28 | 14 | 30 | 57 | 27 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 16 |
| Females | Greece | 664 | 329 | 14 | 209 | 112 | 30 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Females | Spain | 2.334 | 1.078 | 1.016 | 102 | 138 | 27.728 | 18.870 | 7.812 | 242 | 804 |
| Females | Italy | 39.216 | 4.171 | 34.513 | 139 | 393 | 25.192 | 15.427 | 9.352 | 84 | 329 |
| Females | Lithuania | 90 | 56 | 10 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Females | Hungary | 1.335 | 419 | 548 | 141 | 227 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Females | Poland | 37.198 | 539 | 34.581 | 1.778 | 300 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Females | Portugal | 1.192 | 946 | 210 | 20 | 16 | 136 | 116 | 17 | 2 | 1 |
| Females | Romania | 173 | 138 | 7 | 27 | 1 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Females | Slovenia | 152 | 56 | 88 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Females | Sweden | 737 | 306 | 279 | 123 | 29 | 261 | 233 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Females | Norway | 340 | 126 | 173 | 39 | 2 | 66 | 60 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | | 85.253 | 8.905 | **72.148** | 2.699 | 1.501 | 58.925 | **39.227** | 17.243 | 545 | 1.910 |

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| SEX | GEO/CITIZEN | Total | Family reas | Remunerated | Education re | Other reaso | Total | Family reas | Remunerate | Education re | Other reason |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | REASON | Ukraine | Ukraine | Ukraine | Ukraine | Ukraine | Morocco | Morocco | Morocco | Morocco | Morocco |
| Males | Belgium | 274 | 69 | 20 | 14 | 171 | 4.693 | 3.124 | 179 | 303 | 1.087 |
| Males | Denmark | 1.529 | 124 | 1.394 | 11 | 0 | 74 | 35 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Males | Estonia | 131 | 28 | 97 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males | Ireland | 82 | 24 | 22 | 14 | 22 | 38 | 19 | 2 | 10 | 7 |
| Males | Greece | 300 | 75 | 75 | 66 | 84 | 50 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 42 |
| Males | Spain | 1.513 | 685 | 662 | 47 | 119 | 24.517 | 16.926 | 5.785 | 341 | 1.465 |
| Males | Italy | 9.033 | 3.213 | 5.569 | 91 | 160 | 39.412 | 9.591 | 29.033 | 183 | 605 |
| Males | Lithuania | 132 | 29 | 87 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Males | Hungary | 1.406 | 201 | 818 | 191 | 196 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Males | Poland | 39.287 | 154 | 37.699 | 1.268 | 166 | 77 | 34 | 21 | 17 | 5 |
| Males | Portugal | 872 | 544 | 298 | 6 | 24 | 105 | 68 | 30 | 2 | 5 |
| Males | Romania | 84 | 44 | 21 | 18 | 1 | 113 | 48 | 3 | 60 | 2 |
| Males | Slovenia | 57 | 10 | 45 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Males | Sweden | 611 | 94 | 421 | 73 | 23 | 194 | 155 | 23 | 14 | 2 |
| Males | Norway | 347 | 24 | 308 | 14 | 1 | 66 | 48 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Total | | 55.658 | 5.318 | 47.536 | 1.833 | 971 | 69.356 | 30.060 | 35.118 | 944 | 3.234 |

# Unbalanced communities

| Region of nationality | Males | Females | Total | % females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EU-27** | **567,725** | **767,095** | **1,334,820** | **57.5** |
| *of which Romania* | 439,311 | 529,265 | 968,576 | 54.6 |
| *Poland* | 31,415 | 77,603 | 109,018 | 71.2 |
| **Central Eastern Europe** | **484,232** | **609,891** | **1,094,123** | **55.7** |
| *of which Albania* | 259,352 | 223,275 | 482,627 | 46.3 |
| *Ukraine* | 40,617 | 160,113 | 200,730 | 79.8 |
| *Moldova* | 42,997 | 87,951 | 130,948 | 67.2 |
| **Other European countries** | **5,565** | **6,959** | **12,524** | **55.6** |
| **Africa** | **585,628** | **400,843** | **986,471** | **40.6** |
| *of which Morocco* | 254,906 | 197,518 | 452,424 | 43.7 |
| *Tunisia* | 67,435 | 38,856 | 106,291 | 36.6 |
| *Egypt* | 62,840 | 27,525 | 90,365 | 30.5 |
| **Asia** | **416,230** | **350,282** | **766,512** | **45.7** |
| *of which China* | 108,418 | 101,516 | 209,934 | 48.4 |
| *Philippines* | 56,559 | 77,595 | 134,154 | 57.8 |
| *India* | 73,446 | 47,590 | 121,036 | 39.3 |
| **Central Southern America** | **132,182** | **222,004** | **354,186** | **62.7** |
| *of which Peru* | 39,310 | 59,293 | 98,603 | 60.1 |
| *Ecuador* | 37,985 | 53,640 | 91,625 | 58.5 |
| *Brazil* | 13,989 | 32,701 | 46,690 | 70.0 |
| **Others** | **9,188** | **11,653** | **20,841** | **55.9** |
| **Stateless** | 461 | 379 | 840 | 45.1 |
| **Total** | **2,201,211** | **2,369,106** | **4,570,317** | **51.8** |

## a) Foreign nationals by sex

| | Ukraine | Moldova | Peru | Ecuador | Philippines |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 20% | 33% | 40% | 41% | 42% |
| Females | 80% | 67% | 60% | 59% | 58% |

Legend: ■ Females  ■ Males

b) Foreign women nationals by type of permit

a) Foreign nationals by sex

b) Foreign women nationals by type of permit

Morocco: Work 18%, Family 81%
India: Work 11%, Family 80%
Tunisia: Work 9%, Family 90%

Legend: Work, Family, Others
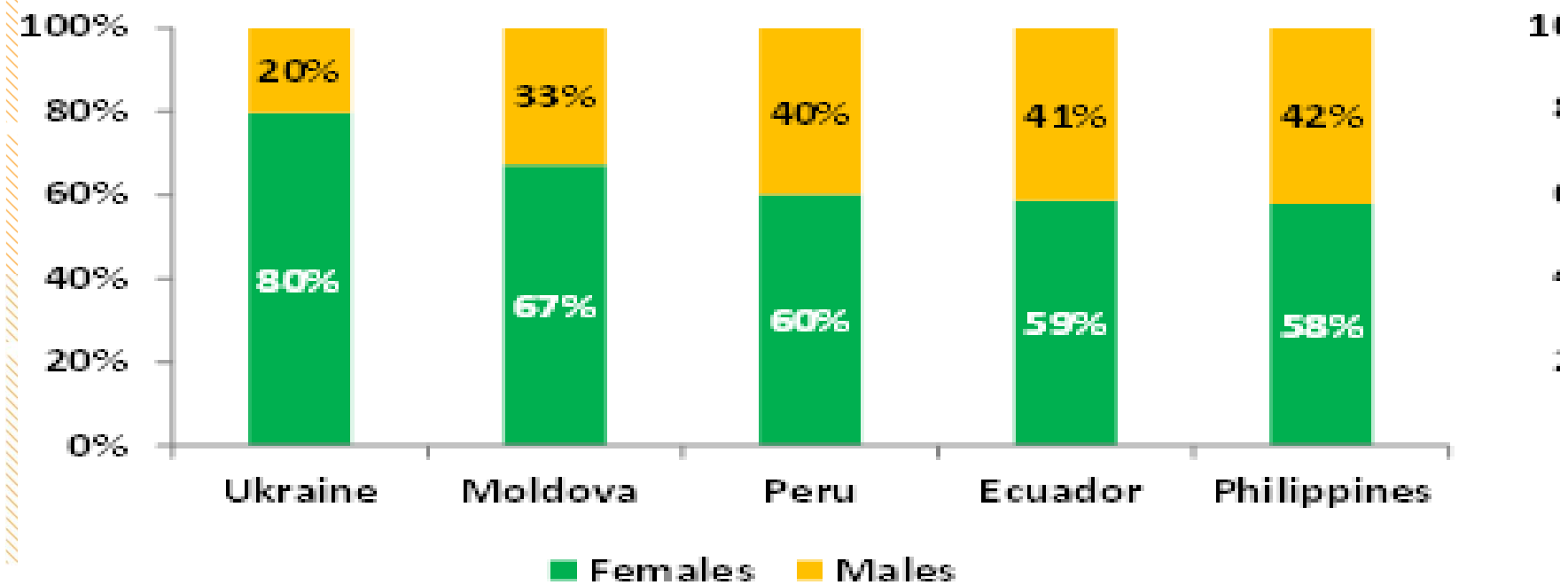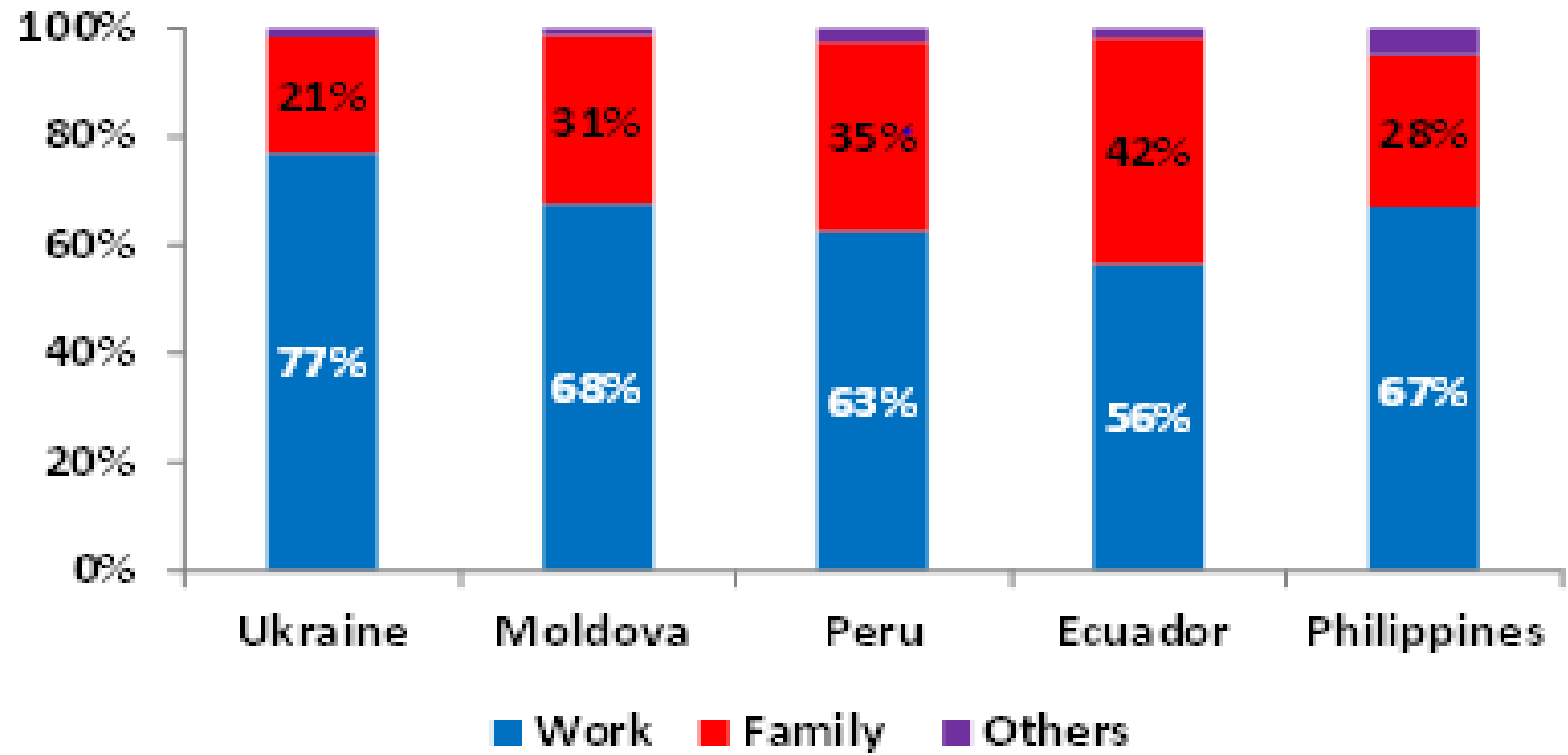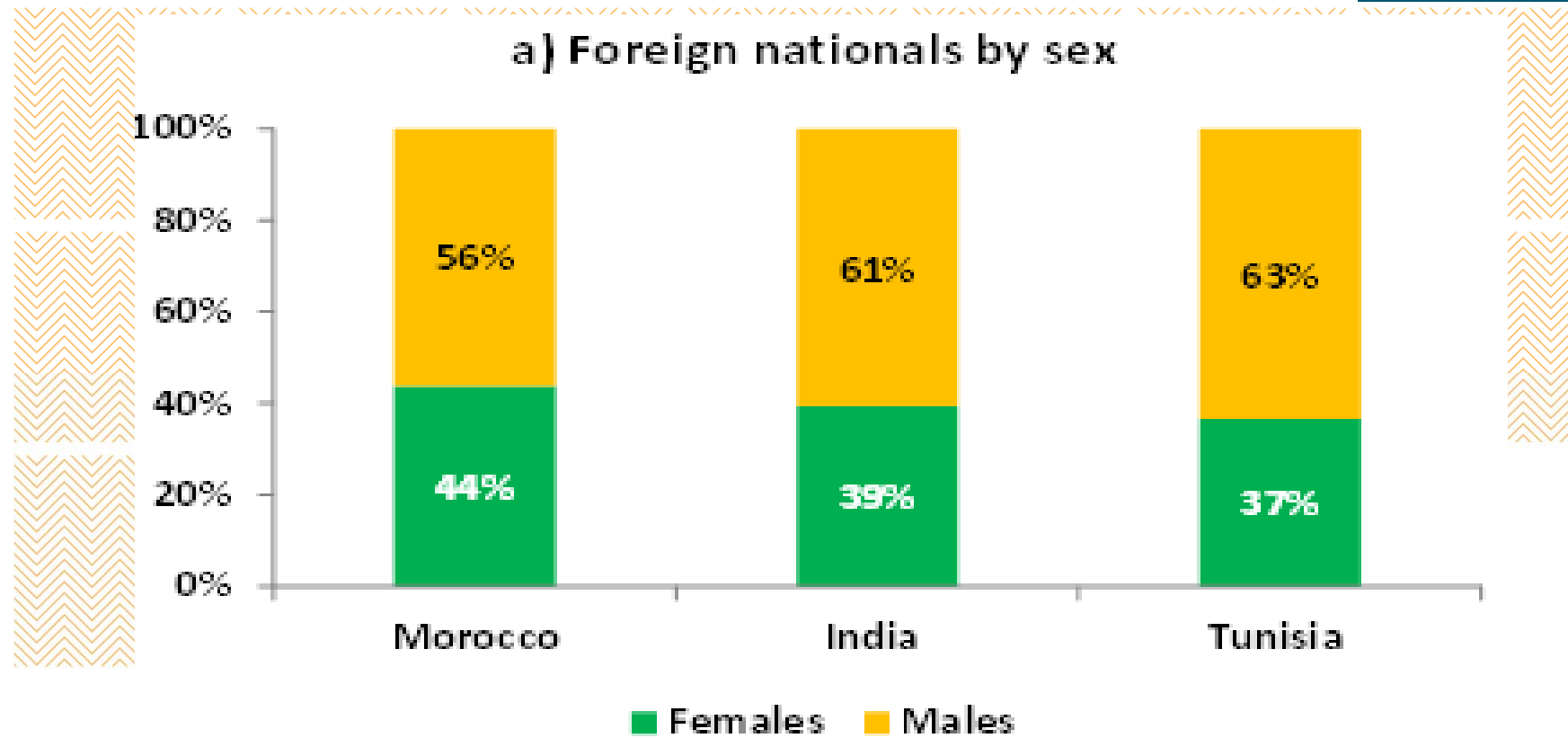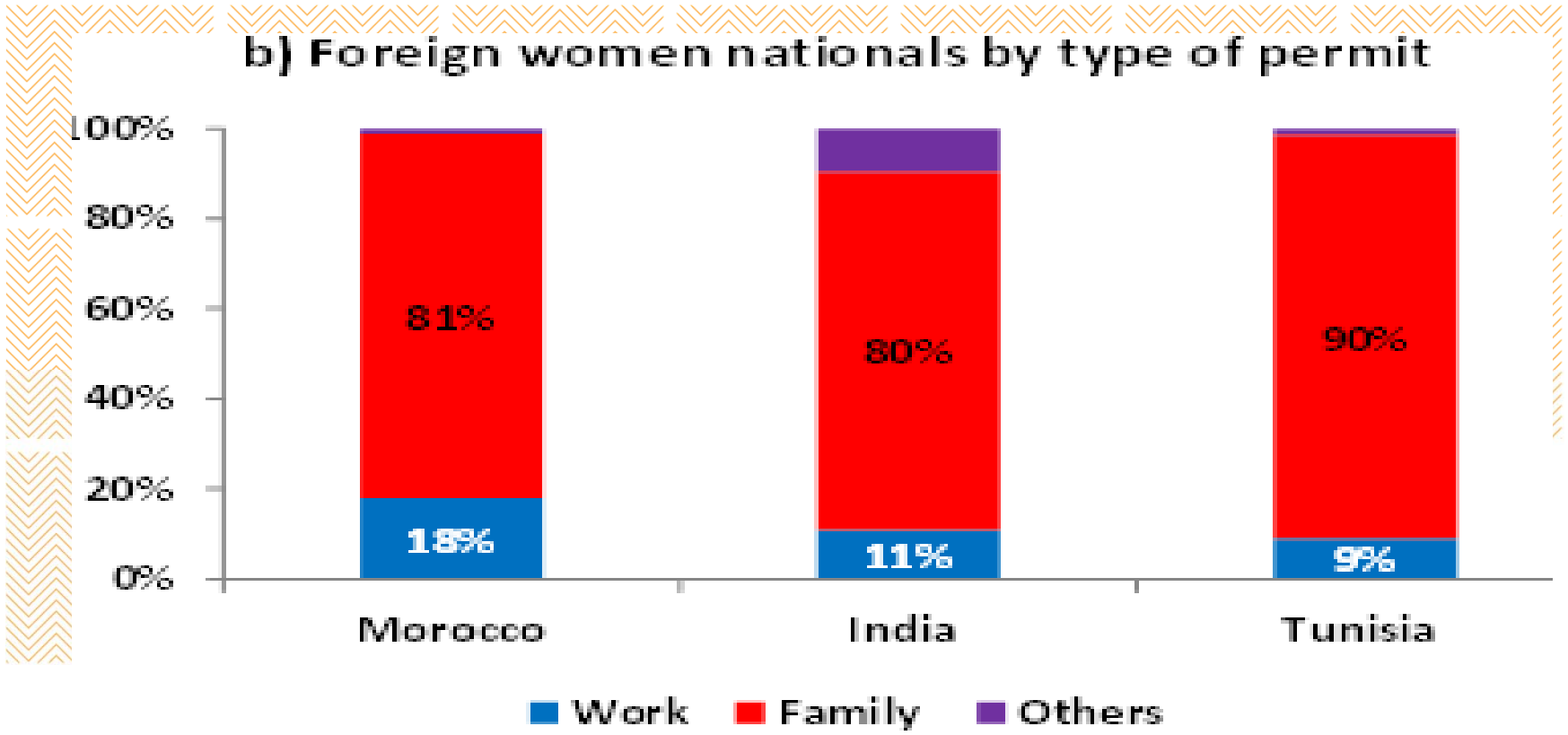
| Geographical area | Activity rate | | | Employment rate | | | Unemployment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ITA | FOR | TOT | ITA | FOR | TOT | ITA | FOR | TOT |
| **MALES** | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 77.3 | 84.0 | 78.1 | 71.9 | 69.6 | 71.6 | 6.8 | 17.1 | 8.2 |
| Center | 74.4 | 83.7 | 75.6 | 67.7 | 70.2 | 68.1 | 8.7 | 16.1 | 9.7 |
| South and Islands | 66.2 | 73.6 | 66.5 | 53.3 | 60.3 | 53.5 | 19.2 | 18.0 | 19.2 |
| **Italy** | **72.6** | **82.4** | **73.6** | **64.2** | **68.4** | **64.6** | **11.3** | **17.0** | **11.9** |
| **FEMALES** | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 63.2 | 61.4 | 62.9 | 57.4 | 49.4 | 56.3 | 9.0 | 19.5 | 10.4 |
| Center | 58.0 | 65.6 | 59.1 | 50.8 | 53.2 | 51.1 | 12.2 | 18.8 | 13.3 |
| South and Islands | 39.2 | 55.7 | 39.9 | 30.6 | 44.9 | 31.3 | 21.7 | 19.4 | 21.5 |
| **Italy** | **53.2** | **61.6** | **54.1** | **46.1** | **49.7** | **46.5** | **13.2** | **19.3** | **13.9** |

- The recent growth of women migrants from the Eastern countries with higher education
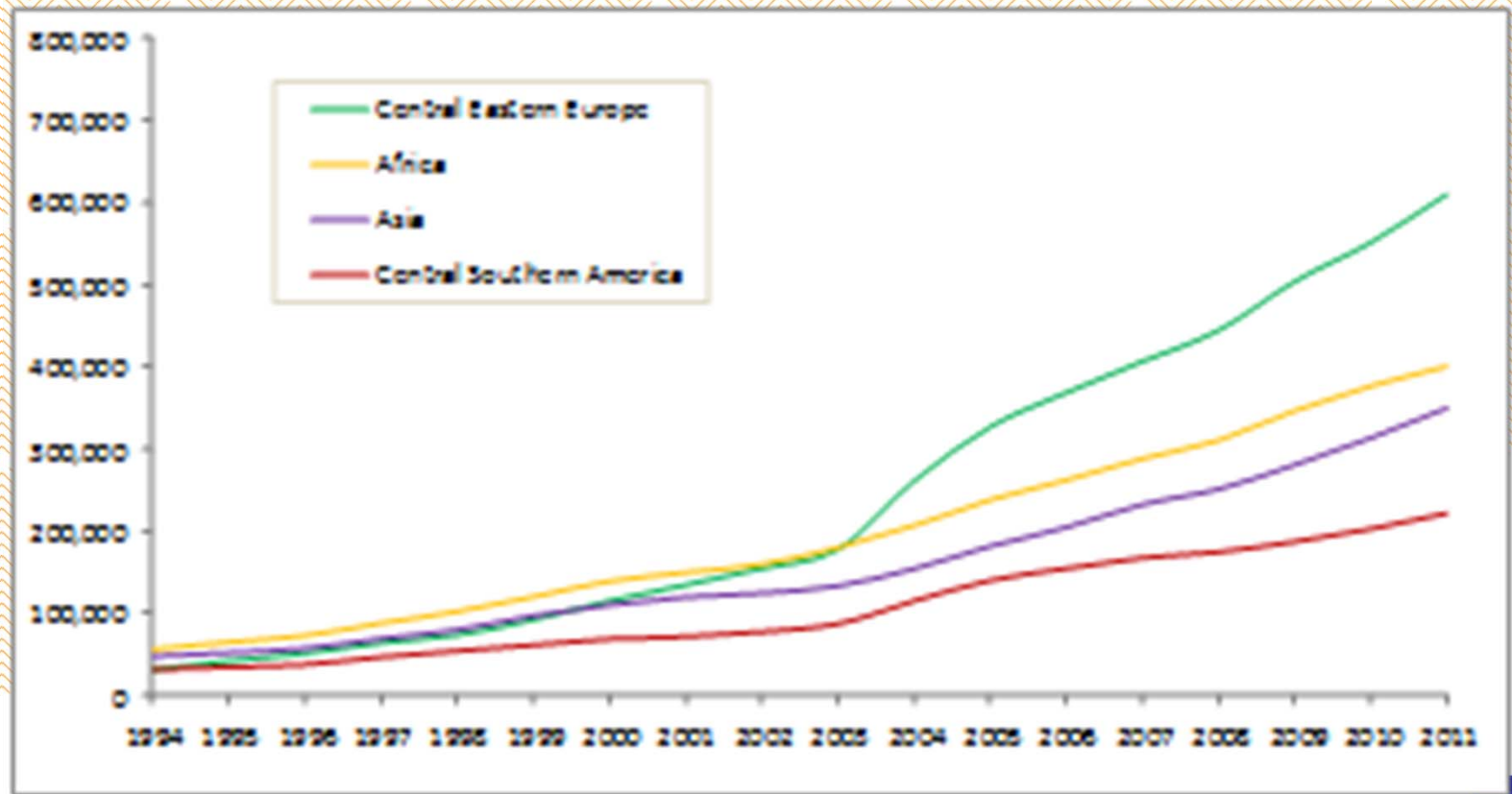- and participation rate can create a different role of women in the labour market but........

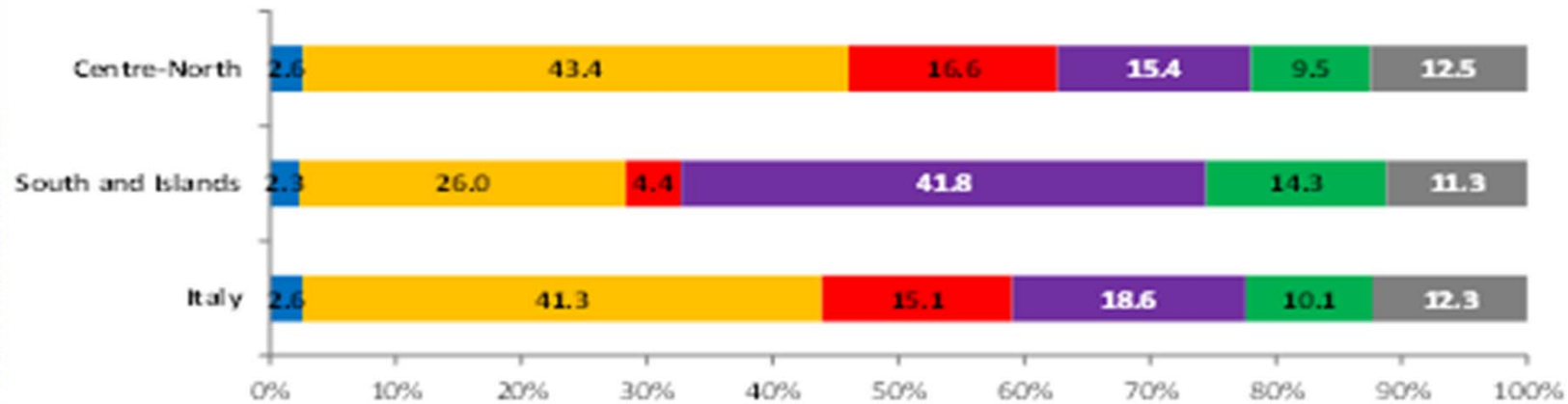# Non-EU foreign women residing in Italy by area of citizenship, 1994-2011

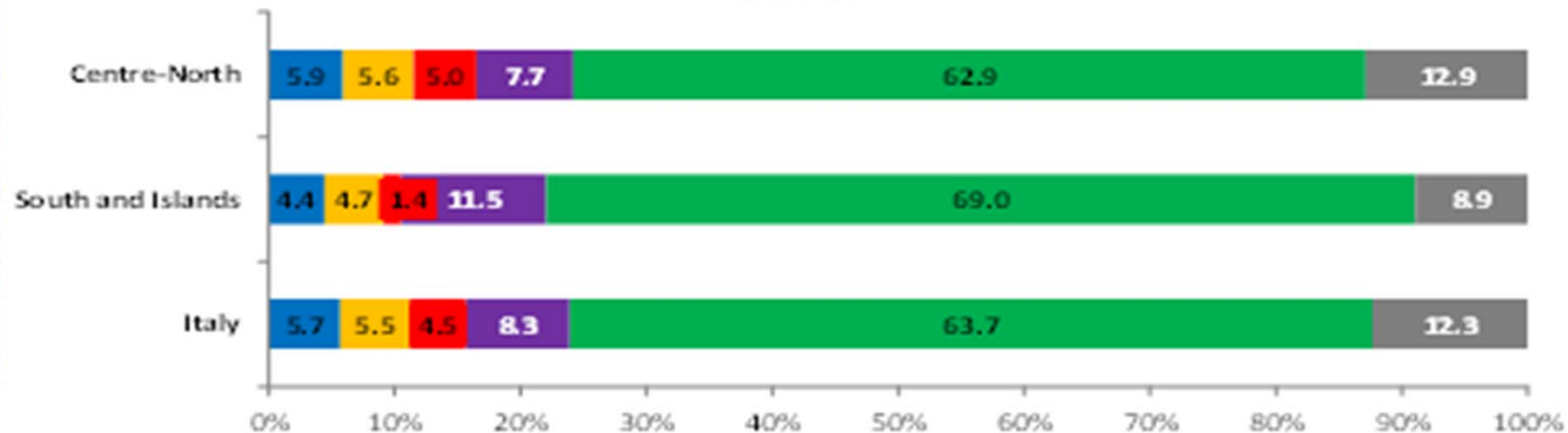# What do we mean by the ´feminisation of migration´?

- Increasing stream of women who migrate independently in search of work

- The tendency for some countries to have majority female migrant exports such as the Philippines, East Europeans and in Latin American migration

- Linked to the global demand, particularly in the North and the Gulf, for domestic workers, reproducing the traditional sexual division of labour
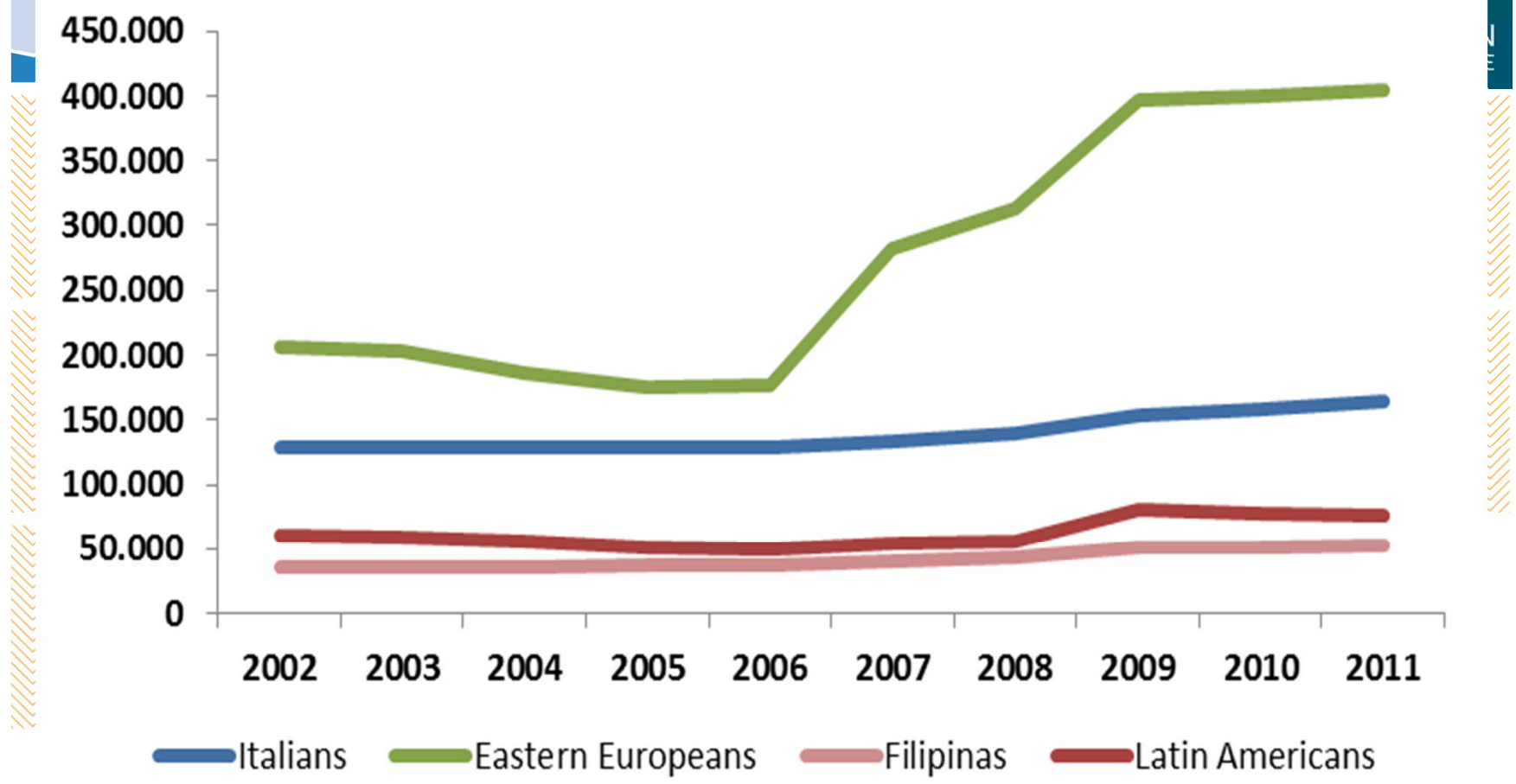
## Males



| | Technicians and associate professionals | Craft and related trade workers | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | Elementary occupations | Domestic workers | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Centre-North | 2.6 | 43.4 | 16.6 | 15.4 | 9.5 | 12.5 |
| South and Islands | 2.3 | 26.0 | 4.4 | 41.8 | 14.3 | 11.3 |
| Italy | 2.6 | 41.3 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 10.1 | 12.3 |

## Females

| | Technicians and associate professionals | Craft and related trade workers | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | Elementary occupations | Domestic workers | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Centre-North | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 62.9 | 12.9 |
| South and Islands | 4.4 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 11.5 | 69.0 | 8.9 |
| Italy | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 63.7 | 12.3 |

Legend:
- Technicians and associate professionals
- Craft and related trade workers
- Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- Elementary occupations
- Domestic workers
- Others

# Employed women in the paid domestic and care sector by main nationalities, 2002-2011



Legend: Italians — Eastern Europeans — Filipinas — Latin Americans

X-axis: 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011

Y-axis: 0, 50.000, 100.000, 150.000, 200.000, 250.000, 300.000, 350.000, 400.000, 450.000

# Which role female migrants play in the labour market?

- *Complement to native women*

- **Cortes, Tessada, 2011,** Low Skilled Immigration and the Labor Supply of Highly Educated Woman, Applied Economics; **Barone, Mocetti, 2011,** With a Little Help from Abroad, Labour Economics, 18, 664-6

- **Romiti Rossi, 2012 (**Italy) CeRP,  **Romiti 2012** (UK) Cerp, 75;

# But in the mariage market?

Daniele Vignoli, Alessandra Venturini, Elena Pirani, 2015,

- ***Are foreign women competitive in the marriage market?***
  **Evidence from a new immigration country**

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# The marriage market: a stylized model

Two types of agents

- demanding marriage services (men)
- providing marriage services (women)

To get the marriage services the demander provides a remuneration R. The higher the remuneration needed, the lower **the demand**:

$Q_{ms}D = Q_0 - aR$

The higher the remuneration, the larger the **supply of marriage services**. The decision to abandon single life and enter into a marriage implies new duties that may be differently valued by different women: $Q_{ms}S = Q_1 + bR$
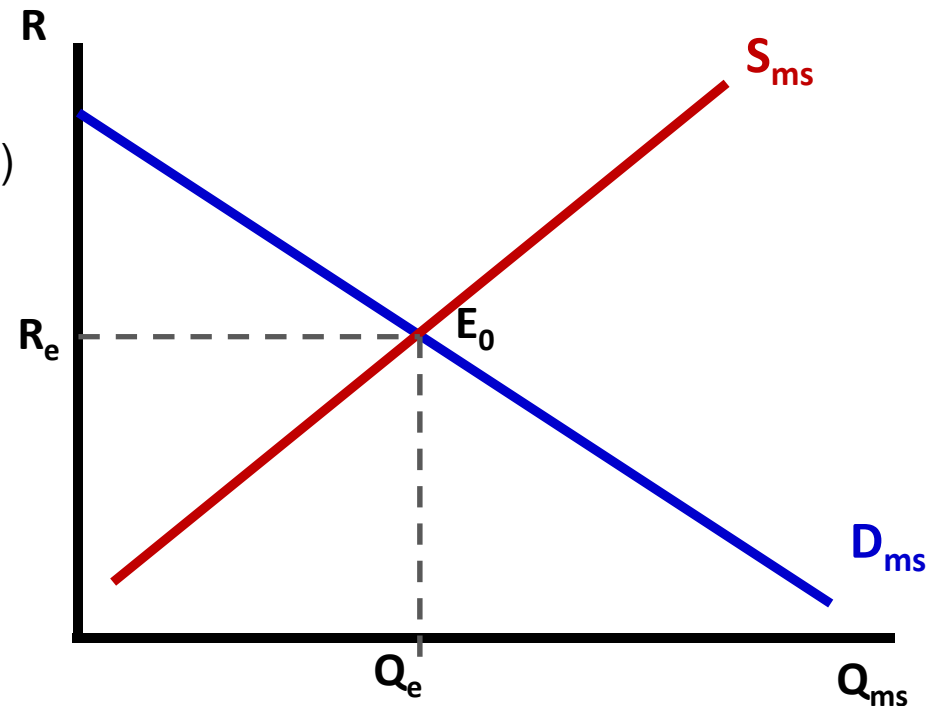


The match between demand and supply determines the **EQUILIBRIUM** amount of marriages $Q_e$ and the equilibrium market remuneration $R_e$.

$$R_e = (Q_0 - Q_1)/(a+b)$$

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# An increase of suppliers...

..determines a **shift to the right** of the supply function $S_{ms}$
➔ **new equilibrium point $E'_0$** corresponding to a lower equilibrium remuneration $R'_e$ and a higher amount of marriage services to $Q'_e$.

The new $R'_e$ will not be any more sufficient for some native **women** having a higher reservation remuneration. Some of them may decide to **abandon the match**, or the **male partner** may decide not to provide such high remuneration, going for a more affordable one.
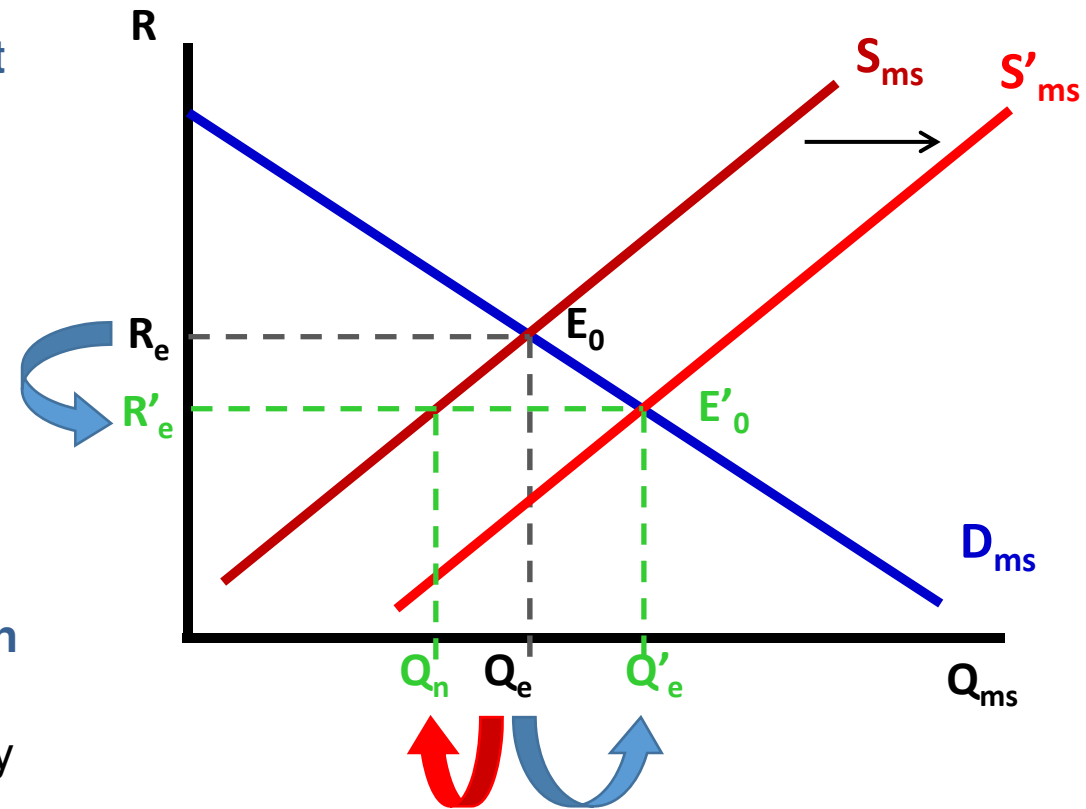
➔ The total number of native marriages will decline from $Q_e$ to $Q_n$: **marriage disruption**.

# Results: educational differentials

| | **High education** | | | | **Low-medium education** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Model** | **Indicator** | **OR** | *P-value* | **Model** | **Indicator** | **OR** | *P-value* |
| **1a.** | res_female | 1.20 | *0.182* | **1b.** | res_female | **1.16** | *0.006* |
| **2a.** | res_lat_am_f | 2.47 | *0.345* | **2b.** | res_lat_am_f | **2.83** | *0.003* |
| **3a.** | res_est_eu_f | 1.81 | *0.074* | **3b.** | res_est_eu_f | **1.42** | *0.011* |

- **Higher educated Italians** : not significant effect of the immigrants' presence on the risk of marital dissolution.

- **Less educated Italians**: risk of *de facto* separation increases as the presence of foreign people (and women) coming from Latin America and Eastern Europe become more relevant.

- **Note**: in Italy the higher risk of marital dissolution is still found for higher educated individuals.
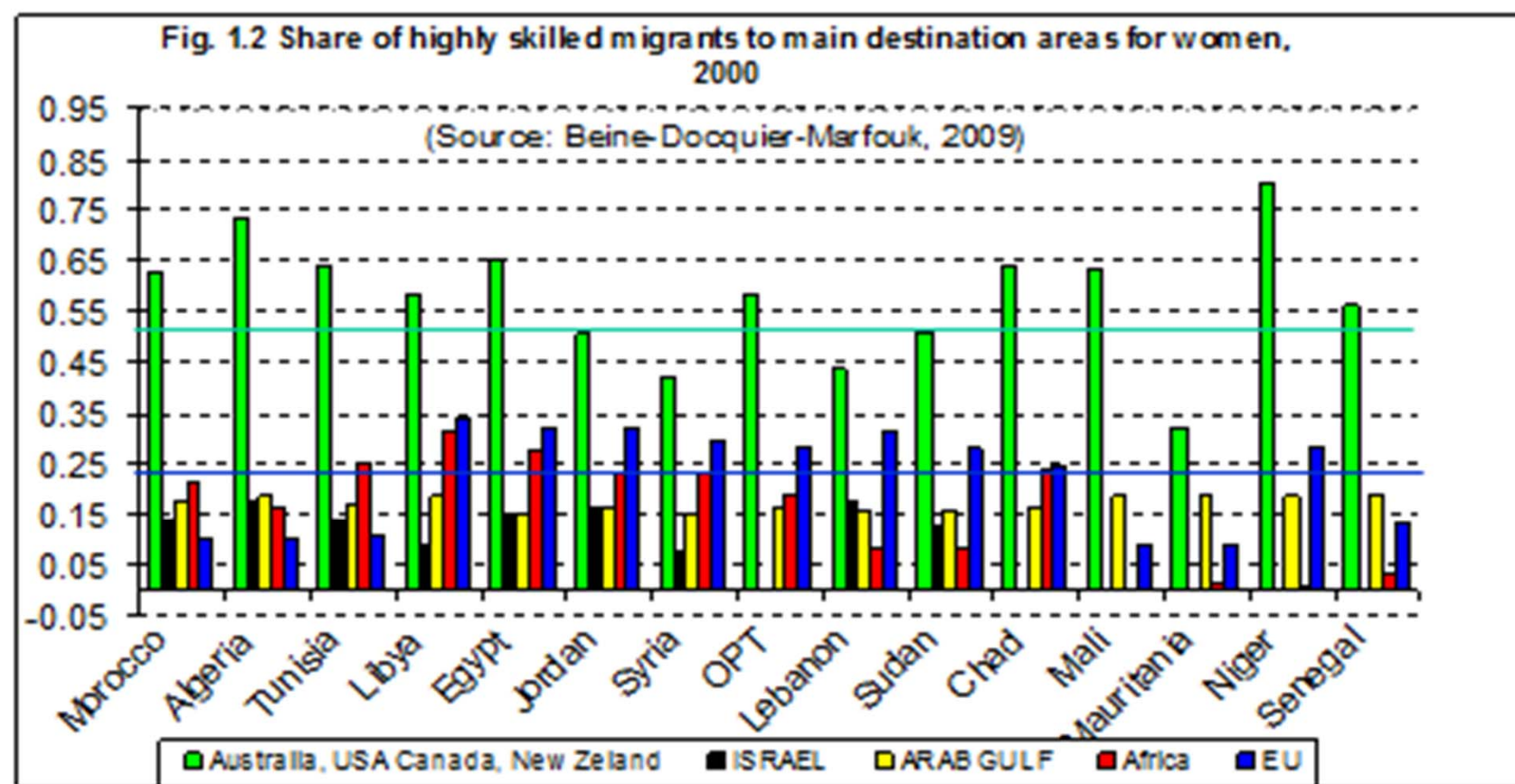
# Discrimination brain waste

Fig. 1.2 Share of highly skilled migrants to main destination areas for women, 2000

(Source: Beine-Docquier-Marfouk, 2009)

Legend: Australia, USA Canada, New Zeland · ISRAEL · ARAB GULF · Africa · EU

Countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, OPT, Lebanon, Sudan, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal

- Migrants in 3 level of education: low, medium and high

- Jobs in 3 level of skill: low, medium, high

- Matching,

- over-education,

- over-occupation

| COUNTRIES | Overoccupation | | Matching | Overeducation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Strong | Light | | Light | Strong |
| **EU** | | | | | |
| Female Mi | 4% | 23% | 60% | 13% | 1% |
| FemaleLo | 4% | 30% | 55% | 11% | 1% |
| Male Migra | 5% | 16% | 61% | 15% | 4% |
| Male Local | 5% | 21% | 49% | 22% | 2% |
| **NonEU** | | | | | |
| Female Mi | 2% | 18% | 55% | 24% | 2% |
| Female Lo | 1% | 19% | 61% | 17% | 1% |
| Male Migra | 1% | 11% | 53% | 25% | 9% |
| Male locals | 1% | 14% | 46% | 35% | 5% |

| COUNTRIES | Overoccupation | | Matching | Overeducation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Strong | Light | | Light | Strong |
| EU | | | | | |
| Female Mi | 4% | 23% | 60% | 13% | 1% |
| FemaleLo | 4% | 30% | 55% | 11% | 1% |
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| COUNTRIES | Overoccupation | | Matching | Overeducation | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Strong | Light | | Light | Strong |
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| Female Lo | 1% | 19% | 61% | 17% | 1% |
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| Male local | 1% | 14% | 46% | 35% | 5% |

www.eui.eu/RSCAS

- For all migrants the matching in Europe has an inverted U shape
- While in the Non-Eu-OCDE countries has a positivie relation
- BUT for women the intemediate level of education is the more rewarding

**Disaggregation of matching by education level to all EU destinations**

| Female COUNTRIES | education level | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Low | Intermediate | High | Total |
| | | | | |
| DZA | 23% | 37% | 40% | 111,705 |
| EGY | 15% | 36% | 49% | 6,006 |
| JOR | 7% | 32% | 61% | 489 |
| LBN | 11% | 32% | 57% | 6,666 |
| LBY | 34% | 35% | 31% | 4,019 |
| MAR | 47% | 24% | 29% | 100,820 |
| MLI | 66% | 17% | 17% | 3,229 |
| MRT | 62% | 18% | 21% | 663 |
| NER | 44% | 25% | 31% | 16 |
| PSE | 17% | 25% | 58% | 326 |
| SDN | 7% | 33% | 60% | 1,058 |
| SEN | 78% | 11% | 11% | 1,640 |
| SYR | 28% | 42% | 30% | 1,871 |
| TCD | 10% | 29% | 61% | 672 |
| TUN | 60% | 24% | 17% | 3,123 |
| Mean | 34% | 28% | 38% | |
| Total | 82,619 | 74,712 | 84,972 | 242,303 |

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD countries (DIOC), around year 2000

**Disaggregation of matching by education level to all Non-EU-OCDE destinations**

| Female | education level | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRIES | Low | Intermediate | High | Total |
| | | | | |
| DZA | 2% | 28% | 69% | 3,035 |
| EGY | 3% | 28% | 69% | 19,571 |
| JOR | 6% | 49% | 45% | 3,971 |
| LBN | 10% | 40% | 50% | 21,392 |
| LBY | 3% | 40% | 57% | 1,464 |
| MAR | 4% | 41% | 55% | 8,409 |
| MLI | 2% | 60% | 38% | 231 |
| MRT | 0% | 33% | 67% | 36 |
| NER | 14% | 42% | 44% | 72 |
| PSE | 2% | 37% | 60% | 425 |
| SDN | 14% | 45% | 41% | 1,735 |
| SEN | 12% | 40% | 48% | 1,188 |
| SYR | 13% | 45% | 41% | 6,097 |
| TCD | 0% | 33% | 67% | 30 |
| TUN | 3% | 32% | 65% | 1,234 |
| Mean | 6% | 40% | 54% | |
| Total | 4,580 | 25,599 | 38,711 | 68,890 |

Source: Database on immigrants in OECD countries (DIOC), around year 2000

www.eui.eu/RSCAS

| Matching | by education level | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRIES | Low | Intermediate | High |
| **All OCDE** | | | |
| Male | 0.38 | 0.15 | 0.47 |
| Female | 0.26 | 0.32 | 0.41 |
| **EU27** | | | |
| Male | 0.41 | 0.11 | 0.48 |
| Female | 0.34 | 0.28 | 0.38 |
| **USA, Australia, New Zeland.** | | | |
| Male | 0.15 | 0.24 | 0.61 |
| Female | 0.06 | 0.40 | 0.54 |

# Brain waste is not only a female problem

- And is not only a third national problem

# Recent trends in intra-EU mobility (3)

- Strong increase in southern EU workers to Germany, in % terms
- ...but limited and << than EU-8
- and small compared to unemployed in South countries

Increase in number of southern workers in Germany over 2010-13 [in th.] and % in total unemployed in origin country

■ Increase in th. (lhs)    ■ In % of unemployed in origin country (rhs)



+25%  +15%  +20%  +30%

EL  IT  PT  ES

Source: BMA, social security data and Eurostat, LFS and DG EMPL calculations.

Social Europe

**Over-qualification rate among recently established foreigners by group of nationality (in % of all highly educated in employment)**
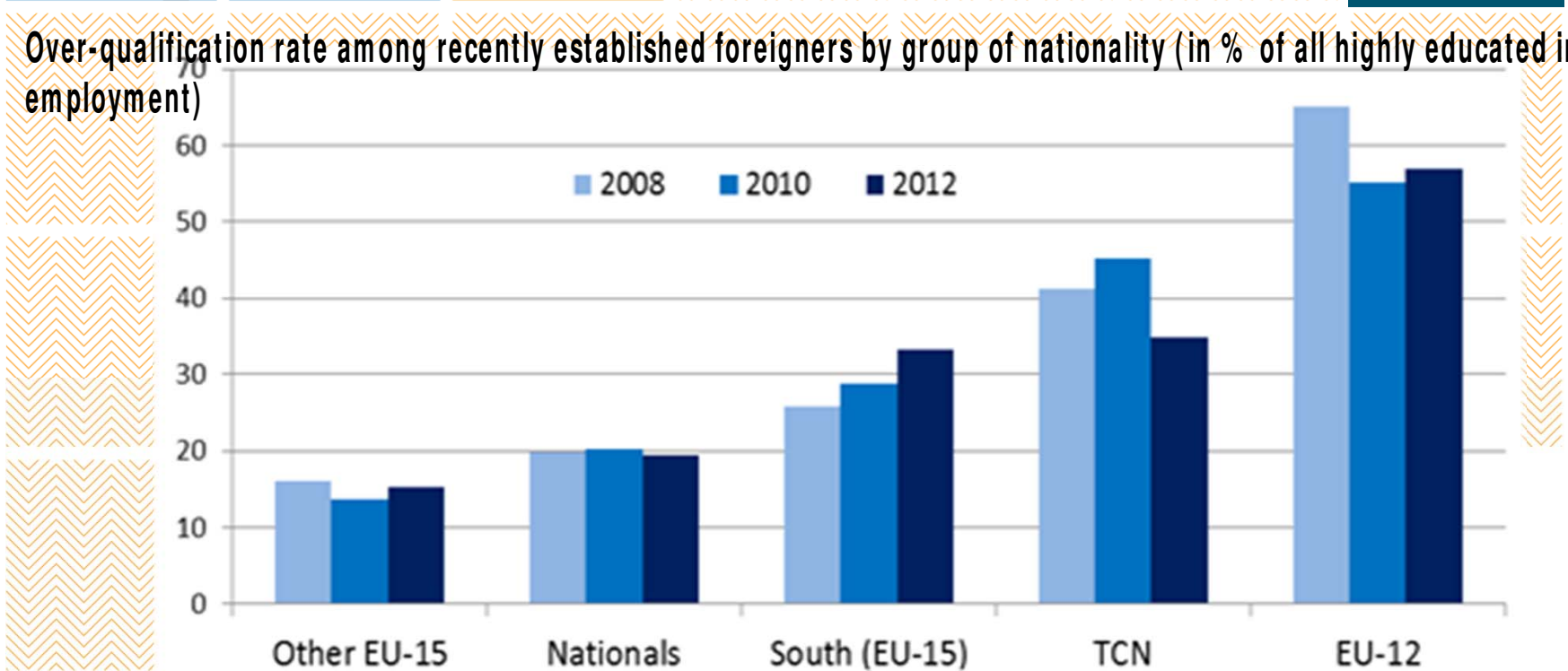
# Motivations for migration: it´s not just economics

- Qualitative studies on migrant women from Latin America show that the desire to escape from abusive marriages, or to leave social stigma behind for divorcees, single childless or queer women are also strong push factors driving migration

. Bangladesh: Women must be at least 25 years old

. India: Women must be at least 30 years old or should have completed matriculation, security deposit of $2, 500 for employers

. Nepal: Women must be at least 18 years old

. Pakistan: Women must be at least 35 years old

. Sri Lanka: Women must be at least 21 years old

Several South Asian countries have implemented temporary bans on female workers migrating to certain countries ex: Nepalese women were banned from working in the Gulf as domestic workers from 1998 to 2003

- In response to the hanging of a Philippina domestic worker in Singapore in 1995, the Philippines adopted a new ´gender sensitive´ migration policy that provides mandatory pre-departure skills training to "vulnerable workers"

# Consequences of state gender stereotyping

- The age restrictions promote irregular migration and hence ironically increase womens´ potential to be trafficked and exploited

- Perpetuates the social illegitmacy of non-family based migration

- While all migrant workers are vulnerable to discrimination and exploitation in destination labour markets, the concentration of migrant women in the domestic/care sectors exposes them to higher levels of isolation and hence to the risk of abuse and sexual violence