



**Pioneer**



**The Demographics of Movers and Stayers in the European Union**

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**PIONEERS OF EUROPE'S INTEGRATION 'FROM BELOW' (PIONEUR)**

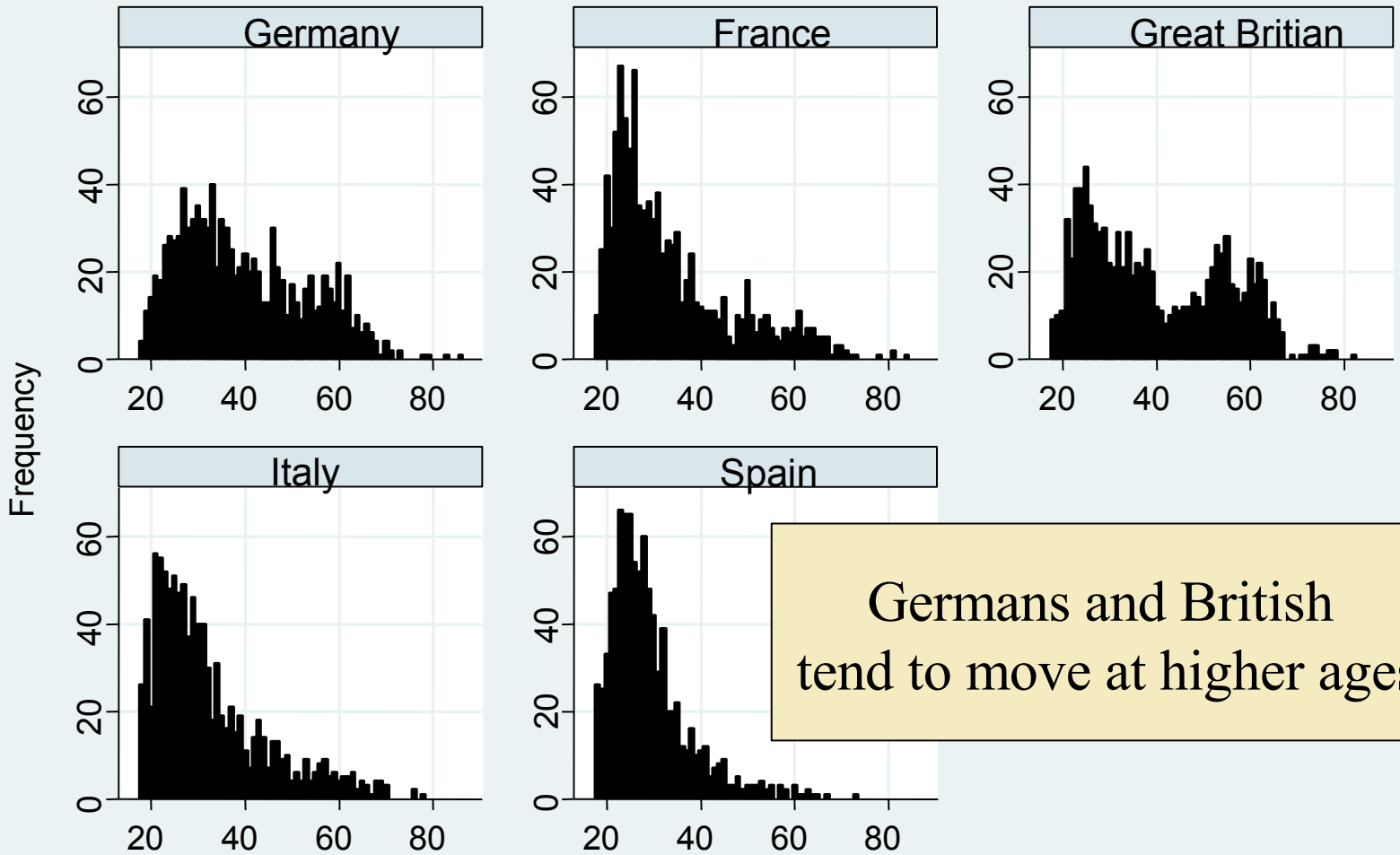


## Overview

- ▶ Are comparable groups moving from different countries of origin (COO) to different countries of residence (COR)?
- ▶ Is there a change over time with regard to the differences between groups?



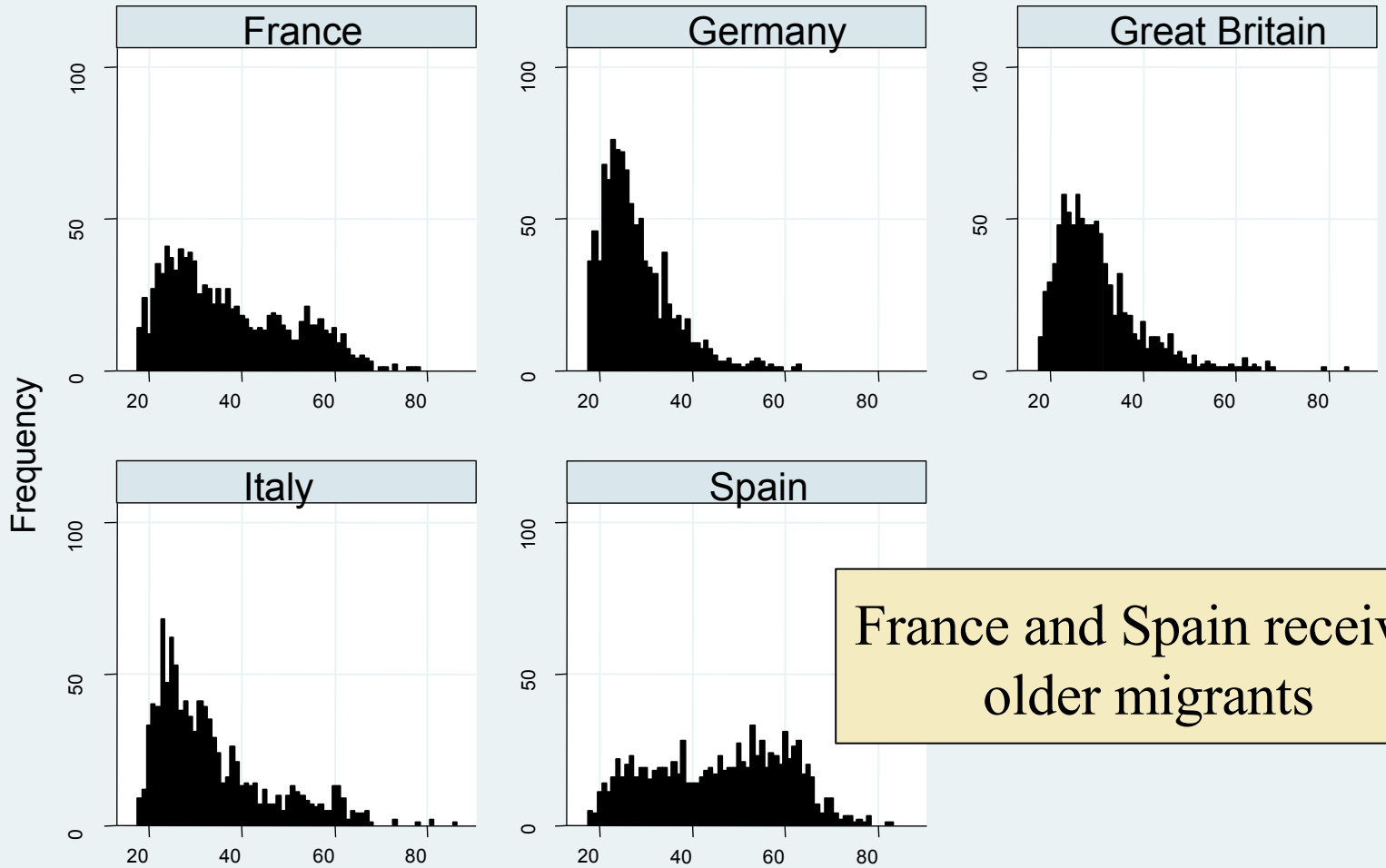
# Age at migration dependent on COO



Germans and British tend to move at higher ages

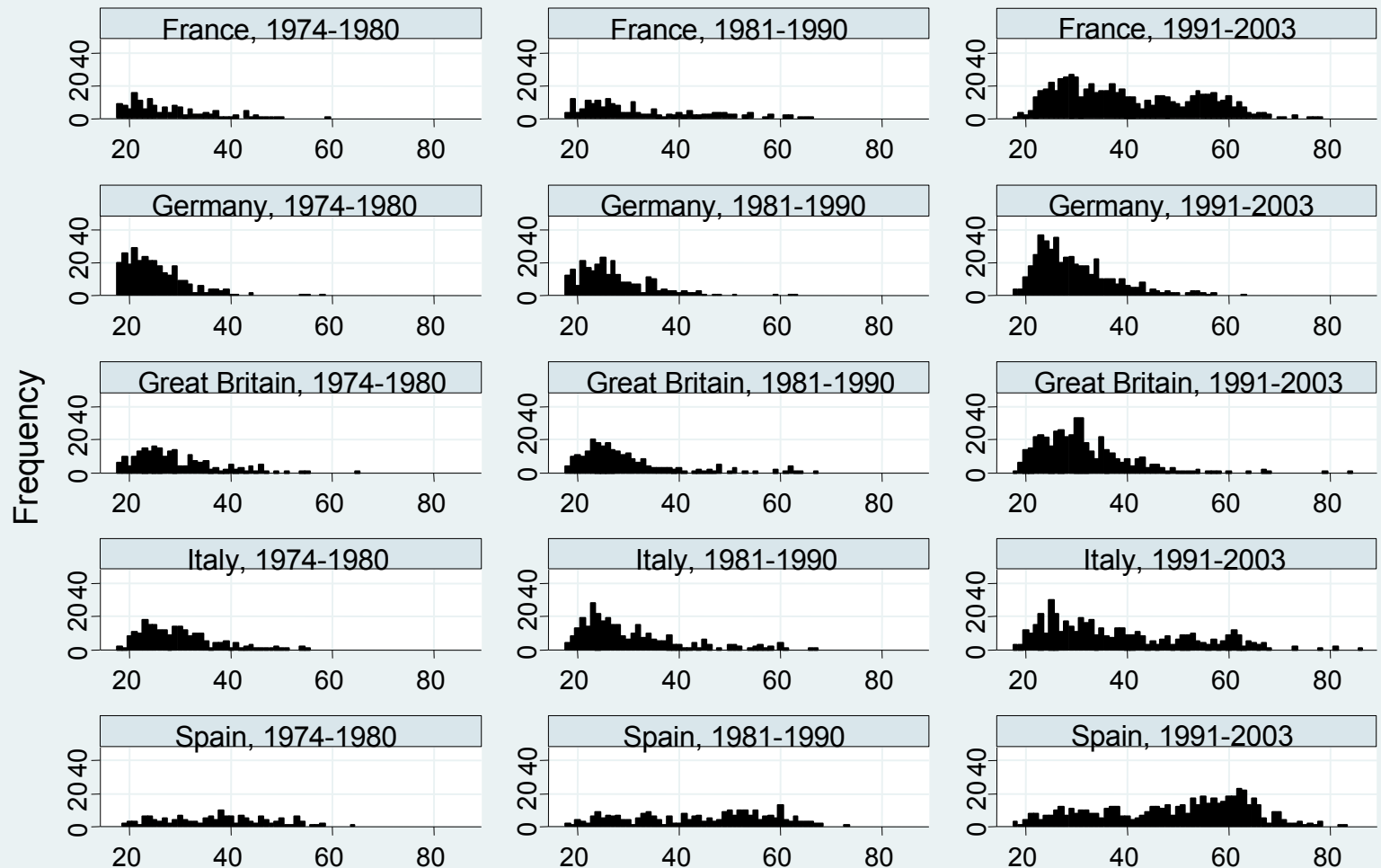


# Age at migration dependent on COR



France and Spain receive older migrants

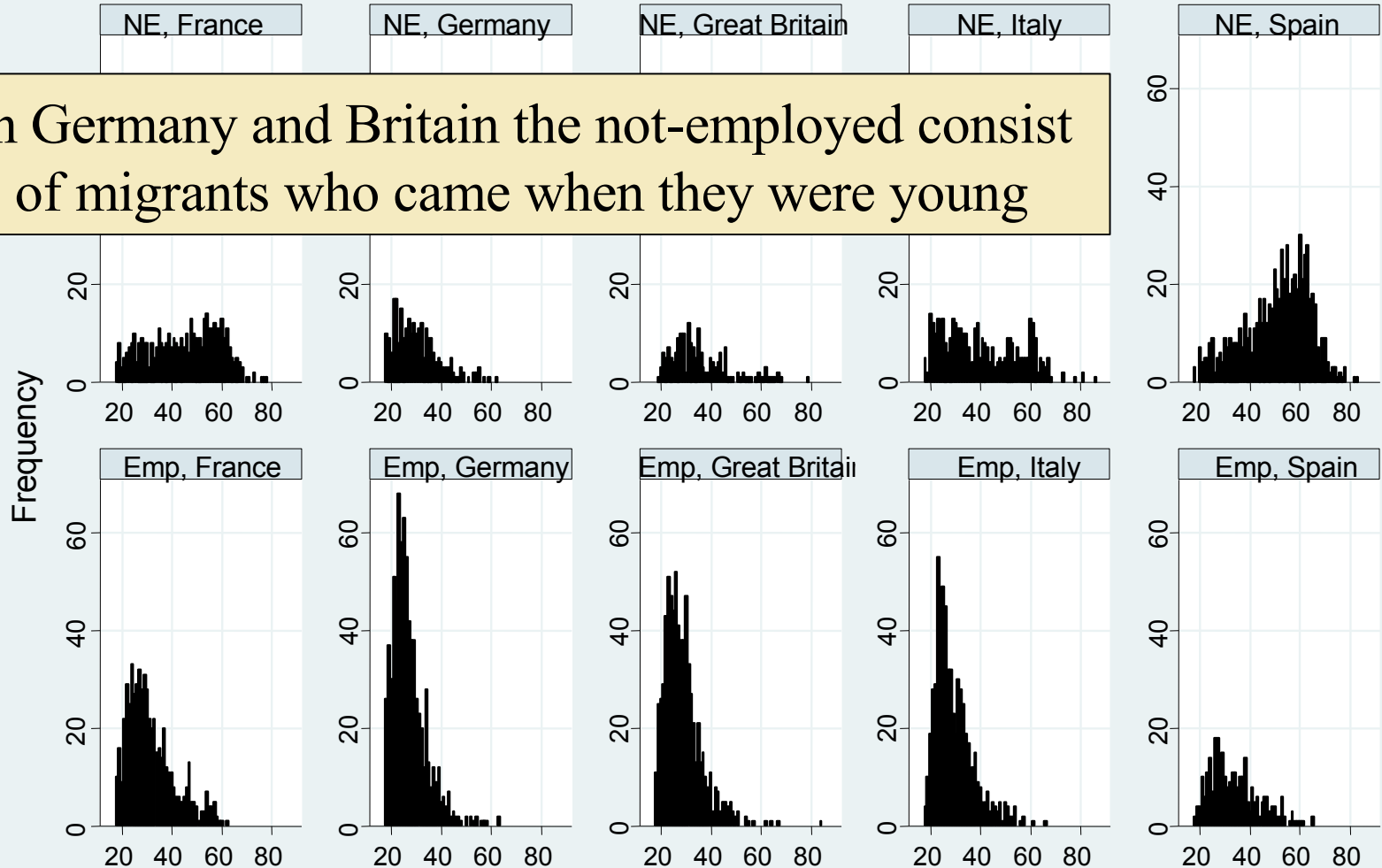
# Age at migration dependent on COR and period



Most migrants came in the last decade, but first decade is also still strong

Age at migration dependent on COR and employment status

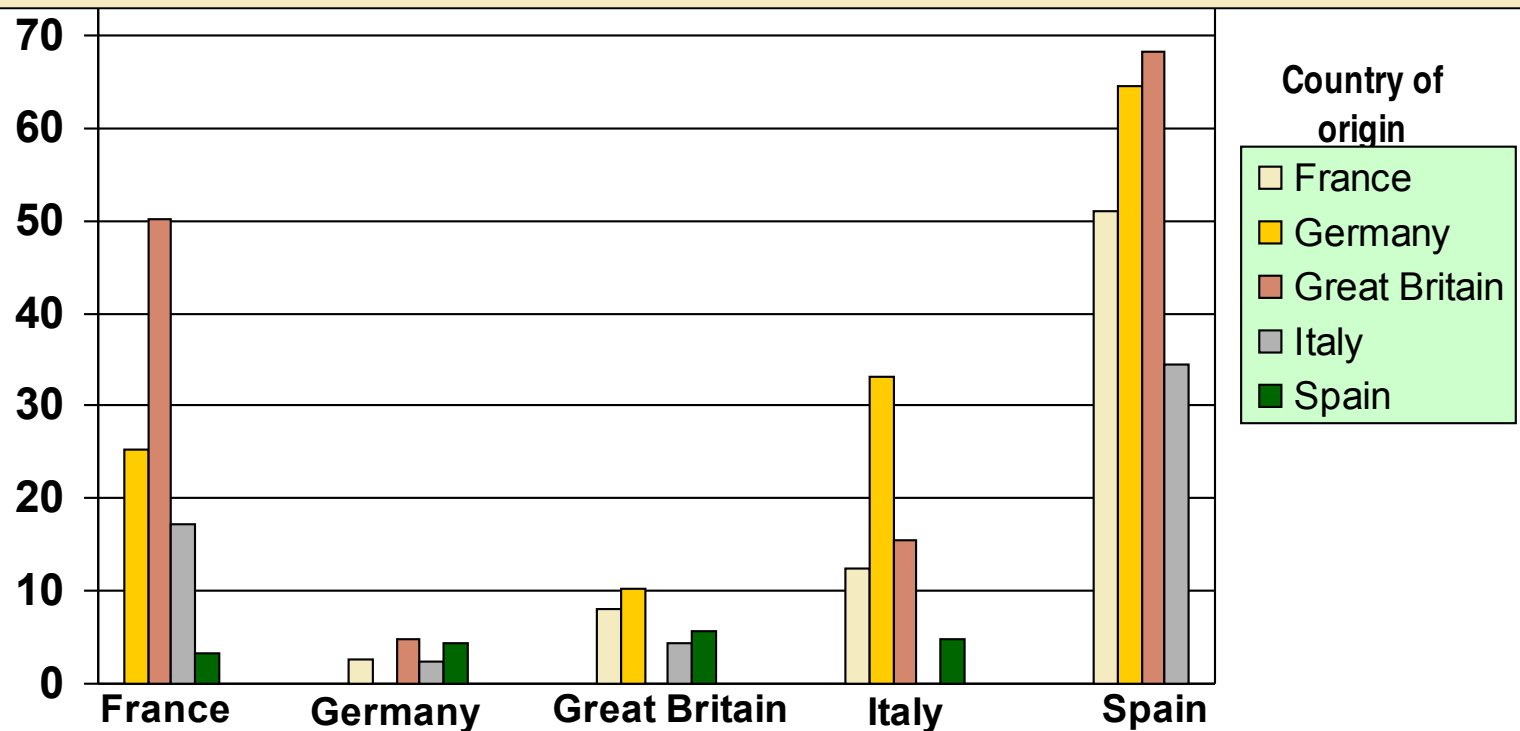
In Germany and Britain the not-employed consist of migrants who came when they were young



NE=not employed or self-employed, Emp= employed or self-employed

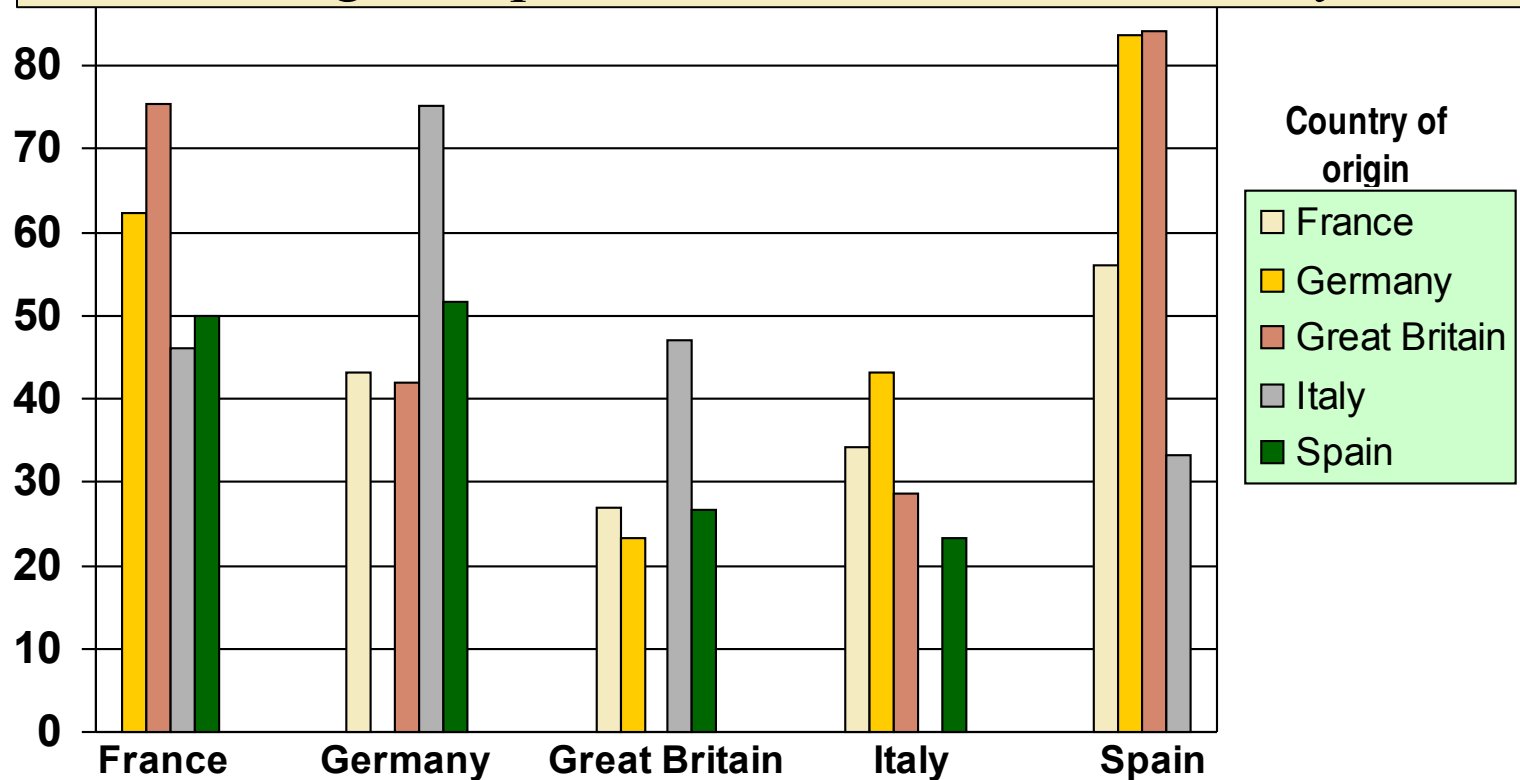
## Percent of respondents retired

Very few migrants are retired in Germany and Britain, the majority is retired in Spain



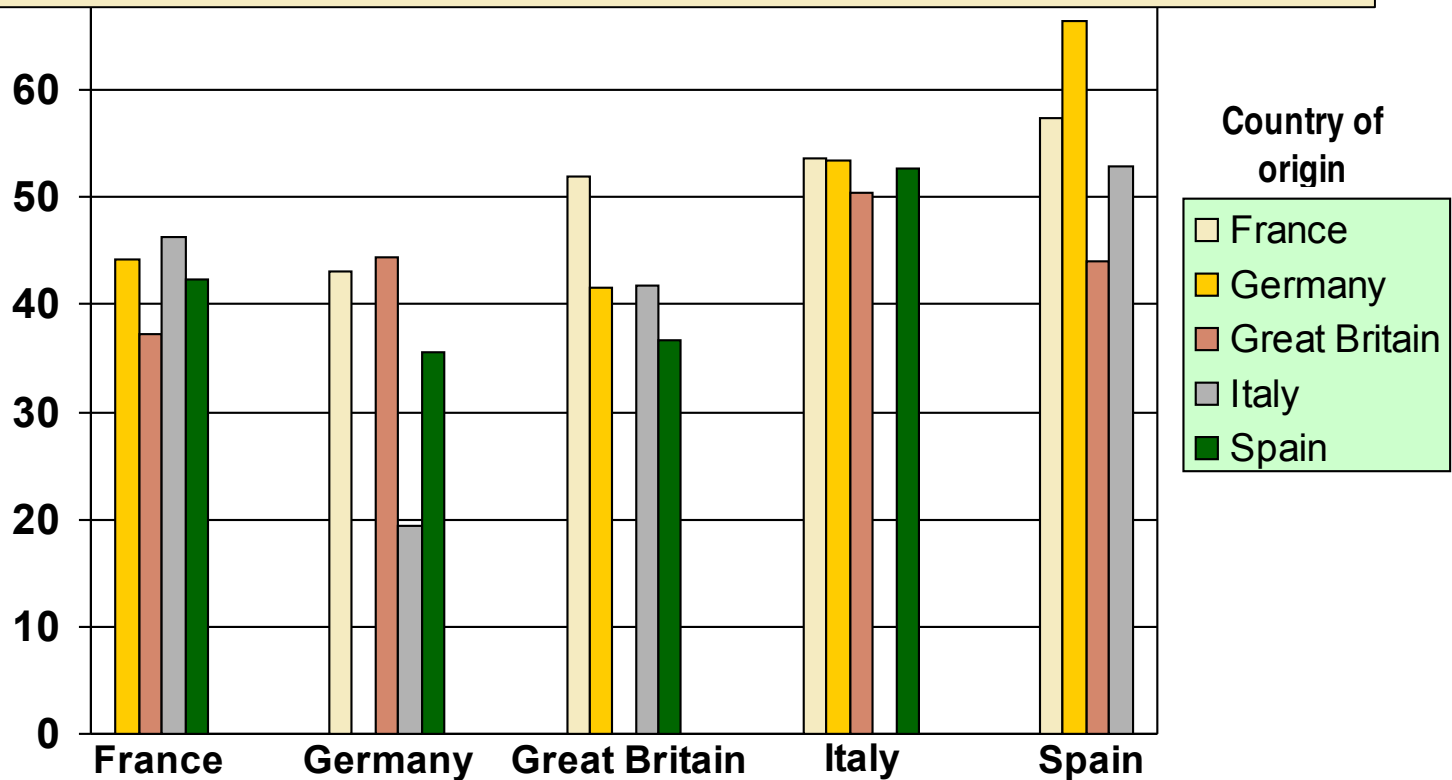
Percent of respondents with partner having citizenship of home country

Traditional labor migrants and retirement migrants bring their partners from their home country

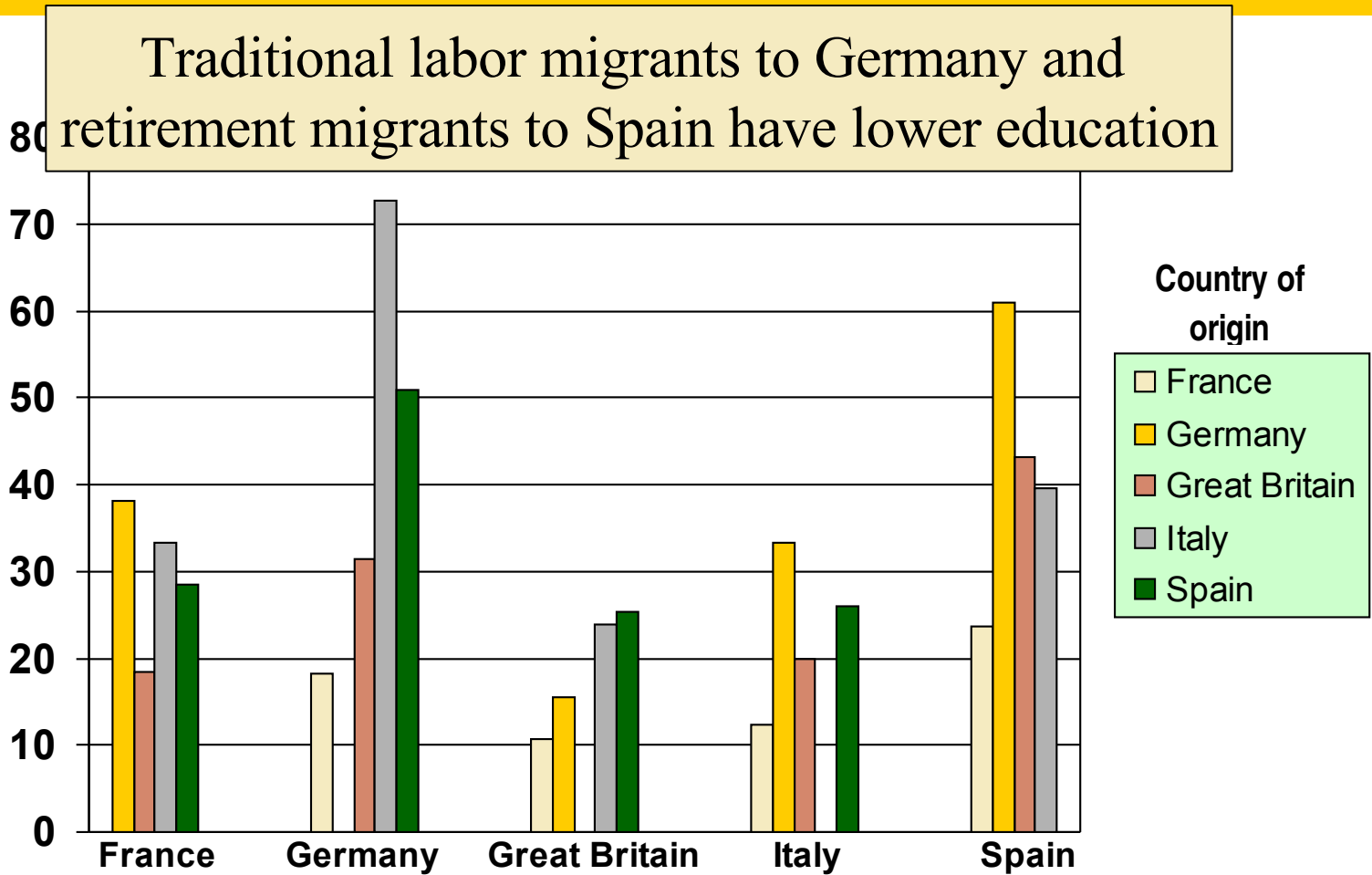


## Percent coming from a big city or the suburbs

Retirement migrants come from big cities, traditional labor migrants from the countryside

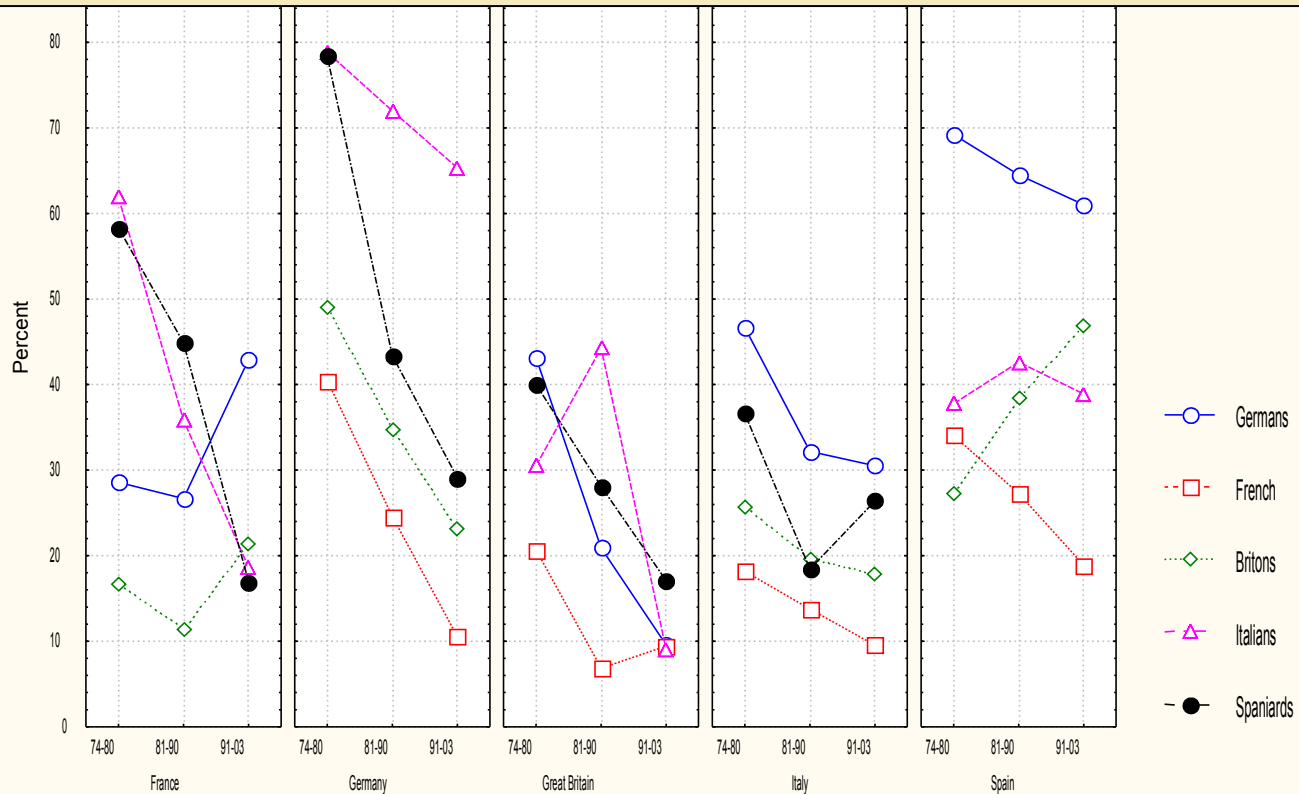


Percent of respondents who have lower secondary education or less



# Percent of respondents who have lower secondary education or less

Spanish movers come increasingly with better education, Italians less, and retirement migrants show the opposite trend





## A simple cluster analysis

We use age at migration and the duration of stay as clustering variables and require 4 clusters (KMEANS):

Cluster 1 (870 movers): **transnational pre-retirement movers**

Cluster 2 (738 movers): **pure retirement migrants**

Cluster 3 (1538 movers): **late traditional and family reunification migrants**

Cluster 4 (1755 movers): **free-moving professionals (Eurostars)**



## Summary

- ▶ Migration to Southern Europe (Italy and Spain) is dominated by retirement migration. Spain receives the lowest educated and oldest migrants, in particular from Germany and Great Britain with low integration.
- ▶ Migration to Northern Europe (Germany and Great Britain) is dominated by labor migration. For Germany this is lower class migration, in particular from Italy with low integration.
- ▶ France receives both retirement and labor migration.
- ▶ → Groups are not directly comparable.