Immigration and occupational transitions in Spain

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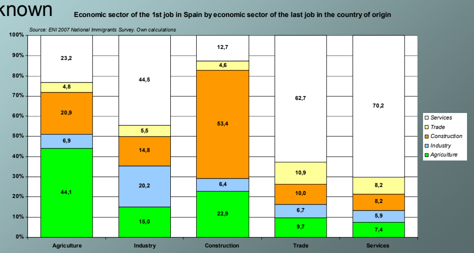
Background

- Migration flows to Spain are recent but very intense (about 5 million immigrants during the las decade)
- Diverse origin of migrants
- Concentrated in few economic branches
- Many iof them had to change branch of activity to adapt to demands of Spanish labour market
- Patterns of occupational mobility of immigrants still little known



Objectives

- Analyze occupational mobility when migrating to Spain by comparing the last job in the country of origin with the first job in Spain.
- Asses determinants of occupational mobility

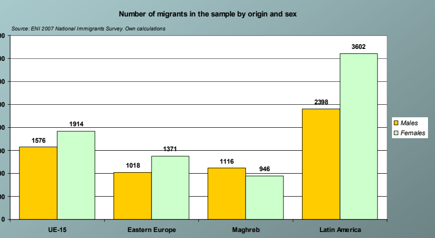
Data and methods

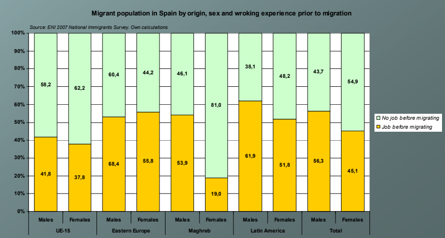
Data

- Spanish National Immigrant Survey (ENI – 2007)
- Sample:
  - Immigrant with working experience before and after migrating
  - Splited in two subsamples (routine occupation in the origin & no-routine occupation in the origin)

Methods

- Multivariable Regression Models
- Dependent variable:
  - Likelihood of upward or downward shift betwen last job in origin and • first job in Spain
- Independent variables:
  - Sociodemographic: sex, origin, marital status, age at arrival
  - Social capital variables: contract at arrival, social networks in job search
  - Human capital: education level, change of economic branch at migration
  - Structural factors: period of arrival, branch of industry of the 1st job

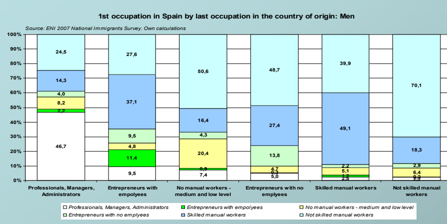


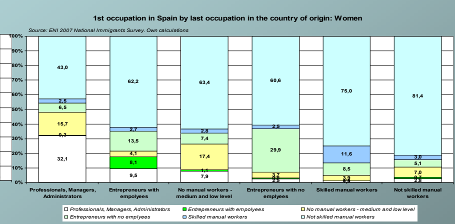


Results

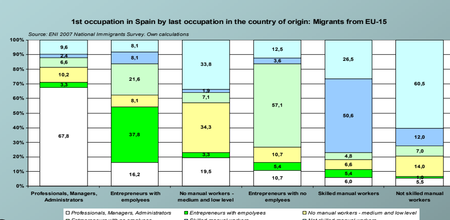
Occupational mobility patterns

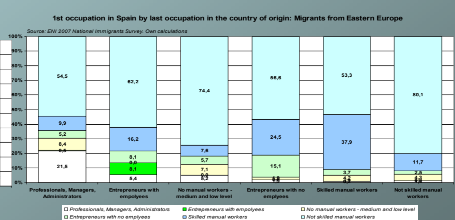
Sex

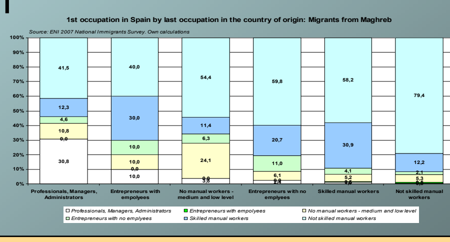


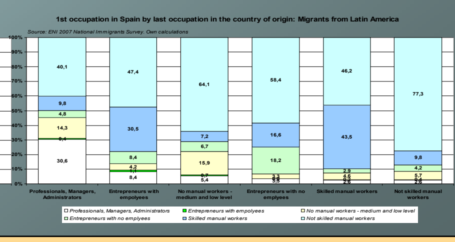


Origin









Logistic regression results

Binary logistic regression coeficients for downward mobility
Dependent variable: experienced downward mobility after arrival to Spain (1=yes/ 0=no)

Independent variables	N	Model 1	Model 1a	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Sex (female)	1,823	0,742 **	0,800 **	1,030 **	0,459 **	0,375 **	0,443 **
Region of origin							
EU-15 (ref.cat)	427						
Central and Eastern Europe	790	1,102 **	1,629 **	1,196 **	1,134 **	0,873 **	1,554 **
Maghreb	277	1,706 **	2,036 **	1,817 **	1,545 **	1,430 **	1,862 **
Latin America	1.818	1,120 **	1,446 **	1,256 **	1,234 **	0,978 **	1,396 **
Married at arrival in Spain	1.185	0,159 +	0,218 *	0,091	0,119	0,148	0,190 +
Age at arrival in Spain	33,99	0,010	-0,001	0,008	0,003	0,009	-0,003
Level of education							
Secondary, 2nd stage (ref.cat.)	1.330						
No formal education	214	-0,155	0,047			-0,127	0,145
Primary	372	-0,015	0,258 +			-0,163	0,160
Secondary, 1st stage	453	-0,235 +	-0,098			-0,312 *	-0,163
University	943	0,123	-0,525 **			0,356 **	-0,392 **
Change of industry	2.566	2,048 **	2,258 **			1,485 **	1,636 **
Contract at arrival							
No contract (ref.cat)	2.789						
Verbal contract	310			-0,345 *		-0,342 *	-0,413 *
Signed contract	213			-0,607 **		-0,548 **	-0,625 **
Job search by contacts with relatives and friends	2.145			0,499 **		0,404 **	0,537 **
Period of arrival in Spain							
2002-2007 (ref.cat.)	1.557						
1997-2001	1.343				0,026	-0,013	0,002
1992-1996	221				-0,442 *	-0,441 *	-0,535 **
1985-1991	191				-0,452 *	-0,385 +	-0,410 +
Branch of industry of 1st job in Spain							
Domestic work (ref.cat.)	821						
Agriculture	353				0,601 *	0,808 **	0,868 **
Manufacturing Industry	276				-1,974 **	-1,577 **	-1,923 **
Construction	501				-1,940 **	-1,524 **	-1,679 **
Commerce	270				-1,503 **	-1,159 **	-1,459 **
Hotels and Restaurants	440				0,735 **	0,820 **	0,982 **
Transportation	80				-1,031 **	-0,834 **	-1,120 **
Financial Services	253				-1,269 **	-0,934 **	-1,331 **
Health Care, Education and Public Adm.	318				-2,122 **	-1,509 **	-2,075 **
ESEC at country of origin							
Lower sales & services (ref.cat)	827						
Small agric. employers	66		1,029 **				0,606 +
Lower technical	796		0,478 **				0,588 **
Small employers	258		1,980 **				2,099 **
Lower supervisors	50		1,542 **				2,192 **
Intermediate occupations	552		1,858 **				2,405 **
Lower managers and professionals	458		2,008 **				2,707 **
High managers and large employers	305		2,044 **				2,694 **
Constant		-2,399 **	-3,422 **	-1,307 **	0,487	-1,046 **	-2,170 **
-2 Loglikelihood		3231,278	2963,574	3653,158	3127,737	2873,065	2519,538
Nagelkerke R2		0,309	0,395	0,158	0,343	0,423	0,523
Number of cases		3.312	3.312	3.312	3.312	3.312	3.312

(+) significant at p< 0,1 (*) significant at p< 0,05 (**) significant at p< 0,01

Binary logistic regression coeficients for upward mobility
Dependent variable: experienced upward mobility after arrival to Spain (1=yes/ 0=no)

Independent variables	N	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Sex (female)	526	-0,540 **	-0,529 **	-0,831 **	-0,702 **
Region of origin					
EU-15 (ref.cat)	112				
Central and Eastern Europe	357	-0,865 **	-0,605 *	-0,622 *	-0,641 *
Maghreb	173	-1,072 **	-0,962 **	-0,859 **	-0,884 *
Latin America	587	-0,480 *	-0,316	-0,449 +	-0,412
Married at arrival in Spain	451	0,258 +	0,238 +	0,328 *	0,353 *
Age at arrival in Spain	33,32	0,013	0,008	0,018 +	0,017 +
Level of education					
Secondary, 2nd stage (ref.cat.)	452				
No formal education	184	0,219			0,315
Primary	291	-0,193			-0,188
Secondary, 1st stage	219	-0,080			-0,138
University	83	1,147 **			0,900 **
Change of industry	889	0,935 **			0,542 **
Contract at arrival					
No contract (ref.cat)	1.031				
Verbal contract	127		-0,223		0,002
Signed contract	71		0,062		0,193
Job search by contacts with relatives and friends	905		-0,416 **		-0,393 *
Period of arrival in Spain					
2002-2007 (ref.cat.)	610				
1997-2001	499			0,305 *	0,261 +
1992-1996	66			0,071	0,037
1985-1991	54			0,433	0,338
Branch of industry of 1st job in Spain					
Domestic work (ref.cat.)	279				
Agriculture	273			-1,498 **	-1,311 **
Manufacturing Industry	82			0,368	0,498
Construction	228			0,002	0,172
Commerce	75			1,637 **	1,666 **
Hotels and Restaurants	149			-2,426 **	-2,350 **
Transportation	35			-1,572 **	-1,283 *
Financial Services	53			-0,125	-0,160
Health Care, Education and Public Adm.	55			1,360 **	1,115 **
Constant		-1,441 **	-0,364	-0,780	-1,056 *
-2 Loglikelihood		1350,789	1399,909	1190,732	1159,566
Nagelkerke R2		0,103	0,049	0,268	0,297
Number of cases		1.229	1.229	1.229	1.229

(+) significant at p< 0,1 (*) significant at p< 0,05 (**) significant at p< 0,01

Concluding remarks

- Migrating to Spain from another EU-15 country facilitates the transferability of skills
- Discrimination against women in the Spanish labour market operates also against immigrant women
- Among non EU-15 migrants, construction workers are the most likely to find a similar job after migrating to Spain
- Job search using social networks decreases the likelihood of upward mobility
- Changing the sector of activity entails a loss in human capital which increases the likelihood of downward occupational mobility