The impact of migration policy regimes on the concentration of migrants in paid domestic work in Europe

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Introduction: migrants in the domestic sector

Definition of the domestic sector:
- housework + care activities
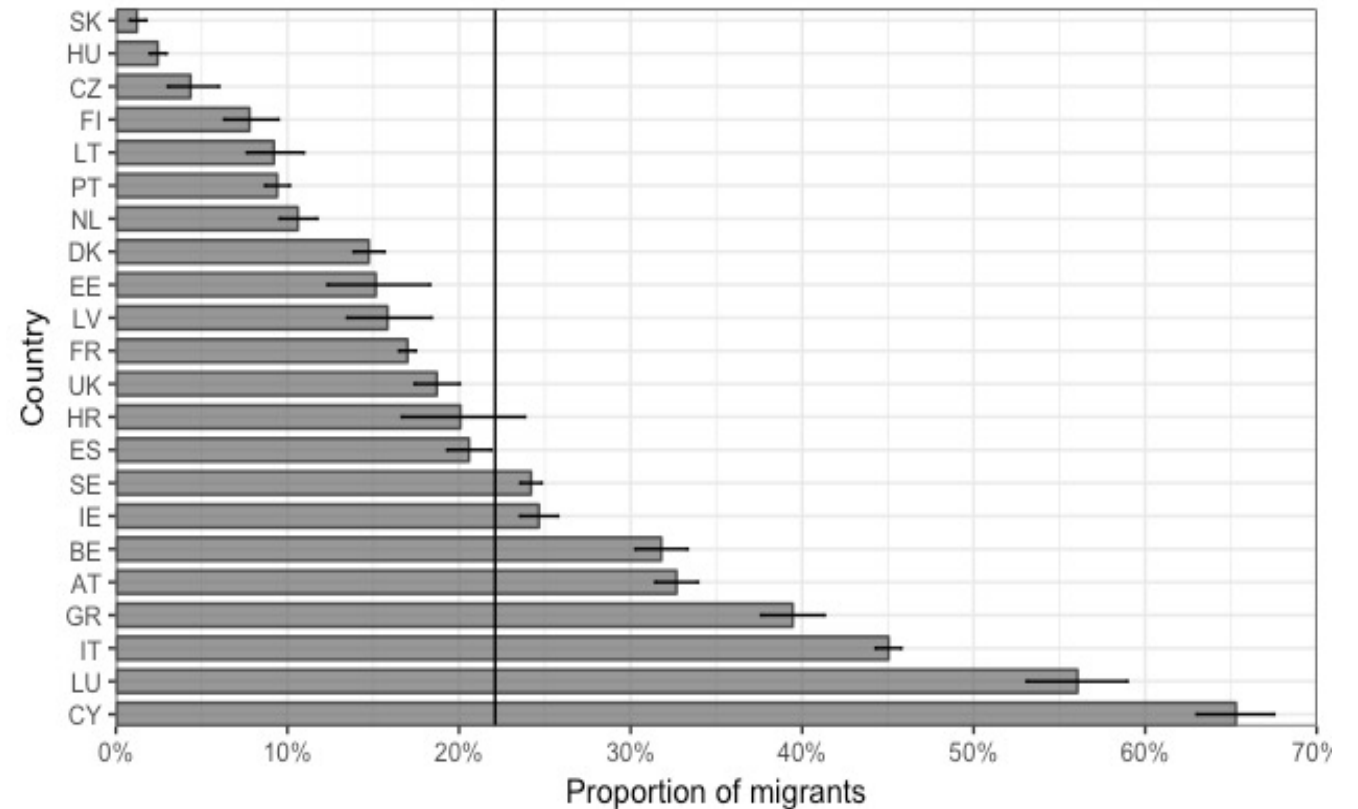
Trends in the domestic sector in Europe:
- Growth of the sector
- Increased presence of international migrants
- The presence of migrants in the domestic sector in Europe is uneven (« converging variation », Williams, 2014)

Introduction: migrants in domestic work

Source: EU-LFS 2015

Domestic sector:
- *ISCO-08 531 = childcare*
- *ISCO-08 532 = eldercare*
- *ISCO-08 911 = housework*

The role of migration regimes

The presence of migrant domestic workers is also induced by policies, especially those that regulate the entry and stay of migrants (Sciortino, 2004; Anderson, 2011):

- Direct policies → migration policies that regulate the entry and stay of domestic workers (quotas, regularisation programmes, etc.)

- Indirect policies → general migration/immigration policies regulating entry, stay and work permits of foreigners

Measuring migration regimes?

Why are migration regimes difficult to measure?

- Lack of unambiguous definition
- Lack of indices and indicators for comparative purposes
- Different policy areas, not necessarily coherent (i.e. restrictiveness only in some areas, etc…)
- What is to be measured: outputs (policies), implementation or outcomes?

Migration regimes include two dimensions:

1) Admission/immigration → rules defining life, work and stay once settled

2) Integration → rules defining admission, entry and stay

Research questions

- Can migration regimes be effectively represented by a typology based on their openness and integration features?

- Do migration regimes have an effect on the presence of migrants in the domestic sector, according to their openness/integration dimensions?
  - If so, what is this effect like?
  - Is this effect even across the various types of migration regimes?

Methodology

1) Construction of a typology of migration regimes:
   - Combination of two existing indexes:
     - MIPEX (integration)
     - IMPIC (admission/immigration)
   - Cluster Analysis

2) Test the effect of the typology on the concentration of migrants in the domestic sector:
   - Estimation of logit models

Hypotheses (1)

on the effectiveness of the migration regimes typology, as compared to the raw indices

- Hp1.1: clusters better predict the share of migrant workers in the domestic sector (as opposed to migrants in other sectors) than the raw indexes scores (even in interaction between them), a) for both genders together and b) separately

- Hp1.2: clusters better predict the ethnic composition of the workforce in the domestic sector than the raw indexes scores, a) for both genders together and b) separately

Hypotheses (2)

on the effectiveness of the migration regime typology in accounting for the presence of migrants in the domestic sector

- Hp2.1: since LFS data only refer to regular work, a higher proportion of migrants instead of native workers is to be found in the domestic sector in countries in which migration policies foster integration and openness

- Hp2.2: for the same reason, the proportion of migrant vs. native domestic workers is lower in countries where low integration and low openness prevail

- Hp2.3: However, since in high integration countries migrant workers can access more easily other sectors of activity, as compared to countries with low integration, the share of migrant workers in the domestic sector should be smaller in countries that foster integration

Data and measurement

Explanatory variable *(IMPIC + MIPEX 2010):*
- typology of migration regimes

Dependent variables *(EU-LFS 2015):*

1) Migrant workers in the domestic sector vs. Migrant workers in other sectors

2) Migrant domestic workers vs. Native domestic workers

- Country of birth (COUNTRYB: natives / migrants) → only first generations
- ISCO08: codes 531, 532, 911 as workers in the domestic sector → rough (and best possible) approximation to the actual workforce in the domestic sector
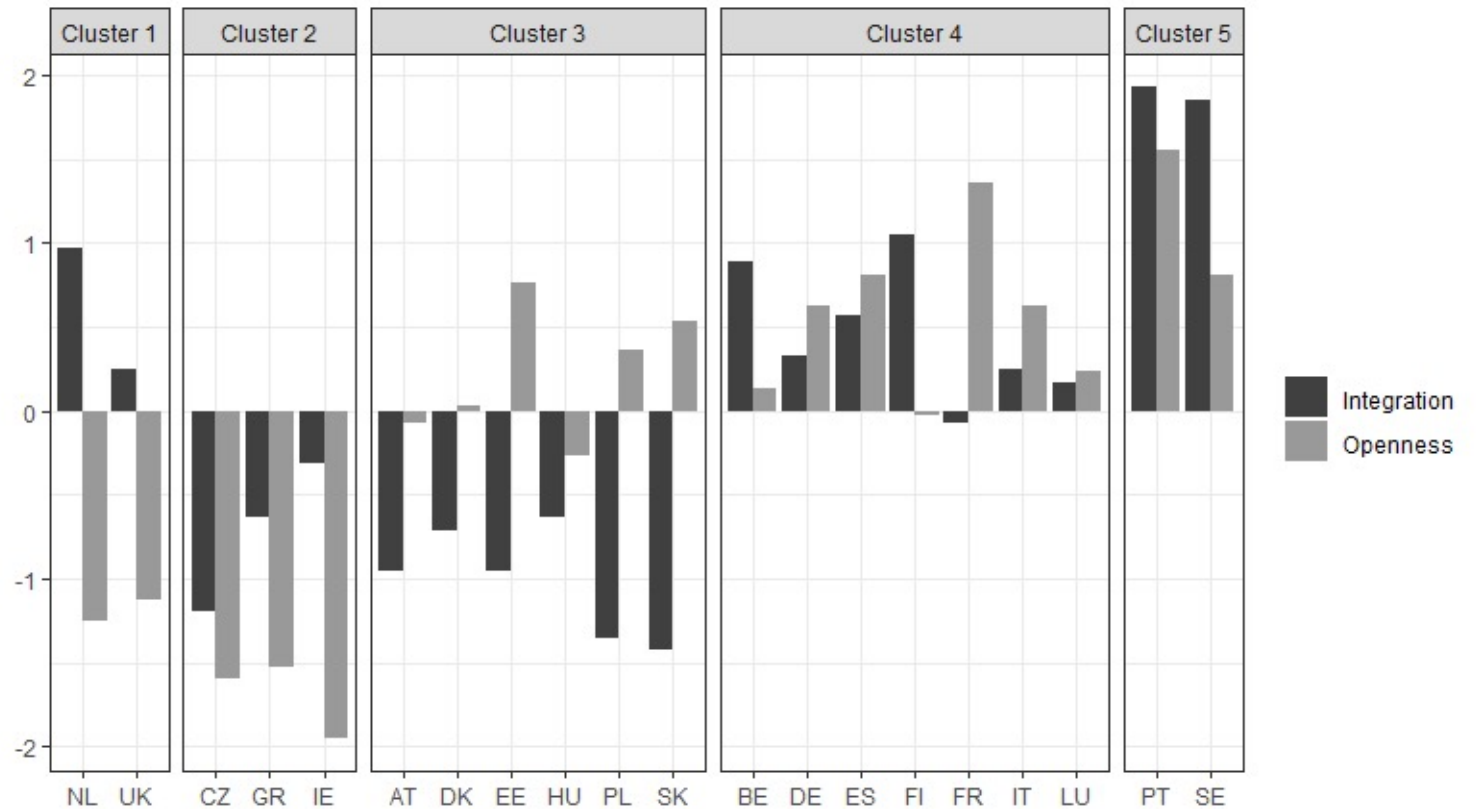
Control variables *(EU-LFS 2015):*
- Age (AGE)
- Gender (SEX)
- Education (HATLEVEL, ISCED 2011 recoded: 0/2=low; 3/4=medium; 5/8=high)
- Marital status (MARSTAT: separated/widowed/divorced; single; married)

A typology of migration regimes

Cluster analysis:

IMPIC 2010 - admission
MIPEX 2010 - integration

Models

MODEL 1:

the probability of being a migrant domestic worker vs. a migrant in other sectors has been regressed on the typology and the controls (age, gender, education, marital status)

MODEL 2:

the probability of being a migrant vs. a native worker in the domestic sector has been regressed on the typology and the controls (age, gender, education, marital status)

Results HP1

HP1.1 = Model 1
HP1.2 = Model 2
men + women together

	Model	✓ **HP1.1a**		✓ **HP1.2a**	
		N	BIC	N	BIC
1	Base (only controls)	137900	101898	106362	110027
2	1+Clusters	137900	100876	106362	108541
3	1+Mipex-Impic	137900	101504	106362	109983
4	3+interaction Mipex*Impic	137900	101253	106362	109770

Results HP1

HP1.1 = Model 1
HP1.2 = Model 2
only women

	Model	✔ **HP1.1b**		✔ **HP1.2b**	
		N	BIC	N	BIC
1	Base (only controls)	66798	74241	92557	95424
2	1+Clusters	66798	73195	92557	93869
3	1+Mipex-Impic	66798	74000	92557	95421
4	3+interaction Mipex*Impic	66798	73800	92557	95227

Results HP1

HP1.1 = Model 1
HP1.2 = Model 2
only men

|	Model	~ HP1.1b		x HP1.2b	
		N	BIC	N	BIC
1	Base (only controls)	71102	27280	13805	14388
2	1+Clusters	71102	27006	13805	14350
3	1+Mipex-Impic	71102	27008	13805	14276
4	3+interaction Mipex*Impic	71102	26963	13805	14280

Results: HP2
Model 2

- HP2.1 Hypothesis partially confirmed: the predicted probability to be a migrant vs. a native worker in the domestic sector is higher in cluster 4 and 5 (exception: cluster 2)

- HP2.2: cluster 2 disconfirms the hypothesis → high probability to have migrants in the domestic sector.

Predictive Margins of clusters2010 with 95% CIs
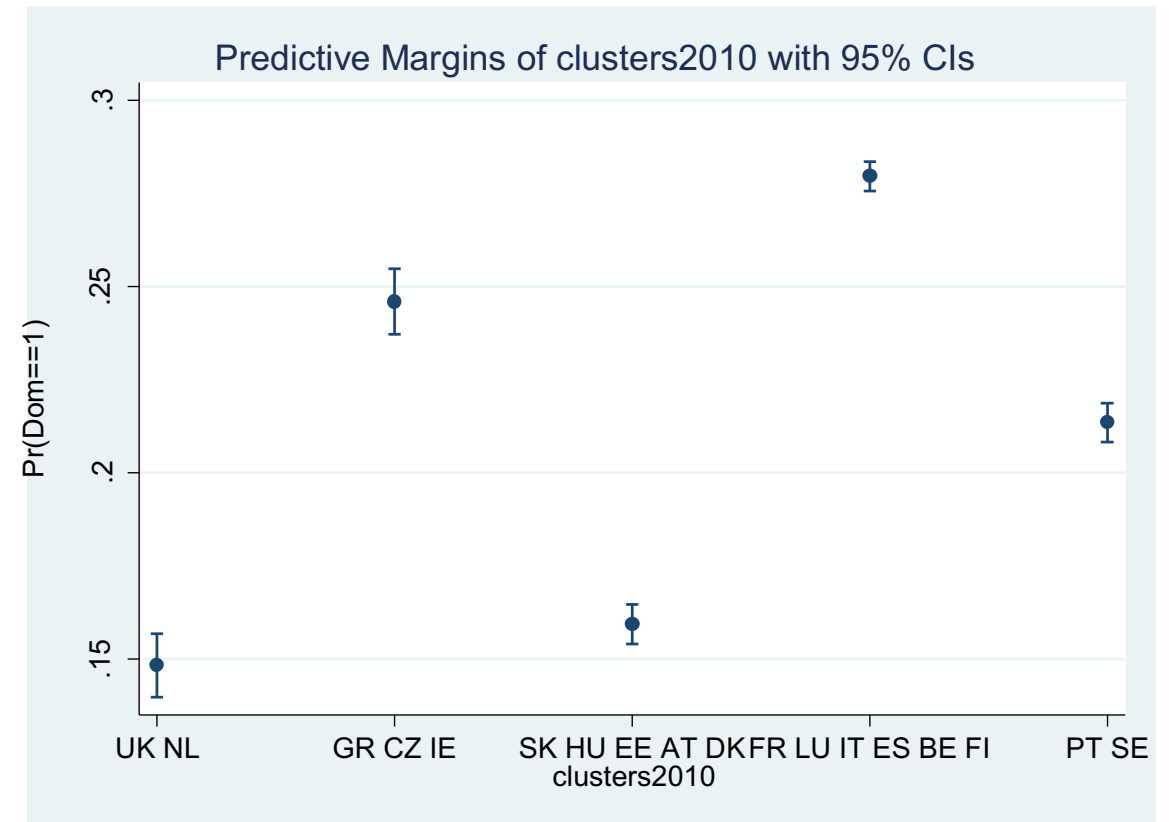
Results: HP2
Model 1

- HP2.3: The hypothesis is disconfirmed: the predicted probability to be a migrant worker in the domestic sector instead than in another sector is higher in cluster 4, followed by cluster 5, while clusters 2 and 3 group with cluster 1 to a much lower probability level

Predictive Margins of clusters2010 with 95% CIs
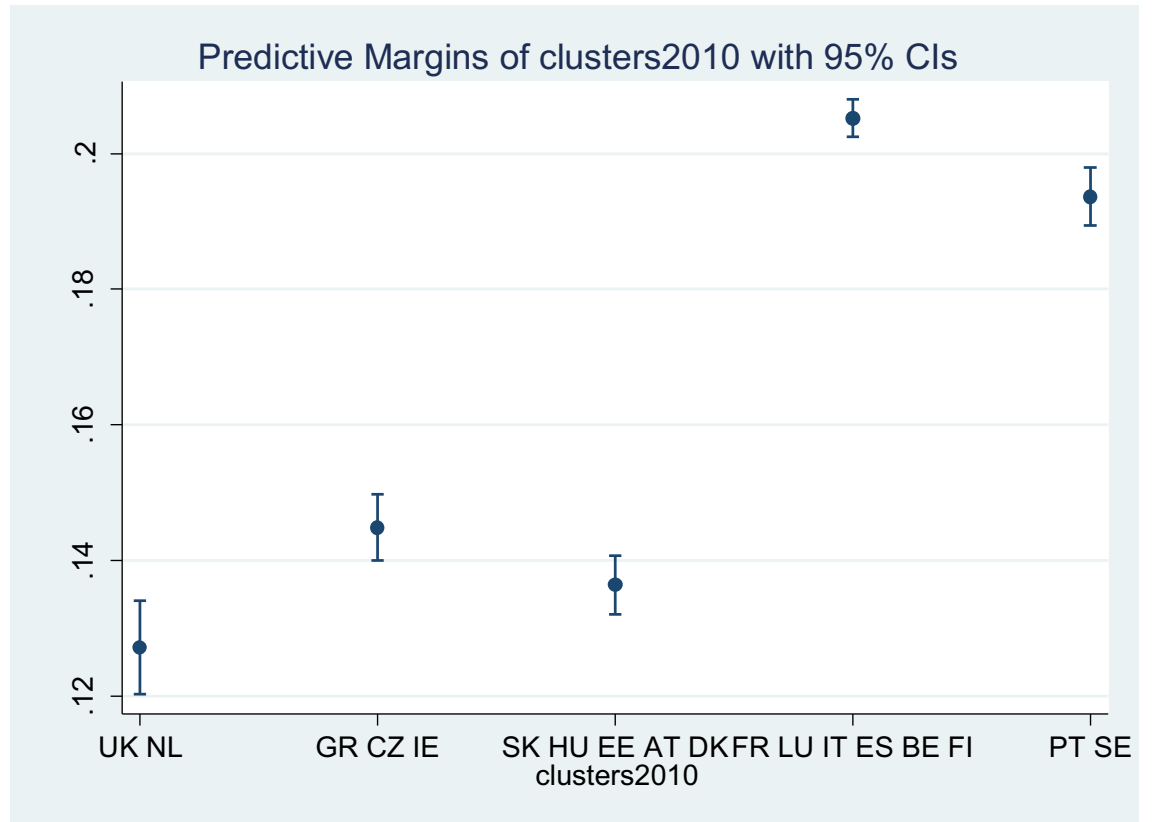
To sum up

- In general, the typology of migration regimes allows a better insight into the allocation of workers into the domestic sectors than the two indices on which it is based (Mipex and Impic) considered in reciprocal interaction
  - Some differences are found by gender, which is somehow to be expected given the high share of women as opposed to men in the domestic sector (86% vs. 14% respectively)

- Overall, in regimes with highest openness and integration the probability to have migrant domestic workers vs. natives is higher → exception: Cluster 2

- In migration regimes with most developed integration policies migrants are more likely to be found in the domestic sector (vs. other sectors) → higher integration does not decrease segregation

Thank you for the attention!

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