The European Crisis and Migration to Germany: Expectations and the Diversion of Migration Flows

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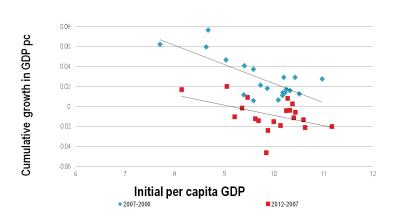
3rd CEPII-OECD Immigration Conference



Relevant!

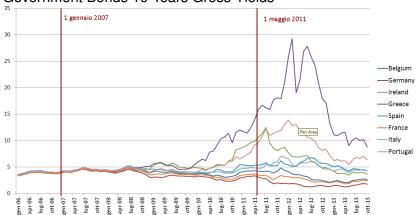
- Diversion of migration flows of third-country nationals important in adjustment of European labor markets
- because of increased heterogeneity within the EU
- Important role of expectations in migration decisions
- Changes in attractiveness of alternative locations are not irrelevant
- Good to multilaterally resist
- Migration treated as a temporary decision
- reacting to changes in the attractiveness of alternative locations

Less Convergence since 2007



10 ys Government Yields

Government Bonds 10 Years Gross Yields



Main comments:1. why the spread?

- 10-year Government bond yields taken as proxy of expectations about future economic developments
- but market fundamentals relevant for migrants have not changed as dramatically as the spread
- Global risk moves the spread asymmetrically in contagion/non-contagion countries
- shifts in market sentiment change how the pricing of default risk is made
- Role of the ECB (LTRO,OMT)

- Alternative proxies for expectations
 - 1. business/consumers confindence indicators
 - 2. potential output growth
 - 3. demographic projections.



2. Is it so easy to relocate within the EU?

- Free mobility of EU citizens does not mean free mobility of non-EU workers.
- Much different migration restrictions (and transitional arrangements) within the EU.
- likely to be positively correlated ("race to the top" in migration restrictions)
- thus endogeneity of migration policy dummies
- Separate estimates for Schengen/non-Schengen?

3. Identification

- Bias in FE estimates is consistent with yields on Govt bonds being positively correlated
- whilst they have been moving in opposite directions among potential destinations.
- Allow for contagion vs. not contagion dummies?
- Migration restrictions (and restrictions to social welfare) are positively correlated and cannot be separately identified.