



# **EU integration indicators in use: experiences, local-level aspects & perspectives**

**Facilitating evidence-based integration policies in cities**

**Brussels, 21 February 2018**



## Integration policy at EU level (1)

- **Treaty** (art 79.4) : no EU competence in terms of harmonisation legislation... but a role to play to support Member States policies
- Coordination, consultation, monitoring
- 2004 **Common Basic Principles** on Integration
- National **Contact Points** on Integration (now called ***European Integration Network***)
- [European Website on Integration](#)
- ...and some common **EU Indicators on Integration** (so called *Zaragoza* indicators adopted under Spanish Presidency of the Council in 2010)



## Integration policy at EU level (2)

- 2016: EC **Action Plan** on integration
- **Mainstreaming** of immigrant integration in all relevant policies/services
- Example: so called *European Semester*
- Support to **analysis of integration outcomes** of third-country national and monitoring of national policies
- **Consultation** of civil society organisations through European Migration Forum
- Financial support through **AMIF** (previous EIF)
- **Urban Agenda for the EU** : Partnership on Migrants Inclusion



## EU indicators of integration

- Developed by the Commission (HOME, ESTAT) with the Member States
- In order to put into practice **CBP 11** : *developing clear goals, indicators and evaluation mechanisms*
- **Pilot study** (2011) by Eurostat to identify how *"existing harmonised survey data source can provide adequate data on migrants population"*
- **Four main areas** : employment, education, social inclusion and active citizenship
- Since then, most indicators **available** on Eurostat specific portal on immigrants integration

# EU indicators of integration

## Employment (LFS)

- unemployment rate
- employment rate
- activity rate
- self-employment
- temporary employment
- part-time employment
- long-term unemployment
- youth employment

## Active Citizenship (administrative data)

- naturalisation rate
- share of long-term residence

## Education (LFS)

- highest educational attainment
- tertiary educational attainment (share of 30–34-year-olds)
- share of early leavers from education and training
- participation in lifelong learning
- not in education, employment or training (NEET)

## Health (EU-SILC)

- unmet health needs (self-reported)
- healthy life years

## Social Inclusion (EU-SILC)

- median net income
- persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion
- at-risk-of-poverty rate
- child poverty
- property ownership
- housing cost overburden
- overcrowding
- in-work poverty risk
- persistent poverty risk
- severe material deprivation rate
- people living in households with very low work intensity



# Eurostat portal on migrants integration

eurostat  
Your key to European statistics

Eurostat

Type a keyword, a code, a title...

News Data Publications About Eurostat Help

European Commission > Eurostat > Migrant integration > Data > Database

MIGRANTS INTEGRATION DATABASE

- Overview
- Data
  - DATABASE**
  - Methodology
  - Legislation
  - Publications
  - Statistics illustrated

- Migrant integration indicators
  - Social inclusion (mii\_soinc)
    - Income distribution and monetary poverty (mii\_ip)
    - People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (mii\_pe)
    - Living condition (mii\_lc)
    - Material deprivation (mii\_md)
  - Education (mii\_educ)
    - Participation in lifelong learning of population aged 18+ (mii\_trng)
    - Young people by educational and labour status (incl. neither in employment nor in education and training - NEET) (mii\_edatt0)
    - Distribution of the population by educational attainment level (mii\_edata)
    - Early leavers from education and training (mii\_edatt1)
  - Employment (mii\_emp)
    - Activity rates (mii\_act)
    - Unemployment (mii\_une)
    - Employment and self-employment (mii\_em)
  - Active citizenship (mii\_actctz)
    - Long-term residents among all non-EU citizens holding residence permits by citizenship on 31 December (%) (migr\_resshare)
    - Residents who acquired citizenship as a share of resident non-citizens by former citizenship and sex (migr\_acqs)
  - LFS ad-hoc modules on migrants (mii\_lfso)
    - 2014. Migration and labour market (lfso\_14)
    - 2008. Labour market situation of migrants (lfso\_08)



## EU indicators of integration – some comments

- Driven by availability of **harmonised data**
- Some would still need to be **developped** (example of language proficiency)
- Available by **either citizenship or country of birth** (country of residence/other EU/non-EU)
- Focus on **non-EU immigrants** (but situation of mobile EU also available)
- For most indicators : integration mostly understood as **eliminating the gap** with natives/host-country nationals



## **Use of EU indicators of integration: at EU level**

- They serve as a common frame to monitor integration over time and compare across countries
- EU Report on Immigration and Integration (before COM, now by European Migration Network)
- European Semester
- Monitoring of AMIF
- Other strategic documents on integration





## Use of EU indicators of integration: at national and local level

- Analysis in 2013 study on [Using EU indicators of Immigration Integration](#) (ESN-MPG) and FRA (2016) study "[Together in the EU](#)"
- Much variation across EU Member States in the way the indicators are referred or the comparison group
- Findings from FRA (2016): 11 MS (AT, BE-FI, DK, EE, FI, DE, IT, LV, NL, PT and SE) **monitor progress regularly through official integration indicators** and refer to all or most Zaragoza indicators and 4 MS (ES, BG, CZ, SK) adopted Zaragoza-based indicators but not implement them yet in practice
- Few MS (PT, DE) go **well beyond** Zaragoza indicators
- Some experience at local level (by large cities)

## Developments at local/regional level

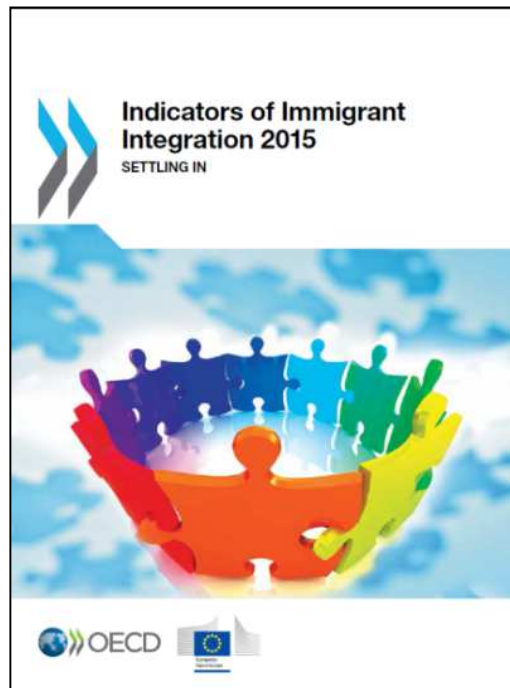
- **8<sup>th</sup> priority** of Urban agenda Partnership is: Facilitating evidence-based integration policies in cities
- Importance to take into account **diversity** of situation inside Member States (in terms of size of migrant population and in terms of integration outcomes) – as well as **concentration**
- Recent concrete actions at **EU level**:
  - **Eurostat** checking feasibility of publishing (EU-LFS based) indicators at infra-national level (either NUTS 2 or level of urbanisation) and recently publishing brand new datasets for most classic and robust indicator (e.g. employment rate)
  - Support to **OECD** study and database about integration at local/regional level
  - **JRC** research in particular using Census data
  - Future **FRA** study about integration/reception of refugees at local level
- Not one single magic solution but a set of recommendations for the future is needed



# Going beyond publishing data: in-depth *Settling In* study with OECD

- **Joint** publication EC-OECD in 2015 (2018 update in preparation)
- First broad **international** comparison across all EU and OECD countries of the outcomes for immigrants and their children
- 34 key indicators on the integration of immigrants and their children
- Extensive **contextual** information on the demographic characteristics of immigrants and their children
- **Five main areas** of integration: Employment, education and skills, social inclusion, civic engagement and social cohesion
- **2 special chapters:**
  - Third-country nationals in the EU (“Zaragoza indicators”)
  - Youth with a migration background
- **Peer groups of countries** which have a similar relative size and composition of the immigrant population

# Going beyond publishing data: in-depth *Settling In* study by OECD



- Report: [link](#)

- Webtool:

<https://www.compareyourcountry.org/indicators-of-immigrant-integration>