



EU indicators on immigrants integration: how to support the local level?

**Conference of the Urban Agenda Partnership
on Inclusion of Migrants and Refugees**

**Breakout session on: *Better data for more
effective integration policies***

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DG HOME

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EU indicators of integration

- Common EU Indicators on Integration (so called *Zaragoza indicators* adopted in 2010)
- Developed by the Commission (HOME, ESTAT) with the EU Member States
- **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



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Eurostat portal on migrants integration

eurostat

Your key to European statistics

Eurostat

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



News

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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)



Some features of EU indicators of integration

- Outcome indicators, driven by availability of **harmonised data**
- Some would still need to be **developped** (language proficiency) or **extended** (active citizenship)
- Available by **either citizenship or country of birth** (country of residence/other EU/non-EU)
- Focus on **non-EU immigrants** (but situation of "EU mobile" 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**: common frame to monitor integration over time and compare across countries – used also in the frame of the European Semester and for monitoring of EU funds (AMIF,...)
- At **national level**: used in at least half of the EU MS where regular monitoring through official integration indicators (even if not always referred as 'Zaragoza'...). Some adopted indicators but do not report regularly. Others go well beyond EU indicators.
- Some experiences at **regional** level and **local** level (by big cities) but limited awareness/use of EU-wide indicators + no data availability at those levels



Integration indicators at local/regional level

- One priority of (Urban agenda) Partnership on Migrants Inclusion 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**
- Integration indicators at local level can also be useful for **benchmarking** among cities, allocating/monitoring **funding**, analysis of **impact** of policies, improve **urban** knowledge,...
- 4 meeting of **Stakeholder working group** (led by MPG and HOME) gathered cities, Commission services, international organisations and researchers

Some concrete outcomes

- Eurostat tested the feasibility of publishing EU wide indicators of integration of immigrants at infra-national level. New data was published (by regional level / level of urbanisation) and Eurostat will further improve the data availability
- MPG analysed all other relevant surveys (ESS, EVS, EU-MIDIS,...)
- Cities exchanged on current practices and needs

Other developments :

- OECD-DG REGIO [study](#) about integration of migrants in cities (including a [database](#))
- Labour force survey - migrants module and core variables
- Next Census (2021) including 'grid data' and development of more frequent data on population at infra-national level
- JRC ['Data Challenge](#) on integration of migrants in cities'
- [ESPON research](#) about Impact of refugee flows to territorial development
- Ethnic/Immigrants Minorities Survey Network ([COST action](#))



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Recent changes in Eurostat portal on migrants integration

DATABASE

- [-] Migrant integration (mii)
 - [+] Social inclusion (mii_soinc)
 - [+] Health (mii_health)
 - [+] Education (mii_educ)
 - [-] Education - regional series (mii_educ_r) 
 - [+] Distribution of the population by educational attainment level (mii_edata_r)
 - [+] Young people by educational and labour status (incl. neither in employment nor in education and training - NEET) (mii_edatt0_r)
 - [+] Employment (mii_emp)
 - [-] Employment - regional series (mii_emp_r) 
 - [+] Activity rates (mii_act_r)
 - [+] Unemployment (mii_une_r)
 - [+] Employment and self-employment (mii_em_r)
 - [+] Active citizenship (mii_actctz)
 - [+] LFS ad-hoc modules on migrants (mii_lfso)

Recommendations for the future

- Further development of EU common indicators on integration on urban/regional level
- More comprehensive assessment for urban regions, capitalising on new trends (grid data, big data)
- Make use of forthcoming new integrated European social statistics framework
- Concentrate on the Labour Force Survey and exploit it as much as possible
- Incentives for National Stat. inst. to increase sample size/over sample cities
- Ownership of cities in EU wide data and improve communication
- Exploit other existing surveys and improve relevance for cities
- Enhance dissemination of EU data and tools
- Facilitate know-how transfer and exchanges between cities



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Forthcoming report on integration indicators : joint report with OECD Settling In 2018 – Indicators of Immigration Integration

Settling In 2018
Main Indicators of Immigrant Integration

