Indicators of Immigrant Integration

Eurostat Pilot Study

March 2011

Common Agenda for Integration 2005

Common basic principles:

- Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States

- Integration implies respect for the basic values of the European Union

- Employment is a key part of the integration process

- Basic knowledge of the host society's language, history, and institutions is indispensable to integration

- Efforts in education are critical to preparing immigrants, and particularly their descendants, to be more successful and more active participants in society

- Access for immigrants to institutions, as well as to public and private goods and services, on a basis equal to national citizens and in a non-discriminatory way is a critical foundation for better integration

- Other: frequent interaction; intercultural dialogue; encourage civic, cultural and political participation

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EU work in common indicators

- In 2007 invited MS to promote the development of common indicators that could be used by MS on a voluntary basis in order to assess integration policy outcomes.

- The Stockholm Programme 2010- 2014 (2009) called for the "development of core indicators in a limited number of relevant policy areas (e.g. employment, education and social inclusion) for monitoring the results of integration policies in order to increase the comparability of national experiences and reinforce the European learning process".

- The Zaragoza Declaration, adopted in April 2010 by EU Ministers responsible for immigrant integration issues called upon the Commission to undertake a pilot study to examine proposals for common integration indicators and to report on the availability and quality of the data from agreed harmonised sources necessary for the calculation of these indicators.

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Four areas

- <u>Employment</u>. Core indicators:
    - employment rate
    - unemployment rate
    - activity rate
- <u>Education</u>. Core indicators:
    - highest educational attainment (share of population with tertiary, secondary and primary or less than primary education)
    - share of low-achieving 15-year-olds in reading, mathematics and science
    - share of 30–34-year-olds with tertiary educational attainment
    - share of early leavers from education and training
- <u>Social inclusion</u>. Core indicators:
    - median net income – the median net income of the immigrant population as a proportion of the median net income of the total population
    - at risk of poverty rate – share of population with net disposable income of less than 60% of national median
    - the share of population perceiving their health status as good or poor
    - ratio of property owners to non-property owners among immigrants and the total population
- <u>Active citizenship</u>. Core indicators:
    - the share of immigrants that have acquired citizenship
    - the share of immigrants holding permanent or long-term residence permits
    - the share of immigrants among elected representatives

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Zaragoza declaration (2010)

Additional areas and indicators related to integration that MS considered important to monitor

– the share of employees who are overqualified for their jobs;

– self-employment;

– language skills;

– experiences of discrimination;

– trust in public institutions;

– voter turnout among the population entitled to vote; and

– sense of belonging.

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Data sources

- European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)
  - In 2008 an ad hoc module was added to the LFS about the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendents. In this module additional data was collected about country of birth of the father and the mother to identify second generation migrants. Also information was collected on the main reason for migration, legal barriers on the labour market and qualification and languages issues.
  - EE and LV did not participate
  - To collect specific information on the labour situation of migrants in the EU LFS has proven to be quite cumbersome. Analysis has shown that the quality of the information collected was not optimal in all cases.
  - In 2014 a new LFS module on the labour market situation of migrants will be carried out taking into account lesson learnt.

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Data sources

- European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2010
  - cross-sectional data pertaining to a given time or a certain time period with variables on income, poverty, social exclusion and other living conditions,
  - longitudinal data pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over a four year period.
- Eurostat's migration statistics on data on acquisitions of citizenship
- OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).

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