



## Existing Survey Data at (Infra-)National Level

Stakeholder Working Group  
Meeting 2, 21 February 2018

## Existing EU-wide data sources on migration/integration at infra-national level?

- EU-LFS
  - EU-MIDIS I/II
  - LOCALMULTIDEM
  - Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS)
  - European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS)
  - European Social Survey (ESS)
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## EU-LFS

- Covering resident population in private households
- One of the key sources for National-Level Integration Indicators
- Migrants identified by country of birth/country of citizenship
- In the past year:
  - Employment rate by CoB/CoC for 20-64 (NUTS2/Degree of urbanisation)
  - Activity rate by CoB/CoC for 20-64(NUTS2/Degree of urbanisation)





MIGRATION POLICY GROUP

# European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey I/II ( EU MIDIS)

- First EU-wide data coverage on ethnic minorities and immigrants' experiences of discrimination and criminal victimisation in the EU
- Specific discrimination experiences were tested in nine domains within fields of work, and public and private services.
- Sampling Methodology: Designed to be national in coverage/scope but due to the concentration of the target populations they end up being local in implementation





MIGRATION POLICY GROUP

# European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey II ( EU MIDIS)

- Experiences of discrimination
- Different grounds:
  - skin colour, ethnic origin or immigrant background, religion or religious beliefs, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, and 'other'
- Different domains
  - when looking for work, at work, education or when in contact with children's school, access to health care, looking for housing, etc.
- In past 12 months and in past 5 years
- Main reasons for discrimination on ethnic or immigrant background
  - physical appearance, first or last name, accent, the way of dressing (wearing a headscarf/turban), address (reputation of the neighbourhood), citizenship, country of birth



## FRA's Surveys

- EU-MIDIS: European Minorities and Discrimination survey
  - (2008) – EU-27
  - Roma pilot survey (2011) – 11 EU Member States
  - Survey on Discrimination and Hate Crime against Jewish people (2012) – 8 Member States
  - LGBT survey (2012) – EU-28
  - Violence against Women survey (2012) – EU-28
  - EU-MIDIS II (2015-2016) – EU-28
  - Fundamental Rights survey (2017-2018) – EU-28
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## European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS)

- Unique harmonized and fully comparable data on the objective circumstances of citizens' lives as well as how they feel about those circumstances and their lives in general.
  - Covers: employment, income, education, housing, family, health, work–life balance, life satisfaction and the perceived quality of society as well as on migration and inter-ethnic issues
  - The ongoing 4th EQLS has a specific focus on the use quality of public services: healthcare, long-term care, childcare and schools, measuring different aspects of quality such as fair access, facilities, staff and information available to citizens
  - Data can be disaggregated by citizenship (EU/non-EU)
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## LOCALMULTIDEM

Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organisational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level

- Focus on multicultural democracy at the local level by analyzing the level of political integration of immigrant residents, in its attitudinal and behavioural dimensions
  - In six European cities: Lyon (France), Budapest (Hungary), Milan (Italy), Madrid (Spain), Zurich (Switzerland), and London (United Kingdom).
  - To what extent are immigrants from different ethnic groups politically integrated in the local life of their cities? What explains the variations in the degree of political integration from one ethnic group to another?
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## LOCALMULTIDEM

The concept of political integration is operationalised in this project through the consideration of two different dimensions:

1) **Political orientations:** political trust, interest in politics, political knowledge and information, feelings of identity and belonging, feelings of political efficacy, democratic values, social tolerance, concepts of citizenship, etc.

2) **Socio-political behaviour:** involvement in different kinds of associations (ethnic, political parties, trade unions, cultural groups, NGOs, etc.) and various forms of political action (electoral behaviour, and non-electoral behaviour).



## Immigrant Citizens Survey – ICS

- Building on the LOCALMULTIDEM project ICS expands on the number of ‘areas’ of integration and was piloted in 7 European Countries in 15 cities

Belgium (Antwerp, Brussels, Liège)

France (Lyon and Paris)

Germany (Berlin and Stuttgart)

Hungary (Budapest)

Italy (Milan and Naples)

Portugal (Faro, Lisbon, and Setubal)

Spain (Barcelona and Madrid)



## Immigrant Citizens Survey – ICS

- Each section tackled a different area of integration:
    - Employment
    - Languages
    - Civic and political participation
    - Family reunion
    - Long-term residence
    - Citizenship
  - Tackling the same types of questions to immigrants (past or potential beneficiaries) of different policies and services:

Background characteristics	Reasons against participation
Current level of satisfaction	Problems with participation
Future aspirations	Perceived effects on their lives
Awareness of policy	
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## Immigrant Citizens Survey – ICS

- Local population registers used where available
- Can you obtain a representative sample when there is no sample frame available for the target population?
- Although there are some deviations in comparison to the census data, the samples match the distribution with respect to key characteristics (Reichel & Morales, 2017)



## European Social Survey (ESS)

- Individual-level cross-national cross-sectional survey data from 8 rounds (2002-2016)
  - Anti-immigrant sentiments:
    - **(a)** ‘To what extent do you think [country] should allow people of the same race or ethnic group as most [country] people to come and live here?’, **(b)** ‘How about people of a different race or ethnic group from most [country] people?’, and **(c)** ‘How about people from the poorer countries outside Europe?’
  - The initial regional-level and country-level indicators are obtained by aggregating individual-level data using the weights provided by the ESS
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# Ways Forward?

- Build on existing EU-wide surveys?
  - Sampling methodology?
  - Possibilities to include items for more refined identification of target group of interest?
- Who's responsibility to exploit existing data to their full potential?
  - Is it fair to assume all cities have to resources and the know-how?
- Cross-national city-level surveys too costly and shift focus on potentials of administrative data/ (EU harmonised) census?



Thank you!

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