



# **TOWARDS A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO MIGRANT INTEGRATION: THE ROLE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

**FACILITATING EVIDENCE-BASED INTEGRATION**

**POLICIES IN CITIES**

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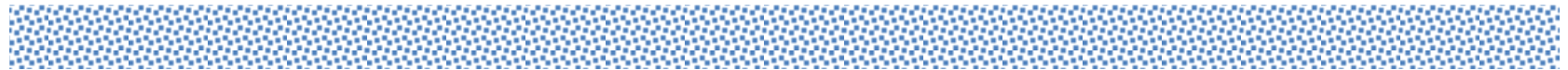
LUKAS KLEINE-RUESCHKAMP



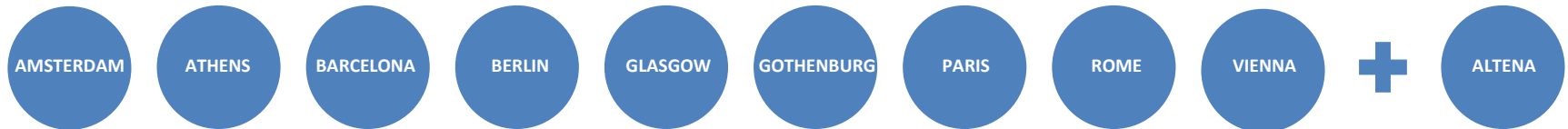
# OECD/EC Study 2016/2018

## Sources Used:

1) Database on migrants in OECD regions (TL2)  
Data analysis of 391 Regions for 35 OECD countries



2) 10 in-depth Case Studies of EU cities



3) 62 Responses from Municipalities (57) and Associations of Cities  
(5) in Europe to an ad-hoc questionnaire



**Target group:** Migrants, including native-born children of immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers



# Towards 12 objectives for public action to migrant integration at the local level

1. Improved vertical coordination and implementation at the relevant scale
2. Policy coherence in addressing multi-dimensional migrants needs and opportunities
3. Access to and effective use of financial resources adapted to local responsibilities for integration

## I: Multi-level governance

4. Design integration policies which take time into account throughout migrant life and status evolution

## II: Time and space

5. Bring along local civil society to make proximity with migrants a reality

## Checklist

6. Capacity and diversity of public service, particularly in services for migrants and refugees

## III: Policy formulation and implementation

7. Cooperation with relevant stakeholders through transparent & effective contracts.
8. Assessment of integration and their use in policy design.

## IV: Sectoral policies

9. Match migrant talents with economic opportunities.
10. Secure access to adequate housing
11. Align social welfare measures with migrant inclusion.
12. Establish education responses that address segregation & provide path to professional growth.



## Migrant integration: « *one size fits all* » *approach is not appropriate*

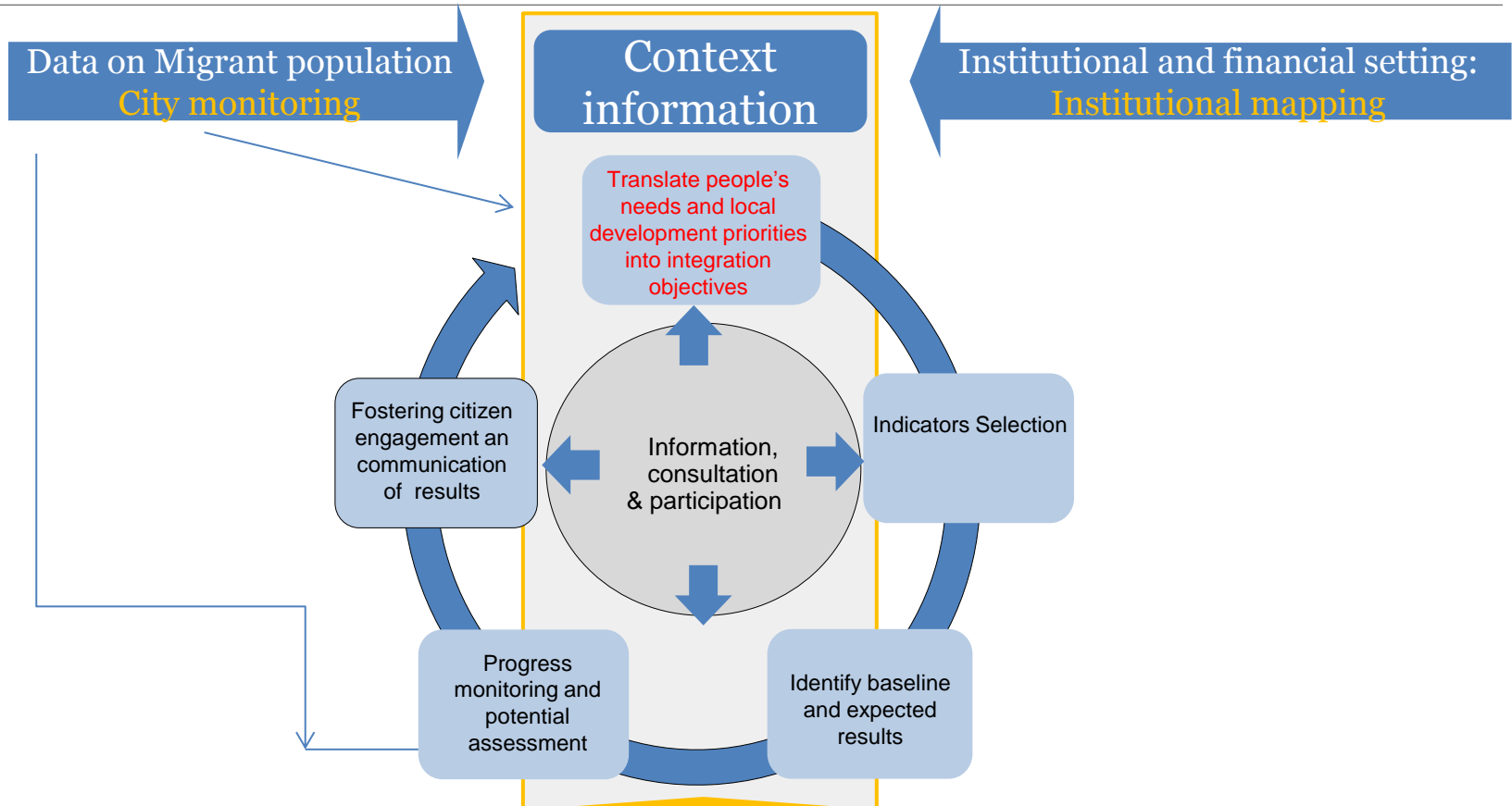
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- **Places matter**, including in terms of perception: *the need for a territorial approach*
- *How?* **Multi-level governance matters** for achieving coherent and effective integration policies

***How can place-based integration policies be more evidence-based?***



# Evidence-based local integration cycle: Design, implementation & evaluation



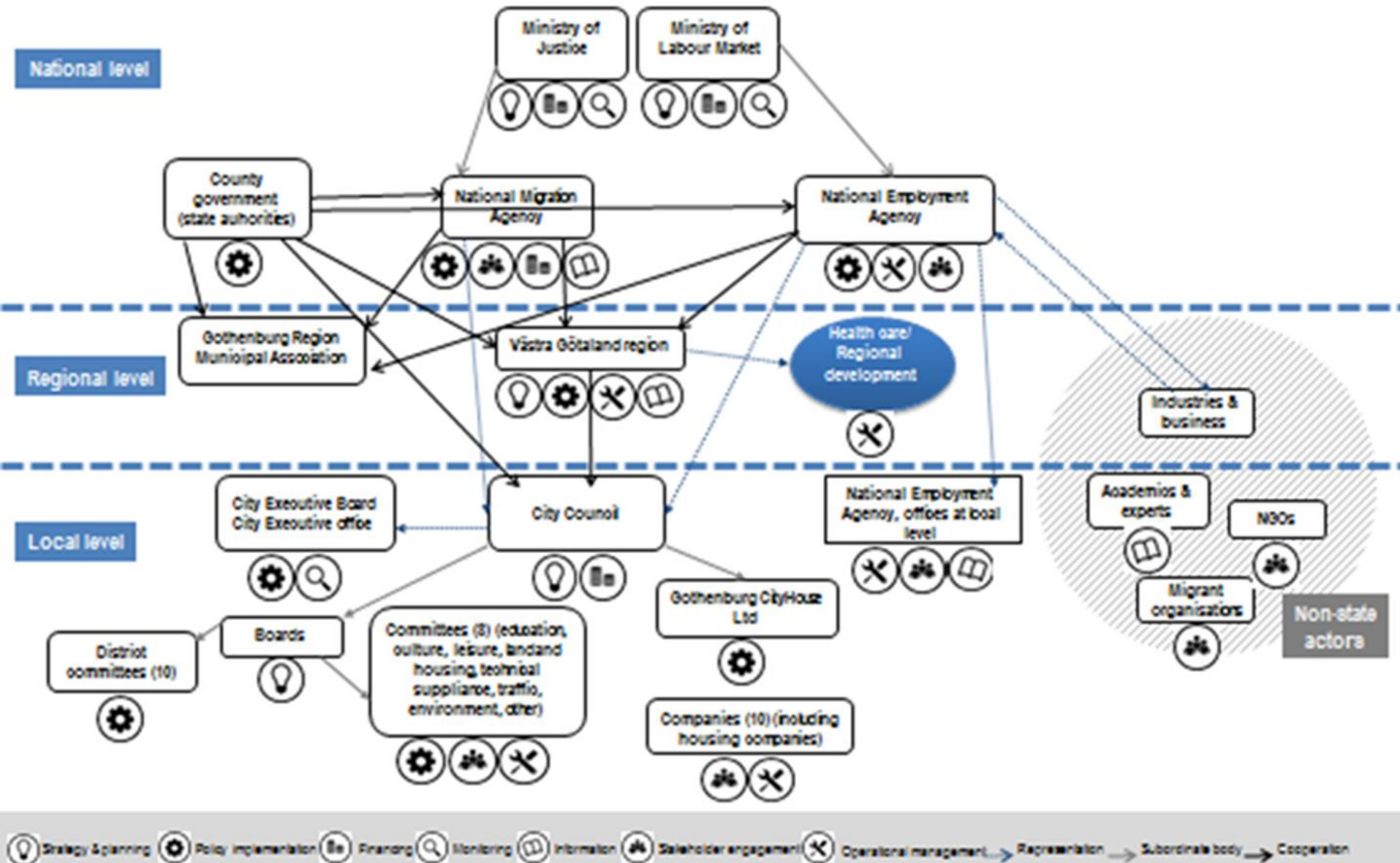
*The Checklist supports decision-makers in:*

- 1. Context-analysis: institutional mapping*
- 2. Establishing policy objectives*

- 3. Operationalise the objectives by setting institutional outputs and measures*
- 4. Measuring the achievements*
- 5. Communicate the results*

# Enabling environment: actors, competences, funding

## Gothenburg, Sweden





## How cities establish integration objectives, what can the checklist brings?

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- A complex political issue: no standard definition
- Multi-stakeholder participation and perception survey
- Integration **strategy**: from generic to specialized approach, aligned with local development objectives
- Alignment with national and EU integration policies: right incentives
- Multi-sectoral policies: seek coherence by following the person's needs



# How cities operationalize objectives into inputs and outputs and their measurement, what the checklist provides?

Checklist blocks	<i>Example</i> Inputs: formal requirements or Measures designed	Output: implementation of good practice	Intermediate outputs/ Outcome
Institutional and financial settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set-up of cross-sectoral entity ensuring coherence in integration policy in municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The entity runs a “migration-sensitive” check when policies are proposed across all fields (ex-ante evaluation stage).</li> <li>Contracts among departments</li> </ul>	Right-based access to services (i.e. during changes in status and related administrative system, etc.) has been increased
Sectoral policies related to migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration mainstreaming is implemented and monitored in universal service delivery</li> <li>Database on migrant’s competences at local level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Language support at early childhood and compulsory school level.</li> <li>Adult vocational trainings are tailored to the needs of the population arrived in the locality</li> </ul>	<p>Reduction in drop-out rate of migrant students since language support in school has been strengthened</p> <p>Tailored training contribute to reduction in the unemployment gap</p>
Assessment & Evaluation	Local framework of indicators to assess progresses in implementing migrant integration strategy		<b>City Integration Monitoring system</b>

## Issues related to evaluation:

Hard to make the link between policy implementation and outcomes;

Make sure outcome measures also include perceptions and benefits of migrants presence to local development;

Data comparability: migrant definitions, education systems, etc.





# Example on data comparability: PRESENCE

## Main Inconsistencies:

- Up-to-date data
- Definition of migrants as: With migration background, foreign born or with foreign nationality

Municipality	% of migrant out of total city population (year)	Definition of migrant
Altena	11.3 (ND)	FN
Amsterdam	51.60 (ND)	MB
Athens	23 (2011)	Unclear definition
Barcelona	16.6 (2016)	Unclear definition
Berlin	29.9 (2016)	MB
Glasgow	12.24 (2011)	FB
Gothenburg	24 (ND) 33.20	FB MB
Paris	14.9 (ND)	FN
Rome	12.74 (2015) 27.40	FB FN
Wien	38.30 (2016) 50.00	FB MB

MB = Migration Background (foreign-born and native-born children of migrant parents)  
FB = Foreign born  
FN = Population with foreign nationality  
ND = No date available

*Source:* Data provided by cities participating the case studies.



# Example on data comparability: SECONDARY EDUCATION

## Main Inconsistencies:

- Categorisation according to nationality or ethnicity
- Different categorisation of secondary school
- Not all cities measure educational attainment some measures students in education

Municipality	% Educational Attainment Secondary Edu Natives	% Educational Attainment Secondary Edu Migrants	Comment
Altena	82.7	64,57 (REF& AS)	
Amsterdam	33	33 (FB)   40 (MB)   Western/non=western	Intermediate Education
Athens	36.6	NA	
Barcelona	NA	33.5	
Berlin	58.4	41.1	Three different titles
Glasgow	35,9 (white)	38.6 (white other) 46 (mixed or multiple) 55.4 (Asian) 49.0(African) 40 (Other)	% of ppl. in higher education <u>not</u> educational attainment.
Gothenburg	35(upper secondary) 76(post upper secondary)	36.3	
Paris	NA	NA	
Rome	NA	26.3 (unclear)	
Wien	48	41	

Source: Data provided by cities participating the case studies.



## Integration evaluation: future avenues for research

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- Assess the impact of the new actions undertaken since 2015 arrivals: how these lessons can shape future integration policies?
- How to communicate integration-related data?



## Way forward:

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- “Bench-learning” exercise: compare practices in local evidence-based integration policy. Possibility to use the OECD Checklist for public action to migrant integration at the local level as benchmark
- Policy evaluation: *From micro (regional/local results) to “nano” experiment* to assess the impact of integration policies on specific groups (i.e. Sarcelles resettled and relocated refugees)
- *Database on migrants in OECD regions*: the database helps identifying place-based factors that might help integration of migrants.



# THANK YOU

<http://www.oecd.org/cfe/regional-policy/migrantintegrationincities.htm>

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