Benchmarking integration: Who, What and How?

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Benchmarking integration

- What is happening after migration:
    - For the migrants?
    - For the receiving societies?
    - For sending countries?
- Monitoring and benchmarking integration is addressing the short and long term consequences of migration on receiving societies on different levels: society, policies, target groups and the interaction between these levels
- But doing so, it raises the issue of the **definition** of integration, its **objectives**, its **means** and finally the **indicators** required to monitor and assess progress (or the lack of)

Different paradigms

- The assimilationnist perspective : how to become a native ?
- Integration as mutual accommodation : a core of values and norms, but specificities may remain
- Multiculturalism or pluralism : majority-minorities relations
- Non-discrimination paradigm

Definitions (Castles, 1998)

- Assimilation : « incorporation of migrants into society through a one-sided process of adaptation in which migrants are expected to give up their distinctive linguistic, cultural or social characteristics and become indistinguishable from the majority population. »

- Integration : « process of mutual accomodation involving immigrants and the majority population. (…) immigrant will cease to be distinctive in culture and behaviour, but (…)adaptation is a two-way process. »

- Adaptation/insertion : functionnalist description on the way immigrants are involved in different social spheres

- Modes of incorporation : a neutral concept to describe processes of participation of « outsiders » (i.e. immigrants, but can apply to different minorities) to the mainstream society.

Monitoring: the experience of European Integration policies

- The Europeanization of integration policies: From the "Common basic principles on Integration" (The Hague 2004) to the " Principles for Monitoring integration policies" (Berlin, 2009)

- A « two-way process » involving a mutual commitment (from immigrants and host society), but an emphasis on common norms and values

- Most of European countries have designed and implemented integration policies, and 10 of them have developed a monitoring system providing indicators and statistics on an annual basis (more or less)

Different levels, different strategies for monitoring

- Integration *of* a society: how *de facto* multicultural societies are redefining themselves to incorporate target groups and prevent the formation of minorities
- Integration *in* a society: process of incorporation of target groups in mainstream population
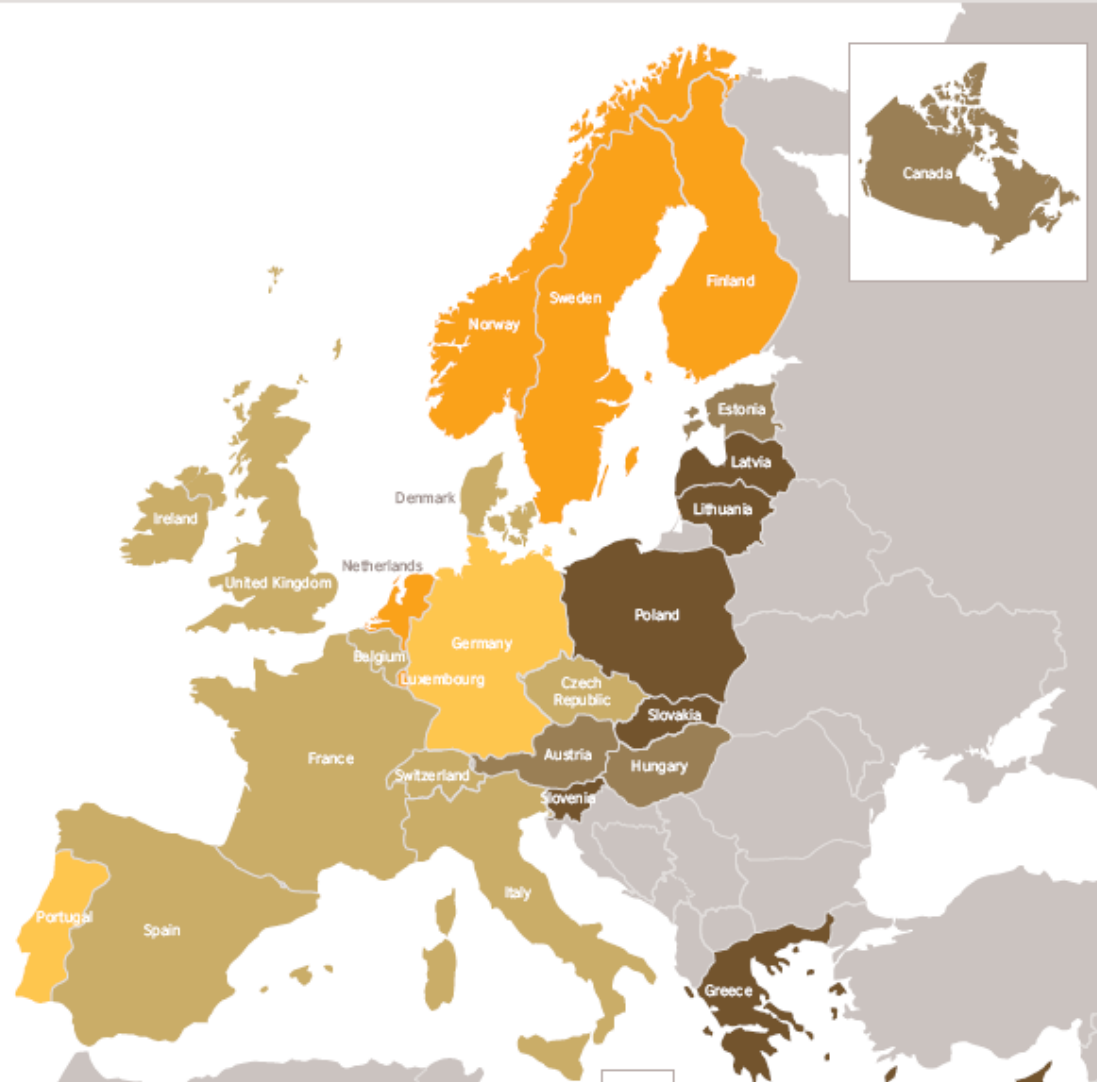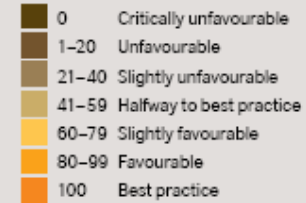
**Rating Mainstream Societies ("the supply side"):
3 complementary approaches for assessing
openness, tolerance and inclusiveness**
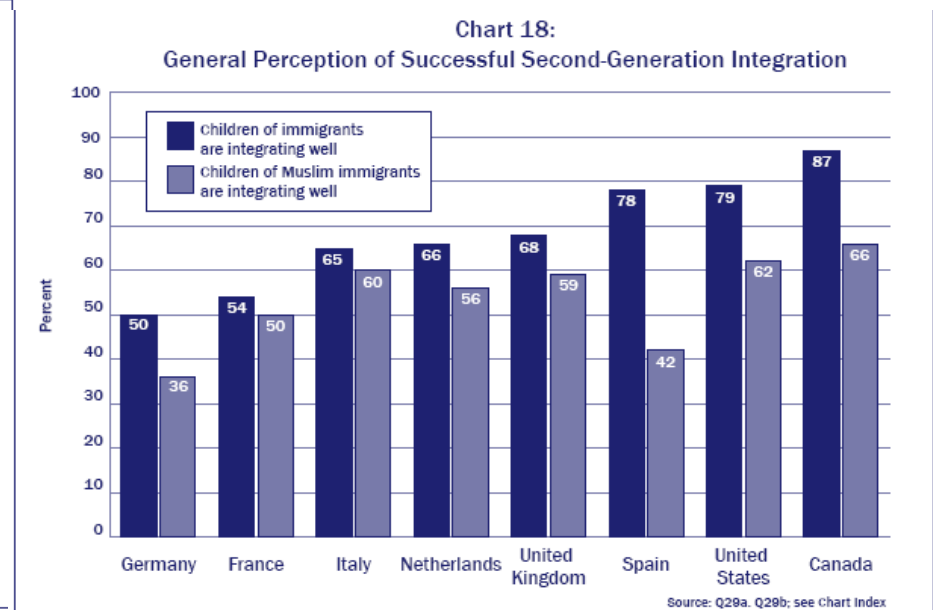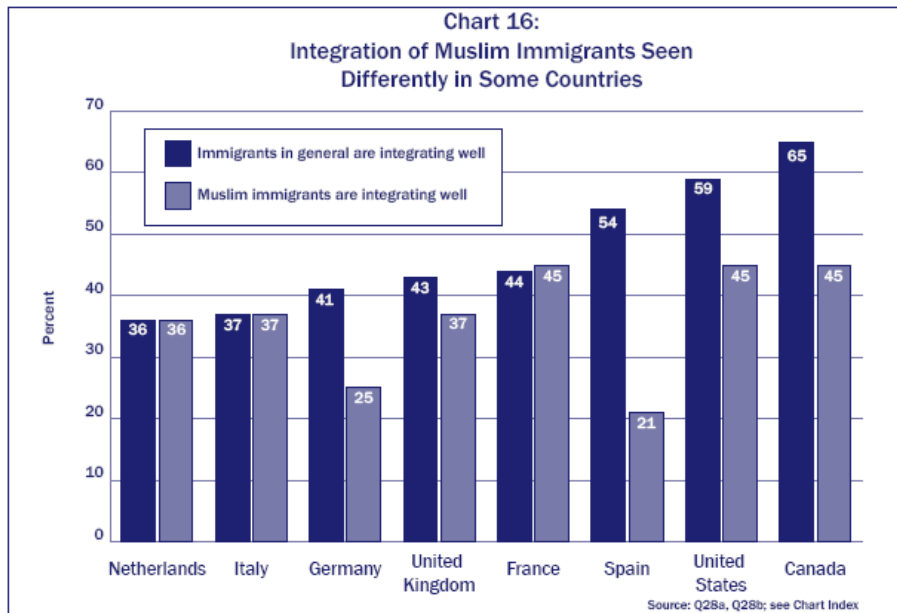
- Laws and Policies regarding "Integration": the MIPEX

- Public opinion on Immigrants and Minorities (surveys on values and attitudes)

- Perceptions and experiences of discrimination (Eurobarometers, EU-Midis, Fundamental Rights Agency)

Observations

Policies in Western Europe are on average slightly favourable, while those in GR and Central and Eastern Europe are unfavourable. The 28 MIPEX countries diverge greatly on whether or not to grant **electoral rights** to non-EU residents. Five countries achieve best practice (the Nordic countries and IE), whilst 11 others grant no electoral rights; few fall between. Although full **political liberties** are granted to migrants in Western Europe, some are denied in CZ, EE, LV, LT, SK, and SI. The highest scores on consultative bodies belong to the Nordic countries, LU/NL, ES/PT, and IE. Critically unfavourable policies are found in ten countries.

Score	Description
0	Critically unfavourable
1–20	Unfavourable
21–40	Slightly unfavourable
41–59	Halfway to best practice
60–79	Slightly favourable
80–99	Favourable
100	Best practice

Public opinion on Integration

Source: Transatlantic Trends Immigration, 2010

Perception of Ethnic Discrimination: Eurobarometer

NL	80%	
FR	79%	
HU	79%	
SE	78%	
DK	77%	
MT	77%	
FI	72%	
BE	71%	
EL	71%	
IT	71%	
CY	70%	
ES	66%	
AT	63%	
EU27	61%	
UK	58%	
PT	57%	
CZ	57%	
DE	54%	
SI	50%	
SK	49%	
IE	46%	
LU	46%	
RO	46%	
EE	41%	
BG	40%	
LV	34%	
PL	33%	
LT	26%	
MK	54%	
TR	48%	
HR	41%	

Question: QE1.1. For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of...

Option: Ethnic origin

Answers: Very widespread + Fairly widespread

Map Legend

- 80% – 100%
- 70% – 79%
- 60% – 69%
- 50% – 59%
- 0% – 49%
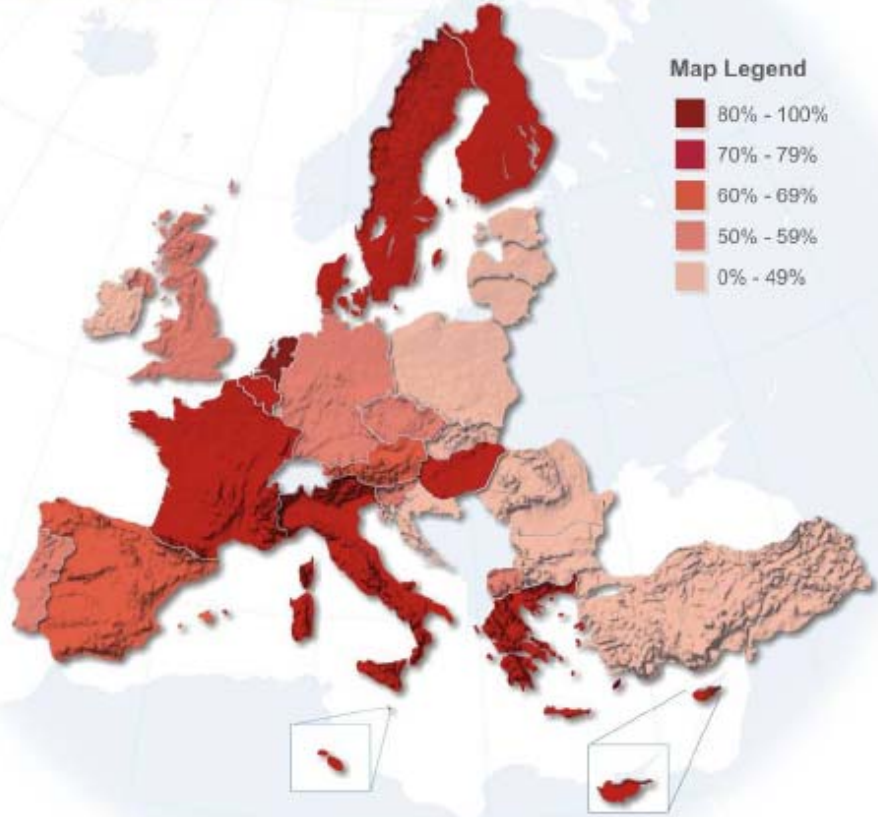
EU-MIDIS
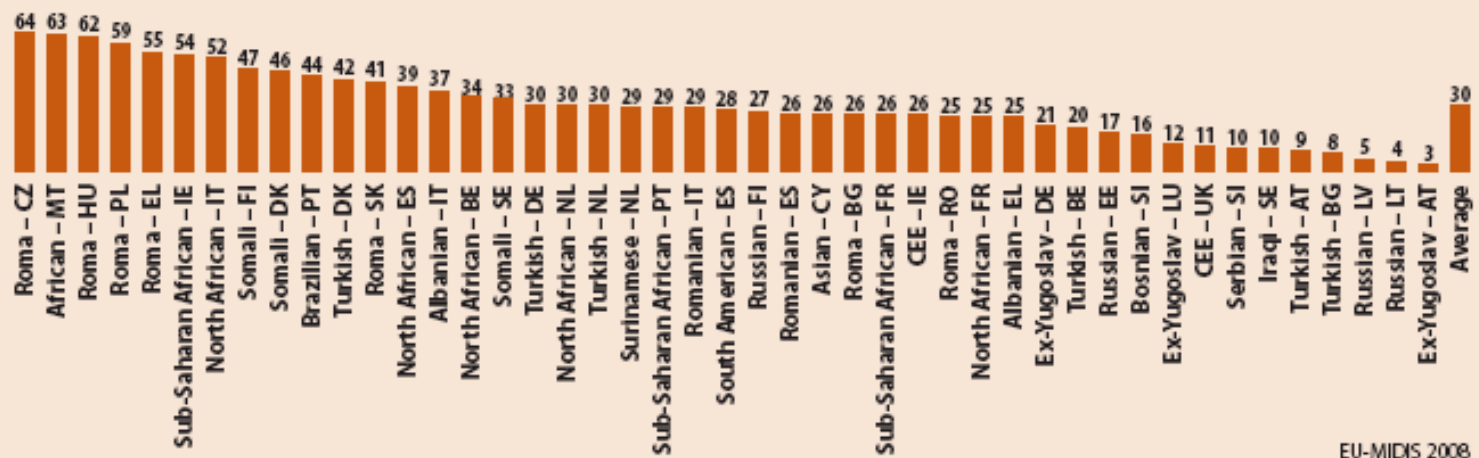European Union Minorities
and Discrimination Survey

Main Results Report

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Figure 2.1
12-month discrimination prevalence rate (CA2-CI2)
Specific groups, % discriminated against at least once in any of the nine domains tested

Aggregate groups:

Roma	47
Sub-Saharan African	41
North African	36
CEE	23
Turkish	23
Russian	14
Ex-Yugoslav	12

EU-MIDIS 2008

Group	%
Roma – CZ	64
African – MT	63
Roma – HU	62
Roma – PL	59
Roma – EL	55
Sub-Saharan African – IE	54
North African – IT	52
Somali – FI	47
Somali – DK	46
Brazilian – PT	44
Turkish – DK	42
Roma – SK	41
North African – ES	39
Albanian – IT	37
North African – BE	34
Somali – SE	33
Turkish – DE	30
North African – NL	30
Turkish – NL	30
Surinamese – NL	29
Sub-Saharan African – PT	29
Romanian – IT	29
South American – ES	28
Russian – FI	27
Romanian – ES	26
Asian – CY	26
Roma – BG	26
Sub-Saharan African – FR	26
CEE – IE	26
Roma – RO	25
North African – FR	25
Albanian – EL	25
Ex-Yugoslav – DE	21
Turkish – BE	20
Russian – EE	17
Bosnian – SI	16
Ex-Yugoslav – LU	12
CEE – UK	11
Serbian – SI	10
Iraqi – SE	10
Turkish – AT	9
Turkish – BG	8
Russian – LV	5
Russian – LT	4
Ex-Yugoslav – AT	3
Average	30

Monitoring integration from the target groups perspective

- Processes : the time dimension
- Strategies and constraints : structures of opportunities/inequalities
- The great mixer: in-group and out-group relations, from the collective level (community and neighborhood) to the individual (intimacy, attitudes, belongings)
- Shifting boundaries, blurring divisions

Dimensions of integration

Structural integration	Cultural integration
Economy: labour market participation Education and vocational training (participation and attainments) Housing situation Citizenship (access to political community) Access to health system	Language competence Values and norms Religion
Interactive integration	**Identificative integration**
Friendships Marriages, partnerships Membership in organisations Volunteering Transnational networks	Subjective feelings of belonging

Heckmann et al. (2010), Prominstat report

Integration to what ?

- Post-industrial societies are increasingly diverse and divided:
  - Integration to the Nation rely on abstract values, inner heterogeneity and conflicting norms
    - → Reframing National identities
  - Class stratification, *social milieu*
  - Residential segregation, ethnic neighborhoods and Ghettos
  - Split labor market, unemployment, ethnic and social enclaves
  - Local dimensions: local institutional arrangements, sub-cultures with local norms and values

Who should get integrated?

- Foreigners, Immigrants, Second Generations and ethnic minorities: different categories related to different processes of incorporation or exclusion

- Regimes of citizenship determine the categories by which integration has been traditionally conceived: Naturalization as a benchmark for assimilation

- The rise of second generations, i.e the native born with immigrant parentage, has challenged the system of classification based on place of birth

- Old minorities in pluri-national societies and potential new ethnic and racial minorities

Categorization issues

- Most of official statistics around the world collect data on citizenship and place of birth: Foreigners and immigrants

- A few of them identify second generations through the place of birth of parents

- "Race" and ethnic group are collected in 2/3 of the countries around the world

Ethnicity and Race in Census round 2000

- 87 countries in 138 are collecting data on « ethnicity » (A.Morning, 2005)

	N. America		S. America		Africa		Europe		Asia		Oceania		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Enumerating ethnicity	15	83	9	82	8	44	16	44	23	64	16	84	87	63
Total N countries studied in region	18		11		18		36		36		19		138	

- In 42 countries of the Council of Europe, ethnicity (nationality) is collected in 22 countries, religion in 24 and country of birth of the parents in 6 (Simon, 2007).

Recommandations of UN for the next census round (2nd revision 2006)

"Ethnicity can be measured using a variety of concepts, including ethnic ancestry or origin, ethnic identity, cultural origins, nationality, race, colour, minority status, tribe, language, religion or various combinations of these concepts.(…) The <u>subjective</u> nature of the term (not to mention increasing intermarriage among various groups in some countries, for example) <u>requires</u> that information on ethnicity be acquired through <u>self-declaration</u> of a respondent and also that respondents have the option of indicating <u>multiple ethnic affiliations</u>. "

Legal, political and methodological issues behind ethnic categorization

- Data protection and privacy : confusions between misuses and sensitive data
- Revealing racial and ethnic divisions or keeping them in the shade : universalism, invisibility and reification
- Methodological challenges:
  - Subjective *vs* objective definitions
  - Moving identities : reliability issues
  - Multiple identities

Structural integration

- Housing, residential segregation (segregation or isolation indexes)
- Educational attainment and economic outcomes
  - School drop out rates, clustering in specific tracks
  - Discrepancies between qualifications and job positions
  - Unemployment, segregation in the labor market, discrimination in income (wage gaps) and occupational mobility
- Citizenship and civic and political participation

Demographic indicators

- Behavioral shift (« traditional » vs « modern ») : age at marriage or partnership, type and size of families

- Intermarriage : heterogamy and partner's choice

- Health inequalities (life expectancy, infant mortality rates, specific cause of death, risk exposure …)

- Attitudes regarding fertility and family

Cultural integration

- Cultural practices (music, newspapers, food, television, retailers, …)

- Language maintenance

- Transnationalism: remittances, transnational networks, mobility…

- Religious beliefs and practices

Identificational integration

- Feelings of belonging and membership
- Adoption of values and norms
- Well-being and feeling accepted (lack of experience of rejection or stigmatization)

Challenges for developing monitoring systems on integration

- Most of indicators have multiple meanings and can be interpreted as concurring or hindering integration

- Can the same type of indicators be used for migrants, second generation or ethnic and racial minorities?

- How to collect accurate data, in an uniform way for the purpose of international comparisons?

- Integration theories reflect the context of American history of migration, nuanced by Canadian, Australian and European experiences: will they apply to developing countries where immigration is also taking place?

- How to overcome the potential contradictions between integration and antidiscrimination, both theoretically and at the policy level?