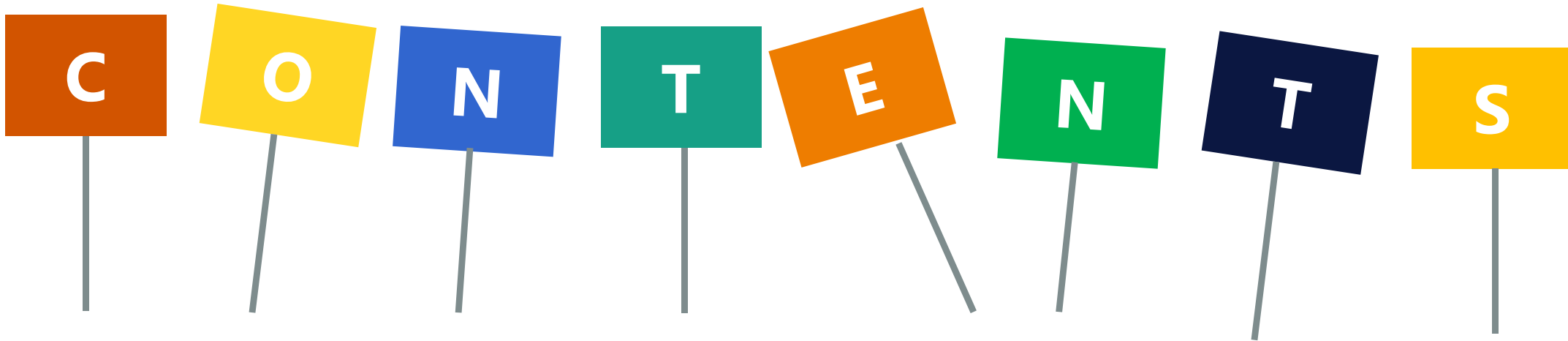


// Sub-national statistics on migrant integration

1. Policy background for the data production
2. Eurostat's data on migrant integration by NUTS 2 and Degree of Urbanisation
3. Recent stories based on sub-national data
4. Next steps





Remember, remember always, that all of us, and you and I especially, are descended from immigrants and revolutionists.

- Franklin D. Roosevelt



A simple way to take measure of a country is to look at how many want in.. And how many want out.

- Tony Blair



Policy background

- European Ministerial Conference on Integration in 2010 – [The Zaragoza Declaration](#)
- The Annex to the Declaration proposes a list of indicators to measure the migrant integration in the following policy areas:
 - Employment;
 - Education;
 - Social inclusion; and
 - Active citizenship.

Zaragoza indicators

Policy area	Indicators
Employment	Core indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employment rate • unemployment rate • activity rate
Education	Core indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Social inclusion	Core indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 per cent 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
Active citizenship ²	Core indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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



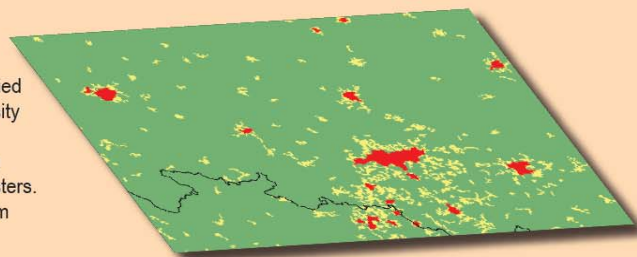
Eurostat's data on migrant integration by NUTS 2 and Degree of Urbanisation

- Data source: EU-Labour Force Survey
- Production of reliable and comparable sub-national data is possible since:
 - The LFS is highly harmonised for comparable results among MSs;
 - The survey is designed to provide reliable estimate at NUTS 2 level;
 - Contains the Degree of Urbanisation as a mandatory variable;
 - The samples are stratified by NUTS and Degree of Urbanisation

Degree of Urbanisation – the methodology behind

Grid cells

Raster cells of 1 km² are classified using criteria of population density and contiguity. Where available, the population distribution is derived from registers. Elsewhere, it is downscaled from local (LAU) population figures.



Grid cells outside urban clusters

Contiguous cells (including diagonals) with a density of at least 300 inh./km² and a minimum of 5 000 inhabitants

Contiguous cells (without diagonals and with gap filling) with a density of at least 1 500 inh./km² and a minimum of 50 000 inhabitants

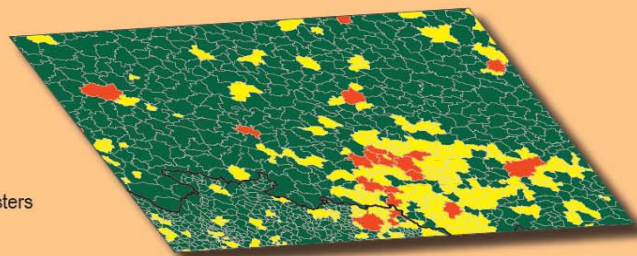
Rural grid cells

Urban clusters > 5 000

Urban centres > 50 000

LAU units

The degree of urbanisation is a classification of local administrative units (LAU) based on the share of local population living in urban clusters and in urban centres.



At least 50 % of population living in rural grid cells

< 50 % of population in rural grid cells and < 50 % of population in urban centres

At least 50 % of population living in urban centres

Rural areas

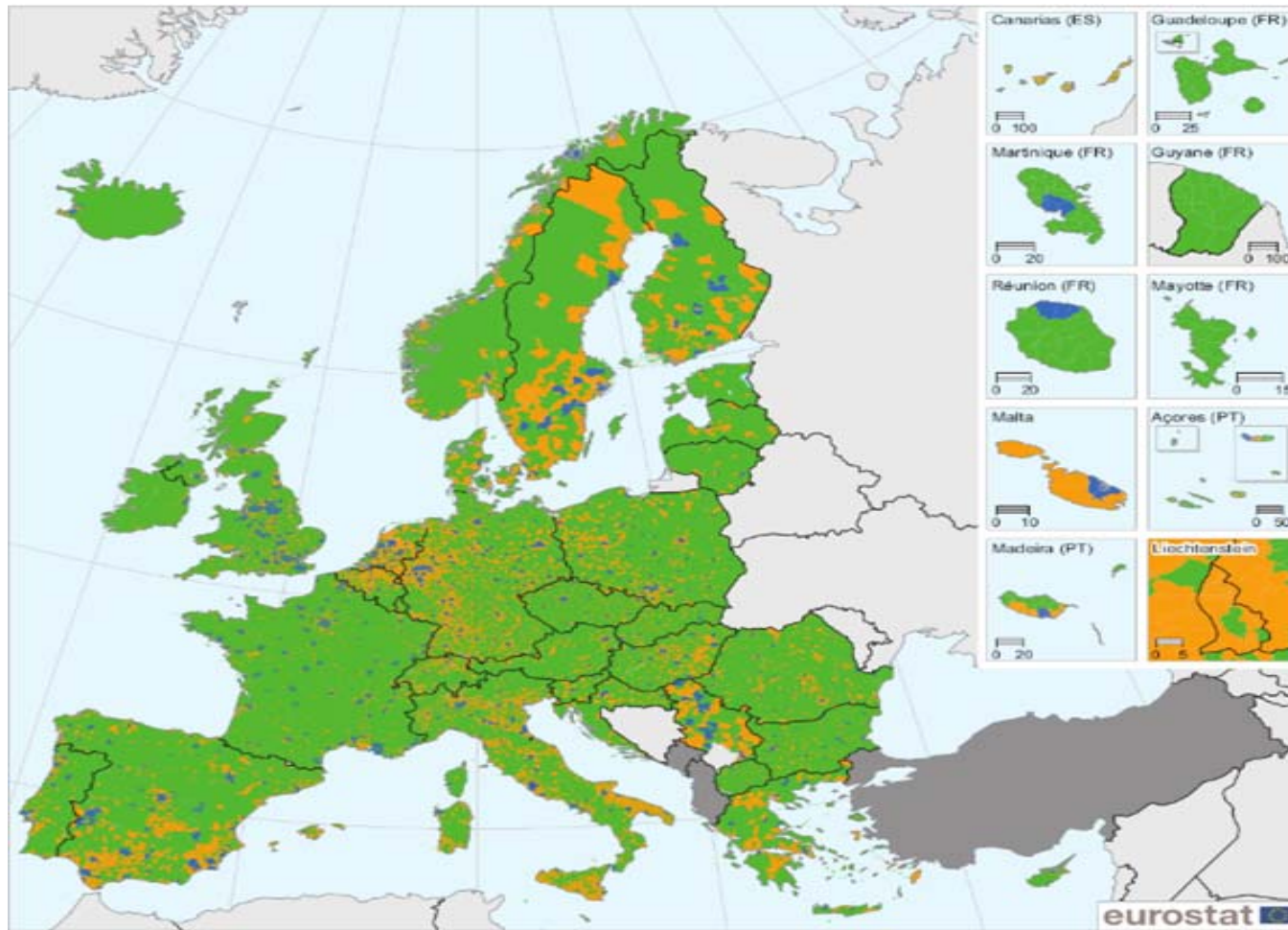
Towns and suburbs

Cities

Thinly populated areas

Intermediate density areas

Densely populated areas



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turksta
Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 05/2018





















- **Cities**
(Densely populated areas: at least 50 % of the population lives in urban centres)
- **Towns and suburbs**
(Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells and less than 50 % of the population lives in urban centres)
- **Rural areas**
(Thinly populated areas: more than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells)
- **Data not available**

0 200 400 600 800 km

Degree of Urbanisation

2011 population density clusters and LAU 2016

Distribution of the population by educational attainment level (mii_edata_r)	
 ZIP	Population by educational attainment level, sex, age, country of birth and degree of urbanisation (%) (edat_ifs_9915) ⓘ
 ZIP	Population by educational attainment level, sex, age, citizenship and degree of urbanisation (%) (edat_ifs_9916) ⓘ
 ZIP	Population by educational attainment level, sex, age, country of birth and NUTS 2 regions (%) (edat_ifs_9917) ⓘ
 ZIP	Population by educational attainment level, sex, age, citizenship and NUTS 2 regions (%) (edat_ifs_9918) ⓘ
Young people by educational and labour status (incl. neither in employment nor in education and training - NEET) (mii_edatt0_r)	
 ZIP	Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age, country of birth and degree of urbanisation (NEET rates) (edat_ifse_35) ⓘ
 ZIP	Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age, citizenship and degree of urbanisation (NEET rates) (edat_ifse_36) ⓘ
 ZIP	Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age, country of birth and NUTS 2 regions (NEET rates) (edat_ifse_37) ⓘ
 ZIP	Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age, citizenship and NUTS 2 regions (NEET rates) (edat_ifse_38) ⓘ
Activity rates (mii_act_r)	
 ZIP	Activity rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfp2actrtn) ⓘ
 ZIP	Activity rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, country of birth and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfp2actrc) ⓘ
 ZIP	Activity rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_arednu) ⓘ
 ZIP	Activity rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, country of birth and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_aredcobu) ⓘ
Unemployment (mii_une_r)	
 ZIP	Unemployment by sex, age, country of birth and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfu2gac) ⓘ
 ZIP	Unemployment by sex, age, citizenship and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfu2gan) ⓘ
 ZIP	Unemployment by sex, age, country of birth and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_lfu2gacu) ⓘ
 ZIP	Unemployment by sex, age, citizenship and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_lfu2ganu) ⓘ
 ZIP	Unemployment rates by sex, age, country of birth and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfur2gac) ⓘ
 ZIP	Unemployment rates by sex, age, citizenship and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfur2gan) ⓘ
 ZIP	Unemployment rates by sex, age, country of birth and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_lfur2gacu) ⓘ
 ZIP	Unemployment rates by sex, age, citizenship and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_lfur2ganu) ⓘ

 Employment and self-employment (mii_em_r)		
	Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfe2emprtn)	
	Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, country of birth and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfe2emprc)	
	Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_erednu)	
	Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, country of birth and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_eredcobu)	
	Part-time employment by sex, age, educational attainment level, country of birth and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2pgaedcu)	
	Part-time employment by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2pgaednu)	
	Self-employment by sex, age, country of birth and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2sgacu)	
	Self-employment by sex, age, citizenship and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2sganu)	
	Temporary employees by sex, age, educational attainment level, country of birth and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2tgaedcu)	
	Temporary employees by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2tgaednu)	

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>



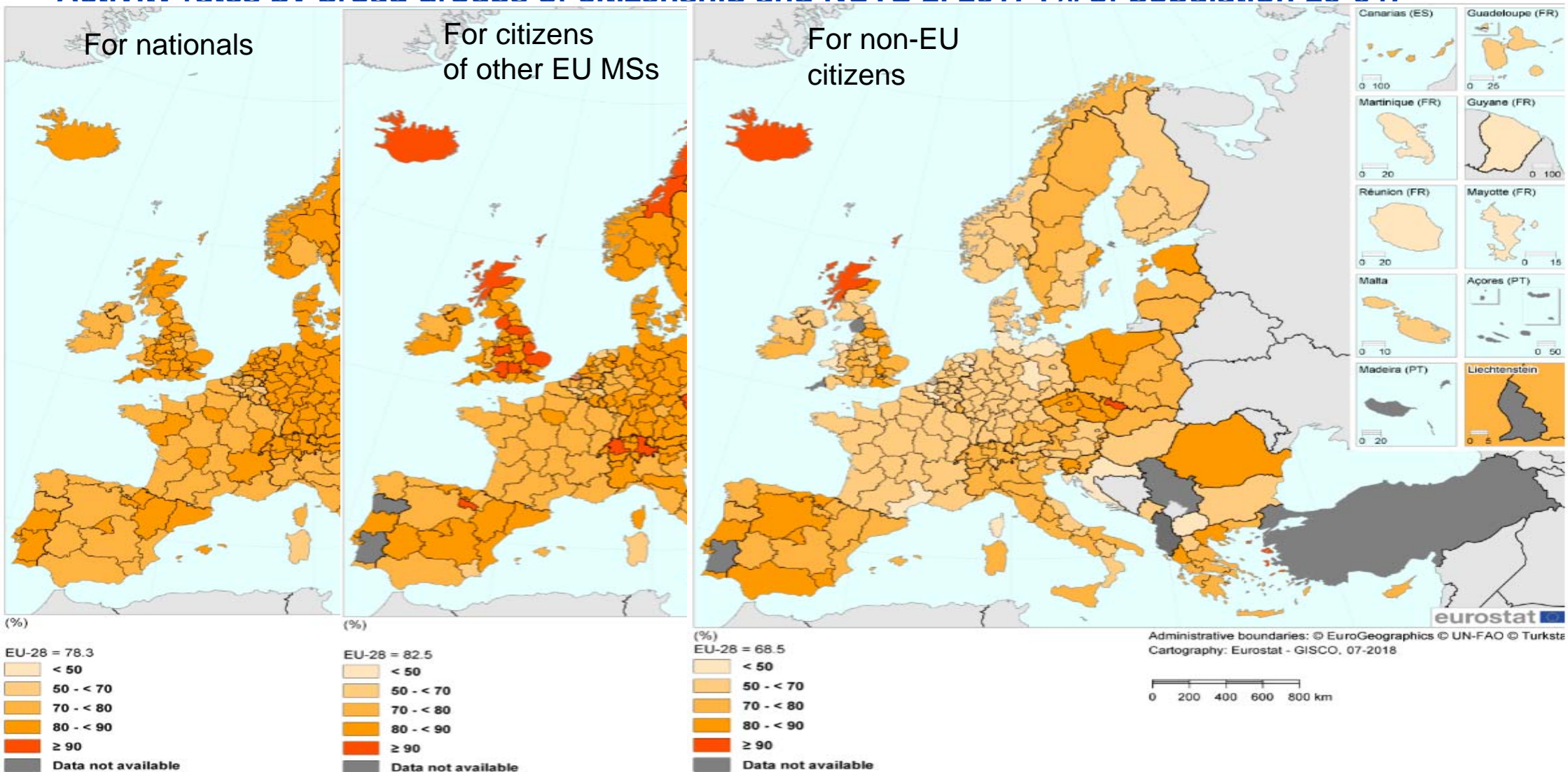
Recent stories based on sub-national data

Activity rates for citizens of other EU MSs were higher than those for nationals in a majority of the EU's regions in 2017

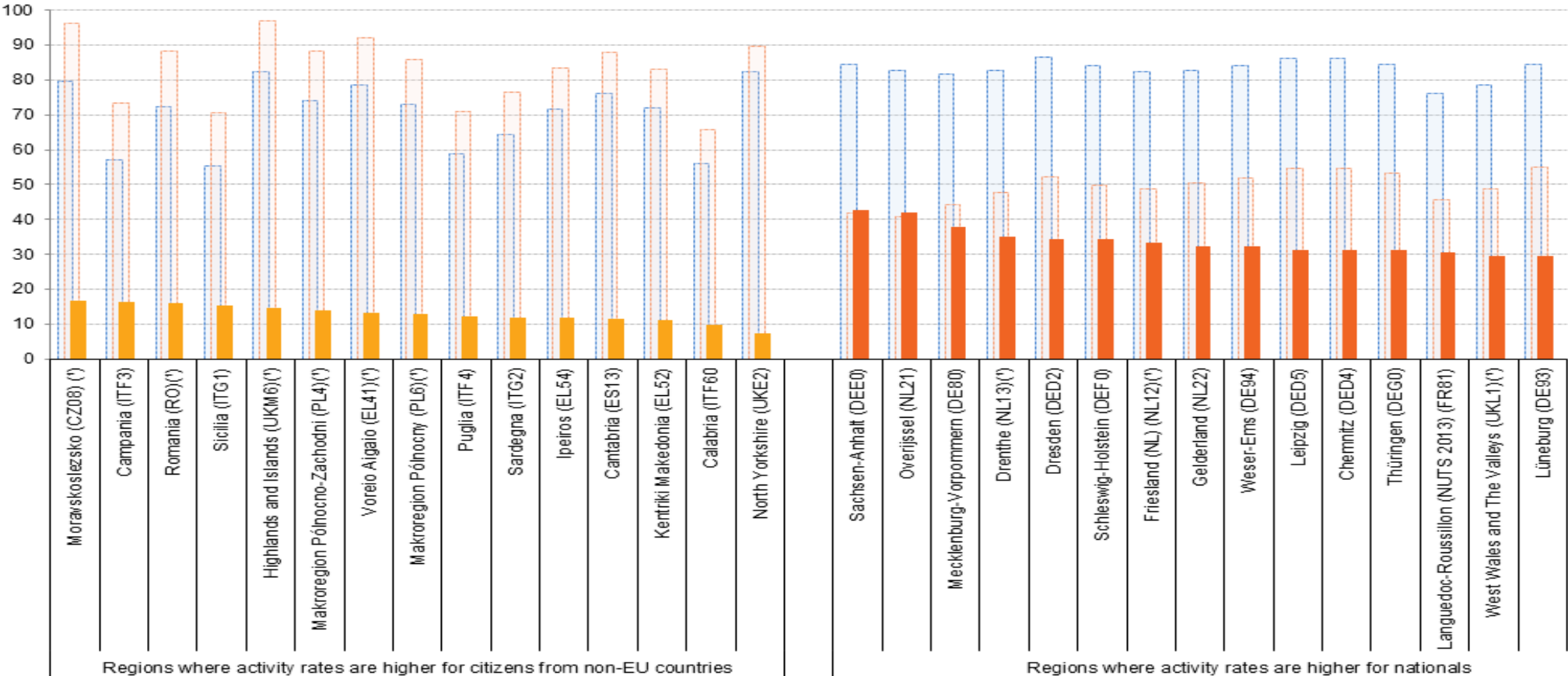
The highest employment rates across the EU for citizens of other EU MSs and non-EU citizens were recorded in several regions of the Czechia and the UK in 2017

The employment rates for people with a tertiary level of educational attainment living in cities were systematically lower among non-EU citizens than for nationals or for citizens of other MSs in 2017

Activity rates by broad groups of citizenship and NUTS 2. 2017 (% of population 20-64)

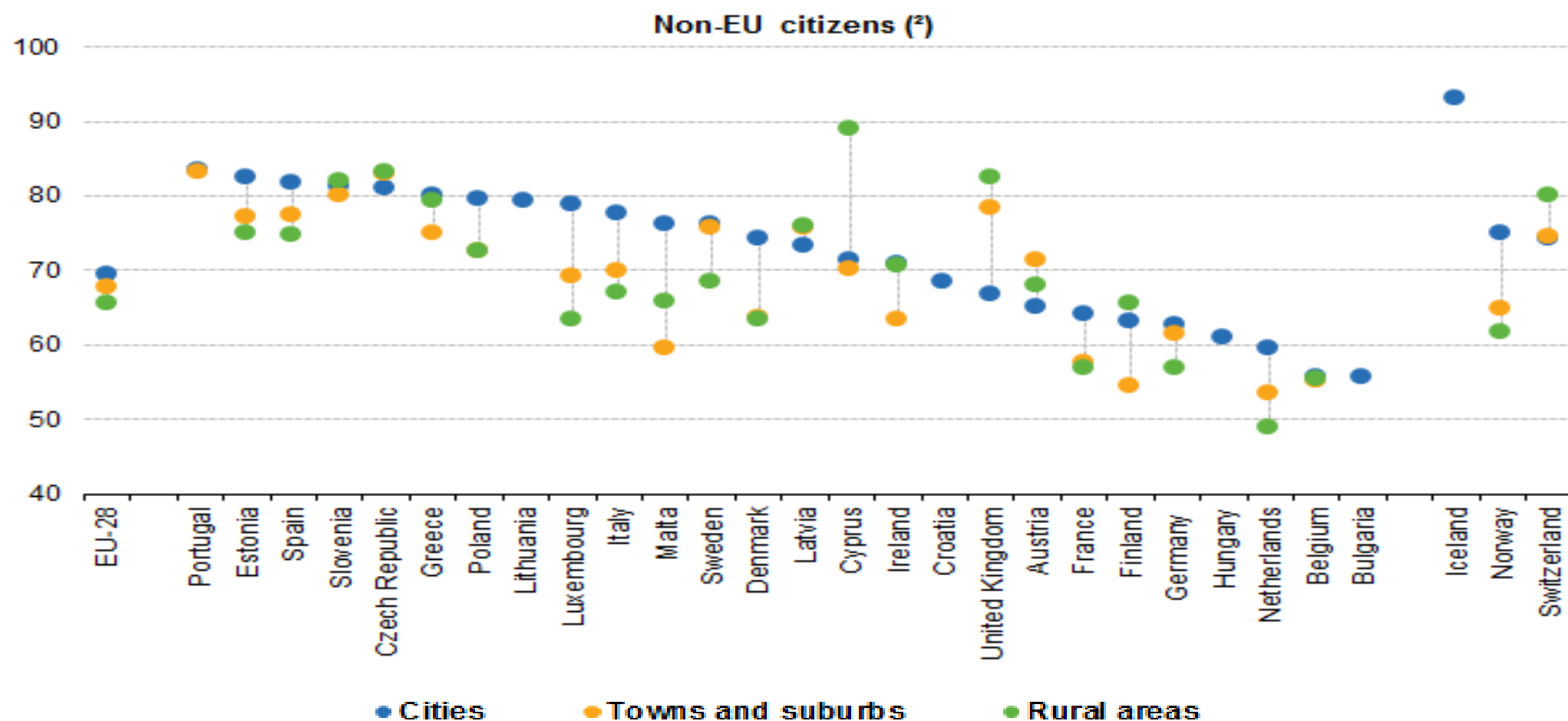


NUTS 2 regions with the largest activity rates gap for nationals and citizens from non-EU countries, 2017 (in % points)

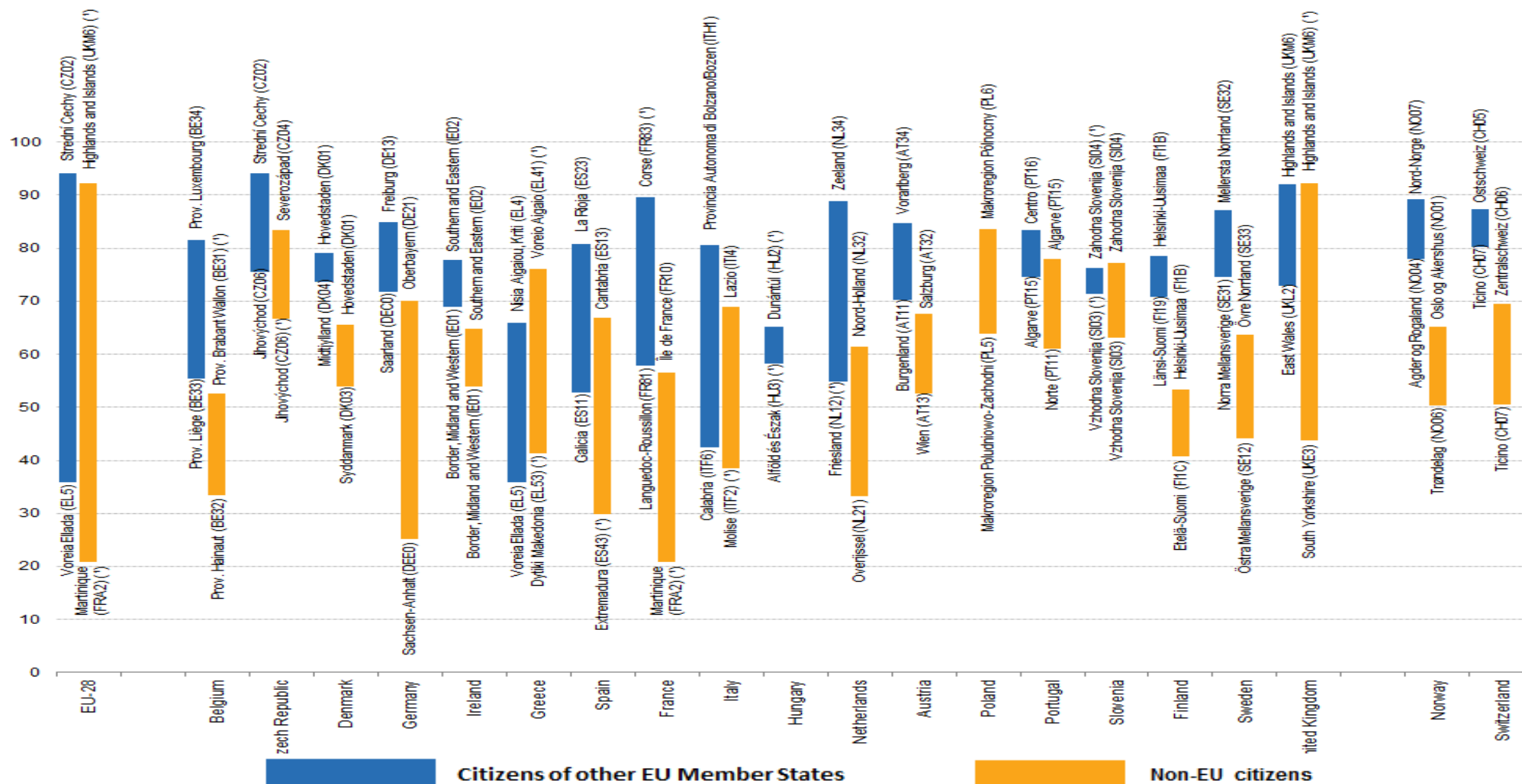


- Activity rates for nationals (%)
- Activity rates for citizens from outside the EU (%)
- Gap in activity rates (percentage points difference)
- Gap in activity rates (percentage points difference)

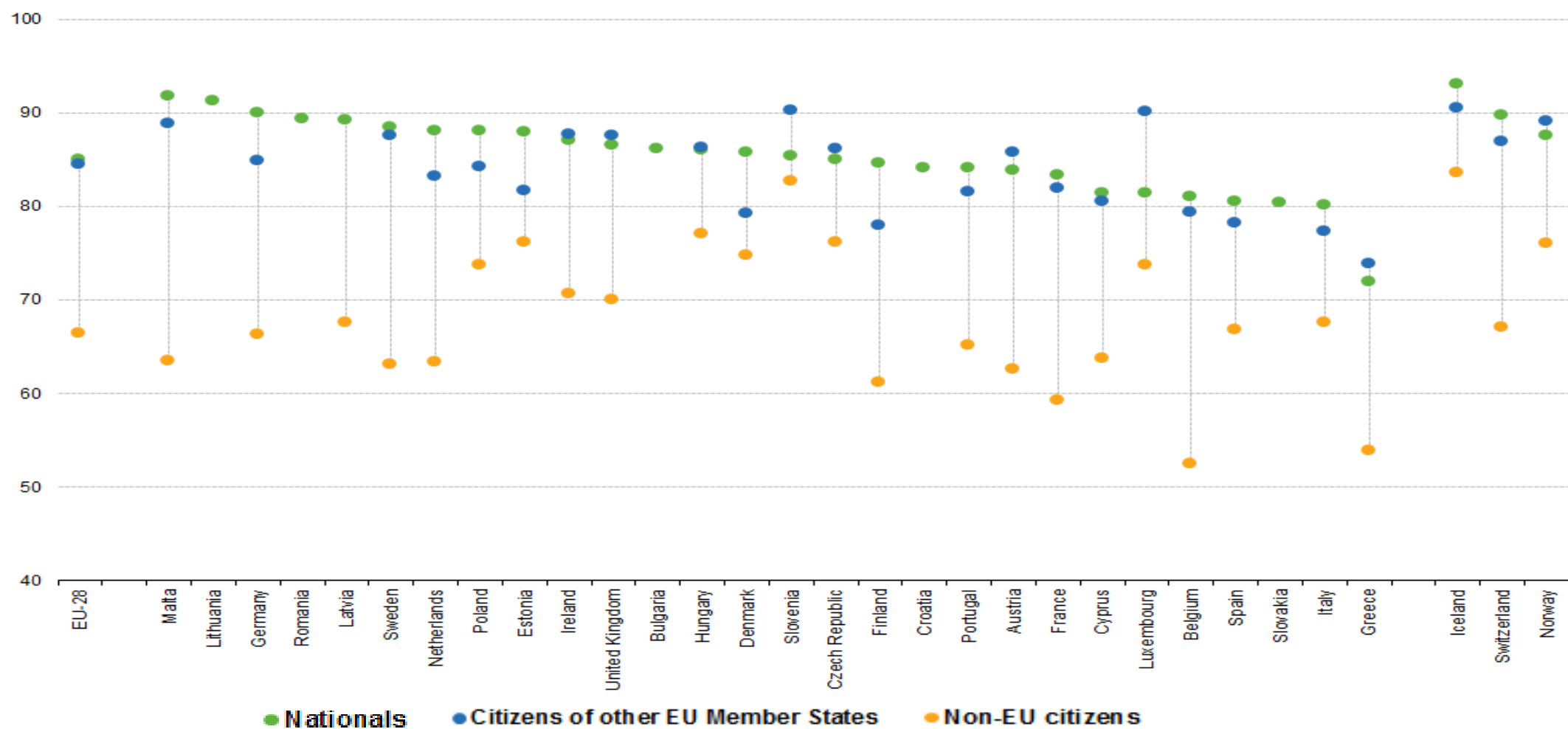
Activity rates by citizenship and degree of urbanisation, 2017 (% of population aged 20-64)



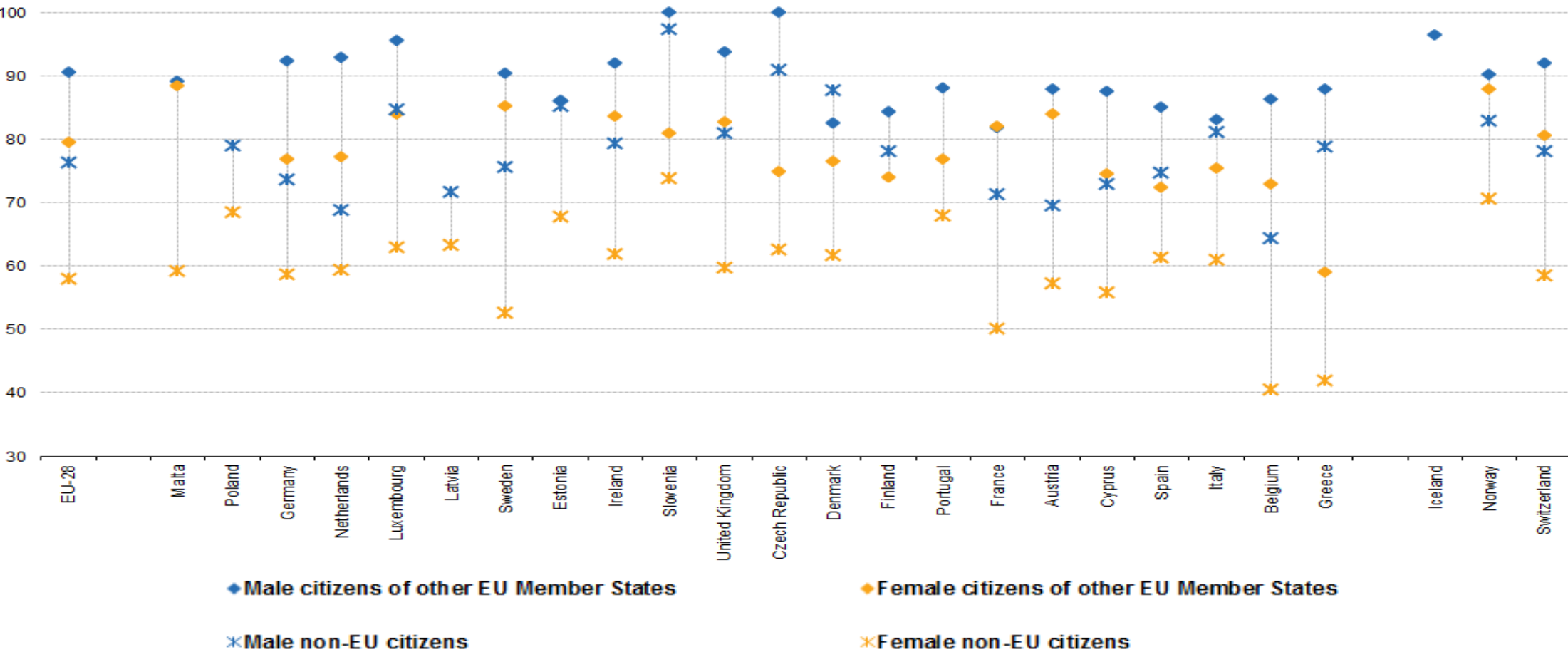
The highest and the lowest regional employment rates, by citizenship2017 (% of population 20-64)



Employment rates for people with a tertiary level of educational attainment living in cities, by citizenship, 2017 (% of population 20-64)

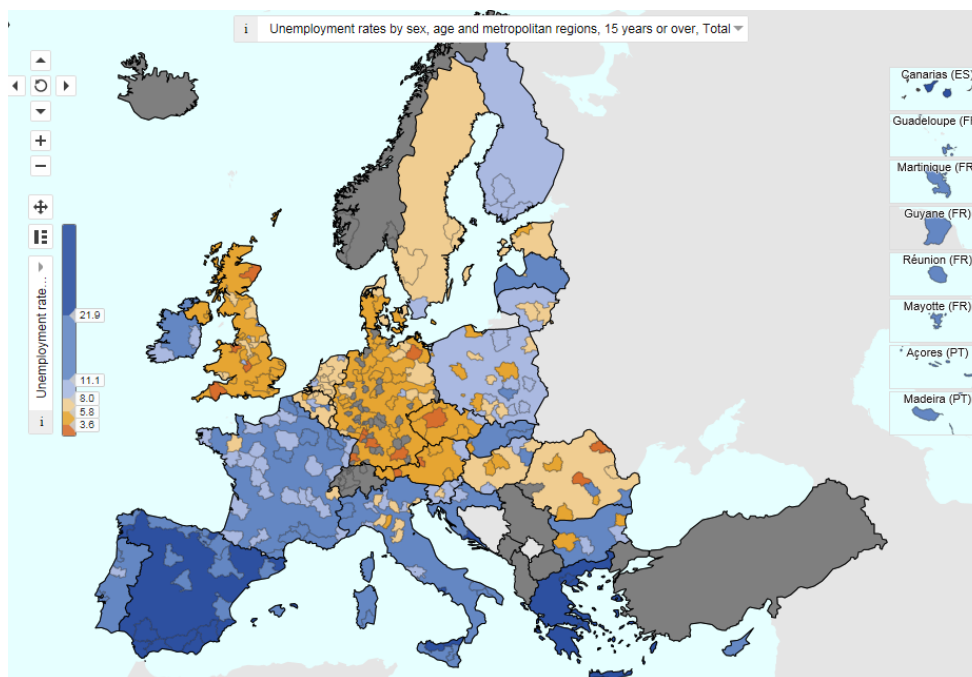


Employment rates for foreign citizens with a tertiary level of educational attainment living in cities, by sex, 2017 (% of population 20-64)



Next step

- DG HOME asked for migrant integration data on metropolitan regions
- It's possible to produce the data as while being NUTS 3 or aggregation of NUTS 3 regions, the metropolitan regions are large in terms of population



Thank you

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For more information please consult with the Dedicated Section on
Migrant integration
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/overview>

This presentation will be made available at: www.espon.eu/xxx