# Benchmarking integration:

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› What is happening after migration:
- œ For the migrants?
- œ For the receiving societies?
- œ For sending countries?

# 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

# 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)
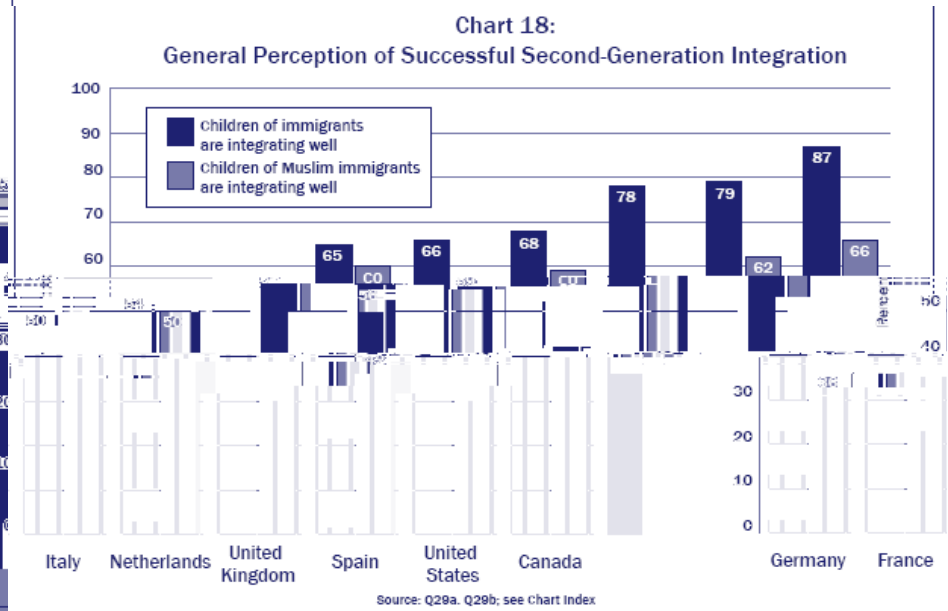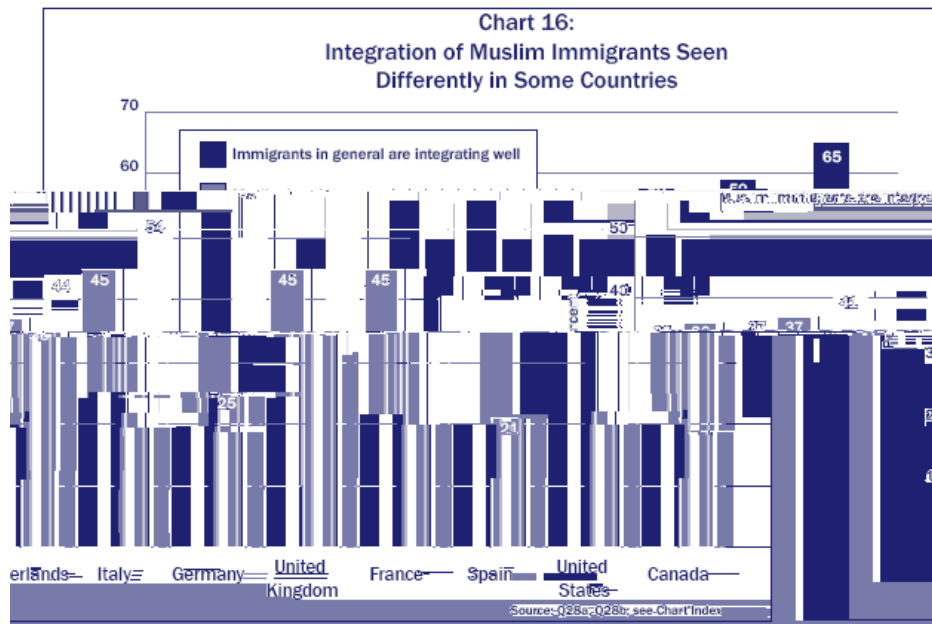
# Different levels, different strategies for monitoring

› 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)

# Public opinion on Integration

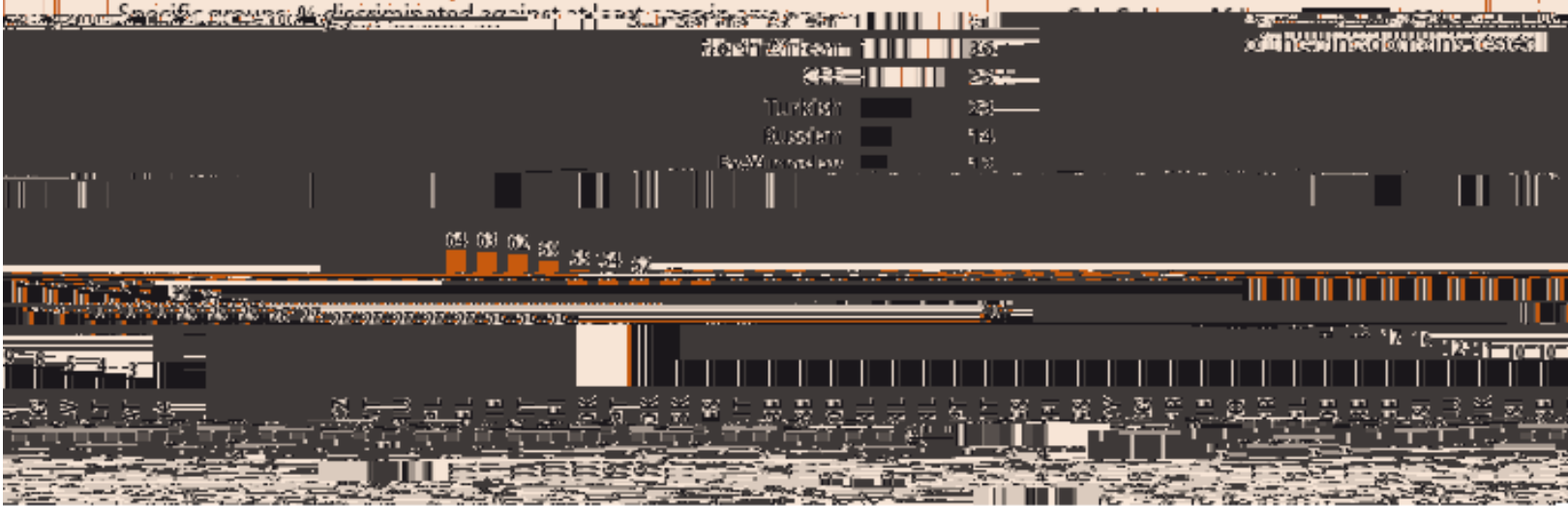

Source: Transatlantic Trends Immigration, 2010

# Perception of Ethnic Discrimination: Eurobarometer

Figure 2.1

**12-month discrimination prevalence rates (CA2-CR)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Roma | 47 |

Turkish
Russian

# 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<br>Education and vocational training (participation and attainments)<br>Housing situation<br>Citizenship (access to political community)<br>Access to health system | Language competence<br>Values and norms<br>Religion |
| **Interactive integration** | **Identificative integration** |
| Friendships<br>Marriages, partnerships<br>Membership in organisations<br>Volunteering<br>Transnational networks | Subjective feelings of belonging |

Heckmann et al. (2010), Prominstat report

# Integration to what ?

› Post-industrial societies are increasingly diverse and divided:

- œ Integration to the Nation rely on abstract values, inner heterogeneity and conflicting norms

  - à Reframing National identities

- œ Class stratification, *social milieu*

- œ Residential segregation, ethnic neighborhoods and Ghettos

- œ Split labor market, unemployment, ethnic and social enclaves

- œ 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:

# 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 | 9 | 82 | 8 | 44 | 16 | 44 | 23 | 64 | 16 | 84 | 97 | 70 | 15 | 83 |
| Total N countries studied in region | 11 | | 18 | | 36 | | 36 | | 19 | | 138 | | 18 | |

› 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

›

# Structural integration

› Housing, residential segregation (segregation or isolation indexes)

› Educational attainment and economic outcomes

  œ School drop out rates, clustering in specific tracks

  œ Discrepancies between qualifications and job positions

  œ Unemployment, segregation in the labor market, discrimination in income (wage gaps) and occupational mobility

› Citizenship and civic and political participation

# 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