

# Assessing Integration Measures for Vulnerable Migrant Groups (ASSESS) *November 2013 – May 2015*

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[www.assess-migrantintegration.eu](http://www.assess-migrantintegration.eu)



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# Aims of the Assessment

- To contribute to EU level initiatives for monitoring the integration of third country nationals (TCN);
  - to address the heterogeneity of TCN groups
  - to identify levels of vulnerability among (potentially) vulnerable TCN across the EU
- To formulate recommendations for the enhancement of the integration of vulnerable migrant groups
- To raise awareness among national stakeholders

# Steps of the Assessment

- Review of EU and national level mechanisms for monitoring the integration of TCN;
- Adjustment and development of methods for monitoring of the integration of vulnerable TCN;
- Review and assessment of the integration of vulnerable TCN (policy and outcomes).

**Ten EU Member States:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Spain



# **ASSESSING THE INTEGRATION OF VULNERABLE MIGRANT GROUPS (TCN)**

## **A REVIEW OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

# Methodology of the Assessment

## Three vulnerable migrant groups (TCN):

- ✓ TCN women;
- ✓ TCN children;
- ✓ TCN victims of trafficking (VoT).

## Two levels of analysis

- ✓ Assessment of integration policies
- ✓ Assessment of integration outcomes

# Spheres of Assessment

<b>TCN women</b>	<b>TCN children</b>	<b>TCN VoT</b>
Employment	Education	The right to stay
Education	Social Inclusion	Access to welfare and assistance
Social Inclusion	Guardianship	Education
Active Citizenship		Employment
Anti-discrimination		

# Ten EU MS: TCN Profiles

Total TCN population/ **TCN women**/ **TCN children**:

Share of 4% to 7% of the general population

**4% to 7% of the general (female) population**

**4% to 7.8% of the general (child) population**

*(Austria, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Spain)*

\*

0.10% to 2.3% of the general population

**0.3 % to 1.93 % of the general (female) popl.**

**0.07% to 1.72% of the general (child) popl.**

*(Bulgaria, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovakia)*

# TCN Women: Integration Outcomes

**Employment – TCN women vs. native women**

**Negative gap in:**

*employment; self-employment; unemployment*

**Better performance in:**

*activity rate (EL, ES, IT, MT, PL); employment (MT);*

**TCN women vs. TCN men**

**Negative gap in:**

*employment; self-employment; activity rate, unemployment (EL, ES, IT)*

**Better performance in:**

*unemployment (BE, ES)*



# TCN Women: Integration Outcomes

Education – TCN women vs. native women

## More unfavorable profiles

higher shares (more than 50%) at primary level (AT, BE, ES, IT)

lower shares at secondary and tertiary level (AT, BE, HU, IT, PL)

## More favorable profiles

Lower shares at primary level (MT)

Higher shares at secondary level (El, ES)

Higer shares at tertiary level (MT, PL)

# TCN Women: Integration Outcomes

Education – TCN women vs. TCN men

## More favorable profiles

- smaller shares at primary level (except AT)
- equal, or higher shares at secondary level (except AT)
- higher shares at tertiary level
- higher shares of those engaged in life-long learning

# TCN Women: Integration Outcomes

## Social Inclusion – TCN women vs. native women

### Negative gap in:

*income generation; at risk of poverty and social exclusion; in-work at risk of poverty*

## TCN women vs. TCN men

### Negative gap in:

*income generation (AT, IT); at risk of poverty (AT); in-work at risk of poverty (BE, IT)*

### Better performance in:

*Income generation (BE, ES, MT); at risk of poverty (BE, EL, MT); in-work at risk of poverty (AT, EL, ES, MT)*

# TCN Women: Integration Policies

- Main determinant: status rather than gender & vulnerability;
- Absence of integration policies targeting TCN women as a separate (vulnerable) category;
  - no/few gender specific policies for TCN integration
  - integration of TCN women is channelled through programs for the general population
  - few targeted programs for labor orientation (AT, ES, HU, IT)
  - few targeted programs for vocational training (ES, IT)
  - more vocational training programs for both TCN genders (AT, BE, BG, EL, ES, HU, IT, PL, SK)
  - no language courses designed for TCN women

# TCN Women: Integration Policies

More developed integration policies for TCN (men and women) in EU MS with larger TCN communities

- language training
  - provision of information (in TCNs own language)
  - vocational training
- Decentralised approaches to TCN integration may lead to both more advanced or more restrictive implementation of integration

# TCN Women: Integration Policies

- Restrictive policies for national level political participation of TCN in all MS;
- Policy approaches for local level political participation of TCN are in development:
  - rights to vote in municipal elections (BE, ES, HU, SK)
  - alternative initiatives for facilitation of TCN participation in local level governance (AT, BE, EL, IT)
- Opened policies for community life participation of TCN (civil society organisations, action groups, trade unions)

# TCN Women: Recommendations

- EU MS should use gender perspective in developing
  - programs for labor market integration of TCN women
  - programs for language training
  - programs for provision and dissemination of information
- EU MS should consider providing job orientation programs in the TCNs national languages
- More comprehensive and systematic integration programs for TCN women should be developed in BG, EL, HU, MT, PL, SK.

# TCN Women: Recommendations

- Policies need to be developed to encourage more active participation of TCN women in local elections (BE, ES, HU, SK)
- TCN (women and men) should be given rights for local level political participation of TCN (AT, BG, EL, IT, MT, PL)
- Policies need to be developed to facilitate the participation of TCN women in consultative bodies at central and local levels (BG, HU, MT, PL, SK)



# Monitoring Integration of TCN Women: Recommendations

- Need for the development of **quantitative comparative studies** to compensate for the lack of reliable statistical samples in MS with smaller TCN communities;
- Development of integration policies (at EU and national level) should be guided by **needs assessments** of the integration of TCN women;
- Need for **regular monitoring of the local level political participation** of TCN women (BE, ES, HU, SK);
- Need of **systematic monitoring of TCN membership in political parties, trade unions and civil society organisations**;
- Need for **in-depth assessments of the alternative practices** for facilitating the participation of TCN in local governance need to be designed and conducted (Austria, Belgium, Greece and Italy)

# TCN Children: Integration Outcomes

## Enrollment in Education:

Lower for TCN than for native children

- Insignificant differences in AT and BE
- Significant differences in BG, HU and SK

## Enrollment in early child care and pre-school education

- Lower for TCN children than native children (AT, BE, BG, ES, HU, SK)
- Higher for TCN children than native children (EL)

# TCN Children: Integration Outcomes

## Early leavers from education and training:

Several times higher for TCN than for native children  
(AT, BE,  
EL, IT, ES)

Lower for TCN girls than TCN boys (AT, BE, EL, ES,  
IT)

## Proportion of lowest performers in mathematics

➤ Higher for immigrant than non-immigrant students  
(AT, BE, EL, ES, IT)

# TCN Children: Integration Policies

## Education:

- Absence of policies for overcoming the gender differences in TCN educational participation
- Educational participation of TCN children is hampered by:
  - early and irreversible direction to general or vocational education
  - absence of targeted support in school for TCN children
  - insufficient assistance in learning the language of the host country

# TCN Children: Integration Policies

## Education:

- Positive examples of policies aiming at overcoming an unequal education start for TCN children:
  - intercultural schools (EL);
  - induction or reception classes for language training of newcomer TCN children (BE, MT);
  - assistant teachers (MT, PL);
  - usage of dedicated time within regular classes to enhance language skills of TCN children (IT);
  - considering the actual age as (one of the) main factor in class level placement (AT, HU, IT, PL).

# TCN Children: Integration Policies

## Social Inclusion:

- Non-contributory child-related support is not accessible for some or none TCN families (AT, BE, BG, HU, IT, MT, PL, SK)
- Child-related support schemes are often accessible to TCN families based on living minimums:
  - the more vulnerable TCN families have fewer opportunities to receive support
- Policies against poverty do not target vulnerable TCN children (AT, HU, PL, SK)

## Monitoring the Integration of TCN Children

- Monitoring of integration policies for TCN children at national level is rather the exception
- No mechanisms for monitoring of the educational performance of TCN children exist at national and EU level
- The standard statistical indicators are not available for the age group 0-17

# Monitoring the Integration of TCN Children: Recommendations

- EU MS should develop mechanisms for monitoring of integration policies for TCN children;
- Mechanisms for monitoring of the educational performance of TCN children should be developed at EU level;
- Data along the standard statistical indicators needs to be easily accessible for the age group 0-17