Infra-national data on migrant integration: case of EU-LFS and beyond

International Forum on Migration Statistics
Session 5.F: data and analysis of migrant integration at the local level
Paris, 15-16 January 2018
The L(abour) F(orce) S(urvey) is:

- a large survey also in terms of questionnaire
  - more than 100 variables
- Covering resident population in private households
- Often the largest household sample in a country
  - almost 1.7 million respondents every quarter in the EU
- Continuous (~2005)
- Includes quarterly, annual, ‘multi-annual’ variables
- 34 participating countries: all EU Member States, 3 EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland), and 3 candidate countries (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Montenegro)
EU-LFS: Basic features

- Results of high policy relevance (labour market/education)
- Migrants can be identified:
  - Currently by variables on country of birth/country of citizenship
  - Complemented in the future by variables on country of birth of parents and on the main reason for migrating
- Socio-economic (age, sex, education) and regional (NUTS2/Degree of urbanisation) information available
Migrant integration: already disseminated on-line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>ISCED</th>
<th>Country of:</th>
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<td>birth</td>
<td>citizenship</td>
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<td>Employment rate</td>
<td>NUTS</td>
<td>20-64</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>Activity rate</td>
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Employment/activity rates for 15-64 to be disseminated in a second stage
Employment rate at NUTS2 level
national/another EU citizenship/non-EU citizenship

Employment rates, persons aged 20-64, by citizenship and NUTS 2 regions
Citizens of reporting country

Employment rates, persons aged 20-64, by citizenship and NUTS 2 regions
Citizens of EU28 countries except reporting country

Employment rates, persons aged 20-64, by citizenship and NUTS 2 regions
Citizens of non-EU28 countries not reporting country

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nllf_chempbn)
Note: Includes data of low reliability for some regions.
Employment rate by degree of urbanisation

Nationals
Employment rate by degree of urbanisation

Another EU citizenship
Employment rate by degree of urbanisation

Non-EU citizenship
## Limitation in data dissemination due to reliability

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<th>NUTS2</th>
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<th>Degree of urbanisation</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>Sex</td>
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<td><strong>Unemployment</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Self-employment</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Temporary employees</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Educational attainment</strong></td>
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<td><strong>NEET rate</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Early leavers</strong></td>
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LFS as a source for local (small area) migration data

- Today LFS is one of the best sources for migration data
  - explanatory variables
  - integration
- It will remain for next several years as no quick fix found
- However the issues:
  - Migrants are 'rare population'
  - Cost
  - Sample size
  - Response burden
  - Lag of frame (especially showing for migrants)

→ Unlikely LFS comprehensively improved in this respect
Longer term solution – administrative data / census

- Recent development in administrative data, geo-referencing in relation to census create opportunity
- The proposed post-2021 EU census is a (longer term) fix
  - Presented at session 2C
- Annual component based on 'up to date' administrative data
- As migration is a dynamic phenomenon: the proposed design for maximum flexibility
- New migration analysis opportunities: small area geo-referenced data -> spatial analysis
- Ultimately explanatory variables and longitudinal analysis
Any question?

THANK YOU!