UNECE
Work session on Migration Statistics

Developing indicators on migrants integration: the Italian case
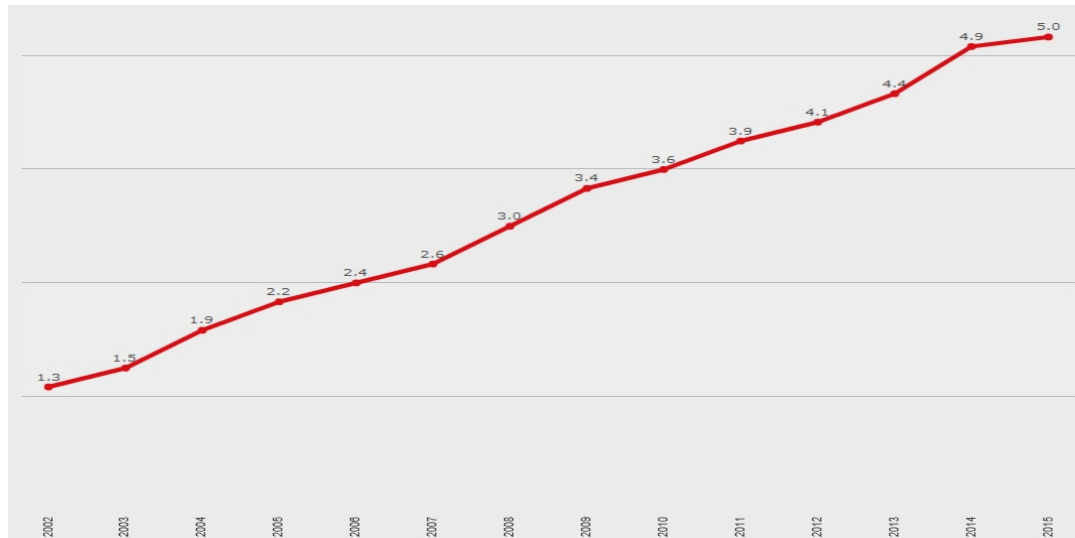
Monica Perez

**Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT)**

Geneve, 18-20 May 2016

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Trend of international migration in Italy

Foreign resident population in Italy. 1° January2002-2015, million of persons

Foreign residents in Italy by citizenship. 1° January2015, (%)

- Italy ranks the **5th UE country for foreign born population** (5,7 mln) behind Germany (9,8 mln), UK (8 mln), France (7,7 mln) and Spain (6 mln)
- **the 3rd EU country for foreign citizens** (4,9 mln) behind Germany (7 mln) and UK (5 mln)
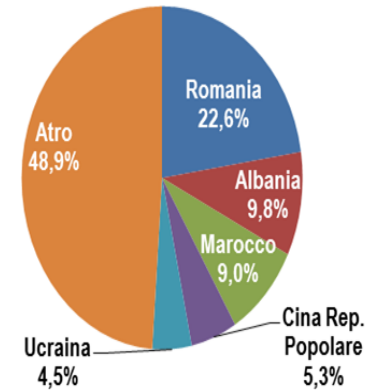
Over 5 million of foreign citizens → **8,2% of population**

Many nationalities, above all Eastern EU countries, North Africa, Asia, Central and South America

The growth of international migration in Italy entailed changes in the production of statistics

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How statistics move towards emerging information needs on migrants?

- In 1990s development of statistics on the presence of foreign citizens in Italy

- At beginning of 2000 official statistics paid more attention to migrants
    - data on acquisition of citizenship by Census 2001
    - survey on foreign citizens by sex and age by population registers

- Since 2000 onwards, in order to develop efficient migrant policies additional data are required to describe the multi-dimentionality of migration

Which possible insights from current social surveys?

- some social surveys carried out by Istat are revised in order to capture the foreign component of the population and to allow filling some information gaps

    - Labour Force Survey (LFS) (2005) + Ad hoc EU Module (2008)

    - Health conditions and accessibility to health services (2005)

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but it's not enough…

Apart from LFS which has an adequate sample size (75 000 families and 170 thousand individuals each quarter) other current social surveys do not have samples able to capture the foreign population (low reliability of the estimates on migrants) and are not able to investigate different subgroups of migrants as well as to cover some relevant areas of integration

…foreign population must be considered as target population of the surveys

A first experience by the survey on *Income and living conditions in immigrant families* (EUSilc 2009) carried out by Istat on a sample of 6,000 households with foreign residents
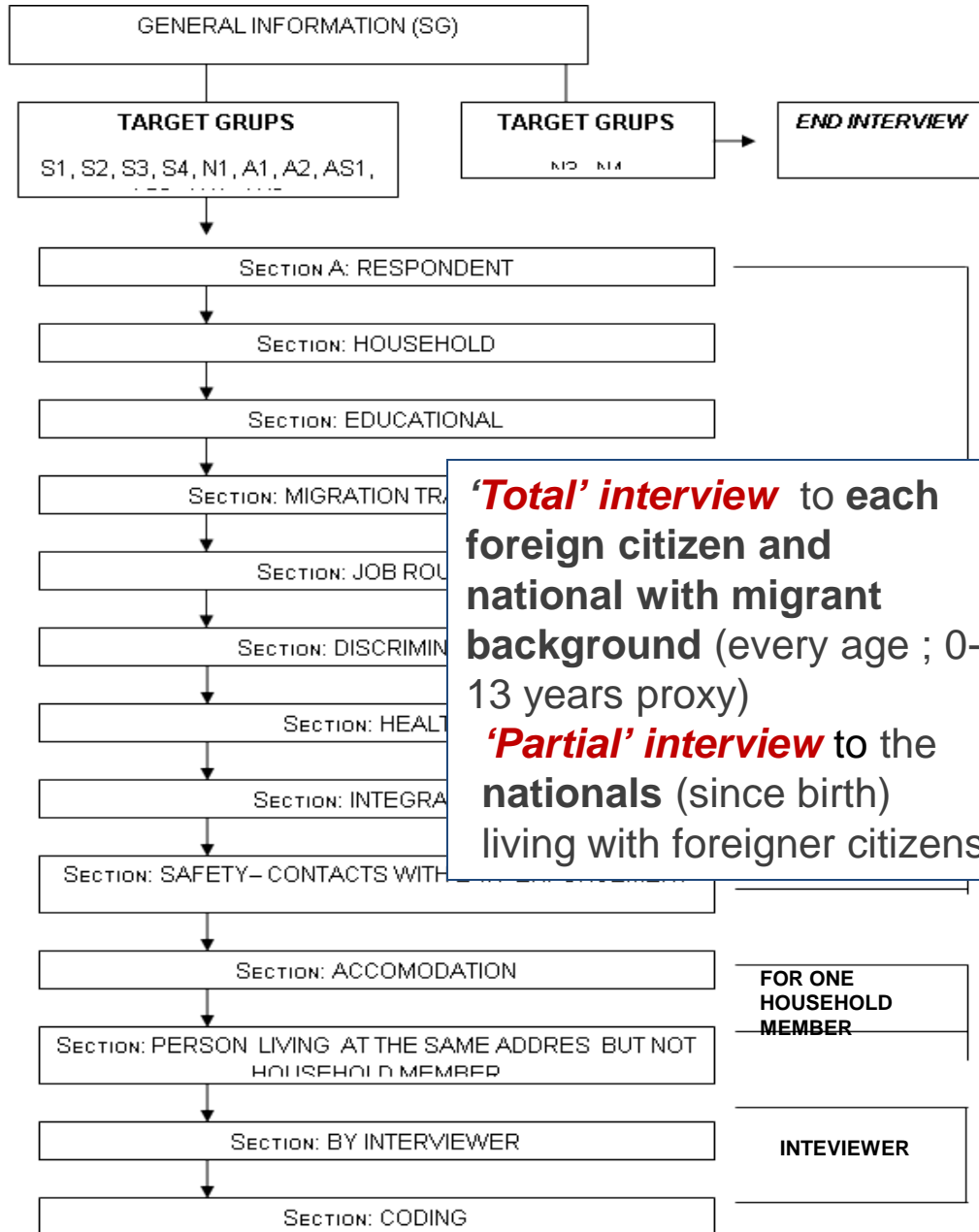
The step forward the knowledge of living condition of migrants in Italy is achieved with a second survey project on *Social conditions and integration of foreign citizens (SCIF)*

- **enhance information and knowledge** on migrants for those aspects not covered by administrative data and other surveys
- improve availability of 'subjective' information i.e. **opinions, attitudes and behaviours** of migrants
- provide information and indicators able **to support policies oriented to assistance and integration of migrants**
- provide estimation at **territorial levels** and for **different migrants groups**

SCIF methodological aspects

- **Universe: resident foreign population** (frame: municipality register of population)

- **Sample units: households with at least one foreign citizen**

- **Sample size:** about **10,000 households** living in 833 Italian municipalities for a total of about 20,000 foreigners **+ oversample** of **4,000 units in Milan, Rome and Naples**

- **Sample design: complex and balanced on first 10 nationality**
  - samplig cluster for self-represented municipalities (Ar);
  - sample two-stage stratified for not self-represented municipalities (Nar)

- **Technique**: **Capi** *(Computer Assisted Personal Interview)*

- Questionnaire translated into **10 languages**

SCIF questionnaire

10 thematic sections + general information module

About 2000 variables

GENERAL INFORMATION (SG)

TARGET GRUPS
S1, S2, S3, S4, N1, A1, A2, AS1,

TARGET GRUPS
N2, N4

END INTERVIEW

Section A: RESPONDENT

Section: HOUSEHOLD

Section: EDUCATIONAL

Section: MIGRATION TRA...

Section: JOB ROU...

Section: DISCRIMIN...

Section: HEALT...

Section: INTEGRA...

Section: SAFETY – CONTACTS WITH...

Section: ACCOMODATION

Section: PERSON LIVING AT THE SAME ADDRES BUT NOT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

Section: BY INTERVIEWER

Section: CODING

'Total' interview to **each foreign citizen and national with migrant background** (every age ; 0-13 years proxy)
'Partial' interview to the **nationals** (since birth) living with foreigner citizens

FOR ONE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

INTEVIEWER
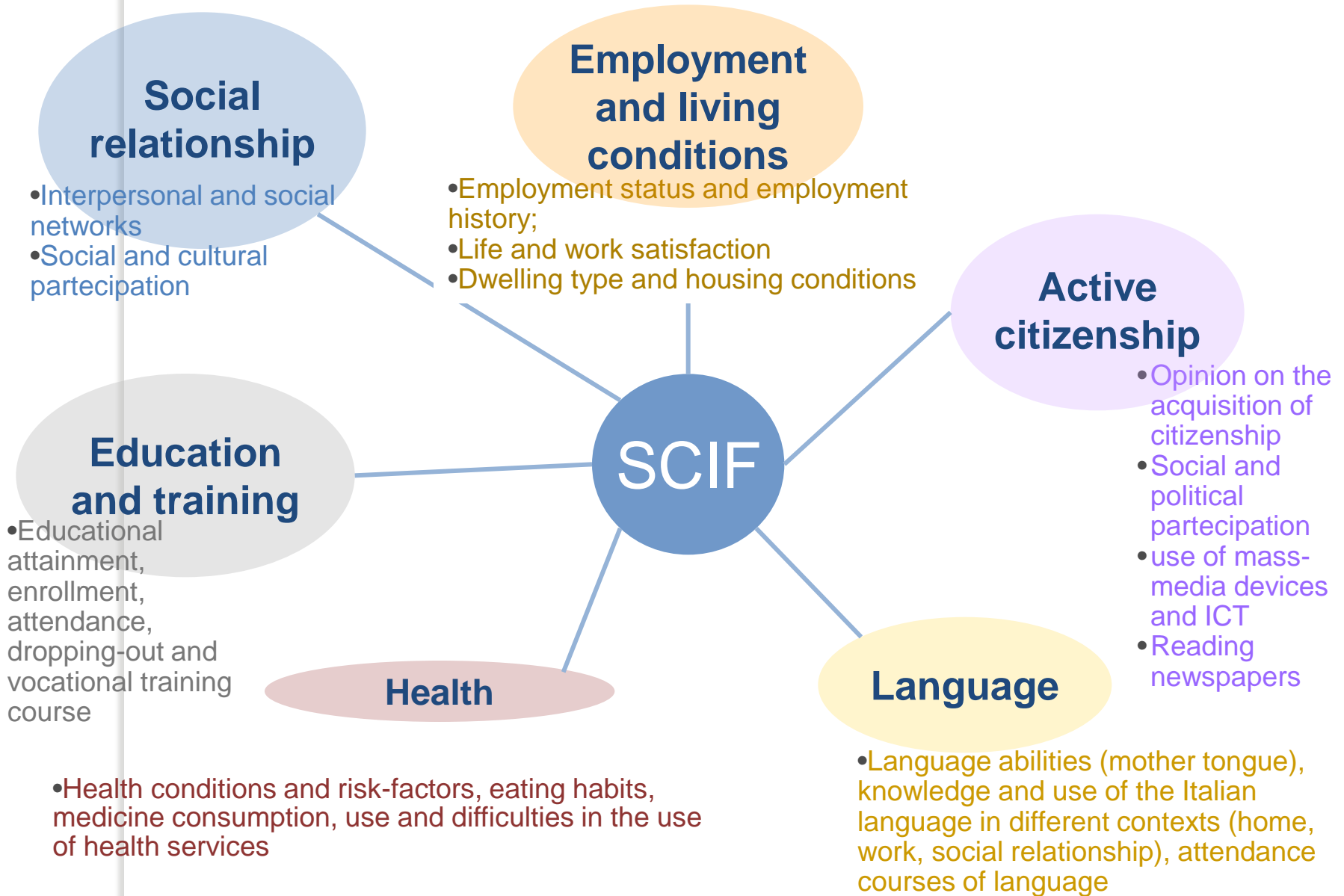
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SCIF pros and cons

SCIF allows:

1. comparative analysis with the native population;
2. comparative analysis between foreign communities
3. retrospective analysis and history event analysis
4. analysis on integration both at individual and family level
5. to identify specific target groups by key variables such as citizenship (at time of interview, country of birth, citizenship at birth (also for parents living apart)
6. to study inter-relationship among different aspects of integration process by explanatory models
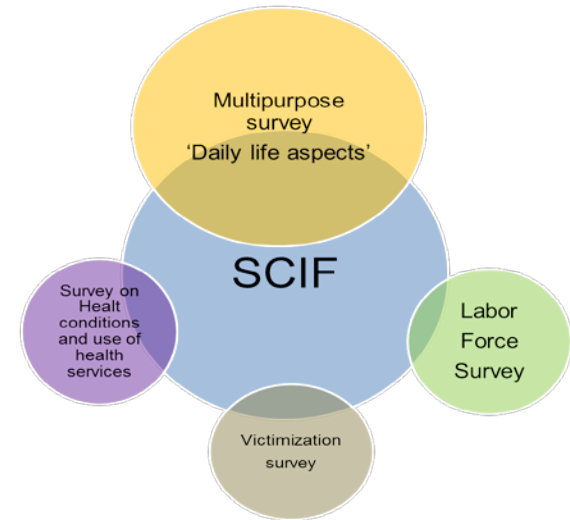
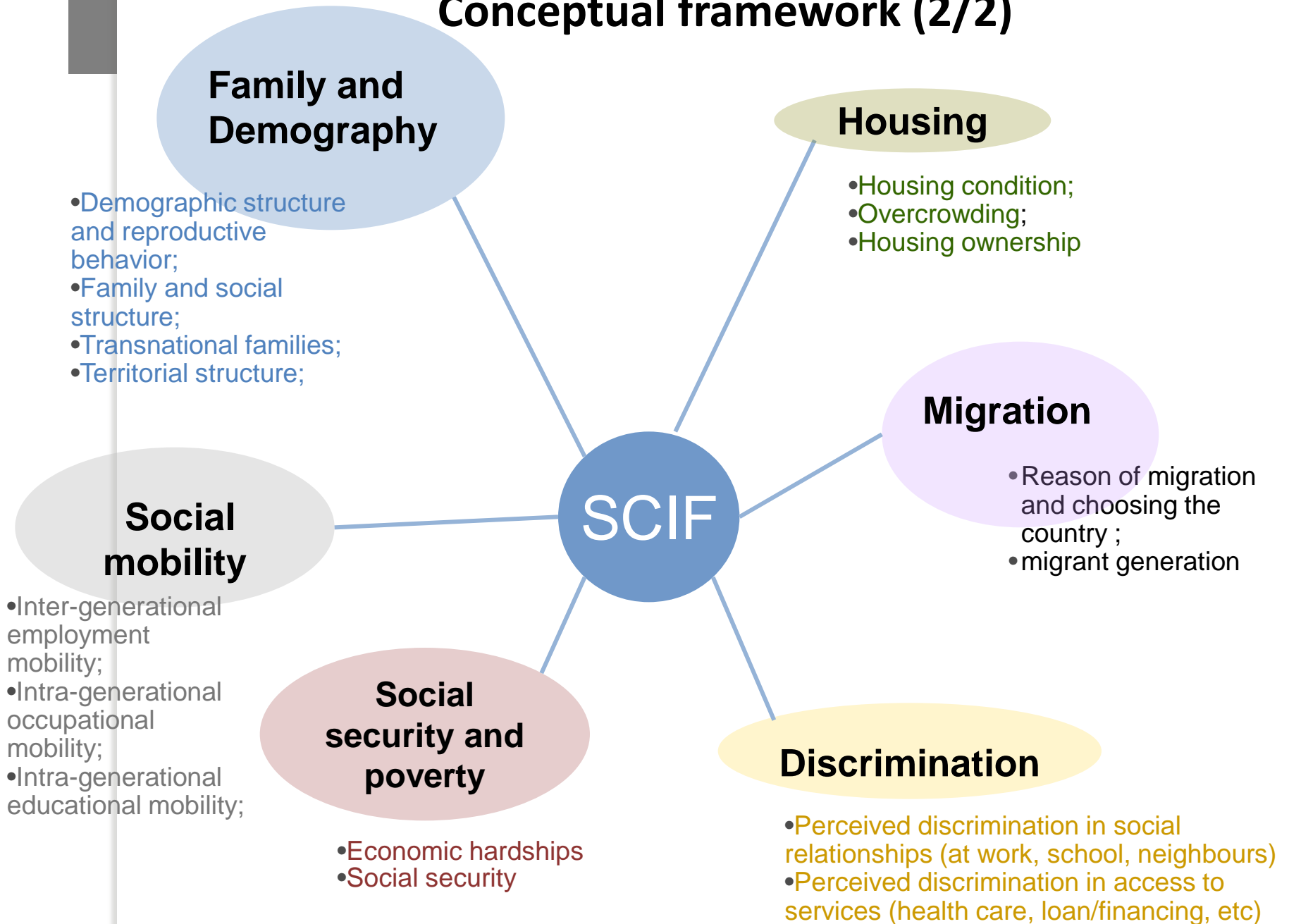
SCIF does not allow:

1. to cover irregular migrants
2. to cover all nationals with foreign background but only those who live with foreign people
3. timely results because so much data requires more time and efforts to be processed

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Conceptual framework (1/2)

Social relationship
- Interpersonal and social networks
- Social and cultural partecipation

Employment and living conditions
- Employment status and employment history;
- Life and work satisfaction
- Dwelling type and housing conditions

Active citizenship
- Opinion on the acquisition of citizenship
- Social and political partecipation
- use of mass-media devices and ICT
- Reading newspapers

SCIF

Education and training
- Educational attainment, enrollment, attendance, dropping-out and vocational training course

Health
- Health conditions and risk-factors, eating habits, medicine consumption, use and difficulties in the use of health services

Language
- Language abilities (mother tongue), knowledge and use of the Italian language in different contexts (home, work, social relationship), attendance courses of language

Conceptual framework (2/2)

Family and Demography

- Demographic structure and reproductive behavior;
- Family and social structure;
- Transnational families;
- Territorial structure;

Housing

- Housing condition;
- Overcrowding;
- Housing ownership

SCIF

Migration

- Reason of migration and choosing the country ;
- migrant generation

Social mobility

- Inter-generational employment mobility;
- Intra-generational occupational mobility;
- Intra-generational educational mobility;

Social security and poverty

- Economic hardships
- Social security

Discrimination

- Perceived discrimination in social relationships (at work, school, neighbours)
- Perceived discrimination in access to services (health care, loan/financing, etc)

System of indicators to measure migrant integration in Italy

12 areas → **31 dimensions** → **91 indicators**
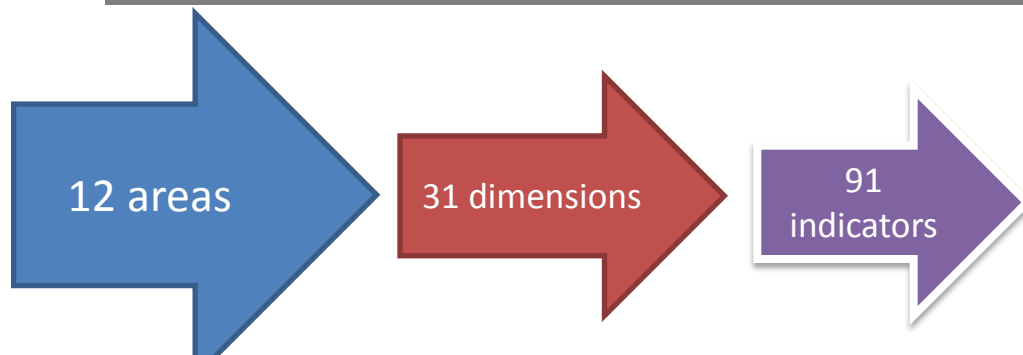
> For each dimensions the relationship that binds the indicator with the integration process

C: Language

- **C.1. Knowledge of the Italian language**: it may be hypothesized that knowledge of the Italian language facilitates integration processes.
- **C.2. Sphere of use of the Italian language**: it is possible that a greater use of the Italian language at home and in social context facilitates integration processes.
- **C.3. Difficulty in using the Italian language**: it may be hypothesized that the greater are the difficulties in using the Italian language, the harder it is to achieve a positive integration process.

|	Dimension	Indicator	Type of indicator
C: Language	the Italian language	C.1.1. Percentage of persons who indicate Italian as their mother tongue	Objective
		C.1.2. Percentage of persons who declare they have been speaking Italian since pre-school age, as well as another language	Objective
		C.1.3. Percentage of persons attending Italian language courses	Objective
	C.2. Sphere of use of the Italian language	C.2.1 Percentage of persons who use Italian at home	Objective
		C.2.2 Percentage of persons who use Italian at work	Objective
		C.2.3 Percentage of persons who use Italian among friends	Objective
	C.3. Difficulty in using the Italian language	C.3.1. Percentage of foreign nationals who declare having difficulty reading and writing in Italian	Subjective
		C.3.2. Percentage of foreign nationals who declare having difficulty relating with an Italian using the Italian language	Subjective
		C.3.3. Percentage of foreign nationals who encounter language difficulties with Italian at work	Subjective
		C.3.4. Percentage of foreign nationals who encounter language difficulties with Italian in public offices	Subjective

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FOREIGN CITIZENS AGED 15 AND OVER DECLARING OF BEING VICTIMS OF DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE FOREIGNERS (a) BY CONTEXT OF DISCRIMINATION AND GENDER. Year 2011-2012, (percentage values)

Discrimination is higher among men than women, with exception of school; Discrimination is more frequent at work, at school and searching house
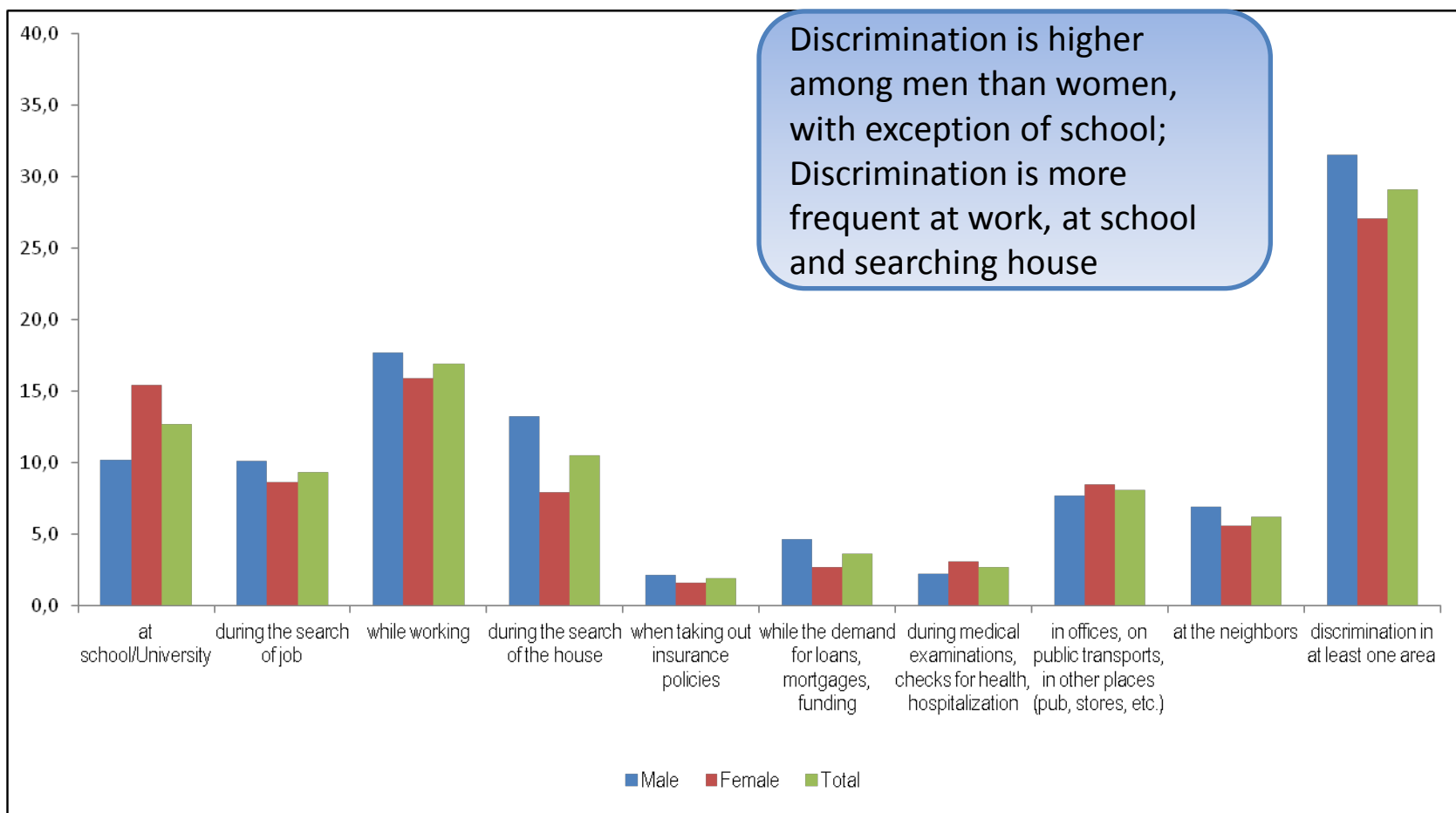
(a) At work and looking for a job include other reasons than the being foreigner.
Data source: "Condition and social integration of foreign citizens" (SCIF Survey)- Year 2011-2012

People who declare a verygood/good health (self-rated health) by age and nationality. Years 2011 – 2012, Standardized rates
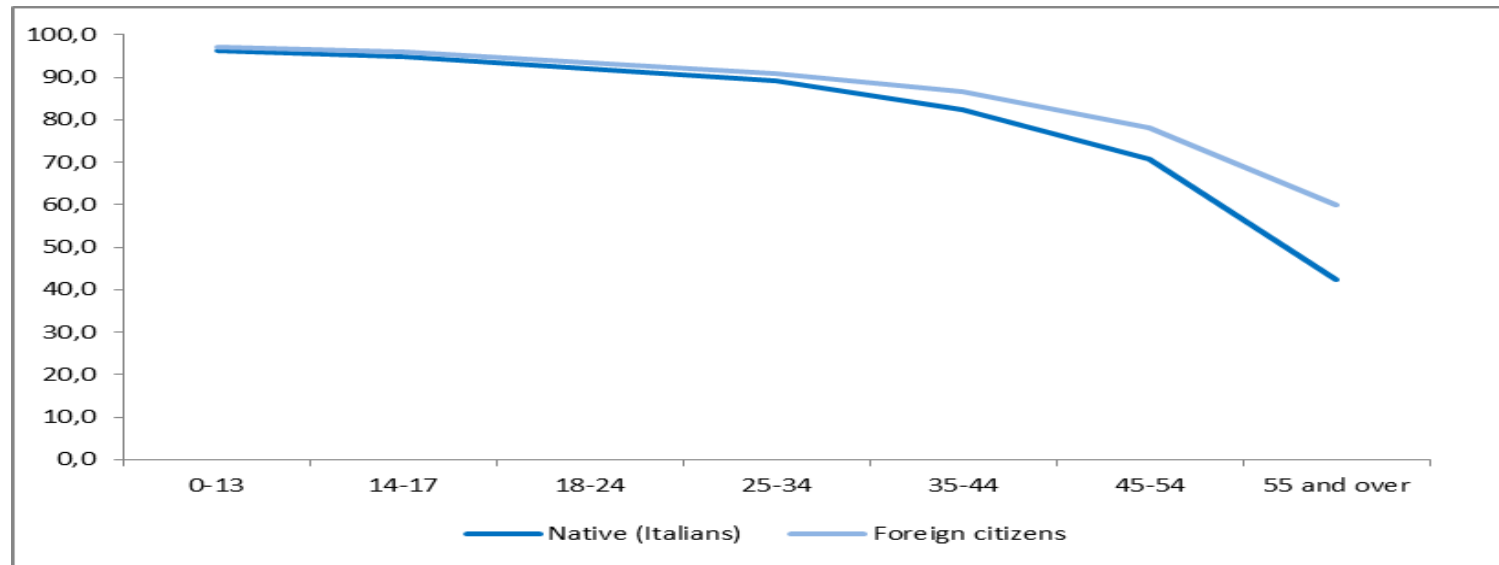
Data source: "Condition and social integration of foreign citizens" (SCIF Survey)- Year 2011-2012

- Foreign citizens have a positive perception of their health status, rather than the Italians (rates standardized by age)
- Health is good or very good for 88% of foreign citizens if compared with 84% of Italians.

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SCIF outcomes used for:

• **monitoring and evaluating policies**

• **analysis and academic studies**

Committment and cooperation established among Insititutions, Universities and researchers

Ministry of Health

– Health conditions and health risk factors

– Use of health services

– Difficulties to access to health services

Presidency of the Council of Ministries- Department for Equal Opportunities

– Discrimination, family gender role, migrants living conditions in a gender perspective

Ministry of Interior – Autority for the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals

– individual and family migration patterns, acquisition of citizenship, linguistic integration , employment status

– a focus on migrants living in metropolitan area of Milan, Rome and Naples

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Sharing SCIF outcomes

Expert Task Force: Istat, Ministry of Interior and other experts

- Establishing a monitoryng system on migrant integration
- Identifying priority areas and indicators for policies on migrant integration

Inter-institutional Task Force: Istat, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Education and others

- Defining a framework to build up an information system on integration of migrants
- Reviewing and assessment of indicators and administrative data sources
- Defining tools to share information among stakeholder

National Institute for the Promotion of Health Migration and the contrast of the diseases of poverty

- epidemiology studies on migrants

Universities and Research Institutes

- Modelling integration process
- Identifing 'composite' indicators
- Identifying gaps or redundant information

Outlook on the future

Sample surveys are an essential tool to study migrant integration in a multidimensional approach. The challenge is to ensure that information have continuity over time, consequently investment on the surveys should be kept high by Governments and the NIS

Developing statistics on migration in a more comprehensive way by combining survey and administrative data (record linkage)

Developing project to follow individuals in a longitudinal approach to better understand integration process

The need to study integration process by distinguishing different subgroups of migrants identified by nationality, religion, migrant generation,..

Developing register on individuals and a common platform in which integrate the information and indicators available to monitor the integration process of migrants

Continue to promote network and good communication practices between stakeholders, owners and producers of data

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Thank you for your attention

Monica Perez
perez@istat.it