Developing indicators on migrants integration: the Italian case

Monica Perez
Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT)

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Trend of international migration in Italy

Foreign resident population in Italy. 1° January 2002-2015, million of persons

- 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
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-dimensionality 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
  
  
  - Health conditions and accessibility to health services (2005)
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*
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
  • sampling 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

‘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

About 2000 variables
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
**Conceptual framework (1/2)**

**Social relationship**
- Interpersonal and social networks
- Social and cultural participation

**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 participation
- Use of mass media devices and ICT
- Reading newspapers

**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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Type of indicator</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.1. Knowledge of the Italian language</td>
<td>C.1.1. Percentage of persons who indicate Italian as their mother tongue</td>
<td>Objective</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.1.2. Percentage of persons who declare they have been speaking Italian since pre-school age, as well as another language</td>
<td>Objective</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.1.3. Percentage of persons attending Italian language courses</td>
<td>Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2. Sphere of use of the Italian language</td>
<td>C.2.1. Percentage of persons who use Italian at home</td>
<td>Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.2.2. Percentage of persons who use Italian at work</td>
<td>Objective</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.2.3. Percentage of persons who use Italian among friends</td>
<td>Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.3. Difficulty in using the Italian language</td>
<td>C.3.1. Percentage of foreign nationals who declare having difficulty reading and writing in Italian</td>
<td>Subjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.3.2. Percentage of foreign nationals who declare having difficulty relating with an Italian using the Italian language</td>
<td>Subjective</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C.3.3. Percentage of foreign nationals who encounter language difficulties with Italian at work</td>
<td>Subjective</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.3.4. Percentage of foreign nationals who encounter language difficulties with Italian in public offices</td>
<td>Subjective</td>
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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 very good/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.
Sharing SCIF outcomes

SCIF outcomes used for:

- monitoring and evaluating policies
- analysis and academic studies

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 – Authority 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

Commitment and cooperation established among Institutions, Universities and researchers
Sharing SCIF outcomes

**Expert Task Force: Istat, Ministry of Interior and other experts**
- Establishing a monitoring 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 stakeholders

**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
- Identifying ‘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.
Thank you for your attention

Monica Perez
perez@istat.it