



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**

EU-LFS: Basic features

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

Indicator		Age group	Sex	ISCED	Country of:	
					birth	citizenship
Employment rate	NUTS	20-64	Y	3 cl	3 cl	
Employment rate	NUTS	20-64	Y	3 cl		3 cl
Employment rate	DEGURBA	20-64	Y	3 cl	3 cl	
Employment rate	DEGURBA	20-64	Y	3 cl		3 cl
Activity rate	NUTS	20-64	Y	3 cl	3 cl	
Activity rate	NUTS	20-64	Y	3 cl		3 cl
Activity rate	DEGURBA	20-64	Y	3 cl	3 cl	
Activity rate	DEGURBA	20-64	Y	3 cl		3cl

Employment/activity rates for 15-64 to be disseminated in a second stage ⁴



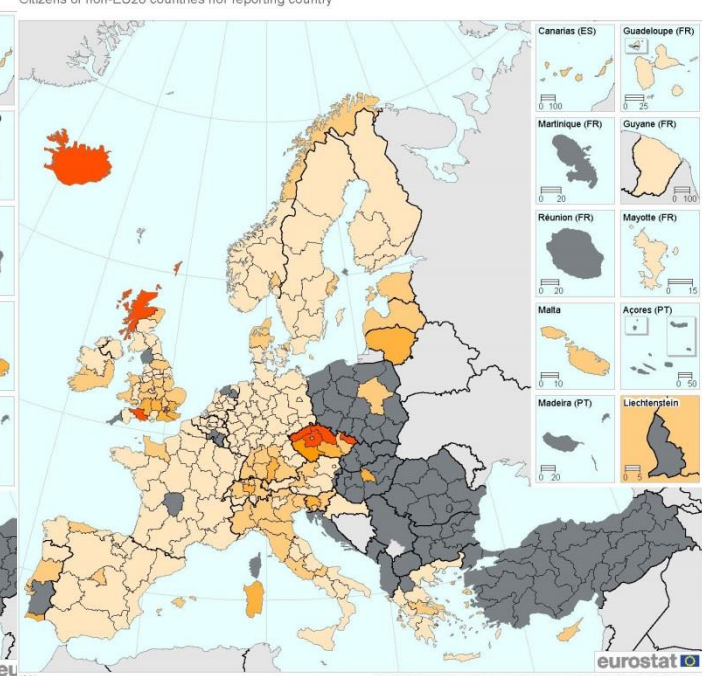
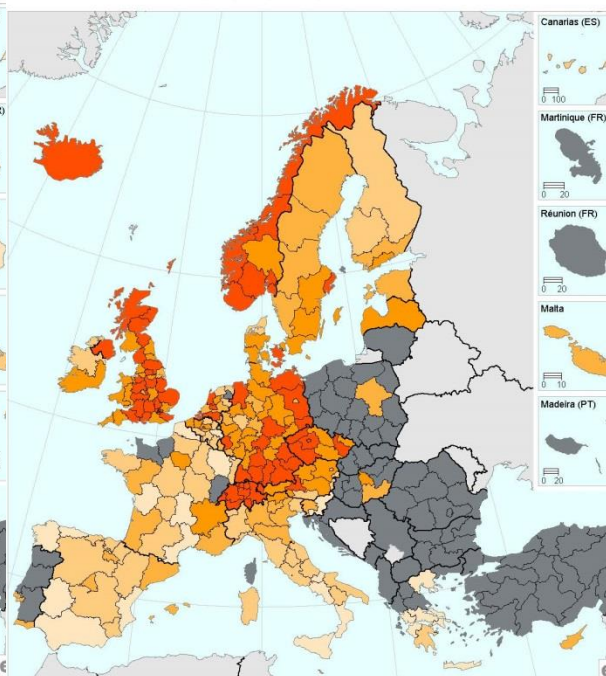
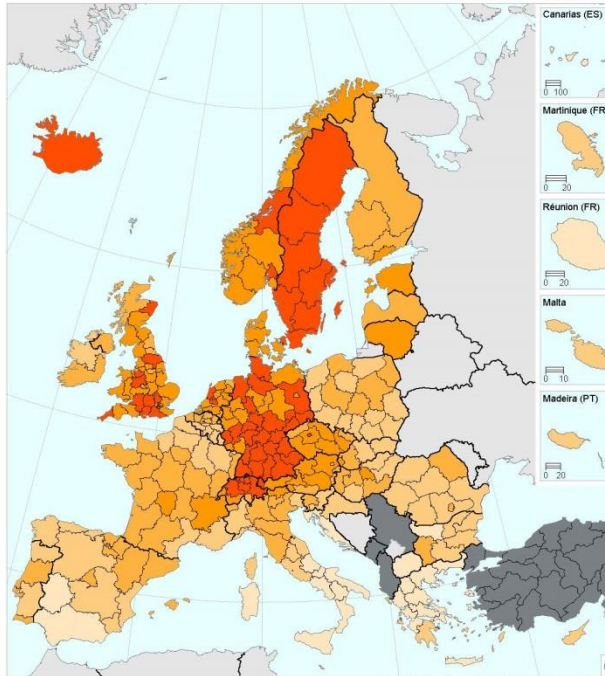
European Commission

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 nor reporting country



EU-28 = 71.7
< 60
60 - < 70
70 - < 75
75 - < 80
>= 80
Data not available

Administrative Boundaries: © EuroGeographics
Cartography: Eurostat — IMAGE, 05-01-18

0 200 400 600 800 km

EU-28 = 74.7
< 60
60 - < 70
70 - < 75
75 - < 80
>= 80
Data not available

Administrative Boundaries: © EuroGeographics © U
Cartography: Eurostat — IMAGE, 08-01-18

0 200 400 600 800 km

EU-28 = 56.4
< 60
60 - < 70
70 - < 75
75 - < 80
>= 80
Data not available

Administrative Boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turstat
Cartography: Eurostat — IMAGE, 05-01-18

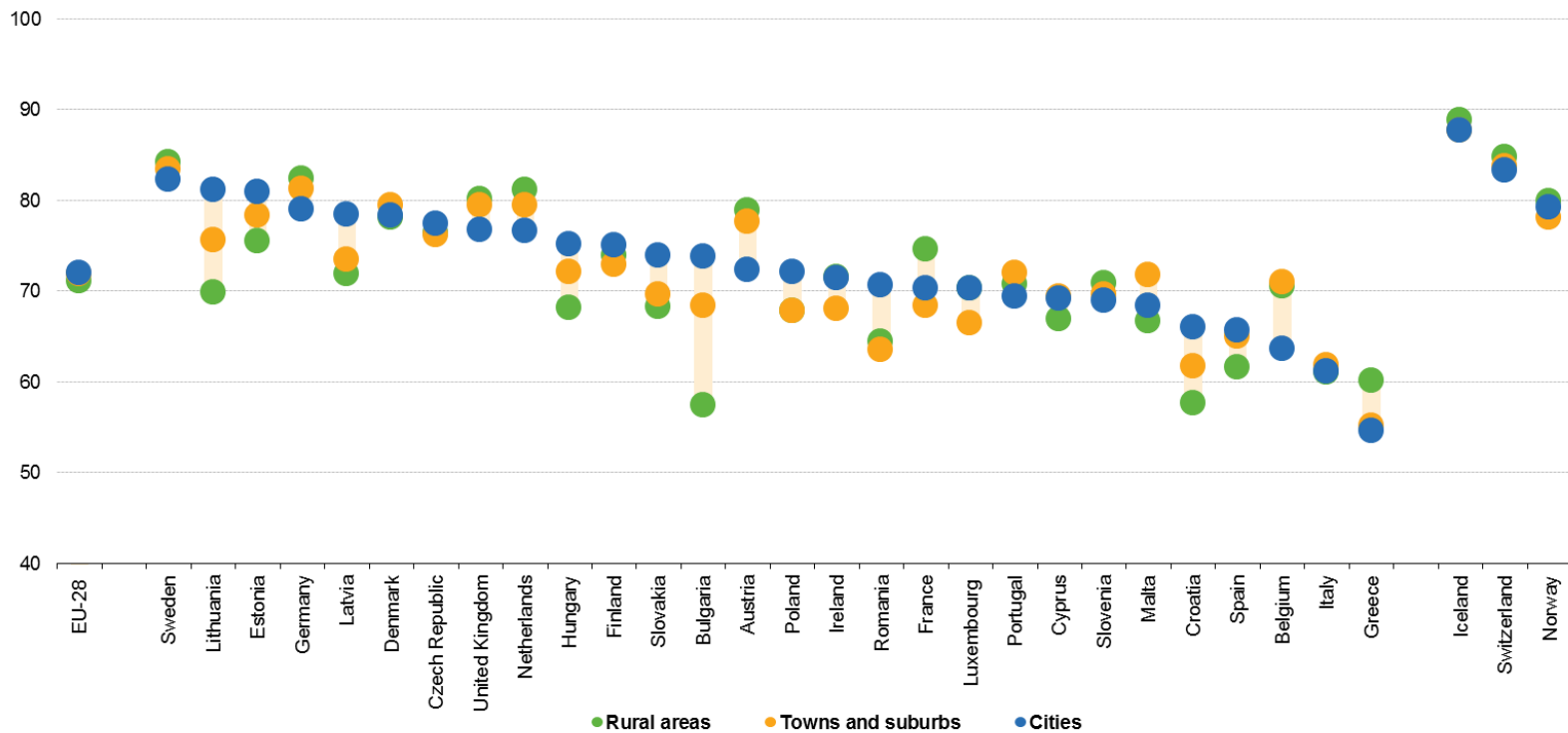
0 200 400 600 800 km

Note: Includes data of low reliability for some regions.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ifst_r_lfe2emprtn)

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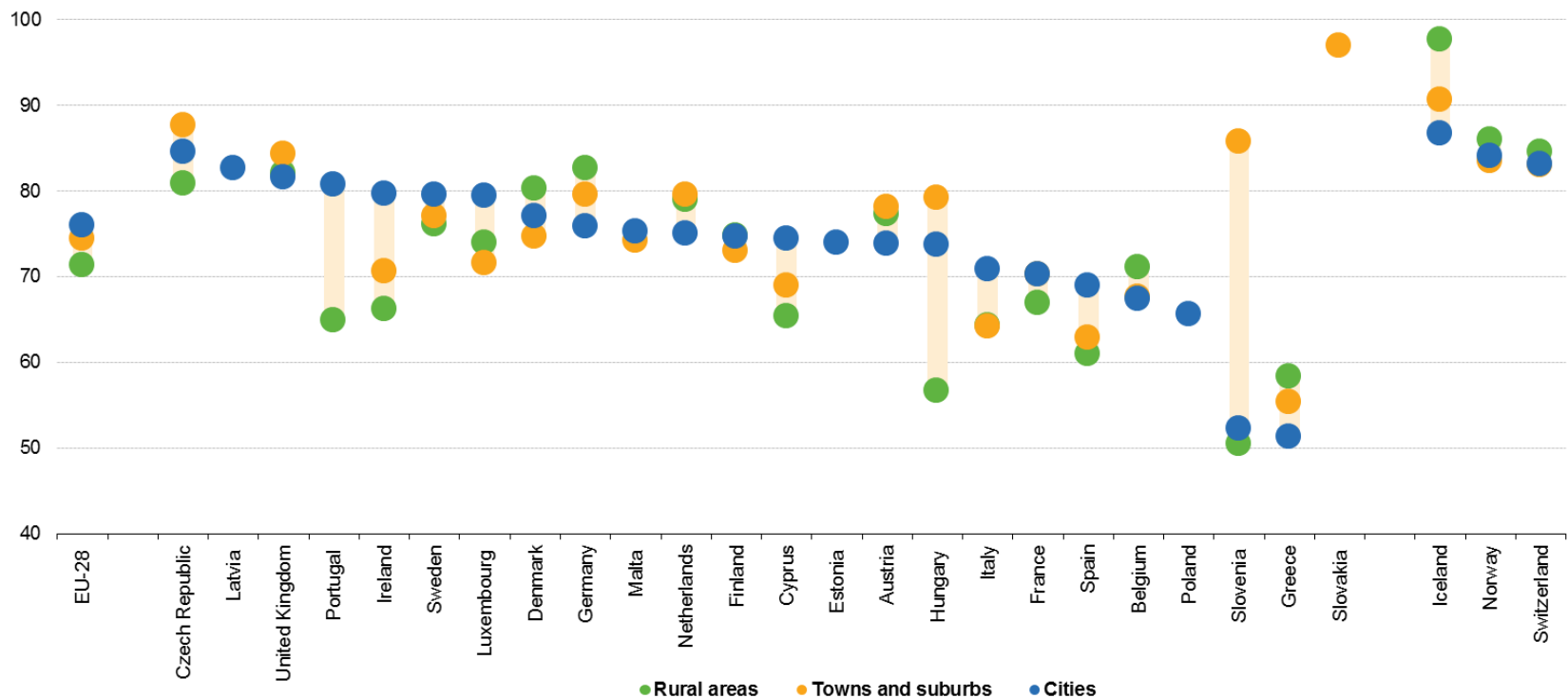
Employment rate by degree of urbanisation

Nationals



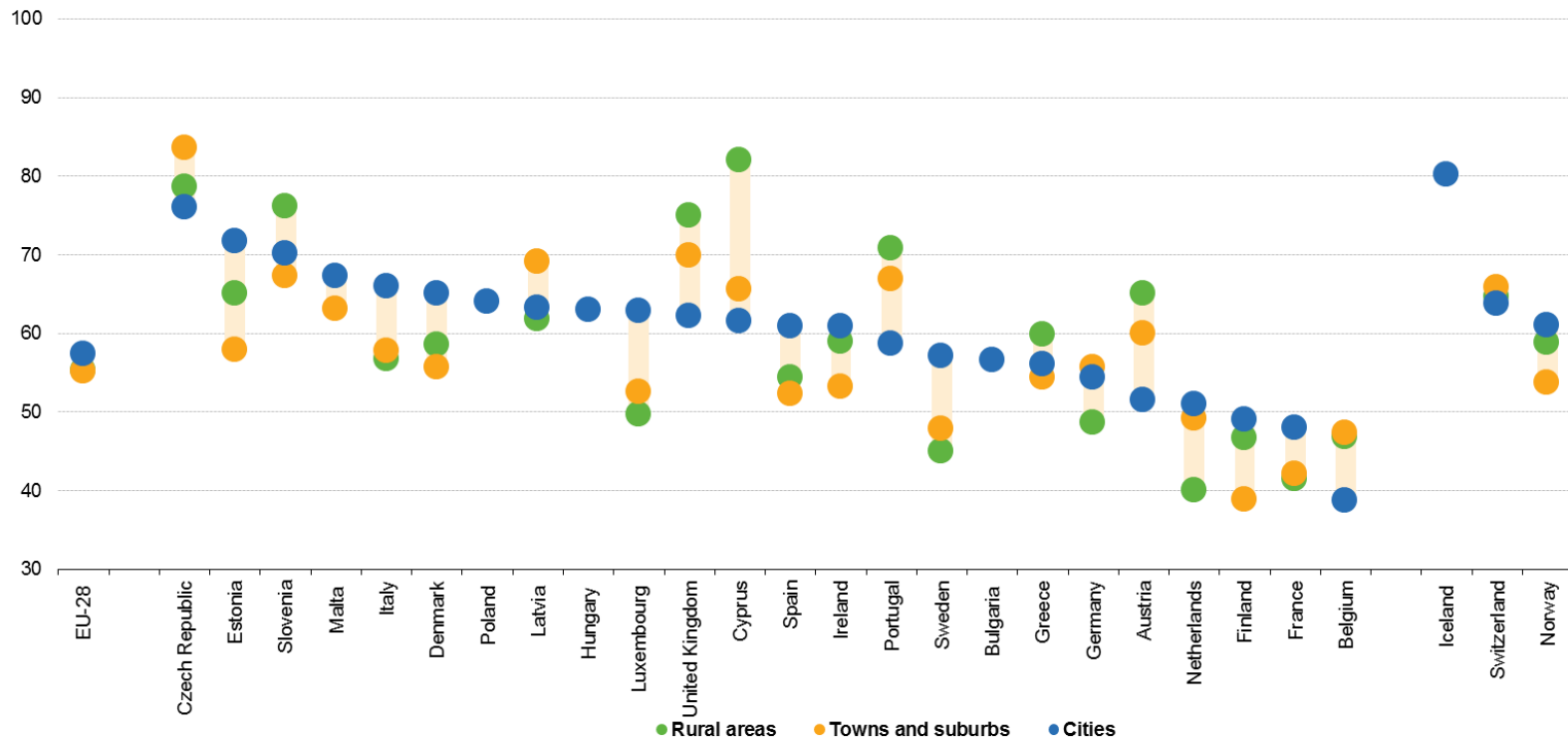
Employment rate by degree of urbanisation

Another EU citizenship



Employment rate by degree of urbanisation

Non-EU citizenship



Limitation in data dissemination due to reliability

	NUTS2			Degree of urbanisation		
	Total	Sex	ISCED	Total	Sex	ISCED
Unemployment						
Part-time employment						
Self-employment						
Temporary employees						
Educational attainment						
NEET rate						
Early leavers						

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!