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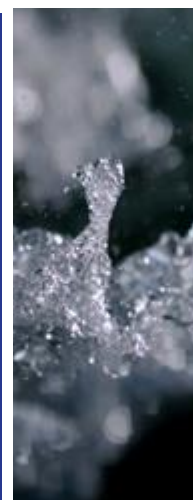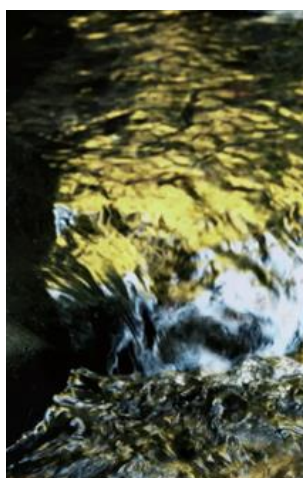## MIGRANT INTEGRATION IN SMALL COMMUNITIES

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Data Inventory on Integration Policies, Outcomes, Public Perceptions and Social Cohesion at National and Sub-national Levels

Work Package 6

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REPORT

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This data inventory is primarily targeting policymakers at national and sub-national levels, the research community, and data providers and users working in the field of migrant integration. It can also serve as a useful tool for everyone working on migrant integration.

Executive summary

This report presents a data inventory on available statistical data on various aspects of post-2014 migrant settlement and integration, as well as contextual characteristics in small- and medium-sized town and rural areas (SMsTRA). Understanding various aspects of migrant integration at different governance levels is crucial. To do so, quantitative data on integration policies, outcomes and contexts are particularly useful in conducting cross-country comparative analysis and in understanding trends over time. Furthermore, data allow us to analyse the role that policies play on migrant integration outcomes. This report therefore lists and explains the main sources and datasets on integration policy, integration outcomes, public perception and attitudes and social cohesion. Our analysis shows that despite improvements in data availability in the EU, there is still a lack of sub-national data on these issues, which limits cross-country and cross-locality comparisons.

First, the report analyses integration policy indicators at national, regional and local levels. After that, it does the same for integration outcomes, social cohesion and public perceptions. In each section, the topics and groups of migrants covered by existing data - as well as their geographical and temporal scope – are illustrated. The report also covers two specific analyses across countries selected in the framework of the Whole-COMM project. The first focused on the availability of data about attitudes towards the integration of migrants in Austria, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the second addressed the availability of information about the general population and overall trends, migration trends, and integration outcomes of migrants in the 40 SMsTRA across nine countries (Austria, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Turkey, Poland). After these specific analyses, the report provides a brief overview of the policy impact and the complex relationship between contextual conditions, integration policies and outcomes.

Table of Contents

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1. Introduction

Over the last few years, the EU has received unprecedented numbers of migrants and asylum seekers, often in an unorderly way. This has led to a growing migrant presence in unprepared small- and medium-sized towns and rural areas (henceforth: SMsTRA). Although there is no doubt that migrant integration takes place at the local level, scientific research still faces challenges in properly 'going local', i.e. in explaining how local integration policies affect local communities and the impact on migrants' integration trajectories and experiences (Caponio and Pettrachin, 2022). A large number of scholars in Europe and other world regions have analysed local integration policymaking and processes and outcomes (for comprehensive literature reviews, see: Filomeno 2017; Schammann et al. 2021). However, so far they have largely focused on metropolises and big cities (Borkert and Bosswick 2007; Caponio, Scholten and Zapata-Barrero 2019; Dekker et al. 2015; Jørgensen 2012; Poppelaars and Scholten 2008; Scholten 2013).

Similarly, existing quantitative research on the impact of integration policy on social cohesion and migrant integration processes have traditionally focused on the national level because of serious limitations in data availability at the local level (Wolffhardt, Joki and Solano, 2019), especially when it comes to SMsTRA. In most countries, data for these integration outcomes are derived from EU-wide surveys, but most standard surveys on employment outcomes, housing, living conditions (EU-LFS, EU-SILC) and public opinion (Eurobarometer, EVS etc.) are representative of the national level or, at most, the regional level.

To address these issues, migrant integration is conceived of as a process of community-making that takes place in specific local contexts characterised by distinct configurations of structural factors; is brought about by the interactions of multiple actors with their multi-level and multi-situated relations; is open-ended and can result in either more cohesive or more fragmented social relations (Caponio and Pettrachin, 2022). From this perspective, understanding various aspects of migrant integration at different governance levels is crucial. To do so, longitudinal quantitative data on integration policies, outcomes and contextual conditions are particularly useful in conducting cross-country and cross-locality comparative analysis, and in understanding trends over time. Furthermore, data allow us to explore the role that policies play in influencing migrants' integration outcomes. This report presents the main sources and datasets on integration policy, integration outcomes, public perception and attitudes and social cohesion.

This report[1] reads as follows. The next section, Section 2, reviews integration policies, outcomes and contextual conditions for integration. In Section 3, we analyse the field of

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[1] This comparative working paper is a deliverable of the sixth work package of the Whole-COMM project. For an outline of the overall Whole-COMM project and its methodology please consult https://whole- comm.eu/working-papers/working-paper-1-2/.

integration policy indicators at national, regional and local levels. After that, the report carries out the same analysis for integration outcomes (Section 4), social cohesion and public perceptions (Section 5). In each section we illustrate the topics and groups of migrants covered by existing data, as well as their geographical and temporal scope. We also conducted two specific analyses in the 40 SMsTRA across nine countries (Austria, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Turkey, Poland) selected within the framework of the Whole-COMM project (for more information on case selection see Caponio and Pettrachin, 2022). The first focused on the availability of data about attitudes towards the integration of migrants (Section 6.1), and the second addressed the availability of information about the general population and overall trends, migration trends, and integration outcomes of migrants (Section 6.2). After those specific analyses, we provide a brief overview of policy impact and the complex relationship between contextual conditions, integration policies and outcomes (Section 7). The report concludes with some reflections on remaining gaps and possible uses for the data sources and data presented (Section 8).

2. Integration policies, integration outcomes and contextual conditions

It is important to conceptually distinguish between contextual conditions, policies (integration policies in this case) and integration outcomes (Gest et al., 2014; Solano, 2022). Clear distinction is critical for cross-country comparative analyses, in order to disentangle the association between the different elements. Researchers can address policy trends over time, reasons behind policies and their changes, and the role that policies play in influencing social processes (see also Section 7).

Policies refer to the formulation of laws, and differ as a concept from that of implementation, which refers to the concrete application of the on-paper policies. Integration policies relate to the conditions required to become and to remain part of a specific society and the entitlement rights and support that migrants receive (Hammar 1990; Garcés-Mascareñas and Penninx 2016; Entzinger 2000).

Migrant integration outcomes refer to the integration of migrants in different areas of social life (e.g., employment, education, health). Examples of migrant integration outcomes include migrant employment rates, educational attainments of migrants, their health conditions, social interactions, and so on. Integration outcomes in general refer to the impact that laws and policies might have, and therefore are - at least in part - the result of the implementation of those laws and policies.

Contextual conditions refer to economic, socio-cultural, and demographic factors that might influence both integration policies and outcomes (Caponio and Pettrachin, 2022). Among various contextual factors, in this report we address public perceptions, social cohesion, macro-economic conditions, population, quality of life, and employment.

In most cases, there is no clear indication of whether a factor is a determinant or an effect of migration policies. For example, there is a possible circular causation mechanism in the association between public opinion and migration policies. Does a more welcoming public opinion produce more open and inclusive policies? Or do open and inclusive policies generate a more welcoming public opinion? Do policies influence the labour market integration of migrants or it is the other way around, in that policies are developed as a reaction to the conditions of migrants in the labour market?

Data development and availability is of paramount importance in answering these questions among others. This will be further discussed in Section 7, with specific focus on policy impact.

3. Integration policies

Since the early 2000s, many scholarly undertakings have provided a comparative analysis of migration and integration policies in EU countries (Solano and Huddleston 2021). To this end, researchers have developed indicators and indices to analyse trends and differences in migration policy, including admission, citizenship acquisition, and integration policies. Gest and colleagues (2014: 274) underline that indices 'are understood as highly aggregated, composite measures of immigration policy, while indicators are understood as more specific, disaggregated elements that are individually coded'. An indicator is an observable entity that captures a specific concept and provides a measure of that concept. Indicators can be aggregated into an index. These sets of indicators have been designed to analyse the differences and trends in migration policy and then used by the research community to assess the determinants and effects of policies (Solano, 2022).

This section provides an overview of existing indices of integration policies at national, regional and local levels by looking at topics and groups covered, and geographical and temporal coverage. This analysis is based on a review of previous literature in this field. Given the focus on migrant integration, in what follows we will focus on a set of indicators that address this specific field of migration.

3.1. National-level indices of integration

Over the last twenty years, researchers have undertaken systematic comparison of migration policy by creating sets of indicators. This section provides an overview of existing indices of integration policy at the national level (see Box 1 for an overview of the main set of indicators).

Box 1. Examples of national-level indicators

The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX, Solano and Huddleston, 2020) is a tool which measures policies to integrate migrants in countries across six continents, including all EU and OECD Member States. MIPEX has been regularly updated and expanded over the years (last year covered: 2019), since 2007 (the pilot edition was carried out in 2004). It encompasses several areas of integration, in terms of access to both rights and support. According to a recent overview conducted by the Joint

Research Centre of the European Commission (Scipioni and Urso, 2018), when it comes to migrant integration policies MIPEX is the most comprehensive set of indicators currently available.

MACIMIDE Global Expatriate Dual Citizenship Database (Vink *et al*. 2015) charts the rules that have existed in nearly all states of the world since 1960, with regard to the loss or renunciation of citizenship. It covers dual citizenship for migrants in 200 countries.

The GLOBALCIT citizenship law dataset (Vink et al., 2021), includes information on the different ways in which citizenship can be acquired and lost across 190 countries for the year 2020.

The Multiculturalism Policy Index (MCP) (Banting and Kymlicka, 2013; Wallace et al. 2021) assesses government commitment to the multicultural accommodation of newcomers. It is designed to monitor the evolution of multicultural policies across 21 Western countries. The Multiculturalism Policy Index is distinctive in focusing exclusively on multicultural policies designed to recognise, accommodate and support the cultural differences of minority groups. To capture change over time, the Index originally provided all three indices at three intervals: 1980, 2000 and 2010. The index for migrant minorities is now available on annual basis, with scores for each MCP policy in each country from 1960 to 2020.

Topics. Integration policies are generally underrepresented in indices of integration, compared to other areas of migration policy. In a recent paper, Solano and Huddleston (2021) show that indices disproportionally focus on the control of immigration flows (i.e., admission policies), while integration is analysed to a smaller extent. In addition, when integration is addressed, it is mainly limited to employment and legal integration (Goodman, 2015), with nationality acquisition (citizenship) being the most often mentioned policy area.

Regarding citizenship, the most comprehensive, in-depth, reliable and up-to-date set of indicators is the GLOBALCIT citizenship law dataset (Vink et al., 2021), which includes information on the different ways in which citizenship can be acquired and lost across the world for 190 countries for the year 2020. The most comprehensive and longitudinal dataset on the citizenship policies of countries of origin is the MACIMIDE Global Expatriate Dual Citizenship database (Vink et al., 2015), which currently covers policies on dual citizenship in 200 countries for the period 1960-2020.

Labour market integration is another topic frequently covered. Among other relevant areas of integration, education and health policies are less frequently analysed, while anti-discrimination is the most overlooked integration area (Solano and Huddleston, 2021). An exception is the Migrant Integration Policy Index (Solano and Huddleston, 2020), which measures policies to integrate migrants with a comprehensive set of indicators. It encompasses eight areas of integration: labour market mobility; family reunification;

education; political participation; permanent residence; access to nationality; anti-discrimination; health.

Target groups. While many indices focus on migrants in general, others look at specific categories of migrants, or distinguish between them (e.g., beneficiaries of international protection and asylum seekers). The MIPEX focuses mainly on three types of migrants: permanent residents; residents with temporary work permits (excluding seasonal); residents with family reunion permits (Solano and Huddleston, 2020). The topic of beneficiaries of international protection has been widely analysed by existing indices, although mainly with regard to admission policies. The National Integration Evaluation Mechanism (NIEM) represents an interesting case as it considers integration policies for these categories in 15 European countries, rather than only admission policies (Wolffhardt, Conte and Yilmaz, 2022; Pasetti and Conte, 2021). Finally, a gender perspective is largely absent (Scipioni and Urso 2018): there is no index that systematically compares differences in policies for migrant men and women. Some indices on integration indeed include questions on gender, but such focus is always very marginal. For example, MIPEX addresses targeted policies to support the inclusion of migrant women in the labour market (Solano and Huddleston, 2020), and also covers antidiscrimination policies, but the focus here is on ethnic/religious/nationality discrimination and not on gender discrimination. The Multiculturalism Policy Index (Banting and Kymlicka 2013) also analyses affirmative actions for disadvantaged migrant groups, including women.

Geographical coverage. The existing indices on integration policies widely vary in the number of countries covered, from 3 to 200+ (Solano and Huddleston 2022). Many indices analyse European countries – often EU Member States – or, at best, OECD/developed countries (e.g., Australia, Canada and USA), a recent meta-analysis of existing indices shows (Solano and Huddleston 2021). The focus on Western/developed countries still holds within Europe. However, the number of indices covering all EU15 countries is still very limited since most indices have exceptions (e.g., Global Migration Barometer, Migrant Rights Index, and Multiculturalism Policy Index focus on EU15 except Luxembourg). MIPEX is one of the few sets of indicators that includes all EU and all OECD countries, traditional destination countries (e.g., Australia and USA) and some countries from the so-called Global South (e.g., China and India) (Solano and Huddleston, 2020).

Temporal coverage. Most indices are longitudinal in nature. They can be considered panel data, as they cover the same countries over a given period of years. However, the temporal coverage of existing indices is limited, as most of them focus on a small number of years. The timeframe covered most often is the period between 2000 and 2010, while more recent years are covered to a lesser extent (Solano and Huddleston 2021). There are indices that encompass a greater number of years, by assessing policies for either a number of continuous years or every *n* years. MIPEX, which spans twelve years (2007-2019), is an example of the former (Solano and Huddleston, 2020), while the Multiculturalism Policy Index (Banting and Kymlicka 2013) is an example of the latter, as it covers 1980, 2000, and 2010. Indices that

encompass only one year are also very common in the area of integration (e.g., Global Migration Barometer, Migrant Rights Index, Legal Obstacles to the Integration of Migrants).

Table 1. Characteristics of national-level Indices

Topics	• Most indices analyse immigration policies, in particular admission policies. When they focus on integration policies, existing indices frequently analyse citizenship and labour market policies. • Anti-discrimination is the most overlooked area in indices on integration policies.
Target Groups	• Most indices focus on migrants in general. • Specific categories of migrants are also covered by more sectoral indices, e.g., asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection. • A gender perspective is largely absent.
Geographical coverage	• Existing indices widely vary in the number of countries covered, ranging from 3 to 200+. • Most indices analyse EU15 or Western countries (e.g., Australia, Canada and USA).
Temporal coverage	• The temporal coverage of existing indices is limited, as most focus on a small number of years. • The timeframe that is covered most often is the period between 2000 and 2010, while more recent years are covered to a lesser extent. • The large majority of indices focus on the contemporary age, while a historic perspective is missing.

3.2. Regional indices of integration

Scholars have recently emphasised the crucial role played by regions in 'the multilevel dynamic of integration policy-making', which can inspire policy-making at the central government level, or even replace it when the central level fails to intervene in the integration domain (Manatschal, Wisthaler and Zuber, 2020). Regional and local authorities can also promote better interaction between the receiving society and migrants, and cooperation with different stakeholders (Wolffhardt, Joki and Solano, 2019). Despite this, indicators and indices for analysing integration policies at the regional level are rare in the European context, although with some exceptions (Manatschal Wisthaler and Zuber, 2020; Pasetti et al. 2022), and few around the globe (see: Aggarwal et al., 2020; Pham and Hoang Van, 2013). This section provides an overview of existing indices of integration policy at the regional level (see also Box 2 for examples of indices at the regional level).

Box 2. Examples of regional-level indices

MIPEX-R (Pasetti et al., 2022) provides a novel set of indicators to evaluate and compare the governance models of integration of 25 regions around Europe. It focuses on both migrants in general and beneficiaries of international protection, encompasses

several areas of integration, and includes many indicators on (multilevel) governance. MIPEX-R is the most comprehensive set of indicators on European regions.

Cantonal Integration Policy Index (Mantschal and Stadelmann-Steffen, 2013) transfers an international framework to the Swiss cantons to measure cantonal variations in integration policies in 26 Swiss cantons. With 21 indicators, it mainly focuses on educational inequalities.

The Interstate Migrant Policy Index (IMPEX) ranks and compares all the states of India based on their migrant integration policies (Aggarwal et al., 2020). It focuses on interstate migrants and covers eight integration policy areas. IMPEX uses a variation of the MIPEX.

Migrants' Climate Index (ICI) measures the immigration climate that US sub-federal governments have created. It targets migrants and encompasses several integration areas based on empirical data on laws and regulations (Pham and Hoang Van, 2013).

Topics. Existing regional indices usually focus on more than one topic. Overall, political integration and labour market integration are the most frequently covered areas, while health and housing are usually overlooked. MIPEX-R (Pasetti et al., 2022) is a rare example of a set of indicators focusing on all key areas of integration at the regional level, including culture and religion, education, health, housing, language, labour market and social security. Among its 8 policy areas, the new Interstate Migration Policy Index (IMPEX, Aggarwal et al., 2020) also addresses children's rights, while Cantonal Integration Policy Index (Mantschal and Stadelmann-Steffen, 2013) solely concentrates on political integration, socio-structural and cultural integration. An example from US literature is the Migrants' Climate Index (ICI), which was created by Huyen Pham and Pham Hoang Van (2013) to measure the immigration climate of US sub-federal governments.

Target groups. Regional indices usually consider policies for migrants (e.g., Migrants' Climate Index, Cantonal Integration Policy Index). There are some exceptions: IMPEX (Aggarwal et al., 2020) specifically refers to internal migration (i.e. interstate migrants) and MIPEX-R also includes beneficiaries of international protection (Pasetti et al., 2022). Another study from Piccoli (2016) instead analyses healthcare rights for undocumented migrants in the Spanish Autonomous Communities of Spain, Italian regions, and the cantons of Switzerland. As with national-level indices, a gender perspective is missing in regional indices. There is no sub-national-level index that systematically examines how integration policies differ between migrant women and men.

Geographical coverage. Existing regional indices have been created mainly in federal states (e.g., India, Switzerland, USA). For example, IMPEX covers all the states of India (Aggarwal et al., 2020) while Cantonal Integration Policy Index (Manatchal and Stadelmann-Steffen, 2013) encompasses 26 Swiss cantons. MIPEX-R (Pasetti et al., 2022), on the other hand, is one of the

most comprehensive indices in terms of geographical coverage in Europe, as it analyses 25 regions of seven EU Member States.

Temporal coverage. Temporal coverage of regional indices is even more limited compared to indices at the national level. For example, ICI addresses the period between 2005 and 2012, while IMPEX was established in 2018 and last updated in 2020. Cantonal Integration Policy Index, on the other hand, only covers the period between 2004 and 2008. MIPEX-R refers to 2020.

Table 2. Characteristics of Regional-level Indices

Topics	• Most indices encompass various policy areas; political integration and labour market integration are the most frequently covered areas, while health and housing are usually overlooked.
Target Groups	• Many indices focus on migrants in general. • Specific categories of migrants are also targeted, e.g., internal migrants, beneficiaries of international protection, undocumented migrants. • A gender perspective is largely absent.
Geographical coverage	• Indices to analyse integration policies at the regional level are rather absent in the European context, although with some exceptions, and rare around the globe. • Existing sub-national indices have been created mainly in federal states (e.g., India, Switzerland, USA). • Existing indices usually include a limited number of regions in one or a small number of countries.
Temporal coverage	• The temporal coverage of existing indices is limited, as most focus on a small number of years.

3.3. Local-level indices of integration

There is an emerging body of literature on the role of local governments in the context of broader multi-level governance (Bache and Flinders, 2004; Piattoni, 2010; Stephenson, 2013; for a comprehensive review see Caponio and Pettrachin, 2022; Schiller et al. 2022). There has been growing interest in the local governance of integration (Glick-Schiller and Caglar, 2009), and the implications of this local turn (see Hepburn and Zapata-Barrero, 2014; Zapata-Barrero, 2019; Zincone and Caponio, 2006; Zapata-Barrero et al., 2017). However, data on local-level integration policies are relatively limited, and so are local-level indices. This section provides an overview of existing indices of integration policies at the local level (see Box 3 for examples of indices at the local level).

Box 3. Examples of local-level indices

The Intercultural Cities Index (ICC) (The Council of Europe) is the most comprehensive set of indicators at the local level in the European context. It focuses on intercultural policies in more than 80 cities and towns across 28 countries, in order to assess to what extent local authorities implement interculturalism.

Intercultural Governance Index (IGI) (Zapata-Barrero, 2017) assesses intercultural integration policies in nine Spanish cities. The aim of the index is to propose an ideal type of governance.

The New American Economy (NAE) Cities Index (NAE, 2018) is the first-ever comprehensive and interactive look at how the 100 largest US cities welcome migrants. Assessing local policies and outcomes, NAE covers social, economic, and political integration. This interactive index examines each city's policies using a variety of unique metrics, and allows those who use it to compare locations.

The Multi-dimensional Integration Index (MDI) (Samuel Hall, 2017) offers a standardised tool for measuring the integration levels of returnees and internally displaced populations in six cities in Afghanistan.

The IOM adapted the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) to the local level (**the Local MGI**) in an effort to support the formulation of well-managed policies and foster dialogue between national and local level authorities. This tool offers local authorities the opportunity to take an introspective look at the policies, programmes and structures they have in place to manage migration.

Integrating Cities Charter (EUROCITIES, 2015) was produced by EUROCITIES and highlights new trends in migrant integration in major European cities. It is based on information provided by 20 signatory cities and members of the EUROCITIES working group on migration and integration in 2015.

EUROCITIES carried out two additional studies on education and labour market policies at the city level. In its report, **Cities' Actions for the Education of Refugees and Asylum Seekers**, it presents some of the practices and policies being implemented at city level in 26 cities for the provision of education services to asylum seekers and refugees (EUROCITIES, 2017a). It also showcases the work cities carry out to integrate refugees and asylum seekers in the labour market, based on the findings of a survey of EUROCITIES members from 19 cities from 12 EU member states (EUROCITIES, 2017b).

The Local Inclusion Action Tool developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Migration Policy Group (MPG), Welcoming International and Intercultural Cities/Council of Europe offers local policymakers and practitioners an action-oriented approach to advancing migrant and refugee inclusion in their communities.

The World Economic Forum (WEF) study on 'Migration and its impacts on Cities' examined policies and practices in 22 cities around the world (WEF, 2017).

The Center for Mediterranean Integration (CMI) initiated a compendium that aims to build local capacity in forced displacement settings (2018).

Topics. Some of the existing local-level indices examine integration policies in general. For example, the Integrating Cities Charter highlights new trends in migrant integration policies in major European cities (EUROCITIES, 2015). The World Economic Forum's study encompasses several integration areas including housing, health, and employment (WEF, 2017). Migrants' rights and the socio-economic well-being of migrants are among the six indicators of the Local MGI. Some other indices focus on specific integration areas. For example, the CMI compendium (CMI, 2018) solely assesses local economic development, while the Intercultural Cities Index (Council of Europe) and Intercultural Governance Index (Zapata-Barrero, 2017) review policies to support intercultural integration in European and non-European cities.

Target groups. The migrant population as a whole is usually the target group of existing local-level indices. For instance, Intercultural Governance Index (Zapata-Barrero, 2017) and Intercultural Cities Index (Council of Europe) target people with migration or minority backgrounds. There are also some indices focusing on specific groups such as refugees and displaced populations. MDI covers displaced populations in cities of Afghanistan (Samuel Hall, 2017), while the CMI index addresses refugees (CMI, 2018). The EUROCITIES (2017a) education survey examines children of asylum seekers and refugees, and unaccompanied minors. NAE (2018), on the other hand, adopts a broad definition of migrants which encompasses naturalised citizens, green card holders, temporary visa holders, refugees, and undocumented migrants. Overall, gender is not systematically assessed in local-level indices. As exceptions, EUROCITIES mentions cities' commitments regarding gender equality and gender and sexual preferences in its Integrating Cities Charter (2015) and observes the multidimensional challenges women refugees face in labour market (EUROCITIES, 2017b). Furthermore, the CMI (2018) compendium intersects themes of youth and gender.

Geographical coverage. The geographical coverage of existing indices is rather limited. The ICC index covers the largest number of places in different countries: 80 cities and towns across 28 countries (Council of Europe). In the US, The New American Economy (NAE, 2018) Cities Index is the largest one evaluating migrant integration by measuring local immigration policies and socioeconomic outcomes in the 100 largest cities. Some other indices have not gone beyond the pilot phase, and they usually focus on a few cities. For example, Intercultural Governance Index is an exploratory study that has been carried out in nine cities of the Spanish Network of Intercultural Cities (Zapata-Barrero, 2017), while MDI scores six cities in Afghanistan (Samuel Hall, 2017). Moreover, piloted in 2018 in 3 cities, the Local MGI has been rolled out with more than 50 local authorities around the world.

Temporal coverage. Local level indices usually cover a limited period for each city. As an exception, ICC is more comprehensive in terms of temporal coverage. ICC's analysis started in 2009. The first city was evaluated in that year and evaluation rounds are ongoing with additional cities (Council of Europe). However, cities have been assessed only once or twice over this period. In the US, NAE (2018) uses the microdata from the 5-year sample of the 2016 American Community Survey. In addition, some indices remain as pilot studies. For example, the CMI (2018) compendium was initiated as a pilot in 2017, while the Local MGI was implemented between August 2018 and April 2019. In a similar vein, EUROCITIES Integrating Cities Charter was a one-time study covering 2015.

Table 3. Characteristics of local-level indices

Topics	• Some indices address general integration policies, while specific integration areas (in particular, education, labour market) are covered by other indices.
Groups	• Many indices target migrants in general. • Specific categories of migrants are also covered, e.g., displaced people, refugees and asylum seekers. • A systematic gender perspective is largely absent.
Geographical coverage	• Existing local-level indices usually encompass a few cities. ICC and NAE are exceptions.
Temporal coverage	• The temporal coverage of existing indices is limited, as most focus on a small number of years.

4. Integration outcomes

Data availability in the EU has remarkably expanded in the past decades as a result of various initiatives involving national data providers, Eurostat, international actors, researchers and policymakers (Kraler and Reichel, 2022; (Wolffhardt, Joki and Solano, 2019). These improvements in data have also resulted in data collection efforts on migrant integration, either by focusing on well-defined target populations (e.g., descendants of migrants, or those with specific countries of origin) or by including variables in general population surveys to identify migrant populations (Wolffhardt, Joki and Solano, 2019).

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, is the main data source providing data on both national- and sub-national levels in a wide range of migration- and integration-related areas. Eurostat gathers data through national statistical offices and EU surveys, and provides data at different geographical levels (European Union's Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, NUTS):

- country level;
- NUTS-1, which refers to the macro-regional level;
- NUTS-2, which refers to the macro-regional, regional/sub-regional (provinces) level (depending on the country);
- NUTS-3, which refers to sub-regional level (provinces or metropolitan areas, depending on the country).

OECD also classifies regions within the 38 OECD countries on two territorial levels reflecting the administrative organisation of the countries (OECD, 2009). The higher level (territorial level 2 – TL2) comprises 335 large regions, while the lower level (territorial level 3– TL3) is composed of 1 681 small regions.

Some European-wide social surveys contribute to a better understanding of integration trajectories and outcomes. These include general population surveys such as the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), and targeted surveys such as EU Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS), the Integration of the European Second Generation (TIES) and the Migrant Citizens Survey (ICS). In addition, the OECD Settling In survey provides data on integration outcomes on a broader scale, covering all EU and OECD countries and selected G20 countries (OECD/European Union, 2018).

Despite improvements in data availability in the EU, there is still a lack of sub-national data on integration, which limits comparability. This section reviews existing surveys and statistics on integration-related issues at the national- and sub-national level and provides an overview by analysing target populations, areas of integration, and geographical and temporal coverage in existing data sources. The main focus is on data regarding migrant integration displayed on the Eurostat and OECD websites and key EU-wide surveys.

4.2. National-level data sources

The large majority of data are available at the national level only. In what follows, we provide an overview of available data and their characteristics.

Table 4. Key surveys on integration outcomes at national level

EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)	- The main data source for labour market statistics in the EU - Since 1983 - EU28, two candidates, and three EFTA countries - Targets general population - LFS ad-hoc modules (2008, 2014 and 2021) covered migrants and their descendants
EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)	- The main data source for comparative statistics on income and living conditions - Since 2004 - EU28, Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland - Targets general population - Migrant-related questions are collected

EU Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS)	• Survey on ethnic minorities and migrants' experiences of discrimination in different areas of life • Two waves (2008 and 2016) • EU28 • Targets migrants and descendants of migrants
OECD Settling In	• Survey providing data on integration outcomes • Every three years since 2012 • All EU and OECD countries as well as selected non-OECD G20 countries • Targets migrants and their children
International Ethnic and Migrant Minorities' Survey Data Network (EMM)	• It includes EMM-specific surveys and general population surveys with a substantive EMM (sub)sample • Captures surveys conducted since January 2000 • 28 EU member states and 7 non-EU countries • Targets ethnic minorities

Topics. Data in the Eurostat databases, which come from different surveys and other statistical sources, focus on five main thematic areas related to migration trends and integration outcomes: international migration and citizenship; asylum; managed migration; migrant integration; children in migration. The section on migrant integration (available under 'cross-cutting topics/migrant integration and children in migration') provides information on the following areas of migrant integration in their country of destination: city statistics (population by citizenship and country of birth); social inclusion (poverty and living conditions); health; education (country- and regional-level series); employment (country- and regional-level series); active citizenship.

The key EU-wide surveys address a wide range of areas only broadly linked to migrant integration. For example, EU-LFS is the main data source for labour market statistics in the EU, while EU-SILC refers to income and living conditions. Data collected through these two surveys are available on Eurostat. Among targeted surveys, EU-MIDIS – published by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights – collects EU-wide information on ethnic minorities and migrants' experiences of discrimination in different areas of life (labour market, education, housing, health and other services, criminal victimisation, social inclusion and societal participation). In addition to EU-wide surveys, International Ethnic and Migrant Minorities' Survey Data Network (EMM) – supported by the European Cooperation in Science and Technology – investigates a broad range of topics regarding ethnic minorities (Morales et al., 2020a). The EMM Survey Registry includes EMM-specific surveys and general population surveys with a substantive EMM (sub)sample. Finally, the OECD Settling In survey addresses skills and labour market outcomes as well as living conditions and integration in the host society (OECD/European Union, 2018).

Target groups. Information on the Eurostat website is generally available on both a) people that were born in a country different from the country in which they reside (foreign-born

population), and b) people that have the citizenship of a country other than the one in which they reside (so-called third-country nationals). Furthermore, Eurostat provides breakdowns of these statistics according to various characteristics, usually age and sex. For many topics (e.g., demography and migration and migrant integration), Eurostat also allows for comparison with non-migrants.

The key EU-wide surveys focus on the entire population (migrants and natives), however some have ad-hoc modules focusing on migrants. For example, EU-LFS had three ad-hoc modules (2008, 2014, and 2021) targeting migrants and their descendants. EU-SILC collects some migrant-related questions and indicators. There are also targeted surveys. For example, EU-MIDIS collects data on 'migrants' or 'descendants of migrants'. EMM survey network, on the other hand, focuses on ethnic minorities (Morales et al., 2020a). Finally, OECD targets migrants and their children. EU-wide surveys usually disaggregate data by sex while OECD systematically analyses gender with a dedicated chapter on gender differences in migrant integration.

Geographical coverage. Eurostat gathers data mainly on European countries. Most of the time, figures cover the EU28 countries (including the UK), EFTA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, and Norway) and, on integration outcomes only, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Turkey, and Serbia. Since 2009, Eurostat has updated for nearly all the EU-28/EFTA countries. Surveys generally cover the EU28 Member States and sometimes the EFTA countries. Some of them also include candidate countries - Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Turkey - (e.g., EU-LFS). OECD Settling in survey has a broader geographical coverage with all EU and OECD countries as well as selected non-OECD G20 countries (OECD/European Union, 2018). Finally, EMM survey network refers to 28 EU member states and 7 non-EU countries (Morales et al., 2020a).

Temporal coverage. Available statistics have a longitudinal nature, as they cover the same countries over a given period of years. Eurostat provides annual statistics, as of the 1990s. While coverage is discontinuous until 2009, statistics have generally been updated every year since then. This allows for an analysis of trends and changes over time. Overall, EU-wide surveys produce repeated cross-sectional data, as they cover several years, but not panel data as different individuals are interviewed in each wave. An exception is EU-SILC, which also produces data on individual-level changes over time, observed over a four-year period. In addition to EU-wide surveys, OECD Settling in survey is conducted every three years since 2012 and the latest wave was in 2018 (OECD/European Union, 2018). The EMM Survey Registry captures quantitative surveys undertaken with EMM (sub)populations that have been conducted at least since January 2000 (Morales et al., 2020a).

Table 5. Characteristics of national-level data sources

Topics	• The Eurostat database focuses on four main thematic areas related to migration including Migrant integration and Children in migration.
Groups	• The Eurostat website generally covers both foreign-born population groups and third-country nationals. • Eurostat provides breakdowns of statistics according to various characteristics, usually age and sex. • EU-wide surveys focus on the entire population (migrants and natives) and address a wide range of areas that are only broadly linked to migration and migrant integration.
Geographical coverage	• Eurostat limits its geographical scope of analysis to European countries. Most of the time, figures cover the EU28 countries (including the UK), and EFTA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, and Norway). • However, coverage is discontinuous until 2009. Since 2009, statistics have generally been updated for nearly all the EU-28/EFTA countries. • EU-wide surveys generally cover the EU28 Member States and sometimes the EFTA countries.
Temporal coverage	• Eurostat provides annual statistics, as of the 1990s. However, coverage is discontinuous until 2009. Since 2009, statistics have generally been updated annually. • EU-wide surveys produce longitudinal data, as they cover several years, but not panel data, as different individuals are interviewed in each wave. Surveys started in the late 1980s (EU-LFS), or 2000s (EU-SILC and EU-MIDIS).

4.2. Sub-national level data sources

Despite efforts of the EU institutions to improve the comparability of data in Europe for the last decade, there is still a lack of comparable quantitative sub-national data on integration across countries. In the framework of the EU-led initiative 'Urban Agenda', a survey was conducted to gain a better understanding of data collection and expertise on migrant integration in 14 EU cities and concluded that regular and systematic collection of data on integration is very limited at city level (Wolffhardt, Joki and Solano, 2019). Although cities are embedded within countries and specific national-level policies, regional and local trends sometimes differ from national trends and insights into these specific trends are also needed (Wolffhardt, Joki and Solano, 2019). To this end, this section reviews existing sub-national statistics (mainly Eurostat and OECD) and key sub-national surveys by examining topics, target groups, geographical and temporal coverage. Although designed to address the national scale, some surveys can also potentially provide information on the sub-national scale (e.g., EU-MIDIS, EU-LFS). In this section, we also address these surveys.

Table 6: Key surveys on integration outcomes at sub-national level

LOCALMULTIDEM Multicultural Democracy and Migrants Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organisational Networks and and Public Policies at the Local Level	• Survey studying the democratic participation of various groups of migrants across European cities. • Between 2004 and 2008 • 11 European cities across 8 countries • Targets migrant residents
Migrants Citizens Survey (ICS)	• Survey providing information on integration processes in cities across different EU Member States. • A one-off survey covering the period between January 2011 and June 2012 • 15 cities across 7 European countries • Targets first-generation non-EU born migrants
The Integration of the European Second Generation (TIES)	• A comparative research project focusing on integration of second-generation migrants • Between 2006 and 2008 • 15 cities across 8 European countries • Targets descendants of migrants from Turkey, the former Yugoslavia and Morocco
The Database on Migrants in OECD regions	• The database covers indicators of the presence of migrants, their characteristics and integration outcomes • Since 1999 • OECD regions of 36 countries • Targets migrants
Regions for Migrants and Refugees Integration (REGIN)	• The project examines the integration outcomes of migrants and refugees • 2020 • 25 regions in 7 EU Member States • Targets migrants and refugees
EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)	• It is designed to give annual information at regional level. • Since 2017 feasibility tests have been carried out to determine the feasibility of releasing the EU Zaragoza Integration estimates for migrants at sub-national level.
EU Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS)	• It was designed to be national in coverage/scope but due to the concentration of the target populations, in some countries ends up being local in terms of implementation (for example, covering biggest cities only). In certain countries, this might allow for more sub-national analysis.
International Ethnic and Migrant Minorities' Survey Data Network (EMM)	• Surveys at both national and sub-national level • 4 EU countries, Switzerland and Turkey • Surveys conducted since January 2000

Topics. Eurostat statistics on migration stock (number of migrants), employment and education of migrants are available at the sub-national level. Eurostat also provides figures on these topics based on the degree of urbanization, distinguishing between cities, towns and suburbs, and rural areas. Furthermore, under city statistics, Eurostat presents data on population by citizenship/country of birth in cities, greater cities, and functional urban areas. Concerning employment and education, regional figures are available on population by educational attainment level, young people neither in employment nor in education, activity rates, employment, and unemployment rates.

Sub-national level surveys address various integration-related topics. They usually focus on one main topic along with various sub-topics. For example, LOCALMULTIDEM and Migrants' Citizens Survey (ICS) explore the democratic participation of migrants while their questionnaires also include other items concerning socio-demographic characteristics, employment, languages, and citizenship. In a similar vein, TIES addresses a wide range of topics, including family background, education, occupational status, political participation, and social relations. Overall, the most common survey topics are demographic characteristics and behaviours. Educational attainment, employment rates, human capital, and skills are also frequently addressed. EMM survey analysis has drawn similar conclusions and observed that topics have changed over time. For example, after 2014, economy-related topics were widely addressed in selected countries (Morales et al., 2020b). However, the EMM survey analysis does not specify which topics are more prevalent at the sub-national level. The Database on Migrants in OECD regions provides figures on demographic characteristics of migrants, education and labour market. REGIN, similarly, focused on socio-economic integration, and looked at the differences (gaps) between non-EU migrants, EU-migrants and natives in the areas of labour market (the activity rate, employment rate) and education (different educational outcomes) (Pasetti et al., 2022).

Target groups. As for the national level, Eurostat provides data by both citizenship and country of birth. Data are usually disaggregated by sex and age. Existing sub-national surveys usually target 'migrants' or 'descendants of migrants'. Some surveys also include groups of ethnic minorities. For instance, in addition to migrants and their descendants, EU-MIDIS involves two selected groups of ethnic minorities (Roma and Russian minorities) in selected countries. The EMM survey registry detected that most EMM surveys identified in the six countries covered the target group by focusing on a selection of residents of foreign or migrant origin or ancestry in the city, or region, or country (Morales et al., 2020b). TIES targeted descendants of migrants from Turkey, the former Yugoslavia, and Morocco. ICS, on the other hand, covers first-generation non-EU-born migrants as the focus of the survey is to specifically evaluate the impact of the policy framework on regularly residing third-country nationals. LOCALMULTIDEM addresses three different migrant groups in each city. The groups selected differed according to their importance in the local context: either their number and proportion among the city's migrants is considerable, or there is some special characteristic due to which they are in the focus of the attention of the general public, policymakers, or the research community. EU-LFS has been testing the feasibility of regional-level data on migrant

populations. The Database on Migrants in OECD regions focuses on migrants and uses the common approach of defining migrants as those individuals born in a foreign country, regardless of those individuals' arrival date in their host country. Finally, REGIN gathered data on non-EU migrants, EU-migrants and natives (Pasetti et al., 2022).

Geographical coverage. Eurostat statistics at sub-national level refer to regions in EU countries and beyond. In addition to EU28, regional/local data from Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia and North Macedonia are also available. On the general population, EU-LFS is designed to give annual information at NUTS 2 (regional level). All participating countries provide microdata, including the NUTS 2 level codes, with a good degree of comparability (Wolffhardt, Joki and Solano, 2019). Since 2017 Eurostat has been carrying out feasibility tests (e.g., adequate sample size) to determine the feasibility of releasing the EU Zaragoza Integration estimates for migrant populations at sub-national level (Huddleston, Niessen and Tjaden, 2013). Feasibility tests have proved promising, with the release of the first set of Zaragoza Integration Indicators at sub-national level, calculated with EU-LFS data. Activity rate, employment rate, unemployment, part-time employment, self-employment and temporary employment are now available to be disaggregated by country of birth and country of citizenship at regional level (NUTS 2) and by degree of urbanisation (DEG1, DEG2, DEG3).

Among targeted surveys, the concentration of target groups in some countries makes EU-MIDIS local in terms of implementation, and therefore covers big cities (see FRA 2019). ICS was carried out in 15 cities in seven countries, while TIES was implemented in 15 cities in eight countries, which provides comparable data across different cities in the same countries and cities in different countries. LOCALMULTIDEM, on the other hand, is a one-off survey (2004-2008) in 11 European cities across eight countries. In addition to EU-wide surveys, EMM Survey Data Network has examined 161 surveys across six countries (Croatia, Norway, Switzerland, Romania, Germany and Turkey) and found that half of these surveys were carried out at the sub-national level of which the scope is predominantly urban and densely populated cities (Morales et al., 2020b). Among six countries, only Croatia has carried out surveys in rural areas. The Database on Migrants in OECD regions presents data on OECD regions in 36 countries. Finally, REGIN covers 25 European regions in seven Member States (Pasetti et al., 2022).

Temporal scope. As for sub-national level, Eurostat statistics are generally updated every year. Among sub-national surveys, TIES was a one-off survey carried out between 2006 and 2008. ICS was also a one-off survey, conducted between January 2011 and June 2012. The LOCALMULTIDEM dataset was compiled on the basis of a survey conducted between 2004 and 2008. Among EU-wide national level surveys - which provide the possibility of analysing the data at sub-national level - EU-MIDIS conducted two survey rounds in 2008 and 2016, and EU-LFS is carried out annually. In addition, the Database on Migrants in OECD regions has been updated annually since 1999. The EMM survey registry covers surveys conducted since January 2000 (Morales et al., 2020b) and REGIN, on the other hand, concerns data collected in 2020 (Pasetti et al., 2022).

Table 7. Characteristics of sub-national level data

Topics	• Sub-national level statistics are usually available on migration stock (number of migrants) and the employment and education of migrants. • The most common survey topics at the sub-national level are demographic characteristics and behaviours.
Target Groups	• The target population of statistics and surveys are usually 'migrants' or 'descendants of migrants'.
Geographical coverage	• Eurostat also provides figures based on the degree of urbanisation (e.g., on migrant population, employment and education), distinguishing between cities, towns and suburbs, and rural areas. • Some migrant-targeted surveys cover different European cities (e.g., TIES, ICS)
Temporal coverage	• Eurostat and OECD provide annual statistics at regional level. • Migrant-targeted surveys are usually one-off surveys.

5. Contextual Conditions

This section reviews existing surveys and statistics on public perceptions, attitudes, and social cohesion at the national and sub-national level, and provides an overview by analysing target populations, areas of integration, and geographical and temporal coverage in existing data sources.

5.1. Public perceptions and attitudes

Like in the case of studies on integration, most existing surveys on public opinion and attitudes have been conducted at the national level. Some national-level surveys can potentially provide information on the sub-national level (e.g., Eurobarometer, European Values Survey, and European Social Survey). In what follows, we provide an overview of the surveys and their characteristics.

Table 8. Key surveys on public perceptions and attitudes

Eurobarometer	• Survey monitoring the evolution of public opinion in Europe • Since 1995 • EU28, Candidate countries, and occasionally EFTA counties • Targets general population • Two special surveys on the integration of migrants in 2017 and 2022

European Values Survey (EVS)	• Survey providing insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes • Every nine years Since 1981 • The fifth wave (2017) included 35 European countries • Targets general population • Indicators allow for the identification of first- and second-generation migrants, and comparison with natives
European Social Survey (ESS)	• An individual-level survey measuring social integration, attitudes, beliefs and behaviours • Every two years since 2002 • The most recent version covers 31 European countries • Targets general population • 2002 and 2014 waves contained a set of questions exploring different aspects of migration
The World Values Survey (WVS)	• A global research project that explores people's values and beliefs, how they change over time, and what social and political impact they have. • Since 1981 • Wave 7 covers 59 countries • Targets general population • Wave 7 has a brief section on migration
Migrant Acceptance Index	• An index to gauge people's acceptance of migrants • Two editions in 2016 and 2019 • 145 countries in the latest wave • Targets general population
World Happiness Report 2018	• An index ranking countries by the happiness of their migrants • Gallup data from 2005 to 2017 • 117 countries • Targets migrants, their host communities and those left behind in the country of origin

Topics. Regarding EU-wide surveys, the European Values Survey (EVS) presents data on social integration, attitudes, and behaviours. Although EVS provides interesting information about migrants' attitudes, migrant sample sizes do not allow for sub-national analysis, and this limits the use of EVS data. The European Social Survey (ESS) also includes attitudinal questions on immigration, ethnic diversity, the impact of migration and experiences of discrimination. It contains some more detailed questions regarding the acceptance of people of different race or ethnic groups and people from poorer countries outside Europe. It also asks questions on own discrimination and grounds for discrimination, as well as on country of birth of the respondents and their parents. Eurobarometer monitors the evolution of public opinion in Europe, and conducted two special surveys on the integration of migrants in 2017 and 2022. These special editions include a more extensive module on general perceptions of and attitudes towards migrants and their integration. This section on perceptions and attitudes is

classified in five sub-themes: (i) self-assessed levels of information about immigration and integration matters, (ii) perception and knowledge of the magnitude of immigration across the EU countries, (iii) personal experiences and attitudes towards migrants, (iv) personal ties with migrants and (v) general perceptions about the impact of migrants on EU societies and their integration.

At the global level, the World Values Survey (WVS) Wave 7 (2017-2022) has a brief section on migration. This section includes one general question on the impact of migration on the development of the country of the respondent, and a second, more specific question on the effect of immigration on migrants themselves, the labour market, social conflict, the level of crime and the risk of terrorism. The general question was also included in the 2017-2021 editions of the EVS, which was jointly conducted with the World Value Survey in a few European countries. Finally, Gallup has developed a Migrant Acceptance Index which asks whether people think migrants living in their country, becoming their neighbours and marrying into their families are good things or bad things. Gallup also ranks countries by the happiness of their migrants in the World Happiness Report 2018 (Helliwell, Layand and Sachs, 2018).

Target Groups. Eurobarometer focuses on migrants with two special surveys conducted in 2017 and 2022. EVS allows for identification of first- and second-generation migrants and comparison with natives. ESS, WVS, and Migrant Acceptance Index target general population. Gallup's World Happiness Report studies not just the happiness of the migrants and their host communities, but also of those left behind, whether in the countryside or in the source country.

Geographical Coverage. Some of the surveys were run in multiple countries around the world or in the EU. For example, Eurobarometer special editions cover the EU28, ESS is conducted in 40 European countries and EVS is carried out in 47 European countries. Finally, WVS is implemented in 65 countries around the world and the Migrant Acceptance Index encompasses 140 countries in 2016 and 2017 and 145 countries in 2019. The World Happiness Report 2018 rates the happiness levels of migrants in 117 countries (Helliwell, Layand and Sachs, 2018). At sub-national level, ESS data also allows for comparison at regional level. In the ESS, almost every country addressed provides the possibility of analysing data at NUTS 2 (at least). In almost two-thirds of the countries the data allows for statistical inference. Similarly, the EVS allows for sub-national analysis, such as analysis of the perceived threat of immigration at the national, regional and local level. Although designed for the national scale, Eurobarometer employs a multi-stage, random sampling strategy. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn from each of the administrative regional units, after stratification by individual unit and type of area (e.g., urban and rural areas). In other surveys, migrant sample sizes do not allow for sub-national analysis.

Temporal Coverage. Overall, EU-wide surveys produce repeated cross-sectional data , as they cover several years, but not panel data as different individuals are interviewed in each wave. EVS and WVS are carried out annually, while ESS has been implemented every two years since

2001 and Eurobarometer special surveys were conducted in 2017 and 2022. The Migrant Acceptance Index has two editions in 2016 (and additional data collection in 2017) and 2019. Finally, the migrant happiness rankings in the World Happiness Report 2018 are based on the full span of Gallup data from 2005 to 2017 (Helliwell, Layand and Sachs, 2018).

In addition to surveys on public perception, it is worth mentioning a recent study aiming to predict on a large scale which regions are most likely to accept the integration of refugees and asylum seekers through big data analysis techniques (Arcila et al., 2022). The study modelled data from public opinion surveys (Eurobarometer) on attitudes towards refugees and asylum seekers, using supervised machine learning algorithms to estimate the individual probability of supporting refugees. Subsequently, it used simulation to build synthetic populations (artificial populations) based on Eurostat census data (at the NUTS 2 level) throughout Europe to estimate the aggregate probabilities for each geographic region. It specifically simulates the sociodemographic characteristics of 2,710,000 European citizens, corresponding to 10,000 in each of the 271 NUTS 2.

Table 9. Characteristics of surveys on public perceptions

Topics	• General surveys on ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions. • Specific topics related to the migration and integration include: perceptions and acceptance of migrants and ethnic minorities, the impact of migrants on own country (Eurobarometer, ESS, EVS, the Migrant Acceptance Index, and WVS); personal experiences, ties with and attitudes towards migrants (Eurobarometer); evaluation of the factors which facilitate integration, the obstacles that may prevent it and the measures that could support it (Eurobarometer); and happiness of migrants (World Happiness Report 2018).
Target groups	• Surveys usually target general population while migrants are targeted in special surveys (e.g., Eurobarometer special surveys in 2017 and 2022; World Happiness Report 2018).
Geographical coverage	• EU-wide surveys usually cover EU28 or European countries, while global surveys have a broader geographical coverage (e.g., WVS includes 65 countries, the Migrant Acceptance Index covers 145 countries).
Temporal coverage	• EVS and WVS are conducted yearly, while ESS is carried out every two years since 2001. • The special Eurobarometer is conducted in 2017 and 2022, the Migrant Acceptance Index is implemented two times (2016 and 2019). • The World Happiness Report ranks the happiness of migrants once in 2018, based on data from 2005 to 2017.

5.2. Social cohesion

National integration policies in Western Europe are increasingly aimed at pursuing social cohesion or a good quality of societal life (Joppke, 2017). The levels of social cohesion within a community or society, from this perspective, are therefore studied as outcomes of integration policies and processes (Dukes and Musterd 2012).

The Council of Europe proposes four different levels of application to measure social cohesion (from the most general to the most specific). The first level involves evaluating social cohesion trends, emphasising the choice and assessment of well-being indicators. The second level is geared to appraising social cohesion from the angle of the operators' capacity for guaranteeing the well-being of all. It is therefore oriented towards evaluating public and private actions and their impact and contribution to social cohesion, on the basis of the indicators defined at the first level. The third and fourth levels are more specialised (the third on the different sectors of life and the fourth on the various vulnerable groups), and are implemented in accordance with the specific needs of each territory (Council of Europe, 2005). OECD, on the other hand, measures social cohesion through three different - but equally important - dimensions: social inclusion, social capital, and social mobility. Eurostat has cohesion policy indicators to improve the economic, social and territorial cohesion of European regions. These goals are identified in the EU treaty, and are an important expression of solidarity with the poorer and weakest regions of the EU (European Union, 2016). This section analyses the available data on social cohesion at national and sub-national levels (e.g., quality of life, GDP, and employment).

Table 10. Key data sources on social cohesion

Eurostat Quality of Life Indicators	• A range of statistics for different dimensions on the basis of which quality of life can be assessed. • The data comes from several sources from the European Statistical System (e.g., EU-SILC, EU-LFS, European Health Interview Survey) • Since 2015 • EU28, EFTA countries and candidate countries • Targets general population
Eurobarometer Perception of Quality of Life in European Cities	• Survey looking at how citizens view the quality of life • Every three years since 2004 • The fifth survey covers 83 cities in the EU, the EFTA countries, the UK, the Western Balkans and Turkey • Targets persons aged 15 years and over • 2015 version had a specific section on the perceptions about the presence and integration of foreigners
Eurostat Regional Labour Market Indicators	• The source for the regional labour market information down to NUTS level 2 is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). • Since 2014 • EU28, EFTA Countries (except for Liechtenstein) and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). • Targets general population and migrants

OECD Better Life Index	• Index comparing well-being across countries, based on 11 topics the OECD has identified as essential, in the areas of material living conditions and quality of life. • Since 2011 • 180 countries and territories • Targets general population
OECD Regional Well-being Dataset	• The dataset presents eleven dimensions in the areas of material living conditions and quality of life central for well-being at local level • 395 OECD regions • Targets general population • Available over two different years (2000 and 2014)
OECD Key Economic indicators	• Database on a wide variety of economic indicators, • Monthly and quarterly statistics • All OECD member countries and a selection of non-member countries
OECD Regional Economy Statistics	• Database assessing differences in socio-economic trends in regions • Since 2005 • All regions of OECD
OECD Regional Labour Statistics	• Database presenting labour force and participation rate, part-time employment and unemployment in large regions, and youth and long-term unemployment • Since 2001 • All regions of OECD • Targets general population

Topics. Quality of life is one of the common social cohesion indicators. At national level, the Eurostat quality of life database covers material living conditions; productive or other main activity; health; education; leisure and social interactions; economic security and physical safety; governance and basic rights; natural and living environment; overall experience of life. The OECD Better Life Index, on the other hand, identifies 11 topics as essential, in the areas of material living conditions and quality of life. At sub-national level, Eurobarometer conducts a survey on the "Perception of Quality of life in European cities" to measure how citizens view their quality of life. It reveals in which cities people are satisfied with a range of public services and amenities. It captures people's experience, for example, with crime, and whether or not they feel safe walking alone at night. The 2015 version had a specific section on perceptions around the presence and integration of foreigners; the latest survey poses just one question on whether or not people think their city is a good place to live for racial and ethnic minorities. The OECD also presents a regional well-being dataset, with eleven dimensions central to well-being at the local level. It addresses material conditions (income, jobs and housing), quality of life (education, health, environment, safety and access to services), and subjective well-being

(social network support and life satisfaction). The set of indicators selected to measure these dimensions is a combination of people's individual attributes and their local conditions.

At the national level, the OECD publishes the Key Economic Indicators (KEI) database which contains a wide variety of economic indicators including GDP and employment and unemployment rates. At the sub-national level, the OECD publishes regional economy statistics by analysing gross domestic product in large and small regions, regional income per capita, and regional income per household. Similarly, Eurostat provides data on GDP by NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 regions. Concerning employment, the OECD shares regional labour statistics including on labour force and participation rate, part-time employment and unemployment in large regions, and youth and long-term unemployment. Eurostat's regional labour market statistics, on the other hand, provide figures on the economically active population, employment and unemployment rates. In addition, with reference to the EU's Cohesion policy which aims to improve the economic, social and territorial cohesion of European regions, an extraction from Eurostat's database of the main data used for calculating Cohesion Policy allocations was made in November 2018 and includes data on GDP PPS, population (by age), employment/unemployment rates, educational level of population by age, and early leavers from education and training.

In addition to the surveys and statistics covered above, it is worth mentioning a study by Botterman, Hooghe and Reeskens (2012) which analysed an extensive dataset of social cohesion indicators for 308 local communities in the Flemish region of Belgium, including indicators of religious involvement, social inclusion, crime and voter turnout. They conclude that it is impossible to construct one single indicator for social cohesion which applies to all types of communities, even within the same region.

Target Groups. The Eurobarometer survey on quality of life in European cities refers to the general population residing in selected cities. The OECD regional wellbeing dataset also targets the general population and does not cover migrants. Eurostat's regional labour statistics cover both the general population and migrants, while the Eurostat quality of life database includes general population and data is usually disaggregated by sex and age. Under productive or other main activity/quality of employment, overqualification statistics are disaggregated by migration status as well.

Geographical Coverage. The sample of the latest version of Eurobarometer's survey on quality of life in European cities included 83 cities with 58,100 interviews. The OECD regional wellbeing dataset and regional economy statistics encompass 395 OECD regions. Eurostat regional statistics on labour present figures on regions in EU countries and beyond. In addition to the EU28, regional/local data from Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia and North Macedonia are also available. Finally, KEI covers all OECD member countries and a selection of non-member countries.

Temporal Coverage. The Eurobarometer 'quality of life in European cities' survey has been conducted every three years since 2004, most recently in 2019. The OECD regional wellbeing

datasets, in most cases, are available over two different years (2000 and 2014). OECD and Eurostat annually publish national and regional economy statistics, while KEI also presents monthly and quarterly statistics.

Table 11. Characteristics of surveys and statistics on social cohesion

Topics	• Social cohesion indicators in surveys usually cover quality of life, material living conditions, subjective wellbeing, employment/unemployment and GDP.
Target groups	• Surveys and datasets usually target general population while migrants are targeted in some statistics (e.g., Eurostat regional statistics on labour and overqualification statistics).
Geographical coverage	• EU-wide surveys and statistics usually cover EU28 or European countries, while global surveys have a broader geographical coverage (e.g., OECD regional wellbeing dataset, KEI).
Temporal coverage	• Eurobarometer quality of life in European cities survey is conducted every three years since 2004 • OECD regional wellbeing dataset, in most cases, are available over two different years (2000 and 2014) • OECD and Eurostat annually publish national and regional economy statistics • KEI provides monthly and quarterly statistics.

6. Data availability on social cohesion, public opinion and attitudes and migrant integration in selected European countries

6.1. Public opinion and attitudes

This section provides an inventory[2] of data availability and gaps on attitudes towards the integration of migrants and, more specifically, asylum seekers at the national, regional and local levels. While the geographical focus of this report is on SMsTRA, there is limited data available in SMsTRA and we therefore also include other data collected locally (not only at SMsTRA but also in bigger cities) and at regional and national levels.

Survey studies are used as the data collection method for the study of attitudes towards migrants and their integration. Access to these data and questionnaires varies depending on

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[2] A more detailed data inventory covering Whole-COMM study countries is available upon request.

the source. The publicly-available questionnaires are also used for a consultation to build a survey on attitudes towards refugee integration in SMsTRA, which will be conducted as part of the Whole-COMM project in 2023.

We next present an overview of these surveys by indicating the specific topics or goals, the target population and the geographical and temporal coverage of such sources for the national, regional and local levels.

6.1.1. National-level surveys on public perceptions

In addition to global and EU-wide surveys listed in the previous section, there are multiple country-specific surveys conducted at the national level in European countries. We have explored those that concern Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Turkey. While many include questions from the 2018 special edition of the Eurobarometer, they also ask different questions related to the specific goal of their study. The data that are publicly available for some of these surveys can also be disaggregated by regions or municipalities (this is common for Swedish national surveys, for example).

In some countries (such as Spain) it is more common to focus on migrants in general, whereas in others (such as Austria, Germany, Sweden, Turkey) different surveys ask about refugees or specific nationalities of migrants and refugees. Most surveys study attitudes of the receiving society towards migrants and their integration. However, a few surveys have a more specific goal. For example, assessment of migrants' and, specifically, refugees' labour market integration (Austria, Sweden) or the development of integration policies (Turkey). Other related topics include attitudes towards migrants (the Netherlands), coexistence between migrants and non-migrants, social cohesion (Austria, Italy, Spain, Turkey), attitudes towards discrimination (Italy), diversity (Italy, Sweden), discrimination in the housing market and racism in the workplace (Belgium), anti-migrant attitudes (Sweden), integration climate and racism (Germany) and antisemitism (Germany, Sweden).

Most surveys are distributed among citizens or residents of the country of study aged 16 or 18 and above. Specific categories of respondents include people without migration background (Germany), managers (Austria and Sweden), adolescents (Spain, Sweden), landlords and trade union delegates (Belgium), asylum seekers (Sweden), and Syrian refugees (Turkey).

Most surveys have been conducted at a single point in time. Annual cross-sectional surveys often conducted by public institutions are also common in some countries (Austria, Germany, Spain). Longitudinal surveys are an exception and limited in their time period (one in the Netherlands).

6.1.2. Regional-level surveys on public perceptions

Surveys analysed in this section either focus on the provincial level (Lleida, Tenerife in Spain; Kilis, Hatay, Gaziantep in Turkey), or the wider regional level (Upper Austria and Tyrol in

Austria; Flanders in Belgium; Andalusia, Aragon, the Basque Country, the Canary Islands, Extremadura, Madrid, Murcia in Spain; Västra Götland, Värmland, Skåne in Sweden). There are fewer regional surveys in highly centralised countries like Sweden – where, however, data disaggregated by regions and municipalities are also available – or the Netherlands, and more in less centralised ones like Austria, Belgium or Spain, where they often have regional observatories of immigration. Like in the case of national surveys, the themes or aims of the surveys are a mix of attitudes towards migration, integration and social cohesion, and seem to follow the same national thematic pattern.

In some countries (Spain, Sweden) it is more common to focus on migrants in general whereas in others they concentrate on refugees (Austria) or those of specific nationalities (Syrians in Turkey; Moroccans in Adalusia and Murcia). Most surveys study attitudes of the receiving society towards migrants and their integration. However, a few surveys have a more specific theme. For example, the impact of refugee immigration on diversity and discrimination in access to kindergarten in Flanders (Belgium); the impact of immigration on diversity, the economy and the labour market in Upper Austria (Austria) and Catalonia (Spain); the assessment of public support for political decisions and policy development on immigration and integration in Upper Austria (Austria); the correlation between attitudes and socioeconomic factors in Andalusia (Spain); the investigation of racism towards migrants in Aragon (Spain); the perception of, experiences of and attitudes towards discrimination in the Basque Country (Spain). Other related topics include social acceptance, coexistence and social cohesion (Catalonia in Spain and Turkey).

Surveys are distributed among citizens or residents of the country of study aged 16 or 18 and above. Specific categories of respondents include adolescents and young adults in Aragon, Extremadura and Murcia (Spain); the resident population with at least five years of residency in Catalonia (Spain); people of Belgian, Moroccan, Turkish, Polish, Romanian, and Congolese origin in Flanders and Brussels (Belgium).

Most surveys have been conducted in a single point in time with occasional follow-ups. Annual cross-sectional surveys often conducted by public institutions are also common in some countries (Spain).

6.1.3. Local-level surveys on public perceptions

In addition to surveys conducted at the national and regional levels in these eight countries, we also found a few studies focusing on public perceptions in specific localities and neighbourhoods or in multiple localities within one country. Many of these studies have been conducted by the municipalities themselves, or by sub-national development agencies. In comparison with national and regional surveys, local level studies are more concerned about cohabitation between migrants and non-migrants or the receiving communities' perceptions of having refugees and refugee accommodation in their neighbourhoods and municipalities.

In some countries (Italy, Spain) it is more common to focus on migrants in general, whereas in others different surveys ask about refugees (Austria, Germany) or specific nationalities (Turks

in Austria; Syrians in Sweden). While most surveys study attitudes of the receiving society towards migrants and their integration, a few have a more specific goal, such as the role of socio-spatial factors on attitudes towards refugee integration (rural areas in Germany), or the personal experiences of reception, integration and education among Syrian refugees (Sweden). Other related topics include perception and acceptance of refugee neighbourhoods (Vienna in Austria); attitudes towards refugee accommodations in city neighbourhoods (Germany) or in the municipality (Netherlands); ethnic discrimination in the housing market (Ghent and Antwerp in Belgium); diversity and cohabitation (Italy, Spain), intercultural processes (Spain); attitudes towards interracial marriage (Malmö in Sweden).

Most surveys are distributed among citizens or residents of the country of study aged 16 or 18 and above. Specific categories of respondents include the native-born with two native parents (the Netherlands); mayors and public administration heads of office (Austria); government officials and policy makers (Germany, Spain); landlords (Belgium); Syrian migrants who arrived after 2010 or Syrian migrant teachers enrolled in university programs (Sweden).

Most surveys have been conducted at a single point in time with occasional follow-ups. Annual cross-sectional surveys often conducted by public institutions are less common than for regional and national surveys (one in Vienna, Austria).

To sum up, countries – and regions or municipalities within them – are concerned about the receiving societies' attitudes towards the migrant groups that are predominant in the respective geographical areas: migrants in general (Spain, Italy), refugees (Austria, Germany, Sweden) or a combination of one of these two with specific nationalities (Syrians in Sweden, Moroccans in Andalusia). Most surveys are distributed among adult citizens or permanent residents of the country, with very few involving newcomers themselves. Surveys conducted at the local level focus on receiving communities' views on having refugee accommodation close to them and cohabitation more than those conducted at the regional and national level. Most surveys have been conducted at a single point in time, with occasional follow-ups, and annual cross-sectional surveys are common at the regional and national levels but less so at the local level. There is a lack of longitudinal surveys.

6.2. Social cohesion and migrant integration

As part of the data inventory on which this report is based, we also conducted a focused analysis in 44 localities in the following nine countries: Austria, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Turkey. The analysis looked at the availability of data on general population and overall trends, migration trends, and integration outcomes of migrants. In most countries, although sometimes data were not publicly available, Whole-COMM partners were able to access administrative micro-data through inquiries to national or local statistical offices.

Similar to a recent analysis at the regional level (Pasetti et al., 2022), the main result of this data collection effort is the lack of data on migrants, migrant integration and the overall local situation (e.g., average income and GDP). As shown by Table 12, out of the 29 indicators Whole-COMM partners had access to data for all the 44 regions analysed on only two indicators: total population and share of women out of the total population. Most indicators (23/29) have more than 10 missing localities. The average number of missing localities is 18/40.

Table 12. Number of missing localities for each indicator

Indicator	Number of missing localities
Total population	0
Number of migrants	5
Number of non-EU migrants	9
Number of EU migrants	9
Share of women - Total population	0
Share of women - Migrants	6
Share of women - Non-EU migrant population	11
Share of women - EU migrant population	11
GDP/capita or similar	22
Average income - Total population	12
Average income - Migrants	27
Average income - Non-EU migrants	27
Average income - EU migrants	27
Share of ACTIVE persons - Total population	15
Share of EMPLOYED persons - Total population	12
Share of UNEMPLOYED persons - Total population	14
Share of ACTIVE persons - Migrants	26
Share of EMPLOYED persons - Migrants	18
Share of UNEMPLOYED persons - Migrants	26
Share of ACTIVE persons - Non-EU migrants	26
Share of EMPLOYED persons - Non-EU migrants	19
Share of UNEMPLOYED persons - Non-EU migrants	28
Share of ACTIVE persons - EU migrants	26
Share of EMPLOYED persons - EU migrants	20

Share of UNEMPLOYED persons - EU migrants	28
Education - Total population	17
Education - Migrants	28
Education - Non-EU migrants	28
Education - EU migrants	28

N=44

The lack of data concerns both the whole population and the migrant population, as well as the information on labour market and education outcomes (see Table 13). Data on population size and composition are missing in nearly no locality (2.5/44, on average), while 17.5 localities have missing data on outcomes, on average.

Regarding the different target groups, there are missing data on the whole population in 13 localities, on average. The number of missing data is even more striking for migrants. On average, data are missing in 26 localities out of 44. Data on migrant integration outcomes were more difficult to find than those on migrant population size and composition. Data on migrant integration outcomes were missing in 26 regions, while data on population size and composition in only 5.5 regions (on average). When it comes to the breakdown between EU and non-EU migrants, the data were available at a smaller extent, especially concerning population size and composition. Data on EU and non-EU migrant population are missing in ten localities.

Table 13. Average number of missing localities - group of indicators

	Number of missing localities (average: median value)
Total	19
Population size and composition (total)	2.5
Outcomes (total)	17.5
Whole population	13
Population size and composition (whole)	0
Outcomes (whole)	14
Migrants	26
Population size and composition (migrants)	5.5
Outcomes (migrants)	26
Non-EU migrants	26
Population size and composition (non-EU migrants)	10
Outcomes (non-EU migrants)	27

EU migrants	26
Population size and composition (EU migrants)	10
Outcomes (EU migrants)	27

N=44

However, the situation varies across countries and localities (Table 14). On average, data are available to a larger extent in Austria, Belgium, and the Netherlands, while most of key pieces of information are missing in countries like Italy, Poland, Spain, and Turkey. In these countries, data on outcomes are generally not available at the local level, or they are very old. For example, on employment, only data from 2011 census are available in most of the Spanish localities.

There are also disparities among localities in the same country. Localities in Belgium, Italy, Poland, and Sweden share the same level of data availability. Others display very different situations. Spain is a case in point for the second group, due to the large degree of regional autonomy. Catalan localities gather more information on their population than the other ones.

Table 14. Average number of missing indicators for localities in the same country

Countries	Number of missing indicators (average: median value)	Min	Max	Standard deviation
Austria	3	1	5	2.3
Belgium	5	5	5	0.0
Germany	7	5	12	2.9
Italy	20	20	20	0.0
Netherlands	1.5	0	3	1.7
Poland	22	21	23	0.8
Spain	19	10	19	4.6
Sweden	8	8	8	0.0
Turkey	20	20	27	4.0

N=29

This is also linked to the different "statistical" systems for collecting data and make them available. Table 15 displays an overview of each country statistical system. Some countries

have a more centralised system, and administrative register data are collected at the local level in the entire territory. For example, Austria, the Netherlands and Sweden provide data on all the municipalities. By contrast, in other countries (e.g., Spain) which rely on population censuses and periodic thematic surveys conducted at the national or sub-national levels, data gathering at the local level is scattered and not every locality collects the same information. Turkey is a very interesting case as data on migrants are not available by and large – especially on migrant integration. This is due to the fact that the Turkish statistical office (TURKSTAT) does not include migrants/refugees in available figures. Data on migrants are gathered by the Migration Management Authority for internal purposes and not made publicly available.

Table 15. Overview of the national statistical systems

Country	Description
Austria	Austria has a rather centralised system. The National Statistical Office has the legal mandate to collect/establish a broad range of statistics based on nationwide surveys and register data. The latter concern registers of public authorities of the federal and sub-national levels. Data accessibility, i.e. published data and reports and possibility to obtain additional data, is managed via a centralised system, StatCube.
Belgium	Due to the fact that Belgium is a federal state, there are several databases reporting statistical data. Statistics Belgium (Statbel) is the Belgian statistical office which collects, produces, and disseminates data on the Belgian economy, society, and territory. The Statbel database reports information on the size and composition of the population. number of non-EU migrant population and non-EU female population. There are also regional databases (Statistiek Vlaanderen for Flanders and Walstat for Wallonie) that provide additional statistics. In addition, on the local level, there are various websites that provide information on municipalities. For example, the website provincies.incijfers.be is a collaboration between the Data and Analysis services of the five Flemish provinces.
Germany	In Germany, the Federal Statistical Office is the central institution for collection and storage of data. Data for the Federal Statistical Office are collected from other institutions, such as Federal Offices of Länder (Regions), Federal Labour Office or local registration offices. There is also a Central Register for Foreigners which collects data on foreign citizens. However, when searching for data on the local level, various problems arise. First, data are most often collected on the county level and break downs to municipalities are not always available. Second, local immigration offices do not collect data on labour market integration. This is done by local Labour Offices.

Italy	Data are gathered by the Statistical Office (ISTAT) but they by and large do not cover the local level. DEMO-ISTAT provides access to data at the municipal level on the size and gender composition of the population. I.STAT provides additional data (e.g., on employment) but no local-level data are available.
Netherlands	The primary source for statistical data in the Netherlands is the national statistical office, Statistics Netherlands (CBS). CBS performs public service tasks but operates independently. Data are made available through StatLine which is the database of the CBS. It provides information on a large variety of themes (such as education, labor market, population development or health) for the national level as well as for regional, provincial, and local levels (that is, for every municipality).
Poland	In Poland, Statistics Poland is the central statistical office. However, it mainly provides information on the national level. Local level data are rather scattered: data can sometimes be gathered from the municipalities, others from foundations or NGOs that conduct research. This is particularly true for migration statistics. Data on migration at the national and regional levels are available at migracje.gov.pl but data on localities are not displayed. It is very difficult to have migration-related data on localities also because registration of migrants occurs at the regional level and registration at the local level is needed only to access social services.
Spain	In Spain, all the information on demographics is available in the National Statistics Office (INE). When collecting data on the migrant population, it is systematised on continents and most common nationalities. Most of the demographic data at the municipal level are available through INE. The rest of the data (e.g., equality and wealth, labour market and education) is scattered and its availability differs between regions. Data for the migrant population is not collected systematically in municipalities However, some regional statistical offices collect information on certain topics at the municipality level while others do not. For the regions that have a higher degree of autonomy (e.g., Catalonia), it is possible to find some data for the county and the municipality in the Regional Statistics Office (e.g., Idescat for Catalonia).
Sweden	The data are all assembled centrally at the national level, albeit with some differences in terms of what agencies gather the primary data. Most data (demographic data, etc.) are gathered directly by Statistics Sweden, the public statistics agency. Statistics Sweden takes its data from the registers of other agencies (such as the Public Employment Agency, for labour market data, and the Migration Agency, for data on asylum seekers and accepted refugees), and makes it available through its central database.
Turkey	Data are collected and provided by the Turkish statistical institution (TURKSTAT) and are available at the district level. However, the available data from TURKSTAT are only on Turkish citizens, and they do not include

	migrants/refugees. TURKSTAT does not collect statistics on them, and they are excluded from census data. The Migration Management Authority of Turkey has some figures on migrants/refugees but they are not publicly available.

In addition to the issues related to data availability, European countries lack a harmonised system of data definition. This hampers the possibility of cross-country comparison at the local level. Even if data are available, it is impossible to compare localities in different European countries as there is no common definition of data produced, in particular concerning the target population, age group, and so on. Income is a case in point. Data on income include different income sources and often different target populations. For example, some localities produce figures on average income for the total population on employment only, while other focus only on the working-age population and include all kinds of income sources. Another case in point is employment. In spite of the international standard definition (e.g., ILO) referring to the working age population (16-74), the default target population varies among the localities analysed (15+, 18-65, etc.). The Netherlands is a peculiar case as most of the statistics are produced on 'Western' vs. 'non-Western' migrants, instead of on those from European vs. non-European countries, as is done in the other EU countries. However, starting from 2022 data, this differentiation will be replaced by new categories based on continents and a few specific countries of origin. Some of the data also includes so-called second generations, defined in the Netherlands as persons born in the country to at least one foreign-born parent (*allochtoons*).

7. Policy impact

The use of quantitative data is particularly effective when it comes to understating the effect that migration policies have, as well as how contextual conditions interact with migration dynamics and outcomes (Czaika and De Haas, 2013; Helbling et al., 2020; Solano, Yilmaz, and Huddleston, 2022). To understand the interplay of migration policy and migration dynamics, integration outcomes and, more generally, on society as a whole, researchers should link indicators on integration policy with existing datasets on contextual conditions and migration/integration.

Researchers have analysed the link between policies and migration trends and integration outcomes by means of multivariate analysis techniques (e.g., regression models). However, the full potential of available data is still to be exhausted. Although an increasing number of papers have analysed this link, there is still no consensus on the influence of migration polices (Czaika and de Haas, 2013). In addition, these studies have focused mainly on the national level, while the sub-national level has been rarely explored.

Several articles have analysed the effect of integration policies at the national level (Qi et al., 2021; Irastorza and Emilsson, 2020; Solano, Yilmaz, and Huddleston, 2022). These studies

show that major differences in integration outcomes and attitudes around the world reflect the major disparities in integration policies around the world. Integration policies also shape how migrants and the public respond to these inequalities. Inclusive policies contribute to closing gaps in key integration outcomes. They also create a 'virtuous circle' of integration that promotes openness and interaction (Solano, Yilmaz, and Huddleston, 2022). Integration policies are one of strongest factors shaping migrants' own attitudes, sense of belonging and even their health in their new home country. A country's approach to integration also shapes how well migrants think and feel about their new home country (Solano and Huddleston, 2020). A recent study conducted by Sarassin and colleagues (2022) finds that - as opposed to the arguments of conflict and threat theories - inclusive policies effectively reduce prejudice, especially where there are high levels of migrant presence, through empowering migrants and reducing the disadvantages they face. Their findings identify inclusive integration policies as a key condition for low anti-migrant prejudice in high-immigration contexts. Similarly, De Coninck et al. (2021) indicated that respondents living in countries with more inclusive integration policies in general reported lower realistic and symbolic threats towards migrants.

At the sub-national level, less research has been conducted (see De Coninck, Solano and Van Doren, 2022; Manatschal and Stadelmann-Steffen, 2013; Piccoli, 2016; Politi et al., 2021). Manatschal and colleagues (2020) address the complex relationship between contextual conditions, integration policies and outcomes. They have found that regional integration policies can be explained by regional politics, rather than by demographic or economic incentives. It is only when regions can also select migrants, as in the Canadian context, that integration policies are de-politicised and universally geared towards the goal of fostering regional economic development. In all other cases, regional political actors can set their migration-related political priorities only through integration policies, and do so in ways that underline the importance of party politics. Moreover, Gundelah and Manatschal (2016) address the neglected role of sub-national integration policies in influencing the impact of diversity on trust. Empirical tests suggest that the influence of policies varies substantially according to the specific policy aspect under consideration. Another analysis that focused on the local level is that by De Coninck and colleagues (2022). They address how national-level integration policies are associated with the labour market outcomes of migrants (compared to natives). Using regional (NUTS-2) data from Eurostat and integration policy data from MIPEX, they found that migrant integration policies are not linked to labour market gaps between migrants and natives in low-competitive, culturally homogeneous and rural regions. By contrast, integration policies affect such gaps in highly competitive, diverse urban regions. First, consistent with literature at the national level, inclusive integration policies are associated with negative outcomes for migrants compared with country nationals. Second, a further shift to even more inclusive policies reduces the gap. This suggests that inclusive policies may be a reaction to a widening gap between host country nationals and migrants.

Although there is a two-way relationship between integration policies and integration outcomes and contextual conditions, in most cases - and as suggested by the results of studies mentioned above - there is no clear indication of whether a factor is a determinant or an effect

of migration policies. In addition, existing studies linking indicators on integration policy with existing datasets on integration outcomes and contextual conditions are limited in furthering understanding of the interplay between migration policies and outcomes (see Solano and De Coninck, 2022).

8. Conclusions: Data gaps and limitations

Previous sections illustrated the multiple and growing sources of data on integration policy, integration outcomes, public perceptions, and social cohesion in the EU and beyond. Despite this increase, some gaps and limitations persist in the available data on both integration policy and integration outcomes.

In the field of integration policy, first, a large majority of existing indices focus on EU15 and Western countries, while other countries have been less frequently analysed. Geographical coverage of indices should be broadened to address migration trends outside the EU15.

Indicators and indices to assess and evaluate integration policies at the sub-national level are also rare in the European context. Regional-level indices are very rare both in the European context (among the relevant exceptions see: Manatschal Wisthaler and Zuber, 2020; Pasetti et al. 2022) and around the globe (see: Aggarwal et al., 2020; Pham and Hoang Van, 2013). Similarly, data on local level integration policies and local-level indicies are relatively limited (Solano and Huddleston, 2021; Wolffhardt, Solano and Joki 2019).

Third, integration policy indicators and indices also lack a gender perspective. While indicators account for different types of migrant by status or skill – e.g., distinguishing between labour migrants and refugees or between high-skilled and low-skilled migrants – a gender perspective has rarely been introduced.

Lastly, while there is limited information on the period 2000-2010, there is also a lack of more up-to-date data. Existing indices should be updated, accounting for changes in policies over the last ten years (especially after 2015).

There is a wealth of data - at both the aggregate and the individual level - on integration outcomes. Datasets are often published with open access, allowing researchers to analyse produced data. However, due to sampling strategies and focus on the entire population, a migrant-only focus at sub-national level creates some challenges (Wolffhardt, Joki and Solano 2019). First, EU-wide surveys are representative of the entire population and a representative sub-sample of migrants is often not available, especially in countries where the number of migrants is particularly low. For example, analysing 14 EU countries, NIEM also observes wide-ranging data gaps and discrepancies in data availability among the assessed countries (Yilmaz 2022). In particular, these gaps exist with regard to public spending on refugee integration, staff resources and detailed statistics that would distinguish beneficiaries of international protection (BIPs) from other migrant groups.

Second, given that most EU-wide surveys address the general population, they miss a certain number of key migrant-related questions and information. The adaptation of general population surveys to include migrants is indeed not merely a matter of sampling size (or design). For example, the EU-LFS ad-hoc modules entailed not only an increase in sample size, but also the incorporation of a set of questions that facilitated the identification of different types of migrants and descendants of migrants. Similarly, the majority of surveys target the receiving population, and consequently there is limited information on the perception and experiences of newly arrived migrants, as well as on their processes of integration and cohabitation with receiving populations (the EU-MIDIS survey is an exception). While the concept of integration as a two-way process of mutual accommodation has been widely accepted by public institutions, academics and (in part) civil society, this gap points towards a more classical understanding of integration as the one-way assimilation of newcomers into receiving societies.

Third, many EU-wide surveys produce data that do not allow for statistical inference at the sub-national level, due to country-level sampling strategies. In addition, when it comes to data gathering at the sub-national level, there seems to be a lack of infrastructure for monitoring integration processes at the local level in a reliable and consistent way. Available data is limited and sometimes inconsistent depending on the institution collecting the data, hindering its analysis and use for broader purposes (Wolffhardt, Joki and Solano, 2019). For example, analysing 25 European regions, the REGIN final report (Pasetti et al. 2022) finds that most regions have no figures on the integration process of migrant populations and almost no data on key areas of integration, such as housing and health. Particularly striking is the scarcity of information on BIPs, despite the growing salience and politicisation of the asylum issue in both media and public opinion, particularly in the last decade. More generally, this data gap limits the knowledge of the phenomenon of migrant integration, and thus the effectiveness of the action of researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders working in this field. This is also what emerges from the analysis of the 40 localities, selected as part of the Whole-COMM project (see Caponio and Pettrachin, 2022). We find a general lack of data on migrants, migrant integration and the overall local situation (e.g., data on average income and GDP are often unavailable). Data on population size and composition are missing from nearly all localities, while 15 localities have missing data on outcomes. Furthermore, those surveys that focus on the urban scale are often one-off surveys that have been conducted locally in a limited number of cities (e.g., the Migrant Citizens Survey). As a result of our mapping exercise we find that longitudinal surveys are missing, which makes it impossible to study either potential changes in attitude within the same cohorts, or the dynamic aspect of integration.

The aforementioned gaps limit the knowledge that researchers, policymakers, stakeholders, and the general public have on migrant integration policies and outcomes at the local level. While some data are gathered on the size and composition of the migrant population, there are very few pieces of information on the integration process of the migrant population in most localities, on both labour market integration and education.

Quantitative research on different aspects of integration policy outcomes, and more specifically on native citizens' attitudes, social cohesion and migrants' individual processes of integration, has traditionally focused on the national level, while local contexts and – to an even further extent - SMsTRA are almost completely neglected (for an overview of rural areas, see: Natale et al. 2019). There are many surveys available on attitudes at the national level, such as the Eurobarometer and the European Social Survey, as well as surveys from the Gallup. However, none of these surveys encompasses attitudes by populations in SMsTRA of particular countries. Similarly, with respect to research on the impact of integration policy on social cohesion and migrant integration processes, quantitative analyses have traditionally focused on the national level. It follows that there are serious limitations to data availability at the local level (Wolffhardt, Joki and Solano, 2018), especially when it comes to SMsTRA.

All in all, this report has shown that despite the increasing number of data sources in Europe and at the international level (Kraler and Reichel, 2022), there are still many gaps in data availability on migrant-integration-related topics. This is even more true when it comes to the sub-national and local levels. The lack of sub-national data limits cross-country and cross-locality comparisons and our understanding of the impact of policies on migrant integration and social cohesion. It also renders reliable comparison between the conditions of nationals and migrants, as well as of EU and non-EU migrants, extremely challenging, thereby undermining conclusions about potential challenges, barriers and difficulties facing the migrant population at the local level. In addition, the lack of data makes it very difficult to implement any monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at the local level. This can vary from country to country, and even from locality to locality within the same country.

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