



"Nationwide integration monitoring"

Implementing a voluntary obligation
assumed by the Federal Government
under the National Integration Plan



Preparatory work

- Local authorities:
 - Various German cities are working on schemes to monitor integration policies, Wiesbaden since 2003, Stuttgart, Frankfurt am Main, Solingen and other cities have started more recently
- Federal Länder:
 - Berlin and North Rhine-Westphalia co-chair a Länder working group charged with compiling a list of indicators for monitoring integration policies
- Europe:
 - EU-wide indicators are being drawn up on social security and employment
 - The EU Integration Ministers Conference in Potsdam in May 2007 adopted a resolution on integration indicators



Political Mandate

- National Integration Plan: Federal Government pledges to develop and refine indicators as a basis for regular reporting and evaluation
- April 2008: Federal Ministries develop in cooperation a set of indicators for nationwide integration monitoring
- June 2008: Cabinet takes note of the set of indicators and the integration monitoring
- November 2008: Federal Government pledges to develop benchmarks for integration policies



First Report on Integration Indicators

- May 2009: Coordination with the Ministries on the first report on indicators for nationwide integration monitoring with recommendations for refining the set of indicators
- June 2009: - Cabinet takes note of first report, Publication of the report, EU conference in Berlin on monitoring integration policies
Federal Länder to adopt common integration policy indicators mainly based on the national integration monitoring indicators



Objectives

- Fact-based, objective discussion on integration and fields of action
- Observing the position in society of people of migrant origin over time
- Observing and measuring the impact of integration policy and integration programmes
- Providing a basis for taking further decisions on integration policy



Requirements

- Indicators that focus on results of integration policies and who are widely accepted. They must therefore be developed in cooperation following a process of political coordination and consultation, especially to allow agreement on benchmarks
- Data on persons of migrant origin, since many of them cannot otherwise be identified from the statistics currently compiled. Statistics need to be improved.



Topics I

- Legal status
- Early childhood education & language skills
- Education
- Vocational training
- Labour market integration
- Social integration and income



Topics II

- Civic integration and political participation
- Housing
- Health
- Use of the media (no indicators available)
- Increasing the intercultural awareness of official agencies and social services
- Crime, violence and xenophobia



Structure of the Report

- Intro: definitions, indicators, database
- Description of indicators and trends
- Statistical Analysis in the areas education, vocational training, labour market participation, income, health, societal engagement
- Recommendations for continued development of the indicators



Example I: Education

- Rate of young people of migrant origin with no qualifications upon leaving school
- Rate of young people of migrant origin with qualifications from vocational schools
- Rate of young people of migrant origin at upper secondary level at grammar schools



Education: Results 2005-2007

- Decline in the number of school-leaving foreigners without certificate, from 17.5% to 16%
- Number of 18-25 year old people without a school certificate in the 2nd generation is no longer above the German average
- The type of school for girls of 2nd generation, does not differ significantly from German girls whose parents have a similar income and educational level.



Benchmarking

Integration in Education

- The Federal Länder achieve to reduce the rates of school leavers without degree from 8 to 4 percent until 2015, and to reduce difference in rates for young people of migrant origin
- The Federal Länder achieve to reduce the rates of young people without vocational training from 17 to 8.5 percent until 2015



Example II:

Labour market integration

- Labour force participation by people of migrant origin (jobs gap)
- Unemployment levels among people of migrant origin overall / young people / long-term unemployed
- Rate of people of migrant origin participating in back-to-work and similar measures
- Rate of people of migrant origin who are self-employed



Labour Market: Results 2005-2007

- Labour market participation increases from 56 to 59 %, but gap between people of migrant origin and others keeps constantly high.
- Unemployment rate of foreigners decreases from 25 to 20 % but still doubles the average.
- At risk of poverty-rate of people of migrant origin decreases slightly but still doubles the average.



Statistical Analysis

- higher labour force participation of men of migrant origin when taking into account educational level and vocational training
- lower labour force participation of women first generation, no difference remains for women of 2nd generation
- People of migrant origin are more often unemployed and have lower incomes even when taking into account age, educational level and vocational training.



Implementing Statistics on People with Migrant Origin

- Statistics on Unemployed will collect data on migrant origin starting 2010 in order to gather additional information and to implement specific policies and programs.
- Statistics on vocational training need to be collected for migrant origin in order to secure equal participation in vocational training measures.



Further examples for indicators

- Membership and participation in clubs, civil society organizations, political parties
- Home ownership
- Health prevention among children
- Employees of migrant origin in public services



Further Results

- Increase in civic engagement by 2nd generation to match the German average
- Increase in home ownership in 2nd generation
- No increase of employees in public services. High rate among low income employees (15%), low rate among higher incomes (5%).



Recommendations

- **Trends not index, and the concept “migrant origin” instead of nationality has proven itself**
- multivariate, socio-structural **analyses** enable to identify the influence of socio-economic factors
- Recommendations on modifying, pooling and reducing the **number of indicators: 53** indicators for the second report



Next report

- Next monitoring report in 2011
- Set of Indicators will be prooved by ministries in 2010
- Decisions after elections on 27 September



Die Beauftragte der Bundesregierung
für Migration, Flüchtlinge und
Integration

Thank you for your attention!

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