

REGIN Indicators, gaps revealed and future prospects for use of MIPEX-R at European level



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Content of the session

1/ REGIN indicators: WHY, WHAT and HOW?

2/ Key-findings on gaps identified by REGIN indicators

- a. Background: regional characteristics, migration trends and integration outcomes
- b. Regions' competences and access to funds
- c. Strengths and weakness of the regional governance of integration (MIPEX-R)

3/ How MIPEX-R can help improving integration? Regions' point of view

- a. Catalonia: *Joan de Lara* - Rep. General Directorate of Migration, Refuge and Anti-Racism
- b. Murcia: *Maria Teresa Muñoz* - Head of Social Volunteering, Emigration and Return.

4/ Q&A

5/ Conclusion



1/ REGIN indicators - WHY?

Institutional recognition at EU level

- Key role of regions in migrant and refugee integration
- Need for a common frame of evaluation and planification

Analytical gap in this field of research

- Indicators at national level: MIPEX, NIEM
- Indicators at national level: Intercultural Cities Index
- Regional: ✘

REGIN Project (2019-2022, AMIF fund)

- *Evidence-based evaluation → indicators at regional level*



1/ REGIN indicators - WHAT?

52 Indicators of integration outcomes

- *E.g.: Unemployment rate amongst TCN population in the region (vs. nationals)*
- Main source: EU Zaragoza Indicators (+ ad-hoc indicators)

61 Indicators of integration governance (MIPEX-R)

- 0-100 scale ← based UE and international standards
- Main sources: MIPEX, Intercultural Cities Index, NIEM (+ ad-hoc indicators)
- Analytical approach to regional integration governance

Constitutive elements: Actions; Actors & relations; Resources

Key-phases: Formulation; Issuing (Policy output); Implementation; Evaluation

Target-populations: TCNs; BIPs (Asylum seekers and refugees)

Policy-focus: main integration areas (health, housing, labour market, etc.)



1/ REGIN indicators - HOW?

2 questionnaires for expert-based evaluation (independent experts + review CIDOB / MPG)

In 25 European regions:

6 PARTNER REGIONS	19 NEW REGIONS
Azores (Pt)	Lisbon (Pt)
Campania (It)	Melilla (Es)
Catalonia (Es)	Navarra (Es)
Murcia (Es)	Pais Vasco (Es)
Puglia (It)	Valencia (Es)
Skåne (Se)	Emilia Romagna (It)
	Friuli-Vg (It)
	South Tyrol(It)
	Trento(It)
	Veneto(It)
	Västra Götland (Se)
	Bavaria (De)
	Mecklenburg (De)
	Berlin (De)
	Tirol (At)
	Vienna (At)
	Vorarlberg (At)
	Flanders (Be)
	Wallonia (Be)

Integration process outcomes

- ✓ Gaps
- ✓ Challenges

Regions' governance of integration (MIPEX-R)

- ✓ Strengths and Weaknesses
- ✓ More and less developed parts
- ✓ Key challenges and good practices



2/ KEY-FINDINGS ON GAPS identified by REGIN indicators

- a. **Background:**
regional characteristics, migration trends and Integration outcome



2/a Background

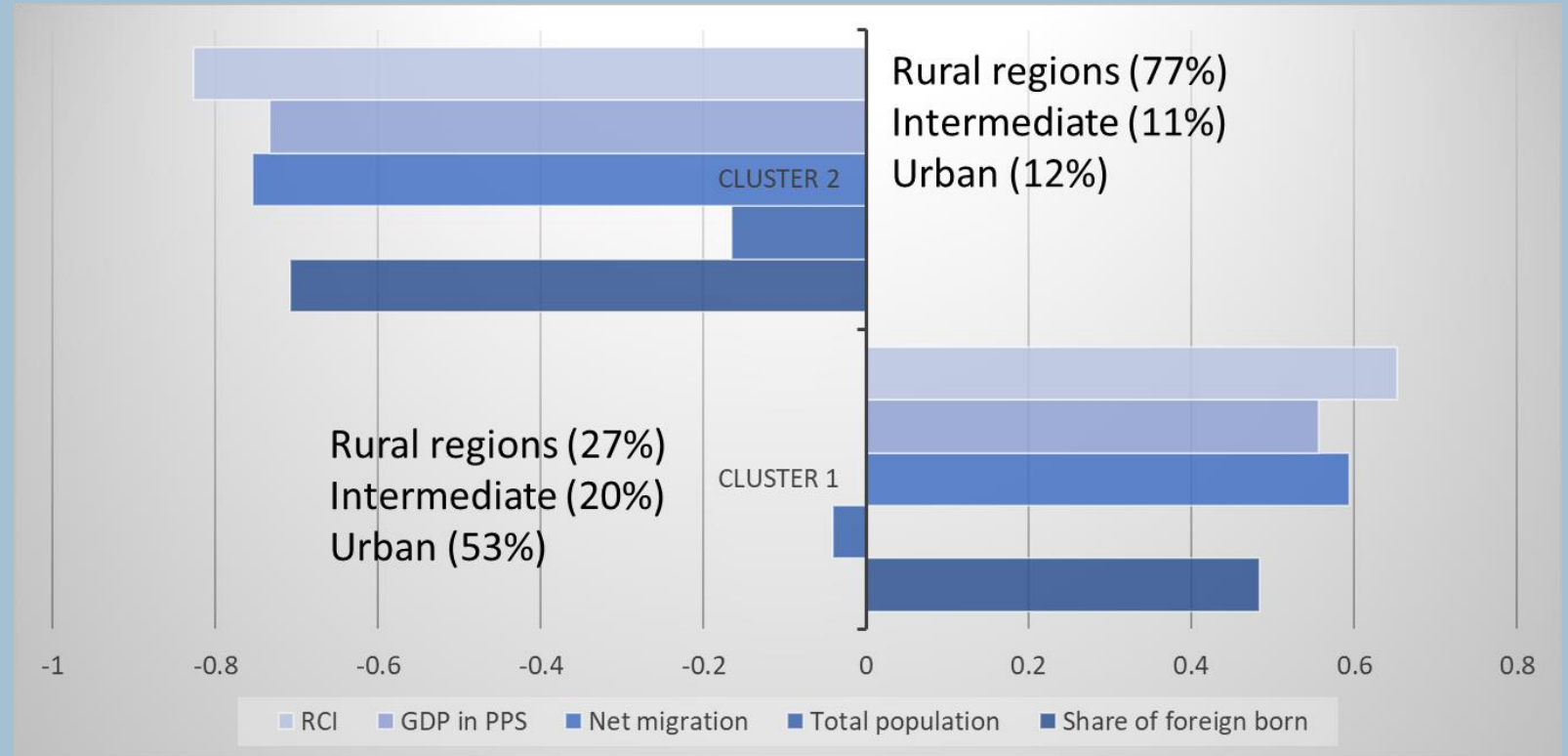
Gather data on three types of background characteristics

- Regional characteristics (e.g., population, regional GDP)
- Migration trends (e.g., number and share migrants)
- Integration outcomes (e.g., labor market and education)



2/a Background: Regional characteristics (I)

- **Cluster 1**
Mostly urban regions with high GDP and RCI, high diversity (net migration and foreign-born population)
- **Cluster 2**
Mostly rural regions with low GDP and RCI, and low diversity

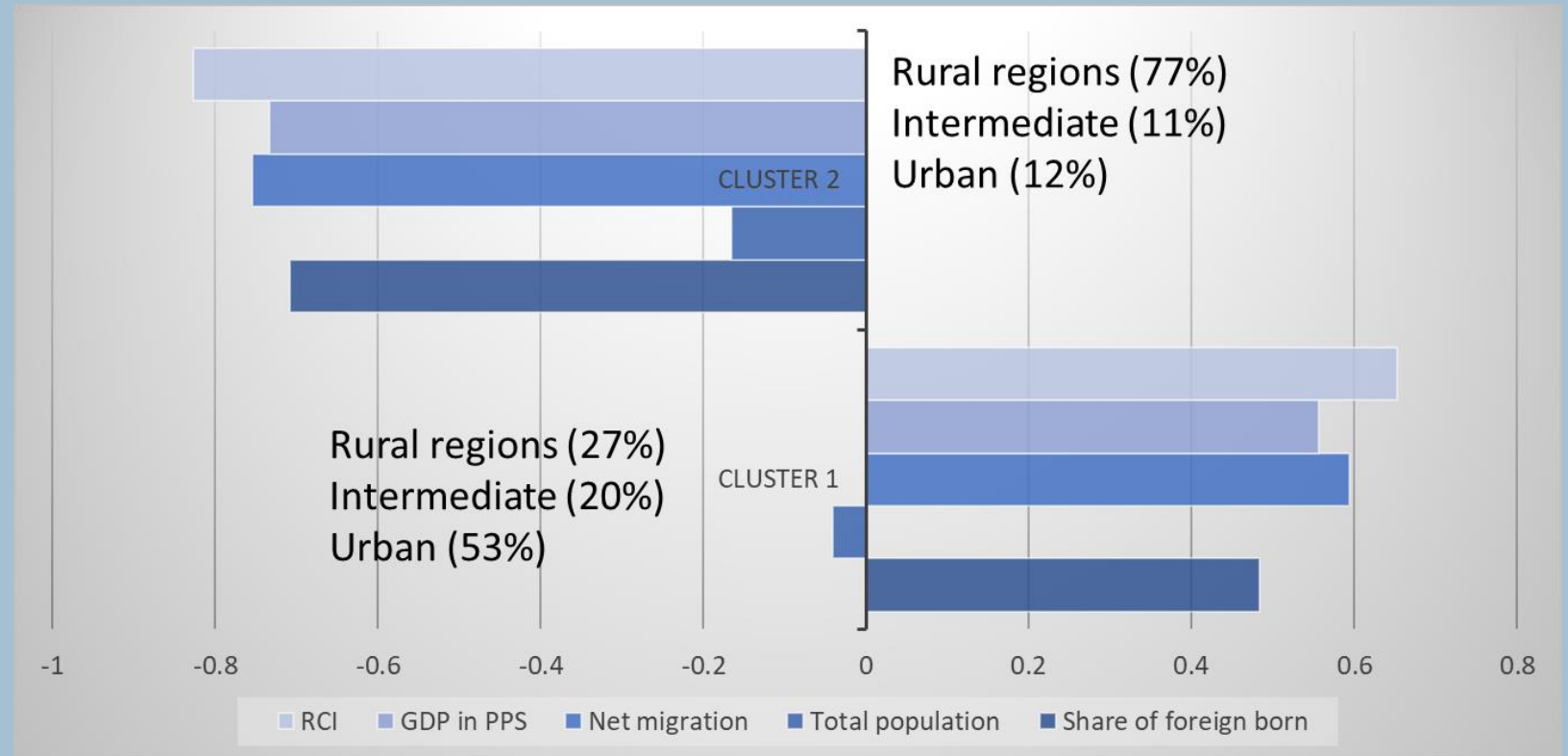


Source: De Coninck D., Solano G., Van Doren S. (2022), *Exploiting EU integration indicators at infra-national level: how are national-level integration policies associated with integration outcomes?*, Report for the Urban Agenda action 'Facilitating Evidence-Based Integration Policies in Cities', Brussels: Migration Policy Group.



2/a Background: Regional characteristics (II)

- **Cluster 1**
18/24 regions
in our sample
- **Cluster 2**
6 regions: Azores (PT),
Murcia (ES), Melilla (ES),
Puglia (IT), Campania (IT),
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
(DE)

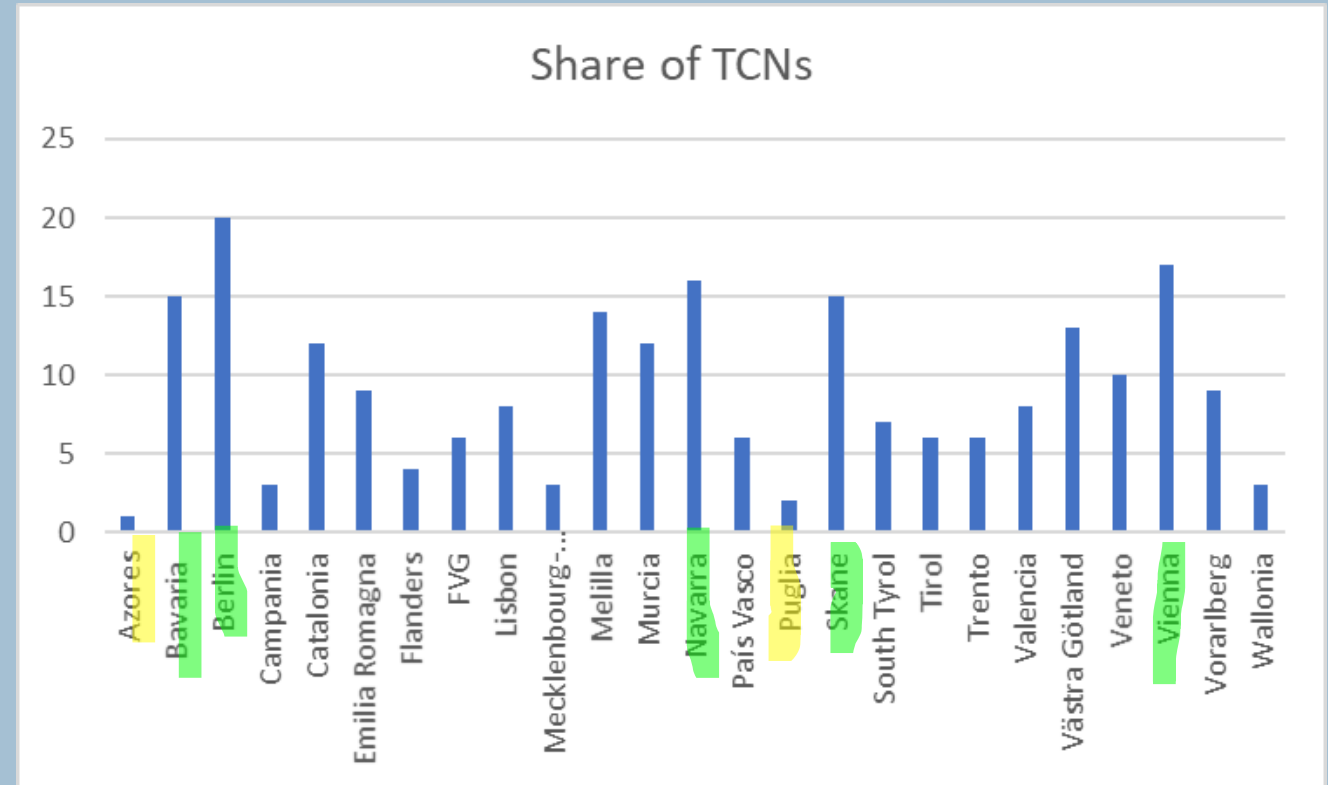


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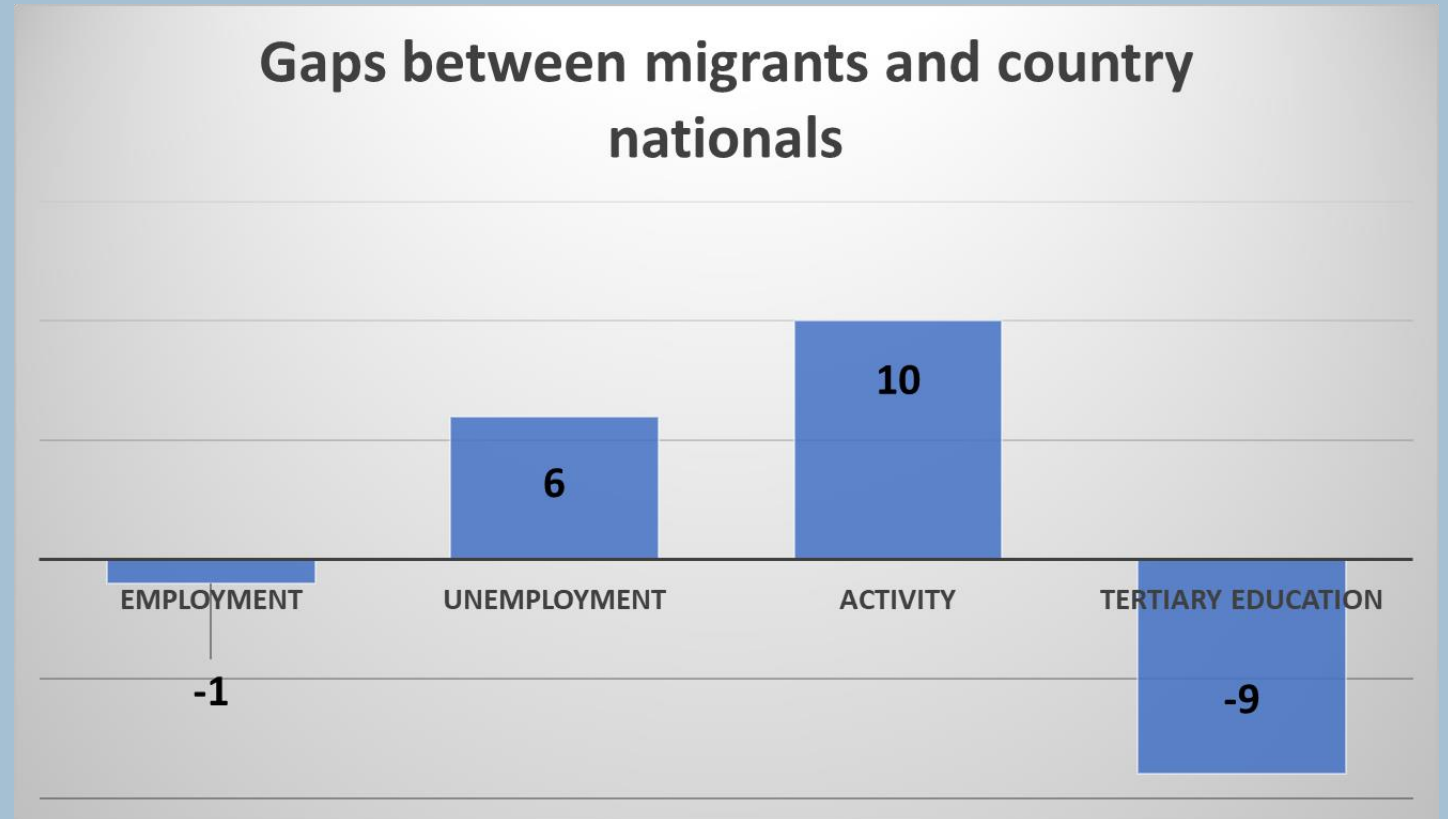
2/a Background: Migration trends

- High variety in the share of migrants, from <2% to >15%



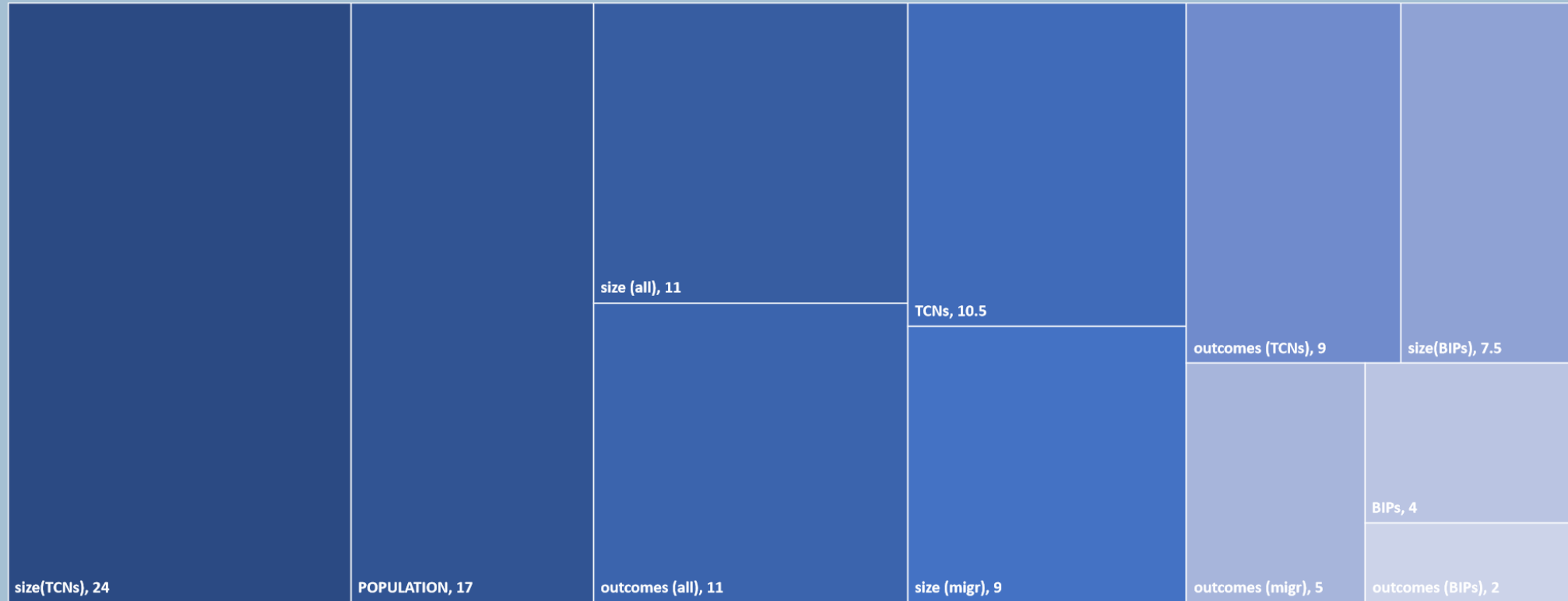
2/a Background: Integration outcomes

- Migrants' higher employment rate than country nationals in only 11/24 regions
- Country nationals are more educated than non-EU migrants in ALL the considered regions



2/a Migration trends and integration outcomes: data gaps

NUMBER OF REGIONS WHERE DATA ARE AVAILABLE



2/a Background: concluding remarks

- By and large, regions lack a monitoring system to allow monitoring of migrants' integration and evaluating integration policies and practices
- Migrants still lag behind country nationals/natives when it comes to employment and education → need of policies to close the gap



2/ KEY-FINDINGS ON GAPS **identified by REGIN Indicators**

**b. Mapping of formal competences
and access to funds in 25 regions**



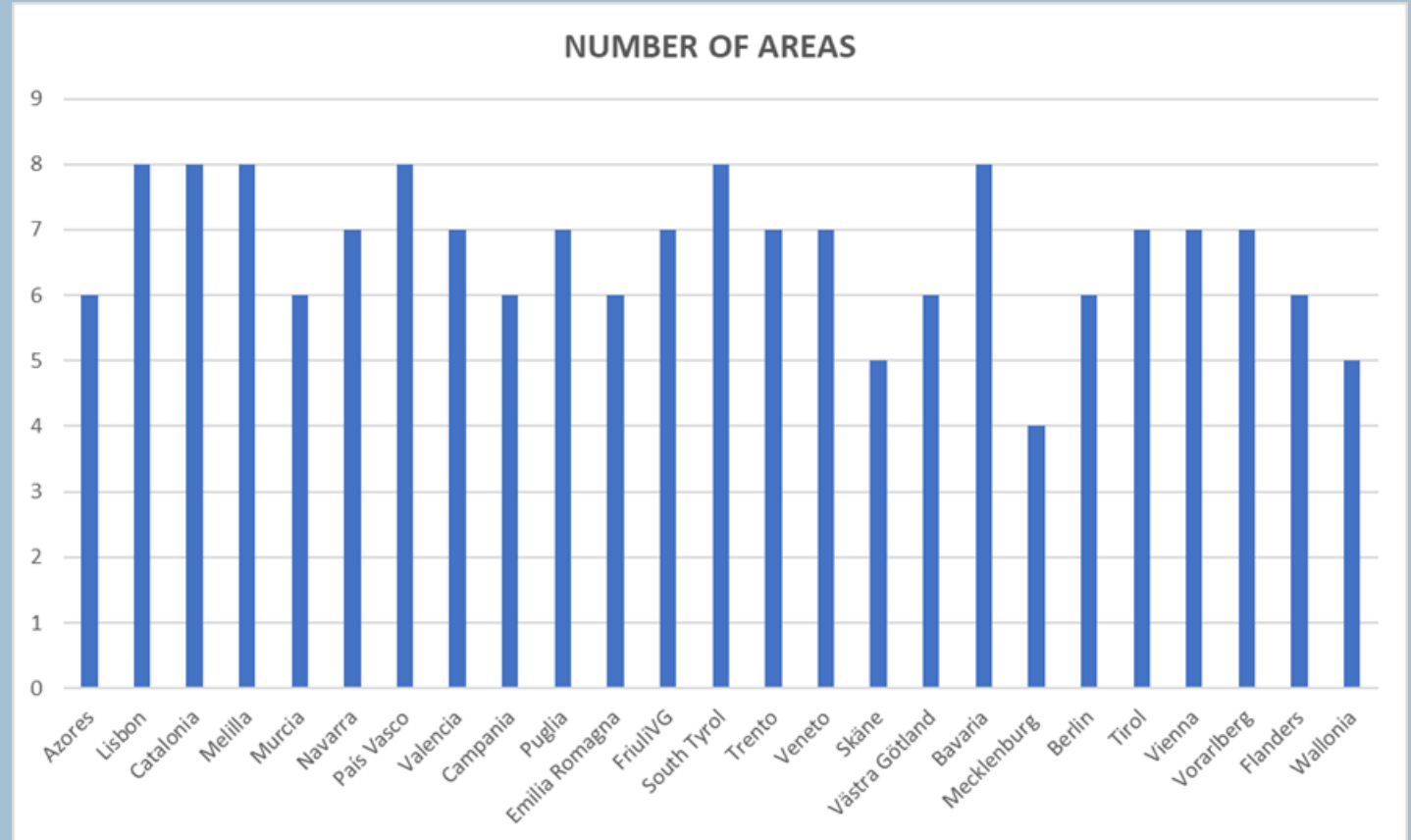
2/b Mapping of formal competences and access to funds in 25 regions

- Which are the main areas under regional competences?
- What kind of competences do Regions have?
- Do Regions have access to funds?



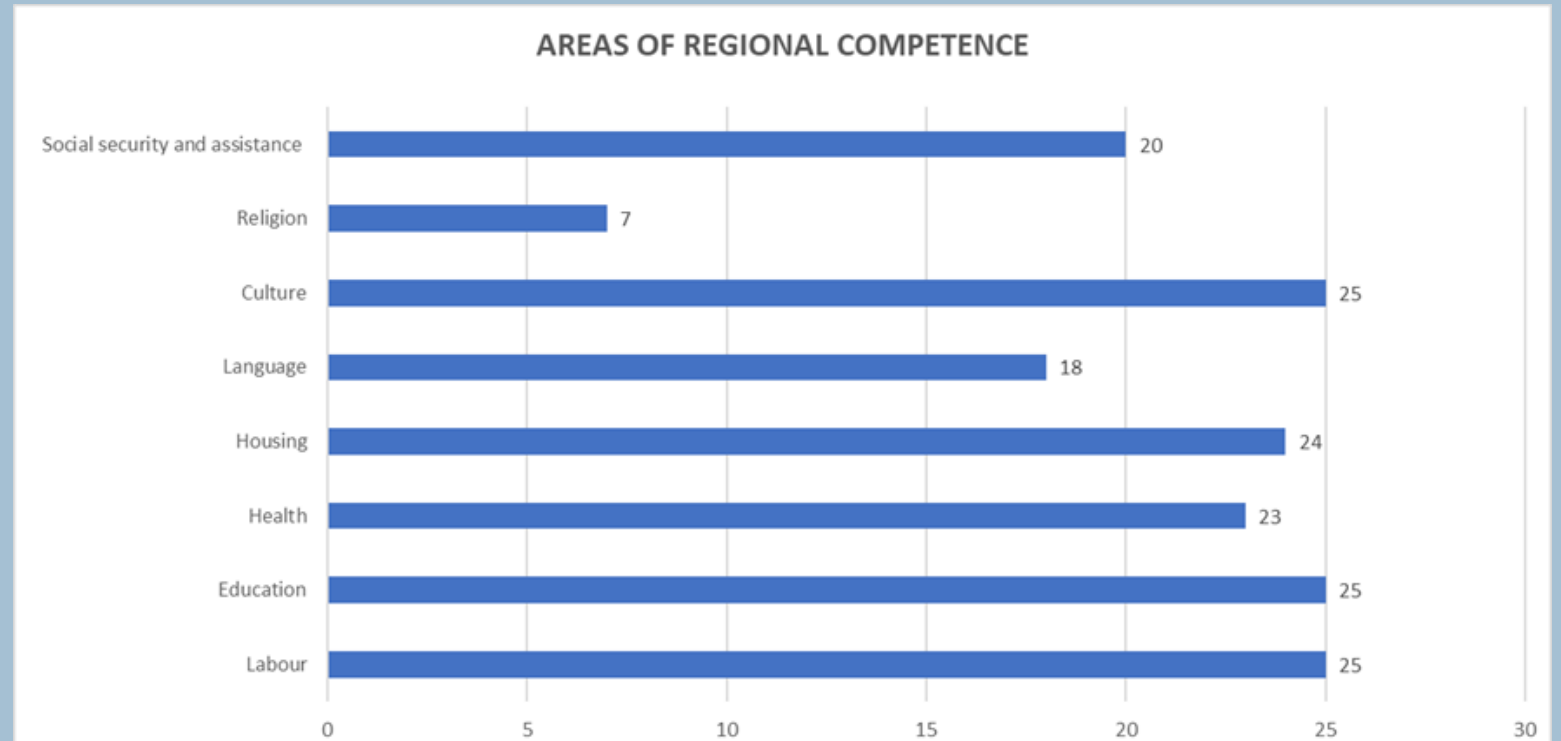
2/b Mapping of competences

- **Regions have competences in relevant areas of integration** including labour, education, health, housing, language, culture, religion and social security and assistance
- **No much variation is detected in terms of the number of areas under regional competence**
- **Some variations are instead found between the Regions within the same State;**



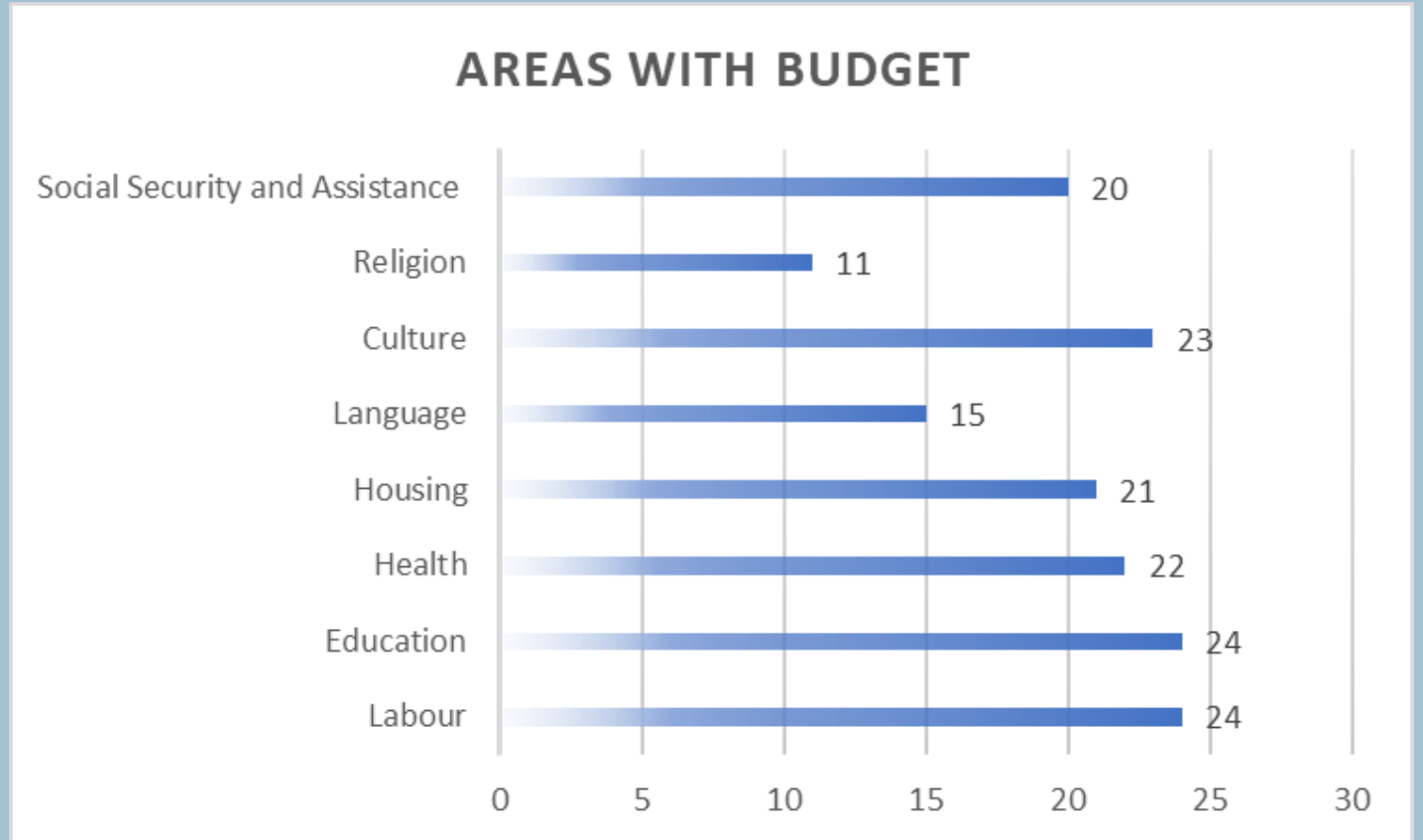
2/b Mapping of competences

- Regions exercise a **predominant role** on socio-cultural and socio-economic integration;
- The wide majority of competences on integration are **shared with the central government** in almost all the Regions;



2/b Access to funds

- Regions manage **financial resources** to put in place integration policies;
- Wide majority of Regions have **EU funds at its own disposal** to support migrant integration;
- Framework concerning the funds for the integration of **BIPs is less favorable** than the one for migrants;



2/b Mapping competences and access to funds: concluding remarks

- Regional political authorities are using their competences to inform the integration process of migrants.
- Regional authorities not only enact legislation, but can also adopt policy actions and strategic plans to set up facilities, implement reception measures and provide services.
- An active role of Regions in integration policies may benefit the overall ‘multilevel dynamic of integration policy-making’.

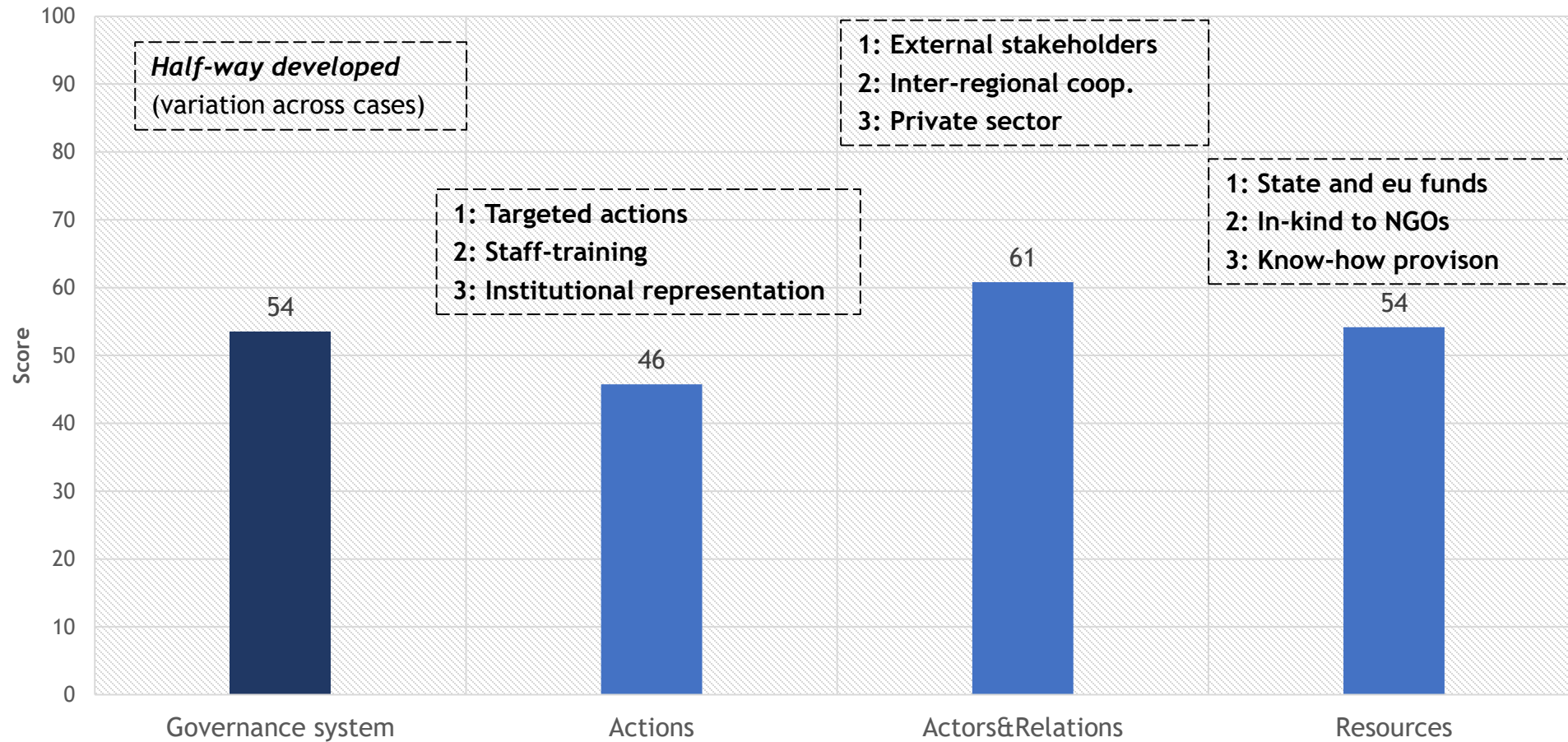


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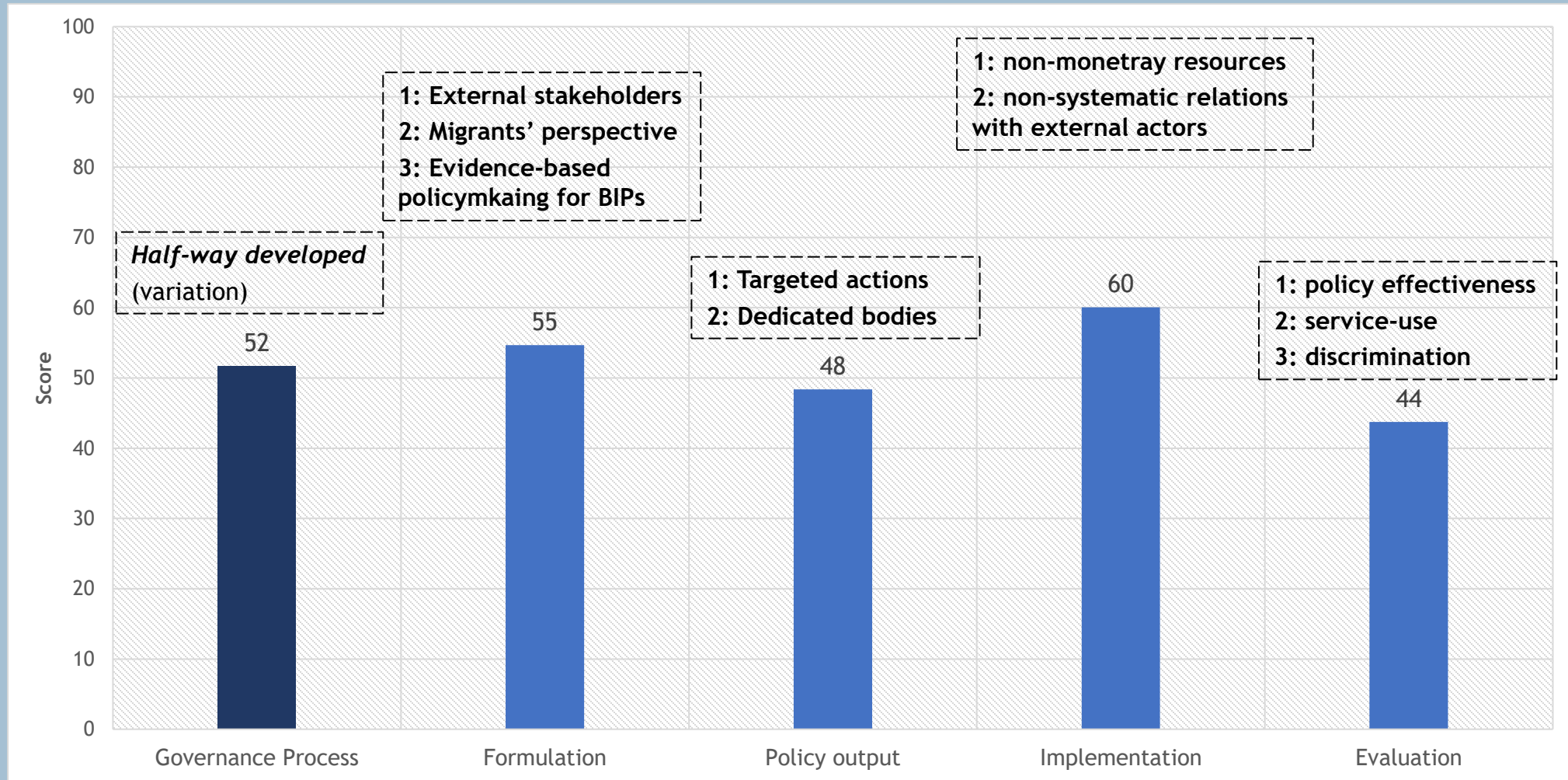
**c. Main gaps in the regional governance
of integration according to MIPEx-R**



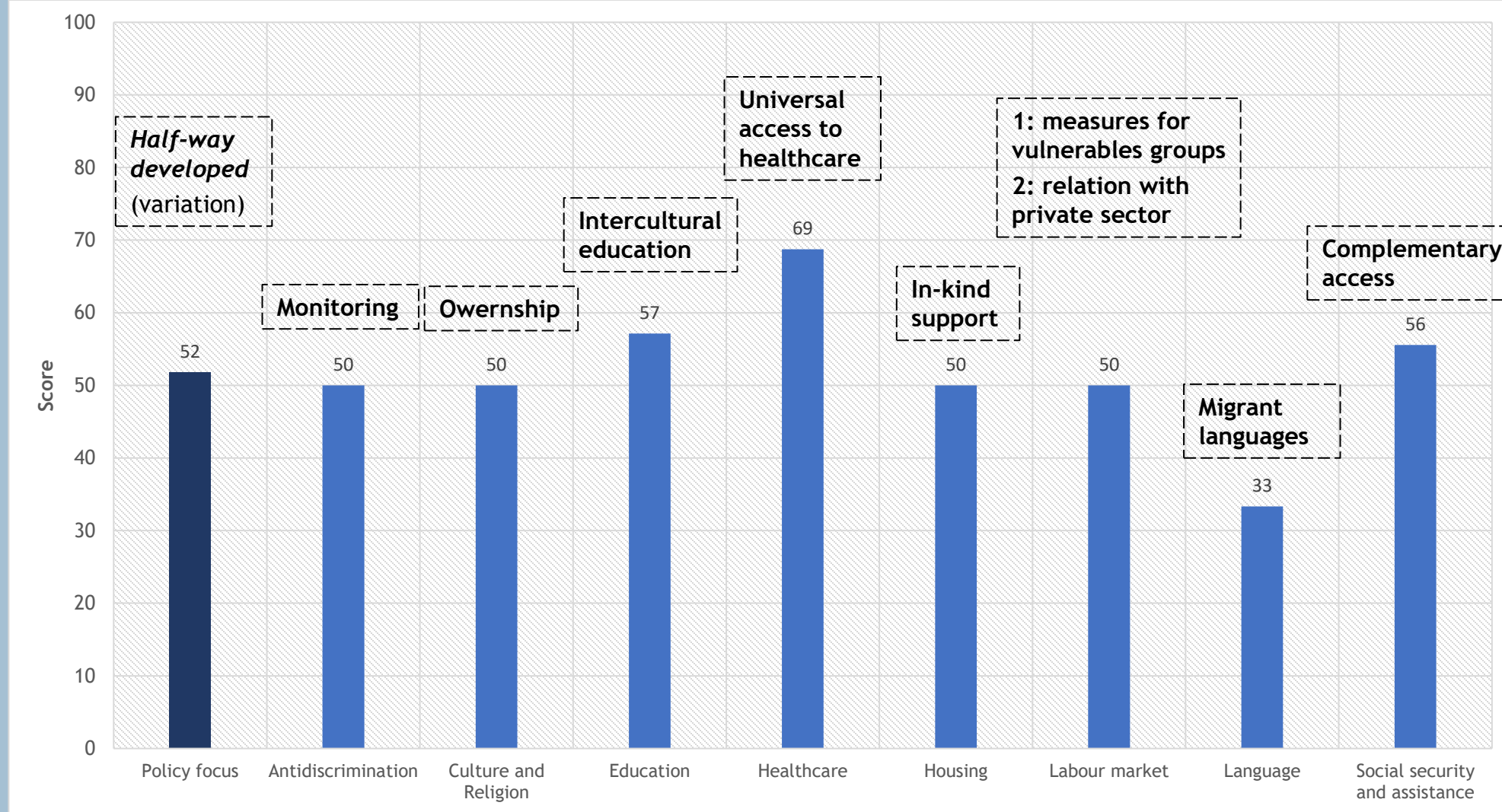
2/c MIPEX-R: gaps in the governance system



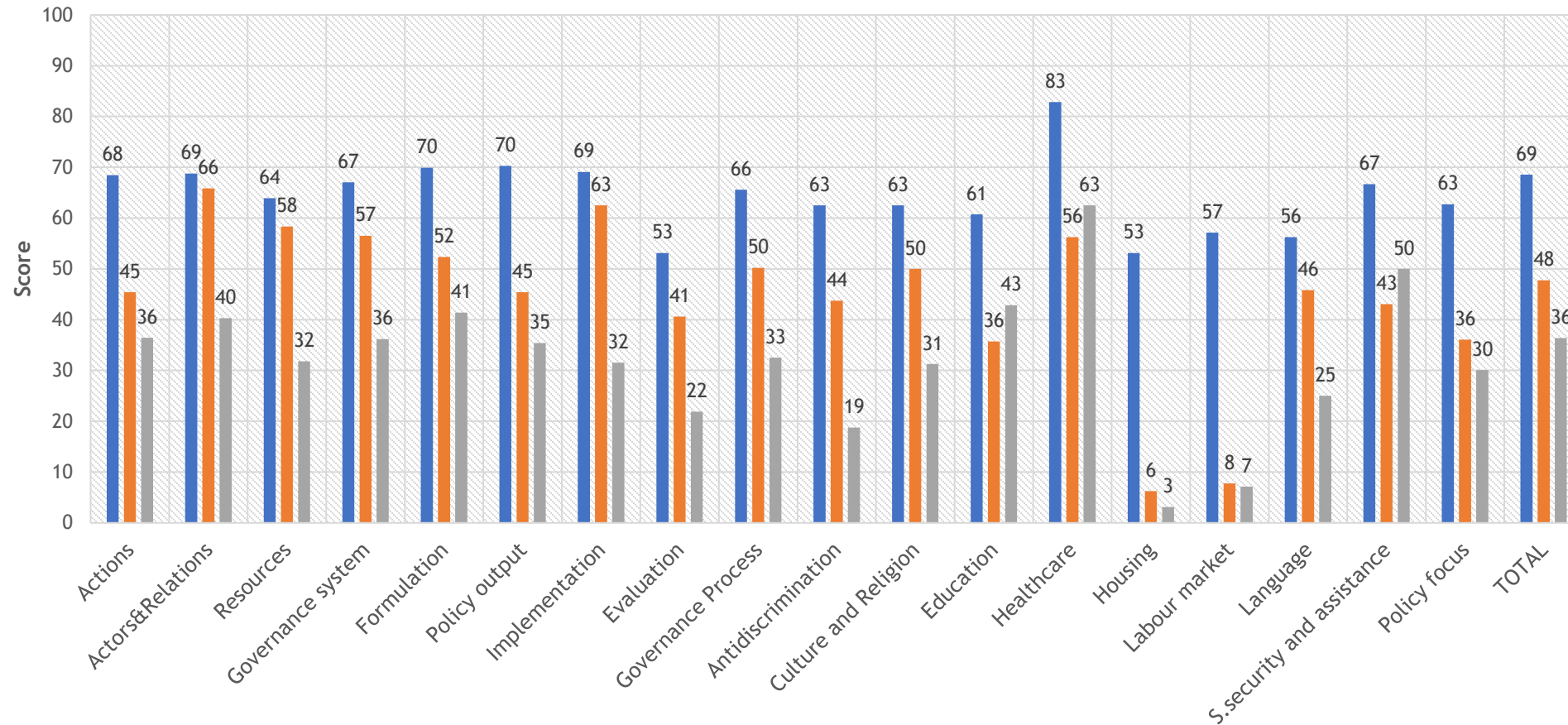
2/c MIPEX-R: gaps in the governance process



2/c MIPEX-R: gaps in the policy areas



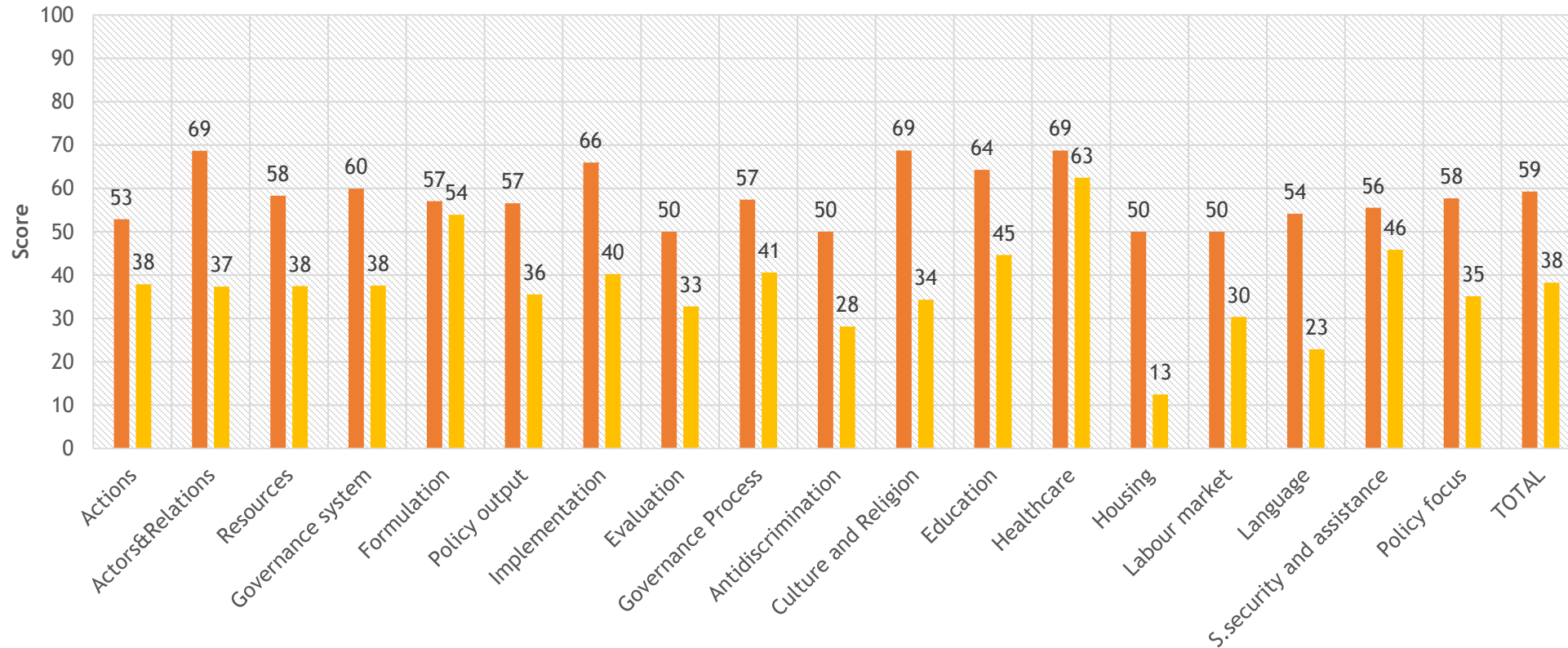
2/c MIPEX-R: governance stages of development



- Group1: Azores, Lisbon, Catalonia, Basque country, Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Skåne, Västra Götland, Berlin, Tyrol, Vienna, Vorarlberg
- Group2: Navarre, Apulia, South Tyrol, Bavaria
- Group3: Melilla, Murcia, Valencia, Campania, FriuliVG, Trento, Mecklenburg, Flanders, Wallonia



2/c MIPEX-R: regional characteristics & governance



- Group 1 (urban, high-competitive, diverse): Lisbon, Catalonia, Navarra, País Vasco, Valencia, Emilia Romagna, FriuliVG, South Tyrol, Trento, Veneto, Skåne, Västra Götland, Bavaria, , Berlin,Tirol, Vienna, Vorarlberg, Flanders, Wallonia.
- Group 2 (rural, low-competitive, non-diverse): Azores, Murcia, Melilla, Campania, Puglia, Mecklenburg



2/c MIPEX-R Scope - FOR WHAT?

<i>Empirically-based</i> evaluation to improve regional governance of integration	Limits
<p>Comparative analysis <i>in/cross-country</i></p> <p>↓</p> <p>Similarities/differences, “good practices” (no ranking!)</p>	<p>Sinthetic evaluation to be complemented by in-depth contextual assessment</p>
<p>In-case analysis</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Strenghts and weakness</p>	<p>Standardzied approch to be adjusted to challeneges and needs of each case-region</p>
<p>Longitudinal analysis</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Evolution: track progress (or not)</p>	<p>So far, “static” picture (31.03.2020)</p>



How MIPEX-R can help improving integration? Regions' point of view



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Thank you!

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