Table of contents

Executive summary	17
Key findings	17
Developing local integration policies	18
Part I. What do we know about migrant integration at the local level?	21
Chapter 1. A territorial perspective on migrant and refugees integration	23
Introduction	24
Key findings	
Regional differences in migrant integration	28
Multi-level governance matters	30
Key observations from the cities analysed	31
Types of integration policies vary, but all aim to ensuring equal access to services	
and opportunities	31
Multi-level governance allows cities to ensure equal access to services for all groups,	
in conjunction with the efforts of local civil society	32
Policy coherence at local level: Tools and learning practices	32
Refugees and asylum seekers: Responses to new challenges can help address past	
unsolved co-ordination problems and revamp a group-based approach	34
Experience with diversity makes places more resilient to increase in the number of newcome	ers. 35
Making migrant inclusion a shared value	
Local authorities are involved in integration for the long term	36
Designing city spaces to promote community, interconnected lives and a common sense of	
belonging	
Sharing good practices across cities	37
Improving the measurement of integration	
Conclusion	38
Notes	
References	39
Chapter 2. Using statistics to assess migrant integration in OECD regions	41
Introduction	42
Key findings	
Data description, indicators and sources.	
The geographic distribution of migrants in OECD regions	
Variation in the size of migrant populations	
Changes in migrants' presence across regions: 2005 to 2015	
Recent versus settled migrants	
Within-country dispersion of migrants' educational attainment	
Migrants' labour market outcomes across OECD regions	
Differences in employment/unemployment rates	57
Over-qualification and migrant employment	

EU migrants and non-EU migrants face different challenges	62
Income gaps between migrants and the native-born	64
The role of regional characteristics in migrants' integration outcomes	66
Migrants' access to housing and housing conditions	
Overcrowded housing	69
Deprived housing	70
Public opinion and attitudes towards migrants	71
Conclusion	74
Notes	75
References	76
Part II. Objectives for effectively integrating migrants and refugees at the local level	79
Introduction	80
Notes	81
Chapter 3. Block 1. Multi-level governance: Institutional and financial settings	83
Objective 1. Enhance effectiveness of migrant integration policy through improved	
co-ordination across government levels and implementation at the relevant scale	
Why this objective is important and what to avoid	
Which tools could work and what could be done better	85
Objective 2. Seek policy coherence in addressing the multi-dimensional needs of, and	
opportunities for, migrants at the local level	
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	92
Which tools could work and what could be done better	94
Objective 3. Ensure access to, and effective use of, financial resources that are adapted to	
local responsibilities for migrant integration	
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	99
Which tools could work and what could be done better	104
Block 1 Addendum. Shifts in the governance and funding of the policies for refugees	
and asylum seekers	
Trends in multi-level co-ordination of policies for asylum seekers and refugees	
Policy coherence in addressing asylum seekers and refugee reception and integration	
Funding for the reception and integration of asylum seekers and refugees	
Notes	
References	114
Chapter 4. Block 2. Time and space: Keys for migrants and host communities	
to live together	117
Objective 4. Design integration policies that take time into account throughout	
migrants' lifetimes and evolution of residency status	119
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	
Which tools could work and what could be done better	
Objective 5. Create spaces where the interaction brings migrant and native-born	
communities closer	124
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	
Which tools could work and what could be done better	
Notes	
References	133

Chapter 5. Block 3. Local capacity for policy formulation and implementation	135
Objective 6. Build capacity and diversity of public services, with a view to ensure access to	
mainstream services for migrants and newcomers	136
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	136
Which tools could work and what could be done better	136
Objective 7. Strengthen co-operation with non-state stakeholders, including through	
transparent and effective contracts	
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	
Which tools could work and what could be done better	141
Objective 8. Intensify the assessment of integration results for migrants and host	
communities and their use for evidence-based policies	
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	
Measuring indicators that are useful for policy making	
Which tools could work and what could be done better	145
Notes	148
References	148
Chapter 6. Block 4. Sectoral policies related to integration	151
Objective 9. Match migrant skills with economic and job opportunities	153
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	
Which tools could work and what could be done better	
Activities on the demand side of labour integration	156
Activities on the supply side of labour integration	160
Objective 10. Secure access to adequate housing	163
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	
While housing is one of the most immediate and important needs for all populations,	
for migrants it is a necessary step to regularise their status	163
Emergency housing is not a concern on average in the study sample	163
A concentration of migrants in certain neighbourhoods impedes integration	164
Obstacles to further inclusion of migrants' considerations in urban planning and	
social housing policies	164
Which tools could work and what could be done better	166
Objective 11. Provide social welfare measures that are aligned with migrant inclusion	172
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	172
Which tools could work and what could be done better	173
Objective 12. Establish education responses to address segregation and provide	
equitable paths to professional growth	175
Observations: Why it is important and what to avoid	175
Obstacles and opportunities determined by migrants' education level at arrival	175
Obstacles and opportunities to successfully integrate immigrant children into national	
school system	176
Obstacles and opportunities for language training	179
Which tools could work and what could be done better	
Conclusion Part II	183
Notes	183
References	184
Further reading	185

Annex A. Produced indicators and data source	187
Annex B. List of 72 European municipalities and associations	189
Tables	
Table 2.1. Groups of indicators in the Database on migrants in OECD regions	44
Table 2.2. Regional characteristics of migration increases	52
Table 2.3. Changes in the size of migrant populations and attitudes towards migrants	
Figures	
Figure 2.1. Distribution of migrants across OECD regions, 2014-15	46
Figure 2.2. Regional disparities in the distribution of foreign-born populations, 2014-15	
Figure 2.3. Changes in the presence of migrants, 2005-15	
Figure 2.4. Regional changes in the presence of migrants, 2005-15	51
Figure 2.5. Share of recent migrants among foreign-born populations, 2014-15	53
Figure 2.6. Regional differences in the share of migrants and native-born with tertiary	
education, 2014-15	55
Figure 2.7. Share of migrants with tertiary education vs. share of native-born with	
tertiary education, 2014-15	
Figure 2.8. Regional unemployment rates of native- and foreign-born populations, 2014-15	58
Figure 2.9. Employment gap between foreign-born and native-born populations by type	
of region, 2014-15	59
Figure 2.10. Unemployment differences: Foreign-born vs. native-born populations by	60
type of region, 2014-15	60
Figure 2.11. Difference in employment rates between foreign and native-born populations by level of education and type of region, OECD average, 2014-15	61
Figure 2.12. Over-qualification rates of native- and foreign-born populations across	01
regions, 2014-15	62
Figure 2.13. Employment rates of non-EU and EU foreign-born populations across	02
regions, 2014-15	64
Figure 2.14. Percent difference between native- and foreign-born populations in average	
equivalised disposable household income across European-OECD regions, 2012-14	65
Figure 2.15. Percent difference between native- and foreign-born populations in average	
equivalised household disposable income across urban and rural areas, 2014	
Figure 2.16. Native-born-migrant over-qualification differences and settled migrant	
communities, circa 2012-14	
Figure 2.17. Economic structure and the unemployment gap, circa 2012-14	68
Figure 2.18. Adults living in overcrowded dwellings, by household migration status and	
type of region, 2014	70
Figure 2.19. Adults living in deprived housing conditions, by household migration status	
and degree of urbanisation, 2014.	
Figure 2.20. Native-born unemployment rate and public perception of migrants, circa 2012-14	
Figure 2.21. Migrant population shares and public perception of migrants, circa 2012-14	13
Figure 3.1. Migrant integration information gaps between local authorities and higher levels of government	01
Figure 3.2. Institutional mapping of the multi-level governance of integration related	04
policy sectors in Gothenburg (Sweden)	90

Figure 3.3. Institutional mapping of the multi-level governance of integration-related	
policy sectors in Amsterdam (Netherlands)	91
Figure 3.4. Ranking policy gap	
Figure 3.5. Ranking funding gap	
Figure 4.1. Percentage of inhabitants of "non-western" origin per neighbourhood,	
Amsterdam, 2016	125
Figure 4.2. Percentage of foreign population per district, Rome, 2015	125
Figure 4.3. Percentage of inhabitants of foreign population, Paris and periphery, 2010	
Figure 4.4. Percentage of population with migration background above the age of 18	
per district, Berlin, 2017	
Figure 4.5. Percentage of persons foreign born by sub-district, Gothenburg, 2017	
Figure 6.1. Competences for social housing in Vienna	
Figure 6.2. Housing during and after the asylum process in Glasgow	167
Figure 6.3. Competences for social housing in Amsterdam	168
Boxes	
Box 1.1. Who is a 'migrant'?	
Box 1.2. Description of the municipality sample and methodology	
Box 2.1. What are 'TL2 regions'?	
Box 2.2. OECD stocktaking exercise of the location of asylum seekers across regions in Europe	48
Box 3.1. The European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) and the Asylum	
Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	102
Box 3.2. An example of ERDF re-programming to address refugee needs: Brussels-Capital	
Region	102
Box 3.3. Toolkit on the use of EU funds for the integration of people with a migrant	
background (2018)	
Box 3.4. Impact of dispersal policies on integration perspectives for asylum seekers and refugees	109
Box 3.5. Selected examples of policies for asylum seekers and refugees dispersal across national	110
territories	
Box 3.6.Multi-disciplinary Steering Committee in Sarcelles, France	
Box 5.1. City to City Initiative	
Box 5.2. The United Nations Mayoral Forum	
Box 5.3. Cities contributing to the UN Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration	
Box 5.5. Cost-benefit analysis of the Amsterdam approach	
Box 6.1. Housing for refugees and asylum seekers.	
DON O.I. IIOGOING TOI IOIGGOOD UNG UDYIUM DOOROID	100