InGRID

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Deliverable 10.2

MIGRANTS' SOCIAL RIGHTS

Evaluating a new approach to collect institutional data for comparative research

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Abstract

The purpose of this research note is to develop protocols and templates for data collection, which could be applied to social policy legislation in order to create new indicators on the social rights of migrants.

In this research note, we review the current state-of-the-art of social policy data specifically addressing the situation of migrants. We identify a need for new quantitative indicators of what rights migrants can expect from social policy that are suitable for systematic cross-national research. We also outline an approach to collect such indicators, including a data template that fruitfully can be used as a starting point for future infrastructure projects on migrants' social rights. In order to test the feasibility of our new approach, we asked national experts to complete the data template for their countries. Thereafter we evaluated their experience of being part of this data collection project.

The methodology of inviting external national experts to complete the data template on migrants' social rights proved possible, but highly challenging. It was difficult to cover a large number of countries, and data quality was an issue of concern. We also encountered problems in following up on data codings with the national experts after the initial task was completed.

Our experience in this pilot project of immigrants' social rights suggests that future implementations at a minimum should be based on a budget sufficient to pay the national experts for their time – and to be able to commit them to quality control updates. A viable alternative might be to collect data in-house, and rely on experts on an ad-hoc basis, and when needed.

Data on migrants' social rights is of great importance in analyses of social Europe, but data are not readily available in a way suitable for quantitative analyses. Despite the challenges inherent to this pilot project, the data we were able to generate reveal interesting cross-country differences. There are therefore strong reasons for continued efforts in setting up a database specifically designed to explore the social rights of migrants in Europe.

Contents

1. Introduction

Increased migration creates new challenges for the European welfare states. The ways in which the European countries have responded to immigration differ, as well as the extent to which migrants are included in the welfare state of the country of destination. The purpose of this research note (based on Task 2 in Work Package 10) is to develop protocols and templates for data collection, which could be applied to social policy legislation in order to create new indicators on the social rights of immigrants. For a selection of EU member states, we will show the fruitfulness of our new tool for data collection. Focus is on collecting new data on levels of out-of-work benefits, as well as access (and use) of core public services. The data template used for this exercise is available below.

European welfare states have often been characterised by austerity, in the aftermath of the financial crisis and the great recession (Taylor-Gooby et al., 2017). This has affected the adequacy of social protection in general, and out-of-work benefits specifically. How these changes in social policy relate to high and rising inequality and disappointing poverty trends in Europe remains a subject of great political and academic interest (Jenkins, 2019). Particularly after the high inflow of asylum seekers to Europe, an intersectional perspective, with attention to how people with different migration backgrounds are affected by (changes in) social protection, is warranted.

This note is structured as follows. The first section reviews the current state-of-the-art of social policy database with respect to their applicability to migrants' social rights. We then argue for the need for quantitative indicators of what rights migrants can expect from social policy, that are suitable for systematic cross-national research. Then, we outline the approach taken in this project to collect such indicators, and the data template that was developed. National experts provided data based on this template, and we evaluate their experiences in doing so. Thereafter, we present some preliminary empirical results based on the data that we were able to collect, followed by a few concluding reflections.

Data template.xls

Data template

The aim of this project is to collect indicators of immigrants' social rights, with a specific focus on the cash benefits they will receive. The policy indicators should be cross-country comparative and ready to use in quantitative analyses.

Analytically, the project is based on a strategy often referred to as "model family analysis". This analytical method will provide indicators that are complementary to other approaches based on e.g. expenditures and beneficiary statistics, as described in previous InGRID deliverables (No. 22.1 and No. 22.3).

The basic idea is to collect indicators that come as close to social policy legislation as possible and provide a valid description of social policy institutional structures, while being independent of changes in welfare needs (i.e. our indicators should not increase/decrease just because there are changes in the number or composition of people receiving a benefit). The model family analysis is an effective tool to this end.

The template is structured as follows. Each sheet A-J defines four different model families that differ in terms of household composition (single person, couple without children, couple with two children, and a single parent with two children). The differences between the sheets A-J concern assumptions on the migration background and work status of the model families. Assumptions are made to be applicable to as wide a range of countries as possible, acknowledging that comparability often comes at the expense of national specificity. The sheet labelled 'Country specific calculations' can be used as a optional note book, providing information that is good to know in order to understand the values provided in sheets A-J.

The indicators are coded for the year 2017. In cases policies or legislation changed during the year, use the situation that applied on the 1st of January. In many cases, this represents the situation that new policies only apply to new cases. Only public policy provisions are included, so for instance what people receive from NGO's or churches is not included. Unless specific information (e.g. on work history and wages) is provided, assume that people qualify for a particular benefit. For instance, in the case of housing benefits, the number of rooms families live in is provided, as is the rent level. If other qualifying criteria apply, please assume these are met and note them in the country-specific notes.

In addition to cash benefits, we are also interested to collect some data on access to services. Each sheet A-J therefore includes additional categorical indicators (and a likert scale) on aspects related to various services that each model family type with corresponding migration and work status may qualify for. If family composition affects access to any of these services, there is an option to make country specific notes also in this section.

Your task, as national expert, is to calculate the benefits on sheets A-J, and provide some basic information of access to services. Only when inevitable, particular assumptions or exceptions for your country specifically can be made. This is very important to assure cross-country comparability. Please consult the task leaders (Kenneth.Nelson@sofi.su.se and Rense.Nieuwenhuis@sofi.su.se) before making exceptions for your country. It is very important to document such changes in the basic assumptions: see "Country specific comments" on the 'Description' sheet.

General remarks:
All adults 35 years old, children are 5 and 8 years old.
Spouses are the mirror image of each other, except for sheet "I".
For each model family (sheets A-J), their legal/residency status should be kept constant.
Average wage as according to OECD Benefit and Wages, in appendix.
If housing benefits or any equivalent applies, assume a rent level and tenure size as in appendix.
For regional variation in policy, use capital area if appropriate.
Avoid using bilateral agreements.

	Legal status	Employment status	Employment (current year) 2017	Employment (previous year) 2016	Comments	Country specific comments
A	Foreign citizen with permanent residence.	Working full time at average wage	Tenured: worked for the duration of stay in the country.	Tenured: worked for the duration of stay in the country.	This category includes persons with permanent residence. They are citizens of a foreign country. Assume this person has been working long enough in the host country to qualify for permanent residence. In your country-specific comments, please indicate how long this person needed to be working in your country to qualify for permanent residence.	
B	Foreign citizen with permanent residence.	Unemployed	Unemployed from 1 January, no fault of their own.	Tenured: worked for the duration of stay in the country. No voluntary social security contributions made.	This category includes persons with permanent residence. They are citizens of a foreign country. Assume this person has been working long enough in the host country to qualify for permanent residence. In your country-specific comments, please indicate how long this person needed to be working in your country to qualify for permanent residence.	
C	Foreign citizen *outside* EU/ESS on temporary work contract.	Working full time at average wage	Employment contract of 18 months, and works for the whole year.	Not applicable, were not in the country	This category consists of persons from outside the EU/ESS that have come to the country with a temporary permit to work for more than 1 year. The right of the family type to be in the country lasts as long as the work permit.	
D	Foreign citizen *outside* EU/ESS on temporary work contract.	Unemployed	Unemployed from 1 January, no fault of their own.	Received an employment contract of 18 months as from July 2016-December 2017. Worked 6 months in the country. No voluntary social security contributions made.	This category consists of persons from outside the EU/ESS that came to the country with a temporary permit to work for more than 1 year. After having worked for 6 months the previous year, they lost their job, through no fault of their own, and became unemployed 1 January 2017. The right of the family type to be in the country lasts as long as the work permit.	
E	Foreign citizen EU/ESS on temporary work contract.	Working full time at average wage	Employment contract of 18 months, and works for the whole year.	Not applicable, were not in the country	This category consists of persons from EU/ESS countries that are working in the country for the whole year.	
F	Foreign citizen EU/ESS on temporary work contract.	Unemployed	Unemployed from 1 January, no fault of their own.	Received an employment contract of 18 months as from July 2016-December 2017. Worked 6 months in the country. No voluntary social security contributions made.	This category consists of persons from EU/ESS countries. After having worked in the country for 6 months the previous year, they lost their job, through no fault of their own, and became unemployed 1 January 2017.	
G	Refugee	Unemployed	Unemployed from 1 January, no fault of their own.	Not applicable, were not in the country	The individual has just recieved their residency on asylum 1 January 2017, is available for work but is unemployed as of 1 January 2017.	
H	Asulym seeker	In most European countries not applicable (general rule not allowed to work). In countries where the general rule is that they are allowed to work, the assumption is that the asulym seeker is unemployed.	Not applicable or unemployed	Not applicable, were not in the country	The individual has applied for asylum 1 January 2017, and is now waiting for a decision. If in-kind provisions such as shelter or food are available (mandatory or voluntary), assume these are used.	
I	Family Reunification	Unemployed	The refugee is unemployed as from 1 January, no fault of their own.	Received an employment contract of 18 months as from July 2016-December 2017. Worked 6 months in the country in 2016, but gets unemployed 1 January 2017. No voluntary social security contributions made.	Relates to a case where the married spouse in the country of origin receives residency on grounds of family reunification. The spouse in the host country had employment, the other spouse arriving in the host country 1 November (2016) on family reunification grounds. Unemployment occurs 1 January 2017. The arriving spouse is available for work, but not employed.	
J	Undocumented	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable, were not in the country	Undocumented immigrant.	

Foreign citizen with permanent residence
Working full time at average wage
Yearly amounts, national currency

2017	Values	Name of program	Duration**	Comment	Source
A. Single					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
B. Couple					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
C. Couple + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
D. Lone parent + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					

In kind support	Eligible (Yes/No)	Free of charge (yes/no)	Social tariff (yes/no)*	Accessability (Likert scale)***	De facto use (Likert scale)****	Comment	Source
Housing - Shelter							
Housing - Social Housing							
Basic utilities (electricity, gas, water)							
Food aid - Needy households							
Food aid - Children (e.g. school meals)							
Health care - Primary							
Health care - Acute (emergency)							
Health care – Specialized (hospitals)							
Health care – Medicines							
Public or subsidized child care							
Public or subsidized preschool							
School (compulsory education)							
Tertiary education							
Adult education / vocational training							
Adult education: language courses							
Legal advice							
Regular paid work (under standard conditions)							

* Indicates whether services are publicly subsidized. If 'Eligible' = yes and 'Free of charge' = no and 'Social tariff' = no, then we conclude that the target group pays the full market price.

**Duration: For how many months can this type-case receive each benefit (if indefinite duration, use indefinite).

***Combination of eligibility and individual costs (based on a subjective assessment of the expert). Use a five point likhert scale (-1 -2 0 +1 +2) where the mid-point (0) is "like any other domestic citizen".

****Shows to what extent the target group actually are using the service, compared to any other domestic citizen. Either based on official estimates or a subjective assessment. Indicate which method that is used. Use the same five point likhert scale as for accessability.

Foreign citizen with permanent residence
Unemployed
No earnings nor eligible for contributory benefits
Yearly amounts, national currency

2017	Values	Name of program	Duration**	Comment	Source
A. Single					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
B. Couple					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
C. Couple + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
D. Lone parent + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					

In kind support	Eligible (Yes/No)	Free of charge (yes/no)	Social tariff (yes/no)*	Accessability (Likert scale)***	De facto use Comment	Source
Housing - Shelter						
Housing - Social Housing						
Basic utilities (electricity, gas, water)						
Food aid - Needy households						
Food aid - Children (e.g. school meals)						
Health care - Primary						
Health care - Acute (emergency)						
Health care – Specialized (hospitals)						
Health care – Medicines						
Public or subsidized child care						
Public or subsidized preschool						
School (compulsory education)						
Tertiary education						
Adult education / vocational training						
Adult education: language courses						
Legal advice						
Regular paid work (under standard conditions)						

* Indicates whether services are publicly subsidized. If 'Eligible' = yes and 'Free of charge' = no and 'Social tariff' = no, then we conclude that the target group pays the full market price.
**Duration: For how many months can this type-case receive each benefit (if indefinite duration, use indefinite).
***Combination of eligibility and individual costs (based on a subjective assessment of the expert). Use a five point likhert scale (-1 -2 0 +1 +2) where the mid-point (0) is "like any other domestic citizen".
****Shows to what extent the target group actually are using the service, compared to any other domestic citizen. Either based on official estimates or a subjective assessment. Indicate which method that is used. Use the same five point likhert scale as for accessability.

Foreign citizen outside EU/ESS on temporary work contract

Working full time at average wage, employment contract
of 18 months
Yearly amounts, national currency

2017	Values	Name of program	Duration**	Comment	Source
A. Single					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
B. Couple					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
C. Couple + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
D. Lone parent + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					

In kind support	Eligible (Yes/No)	Free of charge (yes/no)	Social tariff (yes/no)*	Accessability (Likert scale)***	De facto use (Likert scale)	Comment	Source
Housing - Shelter							
Housing - Social Housing							
Basic utilities (electricity, gas, water)							
Food aid - Needy households							
Food aid - Children (e.g. school meals)							
Health care - Primary							
Health care - Acute (emergency)							
Health care – Specialized (hospitals)							
Health care – Medicines							
Public or subsidized child care							
Public or subsidized preschool							
School (compulsory education)							
Tertiary education							
Adult education / vocational training							
Adult education: language courses							
Legal advice							
Regular paid work (under standard conditions)							

* Indicates whether services are publicly subsidized. If 'Eligible' = yes and 'Free of charge' = no and 'Social tariff' = no, then we conclude that the target group pays the full market price.
**Duration: For how many months can this type-case receive each benefit (if indefinite duration, use indefinite).
***Combination of eligibility and individual costs (based on a subjective assessment of the expert). Use a five point likhert scale (-1 -2 0 +1 +2) where the mid-point (0) is "like any other domestic citizen".
****Shows to what extent the target group actually are using the service, compared to any other domestic citizen. Either based on official estimates or a subjective assessment. Indicate which method that is used. Use the same five point likhert scale as for accessability.

Foreign citizen outside EU/ESS on temporary work contract.

Unemployed, employment contract of 18 months in the country.
No earnings nor eligible for contributory benefits
Yearly amounts, national currency

2017	Values	Name of program	Duration**	Comment	Source
A. Single					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
B. Couple					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
C. Couple + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
D. Lone parent + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					

In kind support	Eligible (Yes/No)	Free of charge (yes/no)	Social tariff (yes/no)*	Accessability (Likert scale)***	De facto use (L	Comment	Source
Housing - Shelter							
Housing - Social Housing							
Basic utilities (electricity, gas, water)							
Food aid - Needy households							
Food aid - Children (e.g. school meals)							
Health care - Primary							
Health care - Acute (emergency)							
Health care – Specialized (hospitals)							
Health care – Medicines							
Public or subsidized child care							
Public or subsidized preschool							
School (compulsory education)							
Tertiary education							
Adult education / vocational training							
Adult education: language courses							
Legal advice							
Regular paid work (under standard conditions)							

* Indicates whether services are publicly subsidized. If 'Eligible' = yes and 'Free of charge' = no and 'Social tariff' = no, then we conclude that the target group pays the full market price.
**Duration: For how many months can this type-case receive each benefit (if indefinite duration, use indefinite).
***Combination of eligibility and individual costs (based on a subjective assessment of the expert). Use a five point likhert scale (-1 -2 0 +1 +2) where the mid-point (0) is "like any other domestic citizen".
****Shows to what extent the target group actually are using the service, compared to any other domestic citizen. Either based on official estimates or a subjective assessment. Indicate which method that is used. Use the same five point likhert scale as for accessability.

Foreign citizen EU/ESS on temporary work contract

Working full time at average wage, employment contract of 18 months
Yearly amounts, national currency

2017	Values	Name of program	Duration**	Comment	Source
A. Single					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
B. Couple					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
C. Couple + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
D. Lone parent + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					

In kind support	Eligible (Yes/No)	Free of charge (yes/no)	Social tariff (yes/no)*	Accessability (Likert scale)***	De facto use (Comment	Source
Housing - Shelter						
Housing - Social Housing						
Basic utilities (electricity, gas, water)						
Food aid - Needy households						
Food aid - Children (e.g. school meals)						
Health care - Primary						
Health care - Acute (emergency)						
Health care – Specialized (hospitals)						
Health care – Medicines						
Public or subsidized child care						
Public or subsidized preschool						
School (compulsory education)						
Tertiary education						
Adult education / vocational training						
Adult education: language courses						
Legal advice						
Regular paid work (under standard conditions)						

* Indicates whether services are publicly subsidized. If 'Eligible' = yes and 'Free of charge' = no and 'Social tariff' = no, then we conclude that the target group pays the full market price.
**Duration: For how many months can this type-case receive each benefit (if indefinite duration, use indefinite).
***Combination of eligibility and individual costs (based on a subjective assessment of the expert). Use a five point likhert scale (-1 -2 0 +1 +2) where the mid-point (0) is "like any other domestic citizen".
****Shows to what extent the target group actually are using the service, compared to any other domestic citizen. Either based on official estimates or a subjective assessment. Indicate which method that is used. Use the same five point likhert scale as for accessability.

Foreign citizen EU/ESS on temporary work contract

Unemployed, employment contract of 18 months in the country
No earnings nor eligible for contributory benefits
Yearly amounts, national currency

2017	Values	Name of program	Duration**	Comment	Source
A. Single					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
B. Couple					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
C. Couple + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
D. Lone parent + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					

In kind support	Eligible (Yes/No)	Free of charge (yes/no)	Social tariff (yes/no)*	Accessability (Likert scale)***	De facto use (	Comment	Source
Housing - Shelter							
Housing - Social Housing							
Basic utilities (electricity, gas, water)							
Food aid - Needy households							
Food aid - Children (e.g. school meals)							
Health care - Primary							
Health care - Acute (emergency)							
Health care – Specialized (hospitals)							
Health care – Medicines							
Public or subsidized child care							
Public or subsidized preschool							
School (compulsory education)							
Tertiary education							
Adult education / vocational training							
Adult education: language courses							
Legal advice							
Regular paid work (under standard conditions)							

* Indicates whether services are publicly subsidized. If 'Eligible' = yes and 'Free of charge' = no and 'Social tariff' = no, then we conclude that the target group pays the full market price.
**Duration: For how many months can this type-case receive each benefit (if indefinite duration, use indefinite).
***Combination of eligibility and individual costs (based on a subjective assessment of the expert). Use a five point likhert scale (-1 -2 0 +1 +2) where the mid-point (0) is "like any other domestic citizen".
****Shows to what extent the target group actually are using the service, compared to any other domestic citizen. Either based on official estimates or a subjective assessment. Indicate which method that is used. Use the same five point likhert scale as for accessability.

Refugee

Unemployed
No earnings, not eligible for contributory benefits
Yearly amounts, national currency

2017	Values	Name of program	Duration*	Comment	Source
A. Single					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance – non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
B. Couple					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance – non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
C. Couple + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance – non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
D. Lone parent + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance – non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					

In kind support	Eligible (Yes/No)	Free of charge (yes/no)	Social tariff (yes/no)*	Accessibility (Likert scale)**	De facto use (Likert scale)***	Comment	Source
Housing – Shelter							
Housing – Social housing							
Basic utilities (electricity, gas, water)							
Food aid – Nearby (supermarket)							
Food aid – Community (school meals)							
Health care – Primary							
Health care – Acute (emergency)							
Health care – Specialized (hospitals)							
Health care – Vaccines							
Public or subsidized child care							
Public or subsidized (pre)school							
School (compulsory education)							
Tertiary education*							
Adult education – vocational training							
Adult education – language courses							
Legal advice							
Regular cash work (labor standard conditions)							

*Indicates whether services are publicly realized. If Eligible = yes and Free of charge = no and Social tariff = no then we conclude that the target group pays the full market price.
**Duration: For how many months can this type each receive each benefit? (1 = whole duration, …= indefinite)
***Social tariff: eligibility and relevant costs (based on a subject assessment of the expert) ...use a five point likert scale (-2 0 +1 +2) where the mid-point (0) is "the any other domestic price".
****Can we tell what extent the target group actually uses/using the service, can we at in any other consistent follow? Either based on official estimates or a subjective assessment, rough or otherwise, In at least …use the same five-point likert scale as for accessibility.

Asylum seeker
Not available for work
No earnings nor eligible for contributory benefits
Yearly amounts, national currency

2017	Values	Name of program	Duration**	Comments	Source
A. Single					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
B. Couple					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
C. Couple + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
D. Lone parent + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					

In kind support	Eligible (Yes/No)	Free of charge (yes/no)	Social tariff (yes/no)*	Accessability (Likert scale)***	De facto use (Likert scale)****	Comment	Source
Housing - Shelter							
Housing - Social Housing							
Basic utilities (electricity, gas, water)							
Food aid - Needy households							
Food aid - Children (e.g. school meals)							
Health care - Primary							
Health care - Acute (emergency)							
Health care – Specialized (hospitals)							
Health care – Medicines							
Public or subsidized child care							
Public or subsidized preschool							
School (compulsory education)							
Tertiary education							
Adult education / vocational training							
Adult education: language courses							
Legal advice							
Regular paid work (under standard conditions)							

* Indicates whether services are publicly subsidized. If 'Eligible' = yes and 'Free of charge' = no and 'Social tariff' = no, then we conclude that the target group pays the full market price.
**Duration: For how many months can this type-case receive each benefit (if indefinite duration, use indefinite).
***Combination of eligibility and individual costs (based on a subjective assessment of the expert). Use a five point likhert scale (-1 -2 0 +1 +2) where the mid-point (0) is "like any other domestic citizen".
****Shows to what extent the target group actually are using the service, compared to any other domestic citizen. Either based on official estimates or a subjective assessment. Indicate which method that is used. Use the same five point likhert scale as for accessability.

Received refugee status and brings married spouse to the country.

Unemployed
No earnings nor eligible for contributory benefits
Yearly amounts, national currency

2017	Values	Name of program	Duration**	Comment	Source
A. Single					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
B. Couple					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
C. Couple + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					
D. Lone parent + 2 children					
Wage income (+)					
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)					
Social security - only mandatory (+)					
Housing assistance (+)					
Child benefit (+)					
Other cash benefits (+)					
Sum gross					
Tax payable (-)					
Social security contributions (-)					
Sum net					

In kind support	Eligible (Yes/No)	Free of charge (yes/no)	Social tariff (yes/no)*	Accessability (Likert scale)***	De facto use (Likert scale)**	Comment	Source
Housing - Shelter							
Housing - Social Housing							
Basic utilities (electricity, gas, water)							
Food aid - Needy households							
Food aid - Children (e.g. school meals)							
Health care - Primary							
Health care - Acute (emergency)							
Health care – Specialized (hospitals)							
Health care – Medicines							
Public or subsidized child care							
Public or subsidized preschool							
School (compulsory education)							
Tertiary education							
Adult education / vocational training							
Adult education: language courses							
Legal advice							
Regular paid work (under standard conditions)							

* Indicates whether services are publicly subsidized. If 'Eligible' = yes and 'Free of charge' = no and 'Social tariff' = no, then we conclude that the target group pays the full market price.
**Duration: For how many months can this type-case receive each benefit (if indefinite duration, use indefinite).
***Combination of eligibility and individual costs (based on a subjective assessment of the expert). Use a five point likhert scale (-1 -2 0 +1 +2) where the mid-point (0) is "like any other domestic citizen".
****Shows to what extent the target group actually are using the service, compared to any other domestic citizen. Either based on official estimates or a subjective assessment. Indicate which method that is used. Use the same five point likhert scale as for accessability.

Summary

2017

	A. Foreign citizen with permanent residence	B. Foreign citizen with permanent residence	C. Foreign citizen outside EU/ESS on temporary work contract.	D. Foreign citizen outside EU/ESS on temporary work contract.	E. Foreign citizen EU/ESS on temporary work contract.	F. Foreign citizen EU/ESS on temporary work contract.	G. Refugee	H. Asylum seeker	I. Received refugee status and brings married spouse to the	J. In the country illegally
	Working full time at average wage	Unemployed	Working full time at average wage	Unemployed	Working full time at average wage	Unemployed	Unemployed	Not working	Unemployed	Not working
A. Single										
Wage income (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social security - only mandatory (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing assistance (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child benefit (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cash benefits (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum gross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax payable (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social security contributions (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Couple										
Wage income (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social security - only mandatory (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing assistance (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child benefit (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cash benefits (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum gross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax payable (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social security contributions (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Couple + 2 children										
Wage income (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social security - only mandatory (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing assistance (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child benefit (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cash benefits (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum gross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax payable (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social security contributions (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Lone parent + 2 children										
Wage income (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social assistance - non-contributory (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social security - only mandatory (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing assistance (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child benefit (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cash benefits (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum gross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax payable (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social security contributions (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country specific calculations

17

Appendix

OCED Analytical house prices indices

National Currencies

	Average Wage 2017	*Rent single 2017* One bedrom apartment	*Rent couple & lone parent* Two bedroom apartment	*Rent couple+2 children 2017* Three bedroom apartment
Austria	39 169	13530	19681	27061
Belgium	42 342	13348	16609	18647
Czech Republic	304 180			
Denmark	403 839	5370	6519	8442
Estonia	11 850			
Finland	39 548	3200	3976	4396
France	35 689	1038	1322	1506
Germany	35 677	1053	1297	1623
Greece	17 994	74750	112927	150338
Hungary	2 906 659			
Iceland	7 354 100	142880	166260	190940
Ireland	48 278	250	366	416
Italy	28 422	430444	549187	628349
Japan	4 192 298	63791	85573	119491
Latvia	10 233			
Malta	17 500			
Lithuania	9 913			
Luxembourg	58 151	11834	16922	20240
Netherlands	45 132	747	851	1073
Norway	495 629	6642	7948	10421
Poland	44 334			
Portugal	16 652	30829	51639	62044
Slovak Republic	11 720			
Slovenia	21 668			
Spain	27 468	23420	23420	23420
Sweden	370 748	5557	7063	8654
Switzerland	86 347	1464	1885	2301
United Kingdom	32 498	205	252	282

Note: Housing benefits are based on Eardley et al. 1996. Social Assistance in OECD Countries: Synthesis Report. Department of Social Security Research Report, No.46 . HMSO

2. State-of-the-art

Several ongoing infrastructure projects are relevant for an analysis of migrants' social rights. In this section, we briefly introduce some of the more prominent projects, followed by a brief review of their strengths and weaknesses. In the next section, we outline the need for an additional data set based on model family analyses - informed by the so-called social-rights perspective in social policy and welfare state research.

2.1 MISSOC

The Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC) provides detailed descriptions of social policy systems across 28 EU member states and many years of observation (e.g. James, 1993; MISSOC, 2000).[1] The MISSOC database is qualitative in nature (text based), and focuses on legislative frameworks. Pre-defined templates are used to improve comparability across countries, specifying which aspects of social policy are described. A wide range of cash benefit programs and public services are covered in various areas, such as health, old age, childbearing, employment, and so forth.

The situation of migrants is addressed in the templates for some countries, and for some programs or aspects of social policy. However, the role of migrant status for the inclusiveness of social protection is far from systematically addressed, nor is it a key focus of the database.

A key strength of MISSOC is the great level of detail in the qualitative descriptions. The template used by MISSOC makes a complex piece of legislation easily accessible by researchers and policymakers. However, the information provided cannot be used in quantitative analyses as the database lacks indicators.

2.2 MIPEX

The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) examines how 38 countries (including 28 EU member states) are promoting the integration of immigrants (Ruedin, 2011; 2015).[2] It covers the areas of labour market mobility, education, political participation, access to nationality, family reunion, health, permanent residence, and anti-discrimination.

Two types of indicators are available: outcome-based and policy-based. Examples of outcome-based indicators are math tests, employment rates, in-work poverty rates, and the naturalisation rate. Most of these outcome-based indicators are provided for natives, as well as first- and second-generation immigrants. Examples of policy-based indicators are voting rights, immediate access to the labour market, eligibility of family reunion, as well as access to nationality, education, healthcare, and social security.

A key strength of MIPEX is the explicit distinction between policy-based and outcome-based indicators, and the wide range of areas of social inclusion that are covered. However, in terms of social security, the indicators are rather crude. For example, no distinction is made between core policy areas, such as unemployment benefits, old age pensions, invalidity benefits, maternity leave benefits, family benefits, and social assistance. All of these different policy areas are collapsed into a

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1   https://www.missoc.org, last accessed 19-9-2019
2   http://www.mipex.eu, last accessed 17-9-2019

single measure. MIPEX also tends to focus mostly on access to social benefits and services, and not necessary the quality of the arrangements.

2.3 EUROMOD

EUROMOD is a tax-benefit microsimulation model for the European Union (Sutherland & Figari, 2013).[3] It consists of two components: an algorithm that simulates tax-benefit systems (including social protection) of the EU member states, and socio-economic microdata on representative samples of the populations in the European countries.

It is possible to make changes in the policy algorithms to analyse hypothetical reforms (e.g. qualification criteria or benefit levels) and see how they play out for specific sub-groups, or - in combination with the microdata - the whole population. Using the hypothetical household tool (HHOT) implemented within the InGRID project, it is possible to calculate for pre-defined household types what levels of benefits or social protection they should receive according to legislative frameworks (Hufkens et al., 2016).

A key strength of EUROMOD is the possibility to change the policy algorithms and perform factual and counter-factual analyses of social protection systems. The possibility to calculate levels of social benefits for specific household types based on legislative frameworks is another advantage. A disadvantage is the lack of work histories and contribution record of respondents in the underlying EU-SILC data that is used as input, something that makes it difficult to simulate social insurance entitlement. Another problem related to the input data is the rather limited information on people's migration background in EU-SILC. As a result, the policy algorithms of EUROMOD seldom take migration status into consideration.

2.4 MiTSoPro

The project on Migration, Transnationalism & Social Protection (MiTSoPro) examines the strategies of migrants to access social protection in both their host and home countries (Lafleur, 2019).[4] As part of the project, indicators on welfare entitlements for immigrants and emigrants will be collected. The nature of these indicators is not entirely clear from publicly available information, but according to the mid-term reporting, key focus is on the exportability of home country social protection policies.[5]

2.5 SPIN

The Social Policy Indicator database (SPIN), and its precursor the Social Citizenship Indicator Program (SCIP), represents a long tradition of collecting indicators on social protection programs based on principles of social citizenship rights (Marshall, 1950).[6] The purpose is to collect policy indicators that measure as closely as possible what policies intend to provide (often referred to as the 'supply side' of policy), rather than welfare needs (often referred to as the 'demand side' of policy).

Several SPIN indicators are based on model family analyses (Ferrarini, Nelson, Korpi & Palme, 2013), where the amount of benefits is calculated based on legislative frameworks for standardised households (i.e. the same methodology implemented in HHOT above). By keeping the model families constant over time and across countries, differences in benefit levels can only be attributed to variations in policy, and not to other determinants (i.e. differences in welfare need or family composition).

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3 https://www.euromod.ac.uk, last accessed 17-9-2019
4 http://labos.ulg.ac.be/socialprotection/, last accessed 19-9-2019
5 https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/204714/reporting/en, last accessed 19-9-2019
6 http://spin.su.se, last accessed 19-9-2019

A key strength of the SPIN database is the use of model family analyses and the possibility to isolate policy effects. The long tradition of data collection and the long time-series over which data are available is another strength, together with the vast amount of policy programs covered (sickness benefits, unemployment benefits, work accident insurance, old age pensions, parental leave benefits, family benefits, and social assistance). However, the model household types do not specifically cover people with a migration background.

3. Indicators for quantitative analysis

Following the description of the five data projects on social policy above (MISSOC, MIPEX, EUROMOD, MiTSoPro, and SPIN), it is clear that each data source has their significant strengths. Yet, none of the databases provides detailed information on the benefits provided to migrants. Preferably we would like to have social policy data that make it possible to differentiate between the rights of national citizens and people with different migration backgrounds, across countries and over time.

In what follows, we will describe a new approach to collect information on migrants' social rights, which fruitfully can form the basis for establishing new social policy indicators for the migrant populations in the European countries.

4. Approach + design template

There are multiple ways of measuring social policy, in addition to welfare state typologies. We may rely on qualitative descriptions of policies, measures of public expenditures, case-loads (number of people receiving a specific benefit), or comparisons of the pre- and post-income distributions (Doctrinal et al., 2017). Whereas analyses of welfare state regimes often are too blunt for causal analysis (i.e. not much variation across time or variation within regimes), policy descriptions cannot be used in statistical analyses. Although the other approaches to analyse social policy above are suitable for statistical analyses, they are not necessarily designed for making policy inferences. Expenditures, caseloads, and income distributions are shaped by a number of factors, besides policy. In this pilot project on migrants' social rights, we therefore base our indicators on a comprehensive set of model family analyses.

The methodology of model family analyses pre-defines one or more ideal-typical households, containing all relevant family characteristics for calculating the level of benefits as stipulated in social protection legislation. Included in the definition of model families are household composition, employment status, wages/earnings, work history, and migration status. The model families are selected to represent a large part of the population under investigation.

4.1 Model household types

To capture the social rights of people with a wide range of migration backgrounds, we created a template differentiating between model families based on whether they had permanent or temporary residence, came from inside or outside the EU (ESS), were refugees or asylum seekers, came to the host country on family reunification, or are undocumented migrants, and whether they are employed or not. In total, 10 different model families were specified at this stage:
- foreign citizen with permanent residence, working full time at average wage;
- foreign citizen with permanent residence, unemployed;
- foreign citizen outside EU/ESS on temporary work contract, working full time at average wage;
- foreign citizen outside EU/ESS on temporary work contract, unemployed;
- foreign citizen EU/ESS on temporary work contract, working full time at average wage;
- foreign citizen EU/ESS on temporary work contract, unemployed;
- refugee, unemployed;
- asylum seeker;
- family reunification, unemployed;
- undocumented migrant.

For each of these model families, four household compositions were defined (single, couple, couple with two children, and a lone parent with two children). In total, this yielded 40 different model families in the template. For each of these 40 model households (10 migration backgrounds * 4 household compositions), the following components in disposable household income were calculated:
- wage income (+);
- social assistance - non-contributory (+);
- social security (i.e. unemployment benefits) - only mandatory (+);

- housing assistance (+);
- child benefit (+);
- other cash benefits (+);
- sum gross income;
- tax payable (-);
- social security contributions (-);
- sum net income (=disposable household income).

The employed were assumed to earn average wages, and for the calculation of housing benefits an average rent for the applicable household type was established based on principles applied in the Social Assistance and Minimum Income Protection Interim Database (SaMip). For a more detailed description of the housing benefit assumptions imposed on our data, see Nelson (2013).

In addition to the income components above, the template on migrants' social rights included a number of questions related to the provision of public services. The following services were included:
- housing - shelter;
- housing - social housing;
- basic utilities (electricity, gas, water);
- food aid - needy households;
- food aid - children (e.g. school meals);
- health care - primary;
- health care - acute (emergency);
- health care - specialised (hospitals);
- health care - medicines;
- public or subsidised child care;
- public or subsidised preschool;
- school (compulsory education);
- tertiary education;
- adult education/vocational training;
- adult education: language courses;
- legal advice;
- regular paid work (under standard conditions).

For each of these services, the national experts were asked to indicate whether the migrant subgroups above were eligible (yes/no), whether the services were free of charge (yes/no), and whether the services were subject to social tariffs (yes/no). For each service, experts were also asked on a 5-point Likert scale to assess whether people with a migration background had equal access compared to native citizens. On a separate 5-point Likert scale, experts were asked to compare the de facto use of each service among migrants and native citizens.
   The data template is attached to this research note (see above).

4.2   Pilot
The template was first tested in Sweden (by Sofie Burman & Mari Eneroth at SOFI, Stockholm University), and after initial adjustments the pilot was expanded to Belgium (Tuba Bircan & Ides Nicaise at KU Leuven), Germany (Maria Metzing & Jürgen Schupp at DIW Berlin) and Luxembourg (Joel Machado at LISER). This stage of evaluation resulted in important improvements and clarifications to the data template. The characteristics of the model families were modified, and the indicators on public services were substantially expanded. After the pilot was concluded in fall 2019, the templates were sent out to national experts.

4.3　Data collection

The data were collected by national experts in conjunction with an expert workshop on the 'social rights of migrants', organised at KU Leuven (for more details on the workshop, see the reporting on InGRID-2 task 5.1). National experts were asked to collect data before coming to the workshop. During the workshop, the rationale behind the indicators was again explained, and questions and issues the experts came across were extensively discussed.

Model family analyses always involve a trade-off between simplifying assumptions and complexity. Social policies are complicated entities that can be described and analysed in a variety of ways. In order to facilitate comparative analyses, national legislative frameworks often need to be simplified. The model families are carefully chosen to reduce the complexity of legislative frameworks, while being flexible enough to reveal important differences in the design of social policies across countries. It is tempting for national experts to introduce changes in the template, and adjust it to better reflect circumstances characterising their particular country. We believe that the face-to-face discussions during the workshop were important, as these contributed to consistency between how national experts collected the data.

In total, data were collected for seven countries: Belgium, Germany, Sweden, the Republic of Moldova, Luxembourg, Italy, and Ireland. The next section highlights some of the experiences (including challenges) raised by the national experts in applying the data template to their own country.

4.4　Experiences from national experts

After completion of the initial data collection, we asked the national experts to report on what worked well, and in what aspects applying the data template was difficult to their specific countries. A number of relevant lessons were learned from this feedback.

Social policies are difficult to fully capture in indicators that are supposed to measure the same reality across countries. Model family analyses are designed to do exactly this, but this requires explicit and sometimes very detailed definitions and guidelines. Several aspects of social policy complicated the analysis. One example is subnational variation in policies. One solution would be to collect data for different regions within a country. However, regional (or even local) analyses of this kind would multiply the amount of work involved in collecting the relevant data. Therefore, the pragmatic recommendation in those cases was to focus on the capital city (or area if applicable). As the German case shows, even this was not detailed enough, as the rules were slightly different in East and West Berlin. Here, the recommendation was to use West Berlin, and apply this decision consistently across the data template.

The indicators on in kind support were considered problematic by several national experts (for instance, Sweden and Luxembourg). The logic behind our data collection on cash benefits and in kind benefits are in fact totally different. While our data collection in relation to cash benefits relied on careful analyses of legislative frameworks, and aimed at establishing objective indicators on the generosity of social policy, our indicators on public services very much relied on subjective assessments by the national experts themselves. This is particularly evident in the two questions on availability and use of public services, where national experts were asked to rank their country on a 5-point Likert scale. In several countries, this required detailed information on the institutional context and practice, which is not always publicly available.

It is not uncommon for contextual level databases in the social sciences to rely on subjective assessments by national experts. It is one of the main approaches used to collect information in the MIPEX database above, and it is frequently used by the well-known Varieties of Democracy (V-DEM) infrastructure to collect cross-national data. There are several ways to curate data of this kind and reduce measurement errors. For example, V-DEM use Bayesian methods to estimate how certain they can be about each data point, and they make this information freely available to the

public. However, such sophisticated methods to curate data require more observations than we have in this data pilot on migrants' social rights.

The remainder of this section presents the notes and comments from some of the national experts. The comments are as submitted, and only edited for language, clarity, and length.

Germany

With respect to Germany, we had to handle some challenges. Income thresholds for social security differ for east and west; housing and social assistance depend on region and city. Therefore, we did the calculation for West Berlin. In one scenario, we had to calculate a topping up of the social benefits ('unemployment benefit 1' to 'unemployment benefit 2'). This is difficult to calculate because it depends on the individual situation and needs further checks. In Germany, we have an additional contribution rate for statutory health insurance that depends on the health insurance company. In that case, we took an additional rate of 0%. Furthermore, benefits for asylum seekers depend on the accommodation (shelters/centres or private flats). Therefore, we focused on asylum seekers in reception centres.

With respect to in kind support, it was a challenge to be sure that we had all information. Because of the lack of information and available data, it was also a challenge to rate the accessibility and de facto use on a Likert scale.

Sweden

We deemed it very unlikely that the foreign citizen on temporary work contract from outside EU/ESS, and who becomes unemployed, would be granted social assistance, and therefore this model family did not receive any social assistance in the data template for Sweden. Yet, it should be acknowledged that social assistance should in principle cover all persons residing in Sweden.

All potential benefits to undocumented immigrants have been coded as zero. Although the municipalities are not prevented from providing social assistance to undocumented migrants, we deemed it unlikely that they would. However, arguments could be made for coding some type of social assistance.

We could have been more explicit about whether the minimum or maximum rates of benefits should be coded. When we coded Sweden, we gave the asylum seeker a higher amount of the daily allowance - supposing they would buy their own food with the extra money, instead of assuming that food was included in their living arrangements. Also, the daily allowance of the refugee depends on whether or not they partici-pate in an introduction program. We ´assumed that they participated full time.

It is doubtful whether the 'De facto use (Likert scale)' in the 'In kind support' section will be valid or reliable, as a lot of it will be the product of pure guesswork.

Republic of Moldova

The data covering the Republic of Moldova were delayed by causes beyond the control of the national experts. Ongoing parliamentary elections in the Republic of Moldova strongly influenced public authorities (ministries). As a result, they focused their attention on their activity reports, and were not open to providing the required information.

Challenges in applying the data template to the context in the Republic of Moldova (in the field of social assistance) were as follows:

In the Republic of Moldova, legislation does not recognise 'housing assistance' for foreign citizens (with per-manent residence/refugee/asylum/ or illegal). The housing assistance category was therefore coded as 0.

In the Republic of Moldova, the 'asylum seeker allowance' (information requested in the 'H' section of the questionnaire) does not exist. Only refugees are entitled to this allowance. However, unlike other countries, asylum seekers have the right to work in the Republic of Moldova as long as the immigration authorities have not issued an irrevocable final judgment.

Luxembourg

Collecting data on migrant rights in Luxembourg was facilitated by the fact that the country is small, with a limited layer of governance levels. Most legally regulated social assistance is done at the national level, even though many municipalities have own social services that provide a variety of in kind support and services. Information on social transfers is however decentralised and provided by multiple administrations that belong to different ministries. This made it challenging to gather all different types of aid, a difficulty that is certainly also faced by residents looking for information on social assistance. It can easily be imagined that some applicants miss on different types of transfers/ in kind support for which they would be eligible because they simply do not know their existence or where to find information about it. In addition, the different means-

tested types of transfers are linked to varying income thresholds, which can lead to confusion for applicants. Hence, a centralised platform could facilitate the collecting of information for individuals looking for support. Finding information about in kind support was more challenging because of its decentralisation. Moreover, although individuals might have a right for some in kind support, the latter might be unavailable due to an insufficient offer. Housing is very expensive in Luxembourg and demand for social housing exceeds its supply. Data on the accessibility and de-facto take-up of different types of social rights is not publicly available. It was therefore very difficult to estimate the Likert scales for the accessibility and use of in kind support. A minimum of knowledge of the institutional setting is necessary to successfully realise this exercise. A person who does not know the country or its institutions will have a very hard time completing the Template.

Italy

Aspects of the data template that provided a good fit for Italy:
- identify family income as a unit of measurement;
- integrate the quantitative part with the qualitative one;
- separate the different types of migrant legal status.

Regarding the Italian case, two aspects of the template required additional attention:
- the legislation provides for direct responsibility of the regions and municipalities in defining the parameters of access to social services, without prejudice to the national framework in terms of fiscal measures. The national dimension is therefore not entirely representative;
- in Italy, access to social services is subject to municipal registration, a major obstacle especially for migrants who do not have a permanent residence permit and for EU citizens who do not have an independent job/income.

In 2018, the national immigration law was amended and the 'income of citizenship' was introduced, two government interventions that would modify the individual conditions.

Ireland

The main difficulty to apply the data template to Ireland is that Ireland's immigration system is, to a significant extent, different from those of continental Europe. This is mainly due to successive Irish governments opting out from EU Directives on migration. As such, sometimes it was difficult to identify the equivalent category applicable in Ireland.

Access to the required information on policies and legislation applicable was not difficult, but this requires experience as an immigration practitioner. For less familiar researchers it may be difficult to source all the required information, and particularly noting that these are constantly evolving.

5. Indicative empirical results

The national experts provided a great amount of detailed data. It is beyond the scope of this report to fully analyse the data, or to present it in whole. Instead, we will provide a brief snapshot of our results, highlighting different aspects of the data and the detail that it contains. All data refers to the situation in 2017.

Figure 1&2 shows the income positions of couples (with two children) with varying employment and migrant statuses in Sweden. The bars represent the annual disposable household income as calculated by the national experts. For reference, we added data on employed national citizens. Notably, employed national citizens and foreign citizens with a permanent residence permit are financially on equal footing (assuming that the breadwinner in each household have earnings at the level of an average wage). As was to be expected, the disposable household income is lower for the unemployed, and even lower for unemployed with a migration background from outside the EU/ESS. Asylum seekers and undocumented migrants have the lowest incomes. However, it should be noted that upon arrival, asylum seekers in Sweden receive in kind benefits such as shelter, food and healthcare.

Figure 1. **Disposable household income for couples (two children) with varying migration backgrounds in Sweden**
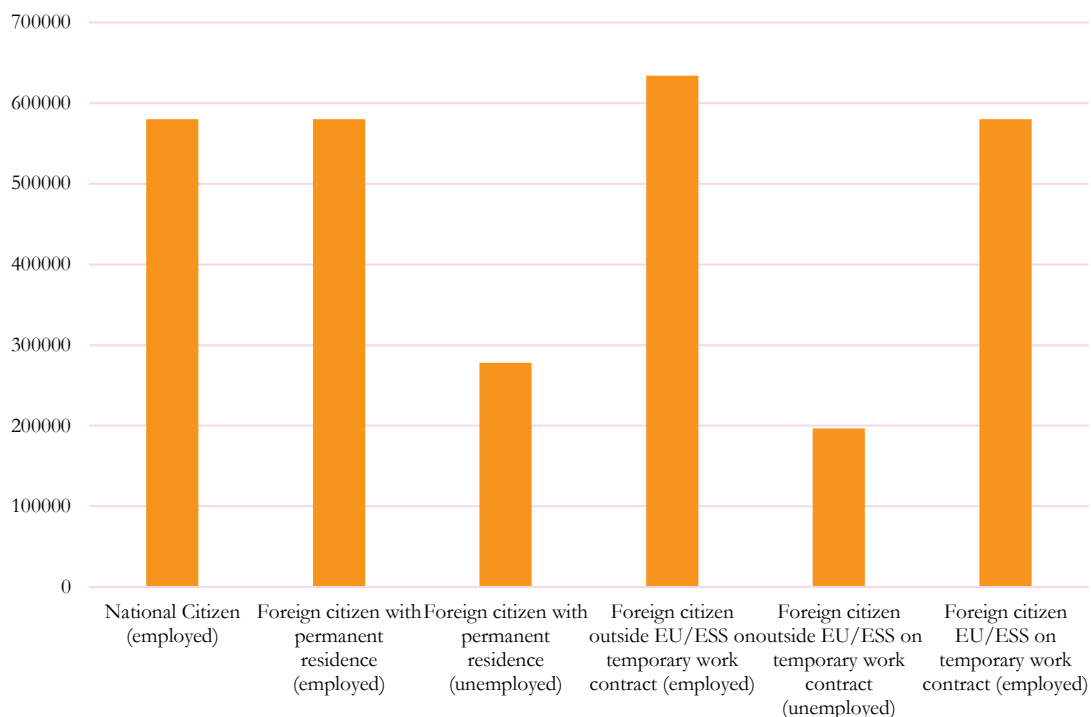
Figure 2.   Disposable household income for couples (2 children) with varying migration backgrounds in Sweden
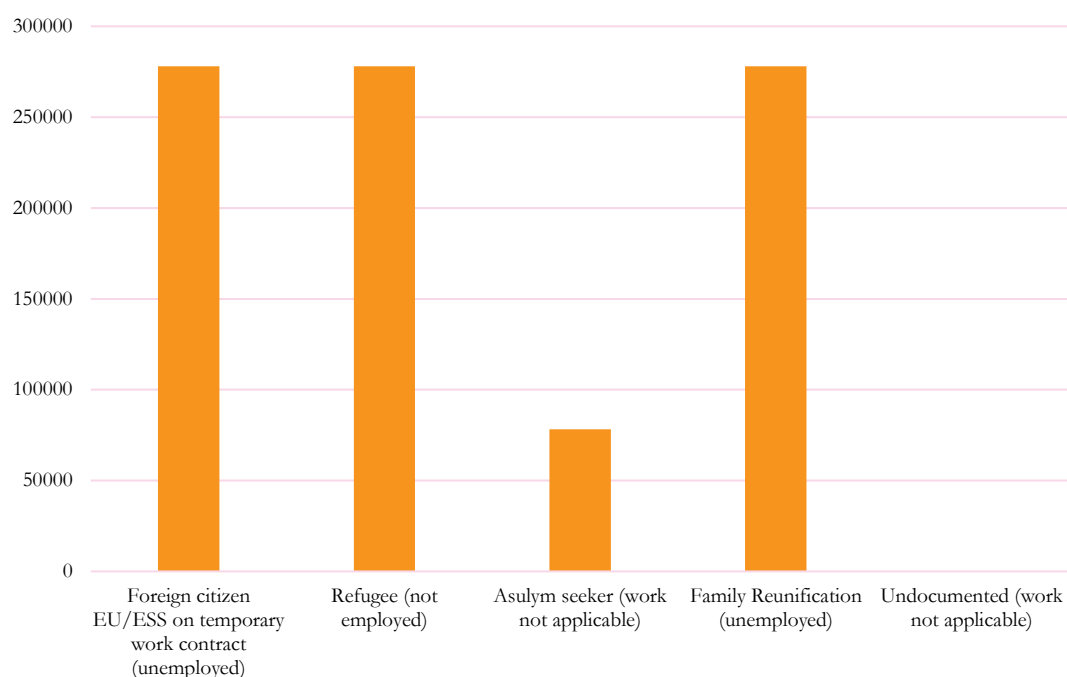
Figure 3 illustrates the possibility for cross-national comparisons. It compares the income position of unemployment couples with a migration background. Like in Figure 1, these couples arrived on a temporary work contract - either from within the EU/ESS or from outside - but have since lost their jobs. In the calculation of their incomes for 2017, it was assumed that they received an employment contract of 18 months, as from July 2016-December 2017. It was further assumed that they worked for 6 months in the country, before losing their job. The model families have not paid any voluntary social security contributions. Their income is presented as a percentage of an otherwise identical unemployed couple of foreign citizens with a permanent residence permit.

Our data highlights how couples with a permanent residence permit do better - in periods of unemployment - compared to couples who migrated based on a temporary contract, irrespective of whether the home country is within or outside the EU/ESS. Those who migrated from outside the EU on a temporary contract have a lower disposable income when they are unemployed compared to those who migrated within the EU.

Despite these general patterns, there is substantial cross-national variation in the income positions of unemployed migrants with temporary work contracts. They are relatively better off in Sweden and Luxembourg compared to Ireland and Italy. In Germany, the marked difference between those from within and outside the EU/ESS is substantial. Unemployed migrants with temporary work contracts only qualify for housing allowances in Germany, and thus lack access to social assistance and other forms of social security.

Figure 3. Disposable household income of unemployed couple (+2 children) arrived in host country with temporary work contract as percent of unemployed with permanent residence
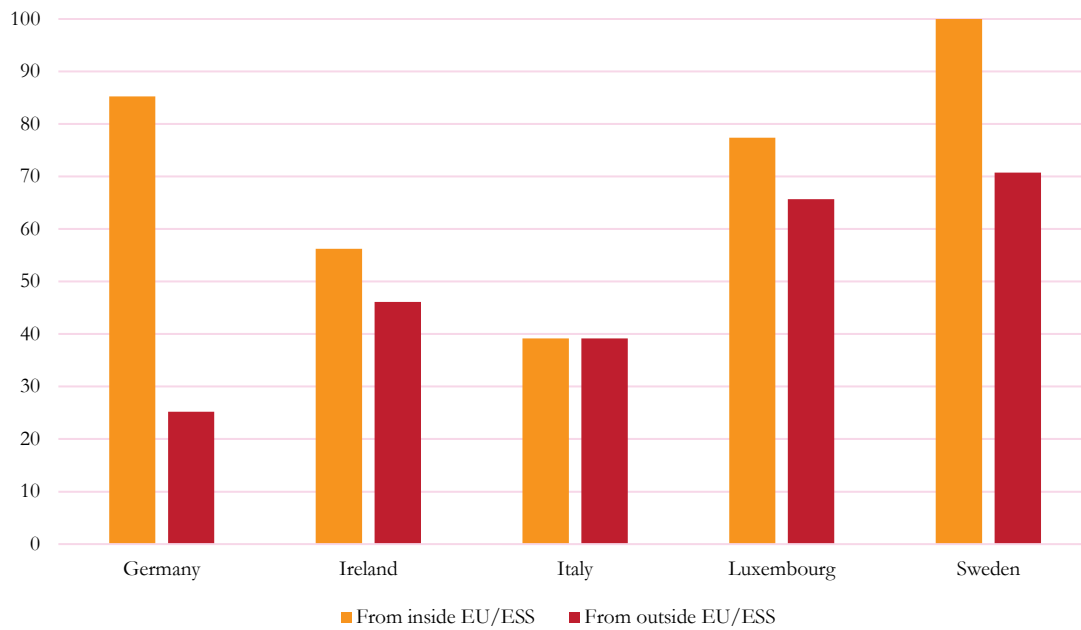
Our data allow quite detailed analyses on income packaging. To illustrate this, Figure 4 shows the size of the different components of disposable income among unemployed foreign citizens with temporary work contracts from outside the EU/ESS. As above, they were assumed to have worked six months before becoming unemployed. These data pertain to Luxembourg, and the reported numbers are annual amounts in EUR. Incomes are not equivalised for household size (i.e. the length of the bars are not strictly comparable across model families).

Figure 4. Foreign citizens from outside EU/ESS, arrived on temporary work contracts but are currently unemployed (Luxembourg, in annual €)
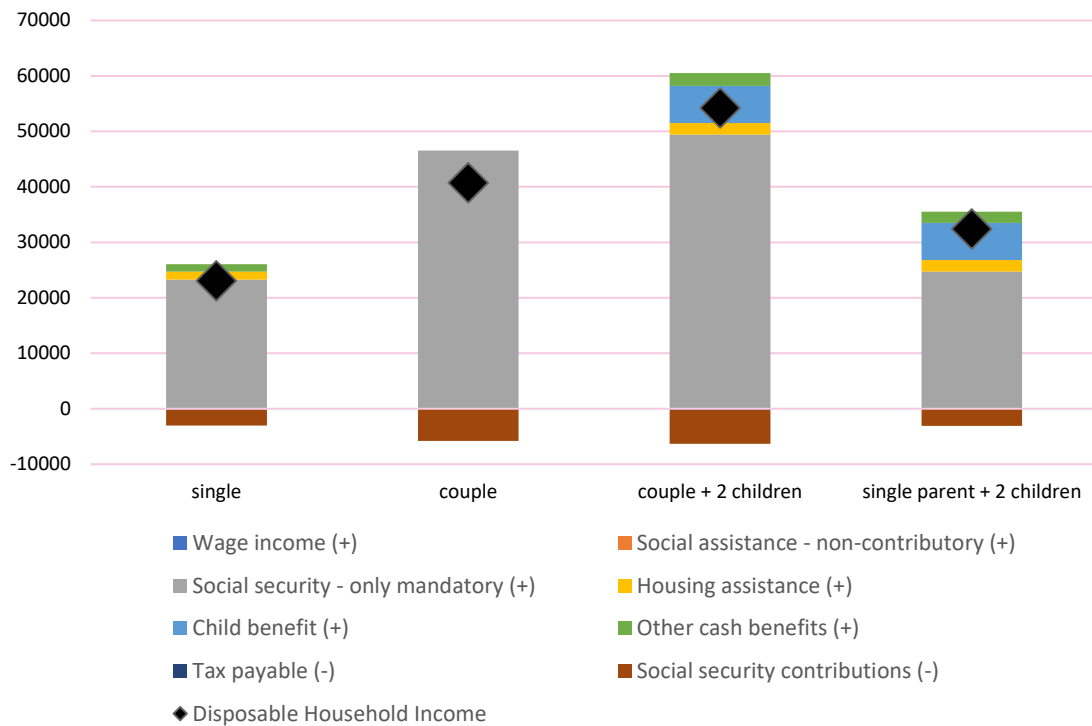
The different components of disposable income are displayed by colour. The total disposable income is shown by the black squares (calculated as the sum of the components with subtractions of taxes payable and (mandatory) social security contributions). The stacked bars represent the four different model household types: singles, couples, couples with children, and single parents. As these model families are assumed to be unemployed, wage income is absent from the calculations.

In addition to social security, child benefits make up a share of the income of parents (both couples with children and single parents). Income taxes are nearly absent at the assumed wage level, but some social security contributions are due. Our couple without children is slightly above the income threshold for receiving for housing benefits.

6. Conclusion

The social rights of migrants are extensively discussed in politics and media. However, parts of this discussion suffer from an incomplete understanding of the functioning of social policy, and which rights actually are accessible for people that migrate within Europe, or into Europe from other parts of the world. One reason for this confusion in public debates is that data on the social rights of migrant populations are lacking for most European countries.

In this research note, we have presented new protocols and templates for collecting data on the social rights of migrants. We also showed the fruitfulness of our approach for comparative analyses by collecting new social policy data of migrants for a selection of EU member states. Our new protocols and templates for data collection were developed in close correspondence to the ideas of social citizenship formulated by Marshall (1950). As such, chief focus was on the income levels guaranteed by social policy, although we also collected new data on access and actual use of a wide set of public services. Using model family analyses, we ensured that the data on cash benefits generated by our new approach is comparable across countries, as well as over time.

It may be too early to formulate clear substantive conclusions, as the new data collected need further evaluation and cross-validation. Nonetheless, a preliminary investigation of our new data reveals substantial differences in the ways the European countries provide access to social protection, as well as the extent to which the social protection system replaces earned income in periods of unemployment. Vis-à-vis national citizens, unemployment migrants are treated much better in some European countries than in others. There are also major differences between migrant population subgroups. Migrants from the EU/ESS tend to enjoy better rights than migrants from outside Europe. Similar differences were observed for migrants with permanent residence and migrants on temporary work contracts. In terms of income protection, refugees and asylum seekers are often worst off.

Based on our evaluation of the methodology used to collect new indicators on the social rights of migrants, we make the following observations:
- it was very time consuming for the national experts to collect the information required to complete the data templates. Not only did most experts spend several weeks on this task, they also had to attend an expert meeting to discuss experiences and preliminary findings - and afterwards update the results. Although very time consuming, both the expert workshop and the subsequent data revisions proved invaluable;
- without being able to offer payment, it is difficult to enrol national experts to the project. Completing the data template not only requires detailed knowledge of the policies in place, but experience with an analysis of social rights based on model family analyses is also welcome. Thus, the pool of experts is rather limited;
- the data collection process is not ended once the templates are completed. The data submitted to the coordinators of the project needs to be evaluated and checked for errors, mistakes, and misunderstandings. Questions often arose during the process of data harmonisation and analysis;
- although collecting the data the first time for a country is highly work intensive, most national experts agreed that the work for successive years would likely only require minor updates to the

calculations (unless there has been a major overhaul of social policy, which only happens occasionally). It may thus be important to provide continuity to national experts, and not wait too long in launching updates.

Inviting external national experts to complete the data templates on migrants' social rights proved possible, but highly challenging. Due to the difficulty of finding national experts on a limited budget, we were only able to cover a few countries in this data pilot.

Data quality was an issue, particularly in the first round of assessment. Follow ups after the initial task of finalising the data templates was therefore necessary. This suggests that future implementations of our approach at a minimum should be based on a budget sufficient to pay the national experts for their time - and to be able to commit them to quality control updates.

A viable alternative might be to collect data in-house, with a small team of scholars intimately familiar with social policy and model family analyses, supported by national experts to whom the in-house team can reach out for detailed questions and issues of translation of policy documents. This would likely improve the consistency of the collected data, and maximise the efficiency to be gained by collecting the same indicators for several years.

Collecting data on migrants' social rights in the European countries is of great importance, especially since this type of data is not readily available in existing comparative databases. In this research note, we have demonstrated, both conceptually and empirically, that it is both possible and fruitful to engage in this type of data infrastructure research.

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InGRID-2
Integrating Research Infrastructure for European expertise on Inclusive Growth from data to policy

Referring to the increasingly challenging EU2020-ambitions of Inclusive Growth, the objectives of the InGRID-2 project are to advance the integration and innovation of distributed social sciences research infrastructures (RI) on 'poverty, living conditions and social policies' as well as on 'working conditions, vulnerability and labour policies'. InGRID-2 will extend transnational on-site and virtual access, organise mutual learning and discussions of innovations, and improve data services and facilities of comparative research. The focus areas are (a) integrated and harmonised data, (b) links between policy and practice, and (c) indicator-building tools.

Lead users are social scientist involved in comparative research to provide new evidence for European policy innovations. Key science actors and their stakeholders are coupled in the consortium to provide expert services to users of comparative research infrastructures by investing in collaborative efforts to better integrate microdata, identify new ways of collecting data, establish and improve harmonised classification tools, extend available policy databases, optimise statistical quality, and set-up micro-simulation environments and indicator-building tools as important means of valorisation. Helping scientists to enhance their expertise from data to policy is the advanced mission of InGRID-2. A new research portal will be the gateway to this European science infrastructure.

More detailed information is available on the website: www.inclusivegrowth.eu

Co-ordinator
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