

BAKBASEL



Technical Description OPENCities

www.opencities.eu

1. Methodology of the OPENCities Monitor

SELECTION OF INDICATORS

Openness is a multi-dimensional and highly complex phenomenon which is difficult to define. However, there are many single aspects of openness that can be gathered systematically.

During the OPENCities Monitor feasibility study and data collection process, 53 indicators were chosen to measure openness for people. These indicators were selected because they were:

- A good indication or proxy for the aspect of openness sought
- Generally available in most cities
- International comparable
- Well understood by most people
- Statistically robust

These indicators measure inputs/conditions as well as outputs/outcomes. Approximately half of the indicators are quantitative and the rest more qualitative. The index of indicators also reflect the views of local populations on key issues including immigration policy, the arrival of people from another religion or nationality, and the value of ethnic diversity.

The focus is on the level of openness. Repeated observation of the progress cities make towards openness will provide valuable future data.

DATA MODELLING AND INDEX CALCULATION

The measured information can be transformed and aggregated as weighted averages to a composite OPENCities Monitor (overall index and its sub-categories).

To facilitate meaningful comparison some data, including international fairs, embassies, and international companies, has been adjusted by the size of the city. The given numbers were therefore divided by the log population of the core city (or metro region respectively).

The indicators have been transformed to indices in such a way that the average score is 100. Thus, values above 100 are above average. Values below 100 indicate that a city scores in a certain field (or indicator) below average. The advantage of this method is that it is not necessary to define best outcomes. Some indicators have wider variances than others and can dominate an index. Therefore, it was necessary to ensure that all indices have the same standard deviation (10 in this sample).

After computing indices, the indices were multiplied with the weights and aggregated to a weighted average. Missing values were usually not estimated. The index of a city was calculated only with the indicators available for that city. Only if there is no indicator available to calculate a sub-



index, it was necessary to estimate at least one indicator.

OPENCities MONITOR

To enhance clarity, the 53 individual indicators of the OPENCities Monitor have been grouped together into the following 11 areas, which are weighted differently:

1. Migration
2. Freedom
3. Barriers of entry
4. International events
5. International presence
6. Education
7. International flows
8. Infrastructure
9. Quality of living
10. Standard of living
11. Diversity actions

The data for the area diversity actions has been gathered only for few cities until now. Cities in the data-base conduct a survey (as outlined in **Appendix 4**), which provides information about diversity actions in the cities. The results are incorporated into the data-base.

The 11 areas listed above are decisive for the analysis of the openness of cities. The indicators differ with regard to their significance and quality, but together they form a meaningful entity for the measurement and benchmarking of the respective areas of openness. The index of openness may also reflect different factors of openness, including internationalization, governance, and managing diversity/quality of living. **Figure**

1 illustrates the structure of the Index of Openness and its sub-indices.

The OPENCities Monitor indicates the degree of openness of a city, compared to the city sample:

- The city can attain values above or below 100.
- Values below 100 indicate that the city is less open than the city sample.
- Values above 100 signal that the city is more open than the city sample.

WEIGHTING THE INDEX

To assess how different aspects of openness are viewed, BAKBASEL conducted a survey among 140 selected respondents in 16 cities in 2009. The methodology and the results of the survey can be taken from the feasibility study. BAKBASEL apportioned weights based on both the relative importance and the validity of the indicators using the results of the survey.

The sum of the weights assigned to indicators in any one area was 100%. The score of the composite OPENCities Monitor was formulated by applying the following: a 13 % weight to the areas migration, freedom, diversity actions and barriers of entry; a 12 % weight to the area quality of living; a 10 % weight to the area standard of living; a 8 % weight to International presence; a 6 % weight to the areas education and infrastructure; a 3 % weight to the areas international events and international flows. The total weight equalled 100%. The weights of the actual index are slightly different, because the results of the survey which will form the



indicators of the area diversity actions are still not available for all the cities of the database. The assigned weight to the area diversity action has been equally distributed across the remaining ten areas.

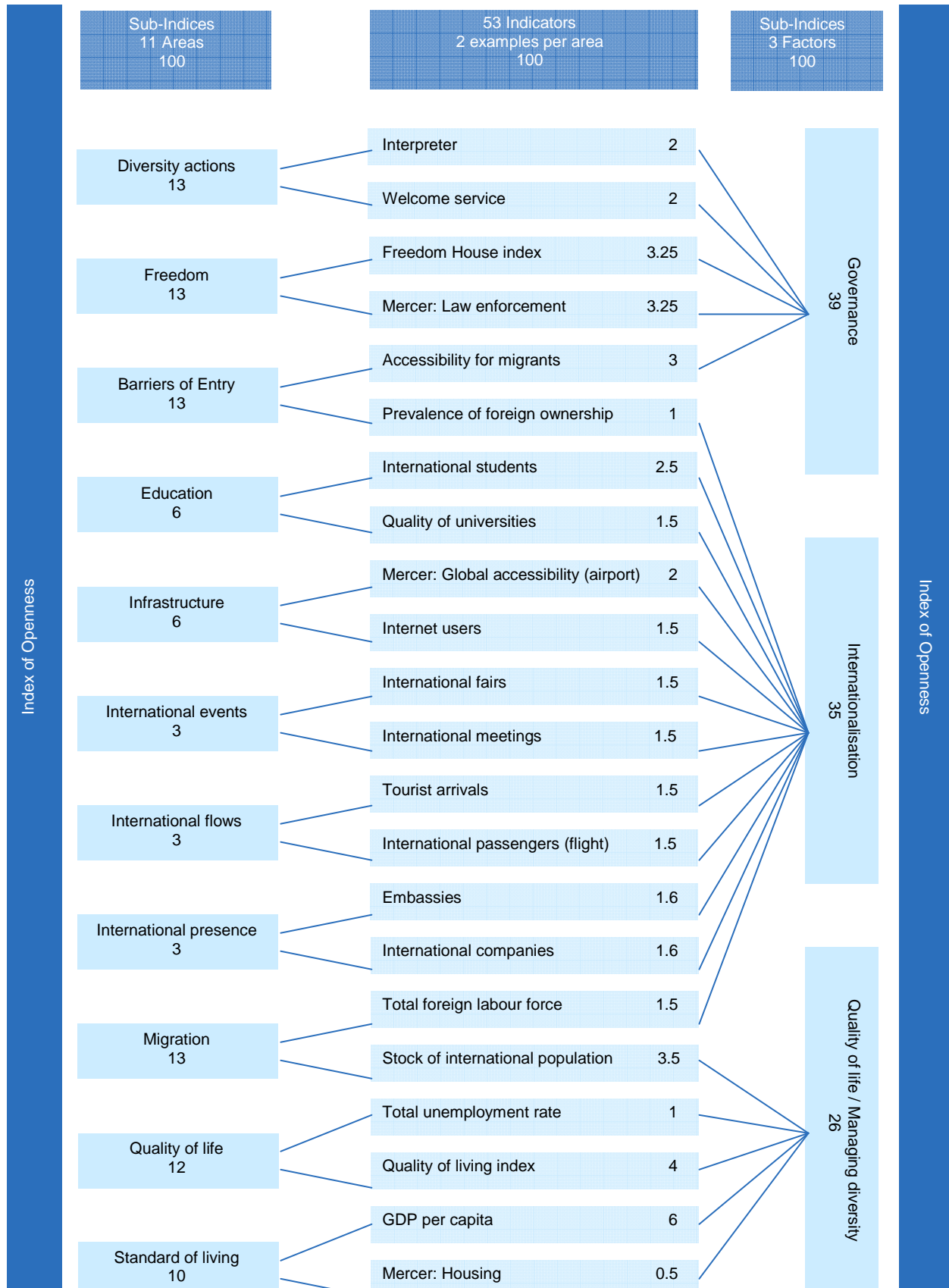
The weights of the single indicators depend on the weight given to the sub-index and the number of indicators available in the sub-index. This means that the weight of the sub-index is distributed across the indicators. Missing indicators receive a weight of zero. The weights of the other indicators within one sub-index increase subsequently, ensuring that the sum of the remaining indicators sum up to the weight of the sub-index.

The composition of the OPENCities Monitor and the weights of the indicators (if all indicators are available) is summarized in **Appendix 1**.

Figure 1: Structure of the OPENCities Monitor

The 53 indicators of the OPENCities Monitor can be divided into 11 sub-indices (areas on the left hand side) or three sub-indices (factors on the right hand side). The numbers in the boxes are the weights given to the sub-indices. The weights of the areas and factors add up to 100. The figure gives an example of two indicators per area.

Figure 1: Structure of the OPENCities Monitor



2. Definition of the territorial delimitation of the selected cities

One problem shared by any international urban comparison is that there exists no widely accepted definition of 'urban'. In addition some data are only available at a city level, some at the metropolitan level.

A 'Functional Urban Region' is defined as an area building a common economic unit. The labour market is often used to define this area. The number of commuters from outside the area should be relatively small. However, even this definition leaves room for different solutions and results. The definition can be narrowed further by using the jurisdiction boundaries of administrative regions, where data are most commonly available. Still, the main source for the definition should always be the commuting pattern.

In the course of the data collection for the OPENCities Monitor, an urban area had to be delineated for each city. BAKBASEL considered it best to vary the urban area according to the nature of the individual indicators. Two broad groups of indicators were defined, since all the indicators were not available for the same geographical area:

1. Socio-demographic indicators (e.g. international population, quality of life) were measured on a narrowly delimited urban area, which includes only the city of interest, confined to its jurisdiction boundaries (henceforth called "core city"). BAKBASEL considered this reasonable, because most of these

indicators are only available for cities. In the case of certain aspects, like quality of life, for example, it is sufficient to compare core cities because most of the offerings are concentrated in the city centre.

2. Economic indicators (e.g. total and foreign-born labour force, GDP) were measured on a wider urban area which comprises the core city, its surrounding municipalities and sometimes even more distant towns and villages (henceforth called "metro region"). In this case, it seemed appropriate not to limit ourselves to administrative boundaries, but to consider a functional urban area that forms a common economic unit.

An adequate delineation of core cities and metro regions can pose problems. The researcher encounters two main trade-offs:

1. The areas should be delimited as adequately as possible for each city, but must also be comparable among each other. Unfortunately, there is often no consensus among researchers, statistical offices etc, about the adequate delimitations of the city (neither core city nor metro region). Often there is more than one definition of the same metro region used in the literature.

2. The areas should be as precise as possible, but the availability of data should be warranted and the cost of data collection (time, cost of customised data retrieval by statistical offices) should not exceed a given limit.

To find a pragmatic solution for these two tradeoffs, BAKBASEL proceeded as follows:

1. **Core cities:** In most cases BAKBASEL adopted the administrative delimitations which the particular national statistical offices report in their surveys and censuses.

2. **Metro regions:** The delineation of metro regions was not as straightforward as for core cities. BAKBASEL had to use different approaches:

- Some national statistical offices delimit metropolitan regions and gather data for them. In these cases BAKBASEL adopted the reported delineations.
- If no reported delimitations were available, BAKBASEL initially considered the larger administrative area, containing the core city, as a reasonable metro region.

- Sometimes, however, the larger administrative area was too big. Therefore it was necessary to aggregate administrative units to form the metro region. These administrative units were mostly chosen according to the already established metropolitan region classification used in the International Benchmarking Report published by BAKBASEL.

For the comparison of labor force data, the metro regions defined above could not be used in all European cities. The European labour force data are available only on NUTS 2 level. For most European cities the NUTS 2 region is larger than the metro region defined above. The Labour force survey refers to larger geographical units, because otherwise the sample sizes would be too small.

The definitions of the core cities for the city sample can be taken from **Appendix 2**. The definitions of the metro regions for the city sample can be taken from **Appendix 3**.

3. Data Sources

Data has been drawn from the following sources for the latest available year of comparable data. It was vital for us to minimize the costs of data-collection. For this reason, we used, whenever possible,

existing data-sets. These are internationally available and can provide essential information for city openness. Our data is obtained from the following data-sources:

Groups of indicators	Sources
Population and migration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat • BAKBASEL • National and regional statistical sources • Globalization urbanization migration (gum)
Labour force data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Labour Organization (ILO) • Eurostat • National or regional statistical sources
Standard of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD • Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) • fDi-Benchmark • Mercer Cost of Living Survey • KPMG • BAKBASEL • National and regional statistical sources
Freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom House • Mercer Quality of Living Survey • The Heritage Foundation & Wall Street Journal
Barriers of entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Migration Barometer (EIU) • World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey • Mercer Quality of Living Survey • Global Property Guide • EfG Existenzmakler • Immobilienscout 24

Groups of indicators	Sources
International events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ausstellungs- und Messe-Ausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft e.V. (AUMA) • Biz tradeshows • International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)
International presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoAbroad • fDiBenchmark • Fortune Global 500 • Globalization and World Cities Research Network (GaWC) • BAKBASEL
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shanghai Jiao Tong University: Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) • International Baccalaureate • Mercer Quality of Living Survey • QS World University Rankings
International flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airports Council International (ACI) • Euromonitor International • National and regional statistical sources
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercer Quality of Living Survey • World Telecommunication Indicators • JiWire, Inc.
Quality of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercer Quality of Living Survey • fDi-Benchmark
Diversity actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey carried out by the cities
Perception data on migration and diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Value Survey 2005-2008

APPENDIX 1: COMPOSITION OF THE OPENCITIES MONITOR

Area	Indicator	Weights indicators	Factor
International flows	Tourist arrivals	1.5	Internationalisation
	International passengers (flight)	1.5	Internationalisation
Infrastructure	Number of hotspots	0.5	Internationalisation
	Mercer: Telephone	2	Internationalisation
	Internet users	1.5	Internationalisation
	Mercer: Global accessibility (airport)	2	Internationalisation
International events	International fairs	1.5	Internationalisation
	International meetings	1.5	Internationalisation
International presence	Embassies	1.6	Internationalisation
	International companies	1.6	Internationalisation
	Foreign direct investments	1.6	Internationalisation
	City classification	1.6	Internationalisation
	International organisations	1.6	Internationalisation
Migration	Stock of international population (2001)	3.5	Internationalisation
	Inflow of international population	3	Internationalisation
	Diversity of international population	1	Internationalisation
	Total metro region foreign labour force	1.5	Internationalisation
	Highly qualified metro region foreign labour force	1.5	Internationalisation
	International retirees	0.5	Internationalisation
	Perception: Value of ethnic diversity	2	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
Education	International students	2.5	Internationalisation
	Quality of universities	1.5	Internationalisation
	Mercer: Availability of high quality schools	0.5	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	International schools	1.5	Quality of Life/M. Diversity

Area	Indicator	Weights indicators	Factor
Quality of living	Quality of living	4	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	Total unemployment rate	1	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	Difference unemployment rate	2	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	Perception: Feeling of safety (Mercer: Crime)	1	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	Subjective perception of health services (Mercer: Hospital services. medical supplies)	1	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	Perception: Trust another religion	1.5	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	Perception: Trust another nationality	1.5	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
Standard of living	GDP per capita	6	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	GDP change	0.5	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	Cost of living	1.5	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	Mercer: Housing	0.5	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
	Taxation (high income)	1.5	Quality of Life/M. Diversity
Freedom	Freedom House index	3.25	Governance
	Mercer: Law enforcement	3.25	Governance
	Mercer: Media and censorship	3.25	Governance
	Freedom of investment	3.25	Governance
Barriers of entry	Accessibility for migrants	3	Governance
	Mercer: Ease of entry and exit	2	Governance
	Ease of hiring foreign labour	2	Governance
	Access to property market	1	Governance
	Business impact of rules on FDI	1	Governance
	Prevalence of foreign ownership	1	Governance
	Perception: Immigrant policy	3	Governance

Area	Indicator	Weights indicators	Factor
Diversity actions	Languages city website	2	Governance
	Welcome service	2	Governance
	Migration department	2	Governance
	Interpreter	2	Governance
	Start-coaching programme	2	Governance
	Integration actions	3	Governance

APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS OF THE CORE CITIES FOR THE CITY SAMPLE

City	Core City
Aarhus	Aarhus, Kommune, LAU 2
Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Gemeente, LAU 2
Auckland	Auckland City Territorial Authority Area
Barcelona	Barcelona, Municipio, LAU 2
Basel	Basel Stadt, Kanton, NUTS 3
Beijing	Aggregation of the Core Districts of Capital Function and the Urban Function Extended Districts
Berlin	Berlin, Kreisfreie Stadt = Bundesland, NUTS 3 = NUTS 2
Bucharest	Bucuresti, NUTS 3
Buenos Aires	Cuidad Autonoma de Buenos Aires, Provincia
Cape Town	City of Cape Town
Chongqing	Chongqing Metropolitan Advanced Economic Sphere
Copenhagen	Kobenhavns, Kommune, LAU 1
Düsseldorf	Düsseldorf, Kreisfreie Stadt, NUTS 3
Edinburgh	City of Edinburgh, NUTS 3
Hamburg	Hamburg, Kreisfreie Stadt = Bundesland, NUTS 3 = NUTS 2
London	Inner London, NUTS 2
Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles
Madrid	Madrid, Municipio, LAU 1
Manchester	City of Manchester, LAU 1
New York	New York City, LAU 1
Paris	Paris, Commune, LAU 2
Sao Paulo	Sao Paulo, Municipio
Sofia	Sofia (Capital), NUTS 3
Toronto	City of Toronto (Census Subdivision)
Wien	Bundesland Wien, NUTS 2
Zurich	Zurich, Stadt, LAU 2

NUTS = The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, or Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics, is a geocode standard for referencing the subdivisions of the EU-countries for statistical purposes.

LAU = Local Administrative Units.

APPENDIX 3: DEFINITION OF METRO REGIONS FOR THE CITY SAMPLE

City	City Region / Metro Region
Aarhus	East Jutland Metropolitan area (Byregion Ostjylland), 17 municipalities: Århus, Vejle, Randers, Kolding, Silkeborg, Horsens, Skanderborg, Haderslev, Fredericia, Favrskov, Hedensted, Vejen, Syddjurs, Norddjurs, Middelfart, Billund, Odder
Amsterdam	Greater Amsterdam, NUTS 3 = LAU 1
Auckland	Regional Council Area
Barcelona	Provincia Barcelona, NUTS 3
Basel	2 Kantone: Basel Stadt, Basel Land, aggregation NUTS 3
Beijing	Provincial-Level Direct-Controlled Municipality
Berlin	Berlin-Potsdam: Berlin, Brandenburg an der Havel (Kreisfreie Stadt), Potsdam (Kreisfreie Stadt), Dahme-Spreewald, Havelland, Potsdam-Mittelmark, Teltow-Fläming, Barnim, Märkisch-Oderland, Oberhavel, Oder-Spree, Ostprignitz-Ruppin, aggregation NUTS 3
Bucharest	Bucuresti-Ilfov (Regiunea), NUTS 2
Buenos Aires	Cuidad Autonoma de Buenos Aires and aggregation of 24 partidos of the province Buenos Aires (Almirante Brown, Avellaneda, Berazategui, Esteban Echeverría, Ezeiza, Florencio Varela, General San Martín, Hurlingham, Ituzaingó, José C. Paz, La Matanza, Lanús, Lomas de Zamora, Malvinas Argentinas, Merlo, Moreno, Morón, Quilmes, San Fernando, San Isidro, San Miguel, Tigre, Tres de Febrero, Vicente López)
Cape Town	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (Category A Municipality)
Chongqing	Chongqing One Hour Economic Sphere
Copenhagen	Greater Copenhagen, 18 municipalities: Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, Albertslund, Ballerup, Brøndby, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Greve, Herlev, Hvidovre, Ishøj, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Rudersdal, Tårnby, Vallensbæk, Furesø
Düsseldorf	Metropolitan Region Rhein-Nord (Düsseldorf, Kreisfreie Stadt, Duisburg, Kreisfreie Stadt Krefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt, Mönchengladbach, Kreisfreie Stadt, Mettmann, Kreis, Neuss, Kreis Viersen, Kreis), aggregation NUTS 3
Edinburgh	Metropolitan Edinburgh (Clackmannanshire and Fife, East Lothian and Midlothian, Scottish Borders, City of Edinburgh, Falkirk, West Lothian), aggregation NUTS 3

City	City Region / Metro Region
Hamburg	Hamburg inkl. Kiel und Lübeck: Hamburg, Harburg, Lüneburg (Landkreis), Rotenburg (Wümme), Stade, Kiel (Kreisfreie Stadt), Lübeck (Kreisfreie Stadt), Neumünster (Kreisfreie Stadt), Herzogtum Lauenburg, Ostholstein, Pinneberg, Plön, Rendsburg-Eckernförde, Segeberg, Steinburg, Stormarn, aggregation NUTS 3
London	Greater London, NUTS 2
Los Angeles	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area)
Madrid	Comunidad de Madrid, NUTS 2
Manchester	Greater Manchester (Greater Manchester South, Greater Manchester North), NUTS 2
New York	New-York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area)
Paris	Ile-de-France, NUTS 2
Sao Paulo	Região Metropolitana de São Paulo (RMSP)
Sofia	Sofia (Capital) and Sofia Province, aggregation NUTS 3
Toronto	Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)
Wien	Bundesländer Wien and Niederösterreich, 2 aggregation NUTS 2
Zurich	Zurich, Kanton, NUTS 3

NUTS = The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, or Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics, is a geocode standard for referencing the subdivisions of the EU-countries for statistical purposes.

LAU = Local Administrative Units.



APPENDIX 4: SURVEY – DIVERSITY ACTIONS

OPENCities MONITOR: QUESTIONNAIRE ON DIVERSITY ACTIONS

INTRODUCTION

The OPENCities Project identified the link between migration and economic growth and showed that openness is indeed measurable. Demonstrating the results of the OPENCities Project, the OPENCities Monitor is a new city benchmark developed by BAK Basel Economics on behalf of the British Council.

The OPENCities Monitor is a working tool to measure city openness, defined as „the capacity of a city to attract international populations and to enable them to contribute to the future success of the city”. To measure the multi-dimensional phenomenon openness, the OPENCities Monitor includes 53 internationally comparable indicators, aggregated into 11 areas:

- Migration
- Quality of living
- International flows
- Standard of living
- Freedom
- International presence
- Infrastructure
- Barriers of entry
- Education
- International Events
- Diversity Actions

The OPENCities Monitor provides access to city profiles, several benchmarking opportunities and best-practice examples. Overall, cities receive an immediate and easy to use insight of their strengths and weaknesses in how open they are and advise to improve their policies towards openness and diversity.

PURPOSE OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE ON DIVERSITY ACTIONS

Diversity Actions measure the portfolio of proactive programmes of city governments to increase the attractiveness and openness of the city for international populations. The necessary data is obtainable via a questionnaire, which is why we ask the cities in the database to complete the underneath questionnaire.

To ensure that the replies are comparable, the questionnaire needs to be filled out by a CITY OFFICIAL and at least THREE additional citizens, which belong to the following groups:



- experts in migration (human resources experts, experts within the public administration, etc.)
- expats, business people (highly qualified positions in multinational companies/relocation services, etc.)
- migrants (representatives of migrant associations (religions, ethnics))
- educators/members of the host community (people in regular contact with migrants, such as workers in NGO's, etc.)

QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

City Councils have many ways to facilitate integration and participation in the way they lead and implement policies that provide access and areas of interaction for all. We have identified a series of local policies and initiatives which demonstrate the degree to which foreign populations have easier (or more difficult) access to services and how this can affect their ability to integrate and mix with host communities.

Languages city website:

Languages and information for international populations available on the city website

1. Is the information on the city website (excluding information for tourists) available in any language other than the official local language(s)?

- Yes
 No

List non-official languages used:

Please give link to the official city website:

2. Does the city website provide the following information in any language other than the official ones?

- about the city in general
 about city services
 for business orientated newcomers
 for foreign students
 for international populations/migrant workers
 for tourists, or does the city have an official website for overseas tourists?
Please give link to website

Welcome services for international populations

Welcome services usually provide a wide information offer for new populations arriving in the city. Topics covered include the civic, political and cultural life of the country and the city, as well as information on regulations for migrants (access to permanent residence, labour market, recognition of qualifications). Welcome services may also include welcome letters for new immigrants, with information on first administrative steps and useful contact numbers where questions can be answered.

1. Does the city (either through the municipality or through local NGOs) provide centralised welcome services which include:

- information about first administrative steps and important contacts?
- information about regulations for migrants?
- information to solve daily problems to establish a new home (how to rent a flat/buy a house, schools)
- information about existing services, resources and programs for newcomers/immigrants?
- information about country and/or region-specific social norms and values?

2. Does the municipality provide information (either through municipality or other agencies) for different types of migrants?

- migrant workers/employees
- foreign students
- family members of immigrants
- foreign retirees
- refugees
- investors
- immigrants who come from certain countries (world region)
- other, please give an example _____

3. Is there a local ceremony to welcome newcomers, celebrate diversity, or similar?

- Yes, regularly
- Yes, sometimes
- Yes, rarely
- No

If yes, please give an example _____

4. Other important information:

A. Do the city or its agencies provide newcomers with a complete list of all government funded resources for immigrants in the city, including agencies, programmes and services?

- Yes, please provide example _____
- No

B. Does the city inform newcomers about local networks for voluntary commitment and participation, e.g. school boards, migrant associations etc?

- Yes
- No

C. Is there a dedicated city portal providing information for newcomers, catering for different migrant groups? An online information portal provides a wide information offer for the foreign population, such as local community centres (events, meetings etc), as well as migration specific daily life information.

- Yes, please provide link _____
- No
- Under construction, please provide expected date of completion

D. If yes, does the official website refer to this online information portal?

- Yes
- No

Existence of a migration specific administrative department

A migration specific administrative department coordinates and manages all immigration and diversity affairs.

It also provides information offers and consulting services.

1. Does the city have a permanent department or inter-departmental committee (or officer) responsible for migrant integration?

- Yes
 No

2. If yes, does the migration department or inter-departmental committee have adequate resources in longer perspective?

- Yes, _____ (% of overall city administration funding)
 No, _____ (less than % of overall city administration funding)

3a. Does the migration dept. have a permanent consultative committee/organisation with an advisory role?

- Yes
 No

3b. If yes, does the consultative committee include representative individuals from civil society, migrant organisations and the private sector?

- Yes
 No

Please describe the committee: _____

3c. Does the city look to the committee for advice on a regular basis?

- Yes
 No

How often: _____ ;

Please describe the process of consultation:

4. Does the municipality monitor and evaluate its achievements in integration policy (collecting data, evaluating, reporting) through regular reports?

- Yes
- No
- Evaluation process is being prepared

Interpreter in the city administration

1. Can individual migrants express themselves in their own language when accessing mainstream services delivered by the city and/or its partner?

- Yes, all migrants can. They can use an interpreter (for free) if needed, or the staff of the city administration has adequate skills in foreign languages.
- Yes, but only for a number of languages.
- No, they need to bring their interpreter when dealing with city services.

Start-coaching programmes

Start-coaching programmes can be, for example, language and integration courses, as well as assessment centres in case of the labour market integration for migrants.

1. Do the municipality or its regional authorities offer start-coaching programmes for migrants, either directly or in cooperation with non-governmental or community agencies?

- to facilitate labour market integration? Please give example

- to set up a business? Please give example

- to integrate to school? Please give example

- to improve their language ability, IT or other technical/professional skills?
- civic & citizenship – local culture programmes?
- others? Please give example

2. Do schools in the city have special programmes to facilitate integration of newly arrived children?

- No, only a few schools
- Yes, all or most schools – for children only
- Yes, most schools – for children and their parents

3. Does the city offer free employment counseling for immigrants?

An employment counselor is a specialist who understands the labour market and knows what employers are looking for. He/she helps immigrants to find out what kind of work they can do, how to find a job, how to write a résumé that will help them get job interviews, and how to project themselves successfully in a job interview.

- Yes
 - No
 - A policy is being prepared, please state expected date of completion
-

4. Does the city initiate and/or support Job Mentoring Programs?

A Job Mentoring Programme is an initiative to address some of the employment barriers skilled immigrants face. The program goal is to provide some direction, guidance and clarity to skilled immigrants by connecting them with locally-trained professionals in their respective occupations. Job Mentors are matched with foreign trained individuals to share their time and expertise and help them learn about their careers in their new host country.

- Yes
 - No
 - An initiative is being prepared, please state expected day of completion
-

Integration actions

Strategies and actions to increase the belonging and integration of migrants

Actions to increase belonging and integration can be one-time events as well as general strategies/claims.

1. Does the municipality have a strategic or action plan on:

- promoting diversity?
- integration of immigrants?
- participation enhancement?
- other? Please give example _____

2. Has the city officially adopted a concept/strategy of "civic local citizenship", which means that all inhabitants of the city belong to the city regardless of where they come from, or which ethnic group they belong to?

- Yes
- No

If yes, do officials of the city refer to the concept of "city citizenship" in official speeches or documents:

- Often
- Regularly
- Rarely
- Never

3. Do the leaders of the city or region highlight the contribution of migrants to the city/region and community?

- Yes, often
- Yes, regularly
- Yes, rarely
- No, never

4. Do the leaders of the city or region honour migrant or migrant associations on a regular basis?

- Yes, often
- Yes, regularly
- Yes, rarely
- No, never

5. Has the municipality a recruitment strategy to increase the diversity of its staff, or to ensure the diversity of its staff (similarly diverse city workforce as city population)?

- Yes
 No

6. Can immigrants vote in local elections?

- Yes, all migrants can vote immediately after arrival
 Yes, some migrants (e.g. from certain countries) can vote immediately
 Yes, all migrants can vote after a certain period of residence
 No, only after obtaining nationality
 No, but the leaders of the municipality campaign for voting rights for migrants
 No

7. Are the international populations in the city adequately represented in city government?

(Composition of the representatives of the city council reflects the ethnic composition of the city population.)

- Yes, almost
 No, there are very few newcomers in city government
 No, not at all

REMARKS

INFORMATION ABOUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME & POSITION

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME



www.opencities.eu