



Ad-Hoc Query on monitoring report on integration

Requested by IE EMN NCP on 8 April 2015

Up-dated compilation produced on 20 October 2015

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Croatia (20 in Total)

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1. Background Information

Ireland is currently preparing an updated Migrant Integration Strategy. It is expected that a draft strategy will be sent to key stakeholders for their observations before the summer, with a view to the strategy being published soon thereafter.

The Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration in Ireland would like to find out more about the monitoring of migrant integration outcomes in other (Member) States, specifically whether periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration are produced.

Note: A periodic monitoring report on integration examines indicators of migrant integration outcomes, for example in employment and/or education spheres, usually at regular intervals. It may be produced by State or non-State actors and may focus on specific migrant/ethnic groups. Four such reports were published in Ireland in 2011-2014 (see for example: http://emn.ie/cat_publication_detail.jsp?clog=1&itemID=2695&item_name=&t=8).

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2. Responses¹

		Wider Dissemination? ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does your (Member) State produce periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration? YES/NO 2. If YES, please briefly describe the scope of the reports and how often they are published e.g. on an annual basis. Please provide links to relevant reports if possible. <p><i>Follow-up email sought clarification on:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Whether your Member State has an immigrant integration policy? and 4. If Yes, does it relate to non-EEA nationals only?
	Austria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. 2. Integration Report Since 2011, first the Federal Ministry of the Interior and now the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs publishes an "Integration Report" on an annual basis. This Integration Report is written by the Expert Council for Integration. It is based on the National Action Plan for Integration (as described above) and the 20-point programme which had been developed thereupon by the Expert Council. <p>The Integration Report 2014 contains the following parts: the further development of integration policy, Integration Issues in Focus, Social discourse on the integration of EU citizens and specific recommendations are given for the implementation of selected measures anchored in the government programme.</p> <p>The Statistical Yearbook "migration & integration" is published as part of each annual Integration Report and provides data on specific integration indicators which have been defined as part of the National Action Plan, covering the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demographic parameters (incl. increase in the size of the immigrant population, birth rate) - Education and language - "Gainful employment" and unemployment - Health and social issues - Security: Immigrants as victims and offenders - Living conditions and segregation - Social and identificatory dimension: Marriages and naturalisations <p>Source & further information: http://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/integration/integration-report/</p> <p>Additionally, the City/Province of Vienna carries out its own integration and diversity monitoring since 2008. The Vienna Integration and Diversity Monitor was first published in 2010 and has been updated since then on a regular basis, including the periods 2009-2011 (2nd Vienna Integration and Diversity Monitor) and 2011-2013 (3rd Integration and Diversity Monitor, presented in November 2014).</p>

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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			<p>The special features of integration and diversity monitoring in Vienna are that in one part (Diversity Monitor) the city puts the focus on itself, on politics and administration and carries out a self-analysis. In the other part of the Monitor it collects and analyses administrative data to measure based on selected indicators the degree of equality and integration of migrants and the host society as well as participation and access to social positions, goods and services (Integration Monitor).</p> <p>Source & further information: http://www.wien.gv.at/english/social/integration/basic-work/monitoring.html</p> <p>3. National Action Plan for Integration (enacted by the federal government in 2010) With the National Action Plan (NAP) for Integration all integration policies of Provincial Governments, Local Authorities, Cities, Social Partners and the Federation were successfully pooled for the first time. The Action Plan is the result of a comprehensive work process including – in addition to the Federal Ministries involved - all Federal Provinces, the Associations of Austrian Local Authorities and Cities, the Social Partners, the Federation of Industry and organisations from civil society. In parallel, discussions were held concerning individual fields of action both with 150 national and international experts and with migrants' organisation and citizens.</p> <p>The NAP for Integration is supposed to provide a structured platform for nation-wide cooperation of all involved stakeholders for successful integration measures and optimise their implementation. In addition to general guidelines for integration policies, the NAP covers challenges, principles and objectives in the following fields of action: language and education, work and employment, rule of law and values, health and social issues, intercultural dialogue, sports and recreation, as well as living and the regional dimension of integration.</p> <p>On the basis of developed integration indicators, the process of integration is to be analysed continuously. Subsequently, measures for optimising the entire cross-sectional matter were proposed.</p> <p>Source & further information (incl. the Report on the National Action Plan for Integration and the integration indicators): http://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/integration/national-action-plan/</p> <p>4. No, it does not relate to non-EEA nationals only.</p>
	Belgium	Yes	<p>Walloon Region</p> <p>1. No, to this day the Walloon Region has no report on the integration of migrants.</p> <p>Indeed, the new integration policy in Wallonia is currently being implemented. This policy includes the 'welcome path for newcomers' as stipulated in the Decree of march 27, 2014. Therefore, at this time the Regional authority is not yet able to give any results of this new policy.</p> <p>Based on the Decree of March 27, 2014, a coordination committee was set up to define and harmonize useful aspects for the implementation of the 'newcomers path' . A specific workgroup was created to evaluate the integration policy for foreign persons and to generate indicators. This workgroup is set out to establish an information system gathering all the necessary indicators to monitor and</p>

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			<p>evaluate the policies. Of course the objective is to have this tool at our disposal as soon as possible, but to get hold of some of the data and to handle some of the technical issues will probably need time.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Regional Centers for Integration, organisms approved by Wallonia which are responsible for the front line mission in the welcome path and the second line for other aspects of the integration policy, are also in charge of defining indicators and gathering statistics.</p> <p>The General Direction of Social Welfare and Health (DGO5) is also working on an activity report with the input of organizations which are implicated in this project. This report will be fine-tuned and will focus more on the appropriated indicators for evaluation.</p> <p>The Decree of the March 27 requires that a regional action plan encouraging the integration of foreign persons or persons of foreign origin will be adopted by the Government every 5 years.</p> <p>Flemish region</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. The Flemish migration and integration monitor 2013 is the first edition of a biennial report that bundles administrative and other statistical data on migration and integration of foreigners and persons of foreign origin in Flanders in a Belgian and European context. https://www.vlaanderen.be/nl/publicaties/detail/vlaamse-migratie-en-integratiemonitor-2013 The second edition of the monitor will be published in November 2015. <p>There is also a local Integration Monitor. The monitor combines data at municipal level about the extent and the social position of the group of foreigners and persons of foreign origin in order to support local authorities with reliable figures in the planning and development of their policies on the matter. http://aps.vlaanderen.be/lokaal/integratiemonitor.html</p>
	Bulgaria	-	
	Cyprus	-	
	Czech Republic	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. In close collaboration between the Ministry of the Interior and the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs a set of indicators of integration was developed in the year 2011. Main aim is to monitor the integration process of third country nationals in the Czech Republic and provide the government bodies responsible for assessing and adjusting integration policies with a set of key findings and information. Set of indicators is updated every six months and each addition includes Policy Paper with recommendations. You can find more information here: http://praha.vupsv.cz/Fulltext/vz_329.pdf 3. The Policy for the Integration of Foreigners was adopted by Czech Government in the year 2000. It was based on the Principles of Policy for the Integration of Foreigners within the Territory of the Czech Republic adopted by in 1999 on the intrastate legal arrangement regarding the position of foreigners in particular areas of their integration and on international documents applicable in the given area. This Policy for the Integration of Foreigners was updated in the year 2006 and 2011. Information about its fulfilment and budget is prepared for approval by the Government of the Czech Republic every year. The last "Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants – Living Together" was adopted

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			<p>by Czech Government in the year 2011 - You can find "Updated Policy for Integration of Immigrants – Living Together" in English version here: http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/file/updated-policy-for-integration-of-immigrants-living-together-pdf.aspx</p> <p>4. The main target group of The Policy for the Integration of Foreigners is a group of third country nationals (i.e. non-EU citizens) legally residing within the territory of the Czech Republic, who are not applicants for international protection neither recognized refugees (specific measures of the different "State Integration Program" apply to the integration of these groups). In very exceptional cases, this target group can include also nationals of EU member states in critical personal situation - this option has not been used on a wider scale yet.</p>
	Denmark	-	
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Does your (Member) State produce periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration? YES. Estonia has integration policy, which is mostly focused on long-term migrants (2nd and 3rd generation), in recent years there has been more focus on recently arrived (e.g. Welcome! Introduction programme). This far Estonian integration policy has been more ethnicity based rather than nationality based. Some integration activities are aimed at EU nationals (e.g. from August 2015 they are offered possibility to take part in Welcome! Introduction programme) and there are some activities that are aimed at supporting naturalisation of TCN.</p> <p>2. If YES, please briefly describe the scope of the reports and how often they are published e.g. on an annual basis.</p> <p>However please note, that the focus is mostly on long term migrants (2nd, 3rd generation) and is based on ethnicity (Estonian, non-Estonian) rather than nationality based (Estonian, TCN, mobile EU nationals) as this has been the basis for the integration policy in general. More recent data though, includes analysis based on nationality as well.</p> <p>Secondly, the links provided below are mostly based on opinion-polls and surveys that are carried out every 2-3, commissioned by the state (Integration Monitorings), rather than annual collection of integration policy indicators (based on e.g. registry and other state own statistics). The result is more academic in nature.</p> <p>All state policy development plans require annual reporting on the goals set. Both previous integration strategies (State Integration programme 2000-2007, Estonian Integration Strategy 2008-2013) and current Strategy of Integration and Social Cohesion 2020 have/will have annual reports on achievement of target levels set by the programme, also spending submitted to the government. They are not listed below, since these are available in Estonian only.</p> <p>While the content of each study below is different (the authors and organisations carrying out the research is different for each study) there are main areas that are usually covered, such as labour market (employment differences), education, identity and language proficiency, citizenship and participation (in civil society), inter-ethnic contacts, media consumption.</p> <p>Estonia also contributes to the migrant integration indicators by Eurostat, but not all of the categories are included in the analysis below).</p> <p>Texts are mostly available in Estonian, with summaries in English:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estonian-integration-monitoring 2015 – results not available yet, should be made public shortly - A Study of Social Groups in Integration - http://www.tlu.ee/UserFiles/Rahvusvaheliste%20ja%20Sotsiaaluuringute%20Instituut/Repositoorium/2013/SummpCpAbj5gB1.pdf - Estonian-integration-monitoring 2011- http://www.praxis.ee/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/2011-Estonian-integration-monitoring.pdf

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Integration Programme 2008-2013 Final Report on Needs and Feasibility Research - http://www.meis.ee/raamatukogu?book_id=199 - Estonian-integration-monitoring 2008 - http://www.meis.ee/bw_client_files/integratsiooni_sihtasutus/public/img/File/Integration%20of%20Estonian%20Society_Monitoring2008_summary.PDF - Estonian-integration-monitoring 2005 - http://www.meis.ee/raamatukogu?book_id=88 - Estonian-integration-monitoring 2002 - http://www.meis.ee/library?book_id=95 - Estonian-integration-monitoring 2000 - http://www.meis.ee/raamatukogu?book_id=94
	Finland	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. The Ministry of Employment and Economy publishes a monitoring report on migrant integration during every parliamentary term, i.e. every four years (http://www.tem.fi/files/37758/TEMrap_38_2013_web_23102013.pdf). The first report was published in 2013. <p>The structure of the report and indicators for integration are currently being revised. The new framework for monitoring migrant integration will be implemented in 2016.</p> <p>The current framework taps 10 different dimensions of integration. The revised framework will reduce the dimensions into seven: 1) work, and the access for public employment services, 2) education and learning, 3) living conditions, 4) health, 5) safety, 6) political/social participation, and 7) permit and naturalisation processes.</p> <p>The indicators for migrant integration in Finland are derived from administrative register data (e.g. employment and unemployment rates, the household income related indicators, most education related indicators, voter turnout, etc.) and survey data (e.g. the level of interest in current domestic affairs, the subjective sense of safety, the subjective evaluation of migrant's language skills, etc.). The register data derived indicators will be updated annually, whereas survey data derived indicators will be updated according to survey cycles (varying between 2 to 4 years depending on the survey).</p>
	France	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No, in France, there is no periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration. However, an evaluation of the policy on the reception of migrants has been published in 2013, at the request of the Minister of the Interior. Link (in French): http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Publications/Rapports-de-l-IGA/Rapports-recents-classes-par-date-de-mise-en-ligne/Evaluation-de-la-politique-d-accueil-des-etrangers-primo-arrivants <p>As regards statistical evaluation of migrant integration, analyses are regularly produced, for example through ELIPA (Longitudinal Study on the Integration of First-Time Arrivals / <i>Enquête longitudinale sur l'intégration des primo-arrivants</i>).</p> <p>Link (in French): http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Etudes/Enquete-Longitudinale-sur-l-Integration-des-Primo-Arrivants-ELIPA</p> <p>Link (in English): http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Etudes/Enquete-Longitudinale-sur-l-Integration-des-Primo-Arrivants-ELIPA/ELIPA-Longitudinal-Survey-of-the-Integration-of-First-time-Arrivals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. -

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			<p>3. Does your MS has an immigrant integration policy? Yes</p> <p>4. If yes, does it relate to non-EEA nationals only? It relates to non-EEA nationals only.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Such periodic reports exist at all three federal levels of the Federal Republic of Germany. (The German Federal Government, the German Federal States and the municipalities in Germany). At the level of municipalities especially, different approaches prevail. Below we shall only address the German Federal Government and the German Federal States levels.</p> <p>German Federal Government: The Commissioner of the German Federal Government for Migration, Refugees and Integration has presented two integration indicator reports in the years 2009 and 2011 (compiled by scientific establishments appointed by the Commissioner) that cover a total of 11 topics and above all data resulting from official statistics, and also results originating from social science data sources in order to give a general overview of the state and the development of integration in Germany. In the year 2013 a so called „Factual Report“ was published that only covers the areas of education and the labour market (including early childhood and vocational education). It is not yet known if the continuation of the more comprehensive integration indicator reports is being planned.</p> <p>The last comprehensive report that was presented in the year 2011 covers the time periods 2005 to 2010 and addresses the areas (1) legal status, (2) early childhood education and language development, (3) education, (4) vocational training, (5) labour market integration, (6) social integration and income, (7) social integration and participation, (8) habitation, (9) health, (10) intercultural opening of institutions as well as (11) criminality, violence and xenophobia.</p> <p>With the help of 64 indicators, comparisons have been drawn between individuals with and without migration background, between the first and the second generation with migration background as well as – in accordance with the data available - between Germans and foreign nationals. A differentiation according to genders has also been made. Apart from the descriptive part of the document, the report also includes a more extensive analysis that looks at if and how statistical differences collected about individuals with and without a migration background have an influence on socio- structural characteristics, e.g. on age, the living environment and the educational level.</p> <p>Links: Report 2011: http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/Infomaterial/BPA/IB/2012-01-12-zweiter-indikatorenbericht.pdf?blob=publicationFile&v=9</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. No</p>
	Greece	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction (Social Integration Unit), as the Responsible Authority for the European Integration Fund (E.I.F.) 2007-2013 in Greece, prepares and submits Final Reports on the results of the Annual Programmes of E.I.F. on an annual basis (via the System for Fund Management in the European Union - S.F.C. 2007) to the European Commission. Furthermore, the results of the Annual Programmes of E.I.F. Greece are either published on the webpage of the Fund or presented in an event specially</p>

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			<p>designed for this purpose.</p> <p>3. Yes.</p> <p>4. The National Strategy of Greece on Integration relates to third country nationals (non-EU nationals) only.</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. No</p>
	Ireland	Yes	<p>1. An NGO in Ireland published four <i>Annual Integration Monitors</i> conducted by a research institute between 2001 and 2015. It has recently been agreed that a report will be published for 2015.</p> <p>2. In the <i>Annual Integration Monitor</i> series a range of indicators were used to compare outcomes for migrants (non-Irish nationals, broken down into national groupings) to non-migrants in four key life domains: employment (e.g. employment, unemployment and activity rates); education (e.g. educational qualifications and achievement scores); social inclusion: (e.g. income, poverty, home ownership and health); and active citizenship (e.g. annual naturalisation rate).</p> <p>Each report also contained a section which used available survey data to investigate a special theme. Themes explored to date include: migrant children and their families; changing Irish attitudes to immigrants; migrants in the workplace; and migrant children in school. See for example: 2014 Report: http://emn.ie/cat_publication_detail.jsp?clog=1&itemID=2695&item_name=&t=8; 2013 Report: http://emn.ie/cat_publication_detail.jsp?clog=1&itemID=2590&item_name=&t=8</p> <p>Reports were produced once per year between 2011 and 2014.</p> <p>3. Ireland has had an immigrant integration policy which covers all legally resident immigrants since 2008. A review of Ireland's integration policy is underway at present.</p> <p>4. No.</p>
	Italy	-	
	Latvia	Yes	<p>The first specific report on situation of immigrants was published in 2009. Report focuses on the needs of immigrants who are third-country nationals, also looking at how such people are received in Latvia in terms of employers, intermediary services, and assurance of social and other services. The needs of immigrants have been identified via a survey of immigrants and in-depth interviews with foreigners from various countries in the world. The results have been compared to views about the work and lives of third-party nationals that are presented by employers, as well as by providers of social and other services (Summary of the report is available in English) http://www.biss.soc.lv/downloads/resources/imigrantu_integracija/imigranti_lv.pdf</p> <p>The second report will be prepared till June 2015.</p> <p>More often integration monitoring of long term residents of Latvia who have specific status – noncitizens takes place. The last report was produced in 2014.</p>

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			<p>3. Whether your Member State has an immigrant integration policy? Immigrant Integration policy issues is a part of the State Integration Policy defined in Guidelines on National Identity, Civil Society and Integration Policy (2012-2018) (attached to the email)</p> <p>4. If Yes, does it relate to non-EEA nationals only? Yes, it relates only to non EEA nationals.</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. No 2. N/A 3. Yes 4. To all foreigners, i.e. non Lithuanian citizens</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. No. Luxembourg does not produce periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration. However, every year the Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI) publishes its annual report which addresses certain integration issues such as the status of the national Multi-year plan of action in favour of integration and against discrimination (2010-2014) (PAN)³, the Reception and Integration Contract and the Diversity Charter. In the evaluation report of the PAN, the University of Luxembourg recommended the elaboration of a list of indicators for integration and for the fight against discrimination and which are adapted to the situation in Luxembourg. It is also important to mention that in accordance with article 7 paragraph 1 of the amended law of 16 December 2008 on the reception and integration of foreigners, every five years the Minister in charge of Integration (Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region) has to render a national report on the reception and integration of foreigners, addressing discrimination, social aid to foreigners and the monitoring of migrations in Luxembourg. This report has to be presented to Parliament (Chambre des députés). The first report was finalised in December 2014 and presented to Parliament on 8 December 2014.⁴ This report does not use a range of indicators (such as the “Zaragoza indicators”) to compare outcomes for migrants with non-migrants in domains like employment, education, social inclusion and active citizenship.</p> <p>However,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013, in the framework of the convention with the Ministry of Family and Integration, the CEFIS has elaborated a report on the integration indicators resulting from the conclusions of the Saragossa ministerial conference. • The national report on the reception and integration of foreigners indicates that one of the priorities of the next PAN (2015-2019) will be to develop integration indicators for foreigners.⁵ <p>2. N/A.</p>
	Malta	-	

³ The Council of Government assigned the Economic and Social Council (CES) with the mission of « ensuring the follow-up and evaluation of the PAN 2010-2014 ». In order to do so, the CES called upon the University of Luxembourg, which conducted an evaluation of the plan.

⁴See

http://www.chd.lu/wps/portal/public!/ut/p/b1/hdDLboMwEAXQL6o8tkkMS4gNMTW0YJMenhFRqygpEq1yuPr60pdVJWqzKxGOvcuBjWoxpStIGCueiAmlv7eTm39jLc2u77btZHTviulB68hBUekFSkrNI59fnagdoB4vu6TM1MBEEVgYQN1gKICEhyl79H9eanBP6ZE06V1A6wX0BJBiSGp-gRFwAJRgv K yVeQDycNQs62kwFdOHcA76uv8Lpe3pbzCSlwRyweME1RYZYbr3IhJbwnWPFawVFjDpDIWS2sKaq15ftmVVRTyrJd2Rilqzt1wcm_cc5Rvh_4V9U2n5ofW7Wn8AiSwoQE!/dl4/d5/L2dBISevZ0FBIS9nQSEh/

⁵ Office luxembourgeois de l'accueil et de l'intégration, [Rapport quinquennal](#), Décembre 2014, pp. 124 and 130.

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	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. In the Netherlands, Statistics Netherlands (CBS) monitors migrant integration. They publish a broad overview of statistics on migrant integration annually. The statistics concern demographics, labour market participation, education, social security, income, and criminality. In the odd years, a more in-depth study on one theme, for example labour market position of migrants, is published by The Netherlands Institute for Social Research. Those reports are also based on CBS-statistics. To both type of reports, qualitative research is added, in order to further explain the statistics.</p> <p>CBS can divide the statics on migrant integration in several categories: first generation and second generation migrants; country of origin (including EU-migrants) and western/non-western. This is possible, because in the Netherlands, all inhabitants register at their municipality, which information is put in a national database. In this database, country of origin of the migrant or his/her parents is registered too.</p> <p>The 2014 report is available here, unfortunately only in Dutch: http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/dossiers/allochtonen/publicaties/publicaties/archief/2014/2014-b61-pub.htm</p> <p>The 2013 report focused on labour market position of migrants and does have an English summary. Please click on the first link on the right, under the header 'te downloaden', and scroll to page 182: http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/dossiers/allochtonen/publicaties/publicaties/archief/2014/2014-b61-pub.htm .</p> <p>3. Yes.</p> <p>4. If Yes, does it relate to non-EEA nationals only?</p> <p>No, in the Netherlands, integration policies can apply to EU-migrants and second or third generation migrants (who have obtained the Dutch nationality) as well. We do make a distinction between what we call 'civic integration policies' and general integration policies. Civic integration policies are aimed at new migrants and basically mean that migrants coming from outside the EU have to pass a civic integration exam within three years after arriving in the Netherlands. Due to EU-regulations, we cannot ask this of EU-migrants. We do try to inform EU-migrants about their rights and obligations, for example through information leaflets in several languages. You can read more about this, and find the information leaflet, on the website http://www.naarnederland.nl/en/ (in English).</p> <p>General integration policies are more aimed at diversity in society. Our policies are aimed at making sure that generic policies and government services effectively reach out to all living in the Netherlands, including migrants. Furthermore, our antidiscrimination / antiracism policies are an important part of this policy area as well. Issues like social tensions, jihadism, etc. are also part of integration policies, as well as policies aiming at improving the socioeconomic situation of migrants, including second and third generation migrants.</p>
	Poland	-	
	Portugal	-	
	Romania	-	
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. In 2014, Slovak Republic adopted Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic which has been further elaborated by the respective authorities into the Action Plans. The target group of the Integration Policy are foreigners who are migrants, not just non-EEA nationals. Since 2014, the</p>

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			<p>Integration Policy is annually reviewed in a <i>Summary Report on the Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic</i>. The Summary Report monitors the respective policies at the state and regional level. The Minister of Labour, Social Affairs, and Family is obliged to present this document to the government until 30 April 2015.</p> <p>2. <i>The Summary Report on the Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic</i> is going to be published every year and will summarize data provided by the respective institutions according to their professional competence and available methodology as proposed by the Integration Policy. The data should concern the following areas: employment, active citizenship, social inclusion, education and housing.</p> <p>Moreover, migrants' integration is also analysed in the Summary Report on the State of Fulfilment of the Migration Policy Tasks, Aims and Objectives. External monitoring of migrants' integration was in the previous period also carried out through indicators and referential comparison of progress reached at the national level and tools for the monitoring of integration policies and measures. This was financed through the European Integration Fund and it was supposed to be part of the AMIF in the next period.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. Monitoring Reports on Migrant Integration are prepared on annual basis and available on request. The scope of Report contains evaluation of different indicators of Integration Programmes (language courses, etc.) such as numbers of participants, activities on local level, information about knowledge absorbed by the participants TCNs etc</p>
	Spain	-	
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. No not regularly periodic and not monitoring. But there are for example reports with statistics regarding differences between persons born in Sweden and persons born abroad published by Statistics Sweden.</p> <p>2. –</p> <p>3. Whether your Member State has an immigrant integration policy? Yes, but it is to be incorporated in the “regular” policy areas like education, labour market and welfare policy.</p> <p>4. If Yes, does it relate to non-EEA nationals only? No – although the definition is not always clear I would say that the policy includes everyone living in Sweden and as stated in question 1 the most used distinction in Sweden is between persons born in Sweden and born in other countries – not between EEA-nationals and third country nationals.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. Does your (Member) State produce periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration? YES/NO No, the UK does not produce periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration. The Gateway Protection Programme has been evaluated as part of the EC funding requirements. The main element of the evaluation is a longitudinal survey of a cohort of Gateway refugees which is not yet published. The evaluation focuses on refugee's self-sufficiency at 6 months, 12 month and 18 months after resettlement. The evaluation will be completed in 2015.</p> <p>2. If YES, please briefly describe the scope of the reports and how often they are published e.g. on an annual basis. n/a</p> <p>3. Whether your Member State has an immigrant integration policy?</p>

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			<p>The UK government does not have a centralized integration policy. Responsibility for integration in the UK is shared, between the Home Office (HO), Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in England only and the Devolved Administrations elsewhere in the UK, and they support various initiatives to enhance community cohesion. NGOs play a large role in implementing initiatives related to integration and support for asylum seekers and other migrants. As reflected in the Localism Act 2011 the UK believes local communities know their own needs best. In a move away from a top-down approach, it is now for Local Authorities and Devolved Administrations to determine local priorities and implement appropriate integration strategies. This is referred to as the Localism Agenda.</p> <p>In England, DCLG is tackling integration by responding to key issues such as prejudice, or limited opportunity to participate in society. Five core themes guide work on integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasising common ground between people and communities; • Mutual responsibility; • Encouraging empowerment and participation in communities; • Increasing social mobility and opportunities for everyone to get on in society; and • Combating all forms of intolerance and extremism. <p>Similar initiatives are in place in other parts of the UK.</p> <p>The localism agenda, together with these themes, underpins the UK strategy for the AMIF programme.</p> <p>The Gateway Protection Programme is the UK resettlement scheme for refugees identified as highly vulnerable by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and has been operating annually since 2004. Since 2007 Gateway has been managed by the Home Office with funding from the Home Office and the European Refugee Fund (ERF) III. This provides support and help for these particularly vulnerable group of refugees to integrate into UK society.</p> <p>4. If Yes, does it relate to non-EEA nationals only? N/A</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Croatia has adopted the <i>Action Plan on the removal of obstacles to the exercise of particular rights in the area of the integration of foreigners 2013-2015</i>, which consists of measures in 6 priorities such as social welfare and health protection, accommodation and housing, language learning and education, employment, inter-agency cooperation, awareness raising. Different stakeholders (e.g. state bodies, non-governmental organizations and Croatian Red Cross) are responsible for the implementation of measures, whereas the Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities (hereinafter: GOHRRNM) is responsible for delivering annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan to the Government of the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>The report includes also financial data on the financial resources that have been spent for the implementation of measures. The GOHRRNM has issued one report for 2013, whilst the report for 2014 is being produced and prepared for the Government procedure. Report for 2013 is available in Croatian language on the website of the GOHRRNM: http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/images/29082014/izvjesce_usvojeno.pdf. Report for 2014 will also be available after its adoption on the website of the GOHRRNM under the column 'Documents' - 'Reports'.</p>

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			<p>3. Additional clarification related to the e-mail dated on April 8th, 2015: Croatia has developed the above-mentioned Action Plan as one of the measures deriving from the Migration Policy of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2013-2015. One of strategic fields within the Migration Policy document is also integration policy. Therefore, the Action Plan, setting-up of the Permanent Committee for the Integration of foreigners and its Working Group, as well as of its <i>ad hoc</i> working groups, make part of the integration policy. The Action Plan with its six strategic domains enumerated above aim at all legally residing foreigners in the Republic of Croatia. However, the Action Plan focus more closely vulnerable groups of foreigners thus migrants such as asylum seekers, asylees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries due to their specific situation.</p> <p>4. The Action Plan refers to all foreigners that are legally residing in Croatia, with a special focus on vulnerable groups of migrants as stated above.</p> <p><i>Source: Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities</i></p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>The Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion has the overall responsibility for coordinating the integration policy in Norway. The ministry publishes "Integration Goals" each year, as part of the national budget. It is a statistical overview which visualizes and makes apparent the differences and similarities between immigrants as a group, people born in Norway to immigrant parents and the remaining part of the population. These reports highlight relevant issues related to some important areas of society: work and employment, education, living conditions, and participation in society.</p> <p>The statistics in the report are provided by Statistics Norway. The Ministry and Statistics Norway have an agreement and contract in regards to the framework of producing immigration statistics. As a part of this contract, Statistics Norway produces, develops and analyses statistics on issues related to immigration and integration, as well as disseminates these statistics. Statistics Norway will also carry out a new large survey on the living conditions of immigrants in Norway. The results will be available in 2017.</p> <p>These statistics are used as a basis for different ministries and public agencies to develop targeted policies and measures that give immigrants and their children equal opportunities, rights and duties.</p> <p>The Ministry has published a brochure available here: https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/a15355e81b7a44f38f981337fe9a44f1/eng_integreringendaennyversjon.pdf</p> <p>3. Norway does not have any specific action plan on integration; though the Government does have an integration goal: "All who live in Norway should be able to use their resources and contribute to society." In that regard, all the ministries have an independent responsibility to ensure immigrants equal opportunities, rights and duties in their sector, and to help achieve this overall goal. Integration policies are therefore "mainstreamed" in all public policies e.g. employment, education, culture or health</p> <p>4. Integration policies relate to all immigrants, but most of the integration measures are targeted towards non-EEA nationals as well as refugees and their families.</p>

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