

Ad-Hoc Query on Research on Migration, Asylum and Integration

Requested by AT EMN NCP on 25 October 2011

Compilation produced on 25 April 2012

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom (18 in Total)

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

1. Background Information

The Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior is currently looking closer into the topic of Research-Policy Nexus in the field of Migration, Asylum and Integration. The National EMN Conference in Austria will for this purpose focus on this subject.

In this context we have the following questions:

- 1. Do(es) the Ministry(ies) responsible for migration, integration and asylum issues in your country carry out research activities in-house or do they out-source these tasks to other entities?*
- 2. In which areas does it/ do they carry out/ commission research? (asylum, labor migration, family reunification, etc.)*
- 3. If "in-house": Could you give a brief description of the structure of the research unit?*
- 4. In case they in-charge other entities, which ones does it/do they involve (e.g. NGOs, universities, research institutions, think tanks, international organizations as well as some concrete examples) and how do they handle the cooperation?*
- 5. Could you give us any good practice examples where the research-policy nexus worked very well? Could you provide a short description of the example and contact details of the implementing partners?*

We would be very grateful for your responses by **9 November 2011**.

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2. Responses¹

| | | Wider Dissemination?² | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do(es) the Ministry(ies) responsible for migration, integration and asylum issues in your country carry out research activities in-house or do they out-source these tasks to other entities? 2. In which areas does it/ do they carry out/ commission research? (asylum, labor migration, family reunification, etc.) 3. If "in-house": Could you give a brief description of the structure of the research unit? 4. In case they in-charge other entities, which ones does it/do they involve (e.g. NGOs, universities, research institutions, think tanks, international organizations as well as some concrete examples) and how do they handle the cooperation? 5. Could you give us any good practice examples where the research-policy nexus worked very well? Could you provide a short description of the example and contact details of the implementing partners? |
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|  | Austria | No | This EMN NCP has provided a response. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further. |
|  | Belgium | Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Migration and asylum are topics falling under the authority of the Federal government, whereas integration is a topic under the authority of the entities. The Federal State Secretary for Migration and Asylum outsources research activities on ad hoc basis. The national entities, authorized for integration and some aspects of migration, maintain in-house research units and also outsource research activities. On Federal level, the 'Federal Belgian Science Policy Office' (cf. 4) plays a crucial role. 2) There is no obvious focus on certain topics. 3) On Federal level there is as such no research unit for the topics migration and asylum. The Federal administrations 'Immigration Office' and 'Fedasil' maintain research units which prepare amongst others analyses and pre-legislative work for the government. The Flemish government maintains an internal research unit which is not exclusively working on migration and integration-related topics. The whole unit has 43 staff members (both researchers and administrative staff) (website). The unit works closely together with universities. Its action plan 2011 and work programme 2011 are accessible online. The Walloon government maintains also an internal research unit called IWEPS. Again, the unit is not exclusively working on migration and integration-related topics. The whole unit has 25 staff members (researchers only). The institute has a strong focus on data-providing and – analysis. 4) The 'Federal Belgian Science Policy Office' is an administration which has the duty to support policy decision making by preparing, executing and evaluating science policy and its extensions. Amongst others, the Office is managing multi-annual, topic-specific research programmes. In 2010, for example, the five years programme 'Society and Future' ended. The programme had a €14.6m budget for financing research projects, amongst others 'New Migration and New Migrants in Belgium'. Other important actors to initiate and design relevant research are the King Baudouin Foundation, an independent public benefit foundation and the Belgian Equality Body CEOOR (cf. 5). In the case of outsourcing research, these institutions appoint usually independent research-commissions to support and supervise the concerning project. Leading Belgian research centres on the |

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>topic of migration and asylum are CEDEM - University of Liège, CeMIS – University of Antwerp, GERME – University of Brussels (ULB), HIVA – University of Louvain (KUL), IES – University of Brussels (VUB)</p> <p>5) The Federal Belgian Science Office financed the research project ROUTE, a project designed and initiated by the Belgian Equality Body CEOOR together with the Immigration Office and carried out by four research centres (CEDEM – University of Liège, CeMIS – University of Antwerp, GERME – University of Brussels, HIVA – University of Louvain). ROUTE made a connection between a complete cohort of migrants and the database of the Social Security. The selected group consist out of about 9.000 persons, regularised in 2005 and 2006 on humanitarian grounds. The research delivers key-information for the Belgian policy on regularisation and framed in the AGORA-project to optimize governmental databases as basis for policy decisions.</p> <p>The Flemish government initiated in 2004 and again in 2009 an external evaluation of its so called ‘Integration Act’ (<i>‘Vlaams Inburgeringsdecreet’</i>). The first evaluation, with respect to content of policy and its financial aspects, was carried out between 2004 and 2007 by the research centers HIVA and CeMIS. The second evaluation was carried out in 2009 by HIVA and was presented in the framework of a public study day. Both evaluations formulated catalogues of recommendations and were presented to the wider public under participation of leading policy makers.</p> <p>In the framework of the recent Flemish policy, a research project about family migration to Flanders and Brussels was carried out by the University of Ghent. The project was co-financed by the European Integration Fund. It published fact-sheets about different aspects of the topic and elaborated a methodology which allows evaluating policy measures on family migration.</p> |
|  | Czech Republic | No | This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further. |
|  | Estonia | Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the Ministry of the Interior carries out research, then it is done by way outsourcing. 2. Latest study was done in the field of citizenship. 3. N/A 4. The entity that will carry out the research is found by way of public procurement. 5. N/A |
|  | Finland | Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Finland, the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for migration affairs. The ministry as itself does not carry out primary research but utilises out-sourcing. 2. The Ministry of the Interior does not put weight on specific issues or areas of migration research. Selection of research areas is based on political consideration. 3. N/A 4. Mainly national research institutes. Research tasks are normally coordinated by a (wider than merely including Ministry of the Interior) steering group. <div style="text-align: center;">  2190_001.pdf </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. See attachment. |
|  | Germany | Yes | 1. The Federal Ministry of the Interior does not conduct own research studies on the issues of migration, integration and asylum. Pursuant to Section 75(4) of the German Residence Act, this task is commissioned mainly to the Research Group of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. The aim of the scientific research activities is to obtain analytical conclusions for use in managing immigration. |

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| | | | <p>It is only in exceptional cases that the Federal Ministry of the Interior awards research contracts to other third parties than the Research Group of the Federal Office; occasionally, however, contracts relating to examination and evaluation are indeed awarded to other third parties. Other Federal Ministries (e.g. the Ministry for Family Affairs) may also request the Research Group of the Federal Office to carry out studies, unless they choose to engage external expertise regarding migration and/or integration issues.</p> <p>2. Presently, the tasks of the Federal Office Research Group include the drawing up of the following studies and reports: Migration Report of the Federal Government: This annual report provides a comprehensive overview on the development of migration to and from Germany taking into account all migrant groups; Integration Report: This is also produced by the Federal Office, published in the form of a continuous series of Working Papers giving a thematic overview on the state of integration of immigrants in Germany; Integration paths of participants in integration courses (integration panel): The aim is to analyse the efficiency and sustainability of integration courses, to identify the socio-structural characteristics of integration course participants and to assess integration paths of the different migrant groups; Accompanying scientific research for the German Conference on Islam, e.g. the study “Muslim Life in Germany” or the study on Islamic officials in Germany; Studies on the naturalisation behaviour of foreign nationals, on the potential of future migration flows from different regions of the world, on the migration-development nexus and on the migration-climate change nexus; Studies to broaden the knowledge base necessary for managing labour migration: research focuses on motives for migration, socio-economic profiles of migrants and their motivations to remain; Studies and reports within the framework of the European Migration Network (EMN): Acting as the German National Contact Point of the EMN, the Federal Office regularly carries out thematic studies of relevance for current and future migration policy in the EU. Besides, the Federal Office produces annual reports for the EMN on statistical, legal and political developments in the area of migration and asylum policies in Germany.</p> <p>Moreover, the Federal Office conducts further research on the basis of regular project planning. See also www.bamf.de/forschung</p> <p>3. Migration and integration research within the Federal Office is carried out by Sub-Division 22 “Migration Research, Central Foreigners Register, Statistics”. The sub-division comprises three research areas: Research Area I “International and Irregular Migration, Islam, Demography, Research Transfer, Scientific Supervision of the Postgraduate Programme”, Research Area II “Empirical Social Research” and Research Area III “Economics of Migration, Secretariat Advisory Council on Research Migration” as well as an “International Research Contact Point”. Support is provided by Section 220 “Research and Project Management, Strategy, Secretariat Scientific Advisory Council”, which performs cross-functional tasks for the research group. Section 221 “Administration of the Central Foreigners Register” and Section 222 “Statistics, Improvement of the Knowledge Base in the Area of Migration” closely collaborate with the researchers. One of their key tasks is to collect, evaluate and process statistical data and to assist in the conceptualisation and further development of data sources.</p> <p>4. See answer to question 1.</p> <p>5. The study “Muslim Life in Germany” was conducted by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees on behalf of the German</p> |
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| | | | <p>Conference on Islam established in 2006 by Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble, at the time Minister for the Interior. Since then, the Conference has been the key forum to promote dialogue between the German state and Muslims living in Germany. The project “Muslim Life in Germany” aims at gaining information on the Muslim community in order to put the discussion on Muslims on a more objective footing. The project pursues the following goals: to estimate the size of the Muslim population in Germany; to analyse the composition of the Muslim community with regard to socio-economic characteristics and different Islamic denominations; to analyse the significance of religion in everyday-life and of religious practice; to analyse the integration of Muslims into the host society and/or tendencies of segregation as well as influencing factors of either development.</p> <p>In the study, interviews were conducted on a nationwide basis with Muslims from various geographical regions of origin as well as members of other religions from the respective regions. Due to the comprehensive study design, the results obtained were considerably more representative than with previous surveys. The study also facilitated a robust imputation of the number of Muslims holding German and foreign citizenship. Within the context of the project, a total of 6,000 persons were asked on the basis of a standardised questionnaire about their religious affiliation, their migrant background, socio-demographic characteristics and issues concerning structural and social integration.</p> <p>The project results are of relevance for political and administrative decision-makers as a basis for future detailed planning, e.g. to estimate the possible need for Islamic tuition in schools. Moreover, the information gained will help to better assess the social relevance of religious issues and the similarities and differences not only between Muslims and other religious communities, but also within the different Islamic denominations.</p> |
|  | Hungary | Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Usually the Ministry of Interior does not carry out researches due to lack of capacities, it outsources this task. But the Ministry checks the outcome. 2. Not applicable. 3. Not applicable. 4. Which entity to involve depends on the topic of the research and the competence of the entity. The Ministry coordinates the tasks, convenes meetings if necessary. 5. Not applicable. |
|  | Italy | Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministries responsible for migration, integration and asylum in Italy carry out research activity usually by out-sourcing this task to other entities. Some of these outputs are provided on an annual basis whereas others respond to a specific need of information. 2. Researches focus on a wide variety of topics such as asylum (annual report carried out by SPRAR – Central Protection Service for Asylum Applicants), labor migration (studies commissioned by the Ministry of Labour), foreign students (survey carried out by the Statistical Office of the Ministry of Education, University and Research). 3. Not applicable since most researches are out-sourced. 4. The entities involved are research institutions, universities and NGOs. Cooperation is regulated by the contract of appointment referring to the specific research and vary according to the case. 5. An example of good practice referring to the research-policy nexus and, in particular, to the cooperation between Ministries responsible for migration and asylum and private institutions carrying out research activities in Italy is the EMN. The Italian National Contact Point of the EMN since 2003 has a “hybrid” structure combining national authorities with a research body. In |

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| | | | fact, it is composed of the Italian Ministry of Interior - Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration - Central Directorate Immigration and Asylum Policy, which act as the official coordinator of the EMN, and the IDOS Study and Research Centre which carries out research and operational duties. This allows to count on the reliability of data ensured by an independent approach as well as on updated information thanks to the official data provided first-hand by the Ministry of Interior. |
|  | Latvia | Yes | Ministry of Interior of Latvia does not carry out any researches in the field of migration. The research regarding those questions has been provided by NGOs and various scientific organisations (e.g. universities). |
|  | Lithuania | Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Source-out. 2. Labour migration, emigration. 3. – 4. Tender procedure. 5. – |
|  | Luxembourg | Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Luxembourg the Directorate of Immigration that is part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is responsible for migration and asylum issues, does research activities through out-sourcing them to other entities. The Directorate does not have an internal unit that do research. The same happens with the Ministry of Family and Integration that is responsible of Integration through the OLAI (Office luxembourgeois de l'accueil et l'intégration), that does research through out-sourcing them to other entities. Due that one of the mission of the Ministry of Family and Integration is to assure the follow up of migrations, the Ministry support the research and study activities in the domains of integrations of foreigners in the scope of the multiannual plan of integration and fight against all type of discriminations 2010-2014. A budgetary article regulates the participation of the State (through the OLAI that is a dependence of the Ministry of Family and Integration) in the functioning expenses of the services that have as principal objective to promote sociological and statistical research and information to the public. Another article regulates the participation of the State to the functioning expenses of services that have as objective to promote through actions and research, the dialogue, meeting and exchange between Luxembourgish and foreigners. In this field there are studies and research that are financed in the scope of European programs such as FER (European Refugee Fund), FEI (European Fond for Integration) and PROGRESS. 2. The Directorate of Immigration rarely carry out research due to lack of human and financial resources. When the Directorate of Immigration does a study it does it in a very precise area. In example, the Directorate carry out a study in the scope of the European Refugee Fund. The Ministry of Family and Integration supports activities in the domain of integration of foreigners, inside the scope of the budgetary articles already mentioned. It also supports the study and research activity of the European Migration Network. Inside the scope of mission of OLAI related to the follow up of migrations, the multiannual national plan of integration and fight against all discriminations 2010 – 2014 has as strategic objectives: “Research of pertinent criteria that will allow to measure integration in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, the amelioration of knowledge about the immigrants populations that live in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and an a best knowledge of cross-border workers mobility. Between 2009 – 2011, OLAI supported several studies related to the political participation of foreigners or to the integration factors, the integrations of refugees with a recognized status (FER), the elaboration of a Luxembourgish manual about available data on discriminations and diversity (PROGRESS). 3. As we have explained neither the Directorate of Immigration nor the Ministry of Family and Integration do not have a research unit. 4. The Directorate of Immigration rarely do research studies there is not a generalized method (with the exception of the legislation on public markets). So the main practice is ad-hoc cooperation each time. The research institution will depend on the subject of |

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| | | | <p>the study. The Ministry of Family and Integration has a structural collaboration with the CEFIS asbl (Centre d'étude et formation interculturelles et sociales) and finance another NGO's that are active in the domain of research. The Ministry co-finance projects of studies and research of NGO's inside the scope of communitarian programs such as FEI, FER and PROGRESS. Finally, there are collaborations with other actors in the domain of research such as EMN, UNIVERSITY OF LUXEMBOURG AND CEPS.</p> <p>5. As we have explained the most recent study carried out by order of the Ministry of Family and Integration was the study made by CEFIS (Centre d'étude et de formation interculturelles et sociales) regarding the participation of foreigners in the municipal elections held on 9 October 2011. This study must be located in the scope of research, action and sensitization on the political participation of foreigners. This research action was already initiated since 1998 with the support of the Ministry of Family and Integration. The main principle is to do activities of research-action that aim to promote the discussion of the research results with the concerned actors (i.e. Political parties, municipalities, communal commission of integration, associations, etc.). The idea is to try to look for hints or recommendations to ameliorate the political participation of foreigners. The first findings of the last study on the political participation of the foreigners residing in Luxembourg in the municipal elections were presented at a press conference and afterwards released the 26 October 2011 in a conference organised by the CLAE. The detailed findings will be presented in 2012 and the results will be transposed in didactical material. The contact details are: CEFIS, 5, avenue Marie-Thérèse, L - 2132 Luxembourg. Directeur: Mr. Sylvain Besch. Telephone: 44743503. Website: www.cefis.lu</p> |
|  | <p>Netherlands</p> | <p align="center">Yes</p> | <p>1. As an agency of the Ministry of Interior, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) carries out research and analysis. This is done by the IND Information and Analysis Centre (INDIAC), which resorts under the Staff Directorate for Implementation and Policy of the IND. Research activities are not being out-sourced to other entities.</p> <p>2. The IND Information and Analysis Centre (INDIAC) produces (Trends) reports on Asylum, Migration (family, study, au pair, etc), Naturalization, Short term Visa. INDIAC also contributes to the prevention and combating of people smuggling, human trafficking and other migration crime, which also supports criminal investigations.</p> <p>3. Composition of INDIAC :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Trafficking Information Group (MIG) - European Migration Network (EMN) - Policy evaluation - Information analysis - Supervision and coordination of research - International information exchange <p>The Information and Analysis Centre has 26 employees and is spread out over 4 locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head Office Rijswijk. - Application Centre Schiphol. - Application Centre Ter Apel. |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expert Centre on Migration related Crime in Zwolle. <p>4. As mentioned above, research activities are not being out-sourced to other entities.</p> <p>However, the IND Information and Analysis Centre is guiding some 20 to 30 studies performed by external parties. Doctoral candidates, students and staff from universities perform studies on subjects that lie in the sphere of activity covered by the IND, based on IND data. The same applies for research institutes like Statistics Netherlands, WODC, the Advisory Committee on Aliens Affairs (ACVZ) and the Dutch Bureau of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings. These include subjects such as the quality of Regular procedures, victims of human trafficking and public order policy – a variety of subjects, all of which are connected to immigration policy. The supervision of several trainees is included in this framework. The department also coordinates studies by the Netherlands Court of Audit within the IND.</p> <p>5. The IND Information and Analysis Centre uses studies and analysis to generate insights that benefit the Immigration and Naturalisation Service and its (inter)national partners. These insights enable the IND to tighten up implementation policy, render account to third parties and to meet (international) obligations.</p> <p>The EMN produces yearly Annual Policy reports, which outline the most significant political and legislative (including EU) developments, as well as public debates in the area of migration and asylum, within the member states. Good examples would be the Studies that the EMN produces on topics relevant to policymakers. Some of those are mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return Migration (2007) - Family Reunification (2008) - The organization of Asylum and Migration Policies in the EU Member States.(2009) - Policies on reception, return and integration arrangements for, and numbers of, unaccompanied minors – an EU comparative study (2010) |
|  | <p>Portugal</p> | <p align="center">Yes</p> | <p><i>Do(es) the Ministry(ies) responsible for migration, integration and asylum issues in your country carry out research activities in-house or do they out-source these tasks to other entities?</i></p> <p>In 2003, the High Commissioner for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI) - the public institute responsible for the welcoming and integration of immigrants in Portugal – created the <i>Immigration Observatory</i>. In order to guarantee rigorous knowledge, it has promoted networks of academic and institutional cooperation and serves as an important consultation actor. The majority of research promoted by the Observatory is developed through protocols with University Research Centres³ and not by in-house activities.</p> <p><i>In which areas does it/ do they carry out/ commission research? (asylum, labor migration, family reunification, etc.)</i></p> <p>The research is carried out in several areas, covering the four dimensions of integration - social, economical, political and cultural – and targeting recent arrivals (both labour migrants and family reunified members), long term residents, immigrant descendants and applicants for Portuguese citizenship. The most relevant priorities of ACIDI Observatory are: (1) to deconstructing myths, representations and</p> |

³ <http://www.oi.acidi.gov.pt/modules.php?name=Content&pa=showpage&pid=21&newlang=english>

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| | | | <p>stereotypes about immigrants or immigration in general, which are feared to have circulating in Portuguese society; and (2) to monitor integration policies and programmes aiming to collect recommendations to improve the integration of immigrants in Portugal. In this work, the Observatory seeks to deepen knowledge about immigrant population in Portugal, guiding its activities around accuracy, objectivity and ongoing search for truth.</p> <p>The Studies⁴ of the Immigration Observatory – published in five different editorial collections – and the academic Journal (<i>Migrações Journal</i>)⁵ may be seen and/or downloaded freely on its website www.oi.acidi.gov.pt (which disposes of a section in English).</p> <p><i>If “in-house”: Could you give a brief description of the structure of the research unit?</i></p> <p>The Observatory does not have its own structure and does not possess a staff of permanent employees. It is led by a coordinator who is responsible for the respective academic activity, on which he reports back to the High Commission in relation to meeting the objectives for which it was set up. The budget for the Observatory is part of ACIDI, I.P.'s budget.</p> <p><i>In case they in-charge other entities, which ones does it/do they involve (e.g. NGOs, universities, research institutions, think tanks, international organizations as well as some concrete examples) and how do they handle the cooperation?</i></p> <p><i>Could you give us any good practice examples where the research-policy nexus worked very well? Could you provide a short description of the example and contact details of the implementing partners?</i></p> <p>As mentioned in answer to question #1, the Observatory of Immigration has developed protocols with University Research Centres with research experience on migration and recognised quality by the Science and Technology Foundation (FCT). Under the philosophy of “getting to know more so as to act better”, this Observatory looks to stimulate dialogue between academia and political decision-makers in relation to the proposal, discussion and evaluation of public policies in the area of the integration of immigrants in Portugal. ACIDI considers the cooperative effort of bringing together Public Services and Academic approaches, in the area of the integration of immigrants, an example of a good practice. As a public institute, ACIDI benefits from the recommendations/suggestions researchers are obliged to make for public policies in the specific area(s) in which the research is undertaken. As an academic institution, the research is taken into account and proves to have a real affect in present society.</p> <p>The names and contacts of the Centres of Research with whom ACIDI has protocols are listed in the Observatory of Immigration’s website.⁶</p> |
|  | <p>Slovak Republic</p> | <p align="center">Yes</p> | <p>1. In general, the official institutions in the Slovak Republic do not carry out systematic research in the abovementioned fields of migration, integration and asylum. Research in these fields is conducted predominantly by NGOs, research institutes or international organizations.</p> <p>2. N/a</p> <p>3. N/a</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. N/a</p> |

⁴ Further details at http://www.oi.acidi.gov.pt/docs/CatalogoOI/Catalogo_OI_EN.pdf

⁵ Further at <http://www.oi.acidi.gov.pt/modules.php?name=Content&pa=showpage&pid=81>

⁶ <http://www.oi.acidi.gov.pt/modules.php?name=Content&pa=showpage&pid=21&newlang=english>

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|  | <p>Spain</p> | <p align="center">Yes</p> | <p><u>By the Ministry of Labour and Immigration:</u></p> <p>1.- Generally speaking, any studies and research that are carried out are outsourced by the State Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration to other organisations. Collaboration is governed by an administrative service contract, in accordance with Law 30/2007 of 30 October, regarding Public Sector Contracts.</p> <p>2.-Some of the areas in which studies are conducted are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immigration management. ▪ Integration and social cohesion. ▪ Relations with third-countries. ▪ The fight against irregular immigration. ▪ Positive diversity management. ▪ Social cohesion on a sub-municipal level: neighbourhoods as key spaces for cohesion. ▪ The fight against discrimination. ▪ Registration of foreign residents. <p>3.- The State Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration does not have a research department that carries out studies.</p> <p>4.- Universities, research centres, NGOs and think tanks.</p> <p>5.- The State Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration posts on its website two notifications per year inviting interested organisations to participate in studies and research projects that are carried out throughout the year.</p> <p>The teams must consist of persons with previously accredited experience and scientific or professional knowledge that qualifies them to participate in the project.</p> <p>Once the deadline passes for presenting projects, a meeting of the Scientific Committee is held, whose members are scientific experts in different academic disciplines, to select the most appropriate project in terms of the overall and specific objectives of the study.</p> |
|  | <p>Sweden</p> | <p align="center">Yes</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In principle neither. Most research is carried out in universities or other research organisations with internal funding or different forms of external funding from research councils and the like. Some years ago money was directed to research on integration but these funds were distributed through the normal research councils towards research on integration so it was neither in-house nor really commissioned. Now it is discussed that the government should initiate research on migration but no practical details are yet decided. 2. Very little research is carried out in all these areas and as far as I am aware it is not commissioned any research on these areas. 3. There are no research units neither in the Ministry of Justice (responsible for migration and asylum), Ministry of Labour (responsible for integration) or the Swedish Migration Board. 4. N.A. 5. N.A. |
|  | <p>United Kingdom</p> | <p align="center">Yes</p> | <p>1. Research activities conducted by the Government departments with responsibility for migration, integration and asylum issues may be carried out in-house or out-sourced. The decision to conduct work in-house or out-source depends on resource (staff and financial) and availability of specialist skills. For example, work might be out-sourced if there is inadequate staff resource to conduct the research in-house in the timeframe available, or specialist skills, such as expertise in a particular research method or statistical analysis are not</p> |

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| | | <p>available in-house.</p> <p>2. In all areas depending on operational or policy needs and available resources. Priorities may change over the course of a year.</p> <p>3. The Home Office is the Government Department with strategic responsibility for migration, integration and asylum issues. The UK Border Agency is an agency of the Home Office and is responsible for operational aspects of migration, integration and asylum.</p> <p>Research is conducted by a number of Home Office and UK Border Agency research units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration and Border Analysis: conducts social research, economic analysis and operational research to inform policy and operational development. This is the lead research unit primarily undertaking social research and ad hoc analysis, headed by a senior civil servant (analyst) and comprising 17 social researcher posts (Full-time equivalents), three economists, one operational researcher and two administrative staff. These numbers include the staff in the EMN National Contact Point. • Performance and Change Unit: conducts modelling, analysis and performance reporting of management information and forecasting of operational demand • Migration Advisory Committee: an independent committee which conducts economic and labour market analysis to underpin managed migration policy • Communications Directorate: conducts studies on public opinion on migration • Customer Insight: conducts studies to understand customer feedback • Intelligence: collates/develops information used by operations to protect our border • Country of Origin Information Service: produces information on asylum seekers' countries of origin • Legal Advisers Branch: provides legal advice required to underpin policy development and operations • Migration Statistics: produces National Statistics on migration, asylum, citizenship and enforcement of immigration laws • Home Office Scientific Development Branch: conducts science, engineering and technological research used by UK Border Agency to protect our border <p>The Home Office also participates in a number of European and International research forums:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Migration Network (EMN) (The Home Office is the UK National Contact Point) • General Directors' of Immigration Services Conference (GDISC) • Five Country Conference • Metropolis • Inter-Governmental Consultations on migration, asylum and refugees <p>Other migration analysis is conducted by other Government Departments.</p> |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term International Migration, Population projections, Population and Labour Force Surveys (Office for National Statistics) • Allocation of National Insurance Numbers to overseas nationals (Dept of Work and Pensions) • Statistics on Foreign National Prisoners (Ministry of Justice) • Community cohesion and integration (Department for Communities and Local Government) <p>4. The Home Office and UK Border Agency award research contracts to external research organisations following a competitive tender process where organisations are invited to bid for the work and independently evaluated against set criteria. The Home Office and UK Border Agency have a list of research organisations (commercial research organisations, NGOs, universities, think tanks etc) that have met certain standards and criteria and can be contracted (through a 'framework agreement' contract) to conduct research work.</p> <p>Research that is out-sourced is managed by one of the in-house research units. Depending on the scale of the project, an advisory panel may be set up by the research unit to include relevant policy colleagues to advise on the context and scope of the project (for example, whether there are specific areas of interest, to provide the current policy context), attend meetings with the research contractor and comment on draft and final reports. Research reports undergo external peer review before publication.</p> <p>5. The UK Government launched a public consultation on family migration in July 2011. The policy proposals in the consultation document aim to deliver better family migration by tackling abuse of the family route, promoting integration and reducing burdens on the taxpayer. The consultation document presented information on the current family migration policy, proposals for changes to family migration policy and questions for the responder to address. It also included an annex of analysis on the scale and nature of family migration to the UK and information on the characteristics of family visa applicants and their sponsors.</p> <p>The consultation document is available on the UK Border Agency website here: http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/policyandlaw/consultations/family-migration/</p> <p>The consultation was informed by several pieces of analysis conducted by Home Office and UK Border Agency analysts. These pieces of analysis were collated in a separate analytical report and published at the same time as the consultation (available here: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/occ94/).</p> <p>Amongst the work to address the evidence requirements of the family evidence paper, was a new analysis of visa application forms. This provided valuable insight into the characteristics of visa applicants and their UK sponsors. It therefore helped inform the consultation document's proposals on maintenance and accommodation levels for sponsoring a spouse, partner or other family member to come to the UK.</p> <p>An EMN ad hoc query provided information on the family migration policy and best practice in other EU Member States and also helped shape some of the policy proposals contained in the consultation.</p> |
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| | | | <p>Two more reports were also published during the consultation period and formed part of the evidence base on family migration increasing understanding of family migration and providing information on the characteristics of those using this route: the internally conducted Migrant Journey analysis (report available here: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/horr57/), which built on the earlier 2010 Migrant Journey publication (available at http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/horr43/) and an externally commissioned piece of research on marriage-related migration (available here: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/occ96?view=Standard&pubID=934077).</p> <p>The family migration consultation is a good example of how Policy and Research have come together to ensure that policy proposals are based on robust evidence.</p> <p>Migration and Border Analysis (MBA) (an internal social research unit in the Home Office) provided analytical support for the consultation document, to ensure the data used in the consultation document was robust, fit for purpose and derived from the best possible evidence. MBA also worked with Policy colleagues in supporting the development of the survey for consultation responses, for example, by helping to shape the questions in a way that would help the analysis of responses.</p> <p>Key elements of the successful working between MBA and Policy were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close working and regular interaction between Policy, MBA and other data providers and analytical colleagues. This was a two-way process with the research and analysis being used to refine policy questions and Policy acting as an ‘intelligent customer’ to ask questions and challenge the data and evidence. • The availability of a single ‘intelligent customer’ in the policy unit to oversee the research and analytical requirements played a critical role in ensuring that research was planned for as part of the policy development process. • In addition, weekly teleconferences (for the wider group, including other analytical colleagues) and daily telephone contact (between Policy and MBA) to provide updates on the process and scope of the consultation, as well as progress on key research areas. <p>An advantage of this model of working was that it was highly responsive with the evidence base, consultation document and policy proposals being developed together. This close working was essential given the time demands during the period leading up to publication of the consultation document and associated evidence paper.</p> <p>The public consultation has only recently closed (in October 2011). MBA and Policy colleagues are continuing to work together on the analysis of the responses received, and economists within MBA continue to draw on the evidence base to construct an economic impact assessment for the final proposals following consultation.</p> |
|  | <p>Norway</p> | <p align="center">Yes</p> | <p>1. Both the Ministry of Justice and the Police and the Directorate of Immigration (UDI) outsource most of their activities. The Ministry of Justice channels the bulk of its research funds (€1M) through the Norwegian Research Council's VAM-program. Here, researchers themselves define the projects, and the projects are generally three-year projects, employing 4-6 researchers full time, among them one or two PhD-students. The Directorate of Immigration (€1M) funds more targeted research projects where we ourselves define the projects based on our own need for knowledge. The Directorate of Integration and Diversity</p> |

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| | | | <p>(IMDi) operates much as the UDI, but has more funds available (€4M).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. We commission research in all areas of our field of responsibility: asylum, labour migration, student migration, family migration, reception centres, return programmes, irregular migration. Our projects include evaluations, comparative studies, development of new methods for motivating for return, statistical studies and studies of living conditions. 3. Neither the Ministry of Justice, the UDI nor IMDi has research units. But the UDI has an inter-departmental analysis group and an asylum trend group which conduct small scale analyses within a shorter time frame. Examples of topics for such small scale in-house analyses are Dublin II inflow and outflow, long term residents in reception centres (both with a rejected application and with a permit), impact of the Arab spring on the expected number of asylum seekers to Norway and the transition from permits to police registration for EEA citizens. The analysis group also hosts a monthly lecture series open for all employees and writes articles for our annual report. The asylum trend group prepares the knowledge base for the asylum seeker prognosis, used in budgeting and planning. 4. Most of our projects are done by Norway's private social science institutes like Fafo, The institute for Social Research (which also is part of the NCP) or The Christian Michelsen Institute, university-based institutes like NTNU Social Research or law firms in case of projects where judicial expertise is required. The cooperation is handled through the mutual obligations and expectations set down in the terms of reference that is written as part of the procurement process. Normally, there are three meetings in a reference group consisting of the contracting parties (the researchers and the Ministry or Directorate) and other concerned parties (eg the police, health or integration authorities). The meetings take place at the start, the middle and the end of the project. Apart from specifying the project in the terms of reference and making sure the researchers fulfil the terms of reference, we give the researchers a lot of freedom (we take a "hands-off-approach"). All research results are published with little possibility for us to influence the end result. 5. 1) The Directorate of Immigration have used external evaluations of the return programmes to Afghanistan (IRRANA) and Iraq (IRRINI) to learn how the programmes work on the ground and gain insights that would not be possible to gain otherwise. The evaluations have been useful in developing other return programmes, as well as for making minor adjustments that improve the usefulness of the programmes to returnees significantly. They are also a valuable frame of reference for discussions between the Directorate and IOM on the organisational aspects of the programme both in Norway and returning countries. The report from the evaluation of IRRANA can be found here. The report from the evaluation of IRRINI will be published in mid-November. Contact Nils Olav Refsdal for more information. <p>2) From the The Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi) we have received the following example: <i>The research on the implementation of Introductory program for newcomers provides a good practice example from Norway. Starting out with pilot projects in a sample of municipalities in 1999. The researchers fed the different working groups on the governmental level with results of impact, methods for cooperation, best practices and identified pitfalls through their qualitative and quantitative evaluation. The standardization of the program, linked to an individual economic benefit, was thus developed in close partnership with the implementing level in municipalities. It accumulated in the Introductory Act making participation in programs both a right and a duty for all newly arrived immigrants with a refugee background and their family-members. The working methods within the program is still under evaluation and the expansion of the target group constantly under debate. The Fafo Institute conducted the initial study mapping good working methods in Introductory Programs in Europe and the US in 1997, leading to the funding of trial projects in 26 municipalities. They conducted the evaluation of the trial-projects and also a series of quantitative and qualitative follow-up studies.</i></p> |
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| | | | <p><i>How different introductory- and labour market programs have an impact on immigrant groups and their probability of gaining employment and the individual immigrants' experiences and perceptions of the activities they are offered from the welfare state, is still in their center of Fafo's expertise. The results are published in a series of reports and articles. Two publications in English from their initial research are listed below:</i></p> <p>www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/metro/obli.pdf and http://www.fafo.no/pers/bio/hcp-english.htm Contactperson at Fafo: Hanne Cecilie Kavli, researcher Cand. polit., Institute of Political Science, University of Oslo, E-mail: hanne.kavli@fafo.no Tel: +47 22088727</p> <p><i><u>FAFo-rapporten</u> «Fra sosialhjelp til lønnet kvalifisering» a report in Norwegian on the establishment and development of the Introductory programme</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i><u>FAFO-rapporten</u> "Gode grep i introduksjonsprogram for å gjøre overgangen til ordinært arbeid lettere" Best practice in bridging the gap between the Introductory programme and ordinary working life; projects 2003–2005</i>• <i>13 Sep 2002 – Obligatory programmes for newcomers – empowerment or intrusion? Paper for the Seventh International Metropolis Conference by AB Djuve</i> |
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