



Funded by the
European Union



Ad-Hoc Query on 2023.32 Monitoring the integration of TCN

Requested by Luxembourg on 27 July 2023

Compilation produced on 22 September 2023

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden plus Montenegro, Serbia (26 in Total)

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Approximately 24 million non-EU nationals lived in the EU in 2022 making up 5.3% of its total population.^[1] According to Eurostat statistics, the number of immigrants coming to the Union from non-EU countries continues to grow.^[2] As a result, the integration of third-country nationals remains at the top of the political agenda at both national and supranational levels, and its importance has been acknowledged through various EU policy documents.

In 2004, the Council of the European Union issued the "Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU". The document stresses the integration of migrants as a critical aspect of migration management. In addition, "Common Basic Principles" defined the EU's interest to contribute to maintaining and further developing EU Member States' societies that are defined by a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and in which newcomers feel welcome.^[3] A similar sentiment was repeated in the "European Agenda for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals". This European Commission's strategic document released in 2011 emphasised the EU's commitment to continue enhancing integration measures to maximise migrants' contribution to economic growth and cultural richness of the European Union.^[4] Furthermore, the European Agenda on Migration reiterated the need for effective integration policies for third-country nationals in the EU.^[5] After the 2016 Action Plan on the Integration of Third-Country Nationals^[6], the European Commission has presented, in November 2020, the Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion for the period 2021-2027^[7]. The Action Plan supports national governments, local authorities, and civil society engaged in the process of fostering migrant integration in the EU. One of its objectives is to have an improved evidence base to further help the development of policies and to ensure good monitoring of results.

The EMN has investigated the issue of integration in several studies and informs over the past five years. For example, the 2019 EMN study on the "Labour market integration of third-country nationals in EU Member States" found that many national integration policies "have a two-fold objective: on the one hand, to manage the effects of migration, on the other, to welcome newly arrived third-country nationals and provide for their smooth transition into the host society".^[8] Moreover, the 2020 EMN study on the "Integration of migrant women" reiterated that in the majority of EU Member States competencies are shared between national, regional and local levels highlighting the importance of involving municipalities, regions, as well as non-governmental organisations in the implementation of integration policies.^[9]

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Nevertheless, the EMN has not yet conducted research that specifically focuses on whether and how the EMN Member and Observer Countries define, benchmark, and monitor the integration of third-country nationals. Yet, as mentioned in the “Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027”, there is a need to further compare integration policies across EU Member States in order to facilitate mutual learning and tackle the lack of evidence on the impact of measures.^[10] In order to achieve better comparability among EU Member States, the 2010 Zaragoza Declaration provided a common set of indicators for monitoring the results of integration policies in four areas, including employment, education, social inclusion, and active citizenship.^[11] This inform complements the “Settling In” report,^[12] and aims at providing an overview of different approaches used by the EMN Member and Observer Countries that are designed to monitor and evaluate the integration of third-country nationals.

[1] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_POP1CTZ_custom_6733848/default/table?lang=en, last accessed 2 July 2023

[2] <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/w/DDN-20230329-2>, last accessed on 14 April 2023

[3] https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/library-document/common-basic-principles-immigrant-integration-policy-eu_en 15 p., last accessed on 14 April 2023.

[4] <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0455&from=EN> 2 p., last accessed on 14 April 2023.

[5] <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52015DC0240&from=EN> 16 p., last accessed on 14 April 2023.

[6] <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0377&from=EN>, last accessed on 14 April 2023.

[7] <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0758&from=EN>

[8] https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-05/00_eu_labour_market_integration_final_en.pdf 8 p., last accessed on 14 April 2023

[9] https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-09/EMN_STUDY_integration-migrant-women_23092022.pdf 23-24 p., last accessed on 14 April 2023

[10] <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0758&from=EN> 23-24 p., last accessed on 14 April 2023

[11] [Zaragoza Declaration on Integration \(europa.eu\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52010DC0377&from=EN)

[12] EU-OECD, Settling In Report: Indicators of immigrant integration 2023, <https://www.oecd.org/publications/indicators-of-immigrant-integration-67899674-en.htm>, last accessed on 27 July 2023.

We would like to ask the following questions:

1. How is integration defined by your Member State or Observer Country?

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Please briefly summarise the definition, type of document and governance level.

2. Does your country have a policy and/or strategy in place to monitor the integration of third country nationals, and if not, are you planning to adopt one in the future?

Please elaborate on the level of governance (national, regional, local) at which this is formulated.

3. Which institutions, and at which level of governance, are involved in integration monitoring? Please clarify which actors are in charge or in partnership roles.

4. Which areas of integration does your Member State or Observer Country monitor at national level (i.e., employment, education, health, accommodation, residential segregation, civic participation)?

5. Which target groups does your Member State or Observer Country monitor at national level (i.e., sub-groups of third-country nationals)?

6. Please describe the methodology used to monitor the integration of third-country nationals in your Member of Observer Country at national level (including baselines and indicators).

7. How and at what frequency does your Member or Observer Country collect and update data for monitoring the integration of third-country nationals?

8. Does your Member State collect data on public opinion among its resident population regarding third-country nationals and their integration process? Please elaborate.

9. Does your Member or Observer Country collect feedback directly from migrants as part of its integration monitoring process? Please elaborate.

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10. What is the evidence available in your country on how the monitoring of integration policies influences the formulation of integration policies in your Member or Observer Country? If available, please indicate the source and elaborate on its conclusions.

11. Please describe, and give examples of, any challenges that your Member or Observer Country faces while monitoring the integration of third-country nationals.

12. Are there integration monitoring measures (e.g., systematic initiatives, projects, legislative measures) available in your Member or Observer Country that can be identified as "good practices"? Please provide up to three examples.

We would very much appreciate your responses by **7 September 2023**.

2. RESPONSES

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		Wider Dissemination²	
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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

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=	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. In Austria, the term "integration" is defined in Art. 2 para 1 of the Integration Act 2017 as a "process involving society as a whole, the success of which depends on the participation of all people living in Austria and is based on personal interaction". The National Action Plan on Integration (NAP.I) from 2010 defines integration as a "two-way process". According to NAP.I, successful integration exists "if, in any case, there is sufficient knowledge of the German language for working life, for education and further training, and for contact with public institutions, there is economic self-sustainability and there is recognition of and compliance with the Austrian and European legal system and the set of values on which the constitutional state is based."</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. Yes. Integration monitoring: The Integration Act introduced integration monitoring in 2017 for the purpose of cross-competence networking and a coordinated integration strategy among the various integration actors (Art. 21 Integration Act). Selected results are prepared and published by the Expert Council for Integration in its Integration Report (available here). Integration indicators: Within the framework of the National Action Plan for Integration (NAP.I), integration indicators were defined in 2010 (Integration Indicators of the NAP.I). Statistics Austria analyzes available data and presents them in the Statistical Yearbook Migration & Integration (available here).</p>
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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>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3.</p> <p>Integration monitoring: The responsibility lies with the federal ministry that is in charge of integration matters (Art. 21 para 1 Integration Act). This is currently the Federal Minister for Women, Family, Integration and Media in the Federal Chancellery (Annex to Art. 2 Part 2 subpara 28 Federal Ministries Act 1986). The members of the Integration Advisory Board are obliged to submit the data for integration monitoring to the responsible federal ministry (i.e. currently to the Federal Chancellery) on an annual basis (Art. 20 para 2 Integration Act). The responsible members of the Integration Advisory Board are: the Federal Ministry of the Interior; the Federal Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection; the Federal Ministry of Education; the Federal Ministry of Economics, Research and Science; the federal provinces; the Austrian Integration Fund and the respective responsible member who has commissioned studies or integration research projects (Art. 21 para 3 Integration Act).</p> <p>Integration indicators: Statistics Austria, a federal agency under public law, compiles an inventory of indicators on the basis of available data in cooperation with the federal ministry responsible for integration (currently the Federal Chancellery), the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Austrian Integration Fund.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4.</p> <p>Integration monitoring: Integration monitoring must include data from the areas of asylum and residence, schooling and adult education, social benefits, the labor market, German language courses, value and orientation courses, and science (Art. 21 para 2 Integration Act).</p>
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		<p>Integration indicators: As part of the NAP.I, 25 integration indicators were defined, covering the following areas: language and education, work and occupation, social affairs and health, security (rule of law and values), housing and spatial context, social and identification dimensions, subjective questions on the climate of integration (<u>Integration Indicators of the NAP.I</u>, pp. 51-52).</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5.</p> <p>Integration monitoring: The Integration Act, which regulates integration monitoring (Art. 21 Integration Act), includes as target groups persons entitled to asylum, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, third-country nationals who are lawfully settled and third-country nationals with a temporary right of residence for displaced persons (Art. 3 Integration Act).</p> <p>Integration indicators: The target groups of the NAP.I – and thus of the integration indicators – are the society as a whole, foreign citizens who are permanently settled in Austria, Austrian citizens who were born abroad and people with a migration background who are permanently settled in Austria or already have Austrian citizenship but whose parents were born abroad (<u>NAP.I</u> p. 7).</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. Both the data of the integration monitoring and the integration indicators are mainly taken from administrative registers of the various ministries and Statistics Austria. In addition, data from various sample surveys (microcensus) are also used. The data and indicators to be collected are specified in Art. 21 para 2 of the Integration Act and in the <u>Integration Indicators document of the NAP.I</u> (pp. 51-52).</p> <p>---</p>
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		<p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>7. Annually. Pursuant to Art. 18 para 1 subpara 2 and 3 of the Integration Act, the Expert Council for Integration prepares and publishes an annual integration report, which particularly addresses and contextualizes annual developments on the basis of integration monitoring (Art. 21 Integration Act), and proposes recommendations for action. The integration report is presented to the members of the Integration Advisory Board by the Expert Council for Integration. They can comment on the integration report within ten weeks of its submission.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>8.</p> <p>Yes, as part of the integration indicators, a random sample of persons born in Austria is asked about their subjective assessment of the integration process every year. The sample is drawn from the Central Register of Residents. In addition to the country of birth, a restriction is also made to persons aged 16 and over with a duration of residence in Austria of at least one year. This is an online survey. The demographic characteristics of the respondents and the results of the survey are published in the annual Statistical Yearbook Migration & Integration (see, for example, here p. 90ff.). The survey covers the assessment of coexistence, frequency of contact with migrants, living situation, attitudes toward minorities and religious communities, and way of life.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>9. Yes. Within the framework of the integration indicators, not only a random sample of persons born in Austria is surveyed (see question 8), but also persons born abroad. These samples each include the</p>
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three most common countries of birth outside EU and EFTA states as well as the United Kingdom (UK), and persons who fled to Austria from the three most common countries of birth. The survey covers the assessment of coexistence, frequency of contact with Austrians, sense of belonging, living situation, experience of discrimination, attitudes toward minorities and religious communities, and lifestyle. The results of the survey are also published in the annual Statistical Yearbook Migration & Integration (see e.g. [here](#) p. 90ff.).

Source: Ministry of the Interior

10.

Current integration data is collected in accordance with the Integration Act through integration monitoring (see above). Selected results are prepared and published by the Expert Council for Integration in its Integration Report. The Integration Report contains suggestions and recommendations for action that are submitted annually by the Expert Council. It also provides facts and figures and forms a factual basis for possible political decisions.

To the English report:


https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:a2392c56-4853-4085-9101-0aa89ad0b833/integration_report_2022_english_27092022_nb.pdf

For explanations of the conclusions, please refer to the forewords by the Federal Minister for Women, Family, Integration and Media, Susanne Raab and by the Chairperson of the Expert Council for Integration Univ.-Prof. Dr. Katharina Pabel.

Source: Ministry of the Interior

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			<p>12. Yes. One statutory measure to be mentioned is integration monitoring. The Integration Act introduced integration monitoring in 2017 for the purpose of cross-competence networking and a coordinated integration strategy among the various integration actors (Art. 21 Integration Act). As mentioned several times above, selected results are prepared and published by the Expert Council for Integration in its Integration Report. Within the framework of the National Action Plan for Integration (NAP.I), integration indicators were defined in 2010 (Integration Indicators of the NAP.I). Statistics Austria analyzes available data and presents them in the Statistical Yearbook Migration & Integration.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Integration policy in Belgium falls under the competence of four federated entities: the Flemish Community, the Walloon Region, the Brussels-Capital Region, and the German-speaking Community. Each entity has distinct legislation, policies and practice with regards to the integration of third-country nationals, and by extension their monitoring. In this Inform, answers to the questions will be provided for each region subsequently.</p> <p>In the Flemish Community, the Flemish Decree of 7 June 2013 uses two terms to refer to integration: “integratie” (integration) and “inburgering” (civic integration). The terms are defined in the Decree as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integratie: “a dynamic and interactive process in which individuals, groups, communities and facilities, each from a context of the enforceability of rights and obligations that are inherent to our democratic constitutional state, relate to each other in a constructive manner and deal with migration and its consequences in society”

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inburgering: “a guided trajectory towards integration in which the government offers beneficiaries a specific tailor-made programme that increases their self-reliance with a view to participation in the professional, educational and social fields” <p>In the Walloon Region, the Walloon Social Action and Health Code does not provide a definition of integration. Instead, it lists the objectives that action towards integration should aim to achieve, namely: equality, citizenship, social cohesion in an intercultural society, access to public and private services, and socioeconomic participation (Article 151).</p> <p>In the Brussels-Capital Region, the Ordinance of 11 May 2017 does not provide a definition of integration. Instead, it defines integration policy as being based on the following principles: equality for everyone; respect for individual character, skills, and ambitions; migration as an opportunity for society; anti-discrimination, actions against racism and sexism, and gender mainstreaming; active citizenship for all; empowerment of specific target groups; acquisition of knowledge of French or Dutch language (Article 3).</p> <p>In the German-speaking Community, the German-speaking Community Decree of 11 December 2017 defines integration as follows: “a long-term and dynamic process with the aim of including all people, regardless of origin, who have their residence in the German-speaking area, into society and to enable them to participate equally in all areas of society.”</p> <p>2. There is no overall strategy specifically for the monitoring of integration of third-country nationals at the national level. However, at national level, monitoring is available for analysing individuals' positions in the labour market according to their origin (the “Socio-economic Monitoring – Labour market and origin”), there is the project on “Improving Equality Data Collection in Belgium”, and the former “Diversity Barometer” to map diversity in Belgian society (which lapsed in 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Socio-economic Monitoring – Labour market and origin” is a tool for analysing individuals' positions in the labour market according to their origin. It is the result of a collaboration between Unia, the Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities, and the Federal Public Service
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Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue, with the support of the Crossroads Bank for Social Security. This measuring instrument accurately maps the situation of people of foreign origin and is based on data from the Datawarehouse Labour Market and Social Protection. The instrument cross-references individual administrative data and administrative data related to matters such as national backgrounds with conventional socioeconomic data such as wage structure and location. The report analyses the “classic” indicators of the labour market by origin and migration background, and where possible in detail by gender, age, region, educational attainment and field of study. On the basis of the analysis made, the reports provide a series of political recommendations. The Socio-economic Monitoring was first published in 2013 and is a biannual publication. The report of 2019 added new elements, such as the field of study, an analysis of the labour market at city level, the analysis of three specific groups (the second generation, people of EU origin and people from Sub-Saharan Africa) and the analysis of the trajectories of people who have worked under Article 60 contracts.* The fifth Socio-Economic Monitoring of the FPS Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue and Unia was published in 2022 and is available on <https://employment.belgium.be/en/publications/5th-socio-economic-monitor....> New in the fifth edition are the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, student work, grade repetition and posted workers. The report shows that the position of people of foreign origin in the Belgian labour market has improved in recent years. However, their employment rate is still much lower than that of people of Belgian origin, especially compared to neighbouring countries. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic showed how vulnerable their position remains. As in previous editions, the report ends with a series of policy recommendations, addressed to the various authorities and social partners. The recommendations are based on their own findings but also draw on what international institutions (notably the European Commission, the OECD, and the IMF) and national bodies (such as the High Council for Employment) have recommended to Belgium in recent years and conclude that a comprehensive and coordinated approach is needed to provide solutions.

*“Article 60§7” is a social assistance measure stemming from the law on the Public Centres for Social Welfare (PCSW). It consists of an employment measure using an Article 60§7 employment contract for a

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beneficiary of social welfare benefit or equivalent financial social assistance. This measure is aimed at people who are not employed and aims to reintegrate them into the social security system and reintegrate them into a work environment. More specifically, the aim is to provide people with a temporary work experience which will enable them to: a) (re)access the social security system by (re) entitling them to unemployment benefits; b) get out of the social welfare system by getting a salary and gain valuable work experience; c) and thus, in the long term, to get rid of dependency from PCSW and gain access to the labour market. The legal employer is the PCSW. The place of work can be the PCSW itself, or elsewhere via a transfer to a third-party employer. The contract is a classical employment contract, signed by the person benefiting from the measure article 60§7, and the PCSW. It can be either part-time or full-time work. The duration of the contract varies, most often corresponding to the number of working days that the beneficiary must work in order to be entitled to unemployment benefits. But the duration can vary according to the purpose of the measure put forward by the PCSW in each individual case. This measure is available to anyone who benefits from social welfare benefit (or equivalent). The application of this measure is a reasoned choice of the PCSWs, is part of an Individual Plan for Social Integration and assumes that the beneficiary is not hindered by serious social difficulties.

- The **project 'Improving Equality Data Collection in Belgium'***: Unia (the Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities) made an inventory of the existing equality data in Belgium. This inventory was compiled thanks to input from civil society organisations, public institutions and through their own proactive research. This online data hub (in French and Dutch) is freely accessible on <https://www.equalitydata.unia.be/fr/> and makes it possible to easily search data sources according to different criteria and domains. Along with this inventory, Unia published a report in 2021 with insights and recommendations on equality data. The report exposed several gaps in Belgian equality data. It found, for example, that there are few reliable figures on access to healthcare based on so-called racial criteria. To date, too little data has been collected on sexual orientation or religion. The need for clearer information on the legislation surrounding the processing of personal data was also noted. The report and more information are available on: <https://www.unia.be/en/publications-statistics/publications/data-on-ineq...> A second phase of the

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		<p>project began in early 2023 which focuses on three new discrimination criteria (disability, physical characteristics and health status) and updating the data sources mentioned.</p> <p><i>*"Improving equality data collection in Belgium" (IEDCB) is a Belgian project co-funded by the Rights, Equality and Citizenship (REC) programme of the Directorate-General for Justice of the European Commission. Equality data is any piece of information that allows us to describe and analyse the state of equality or inequality in society. 'Data' is used as a general term and can refer to both quantitative and qualitative data. Such data can be collected from a number of data sources such as official data (census, administrative databases), household and individual surveys, victimisation surveys, complaints, discrimination testing, diversity monitoring and qualitative research. More information is available on https://www.unia.be/en/publications-statistics/data-on-discrimination-an...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until 2018, Unia's 'Diversity Barometer' mapped out the following aspects of Belgian society: the degree of discrimination, tolerance and participation of specific target groups in society. Unia reported regularly on the sectors that are most concerned in diversity: employment, housing and education (reports available on: https://www.unia.be/en/publications-statistics/publications/diversity-ba...). <p>Some federated entities, which are competent for integration policy, have formulated strategies and tools for the monitoring of integration of third-country nationals that fall under their jurisdiction: In the Flemish Community, the various departments of the Flemish administration collect data for their own domains. Although the aim is for a common definition and operationalisation of 'persons of foreign origin', this is still not the case. For example, the education department works with 'home language' instead of 'origin'. Flanders has various monitoring instruments at its disposal to monitor the integration of persons of foreign origin, including third-country nationals. Administrative data are collected and updated annually. The monitoring tools in the Flemish Community are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Living Together Barometer (Barometer Samenleven) of the Flemish Agency for Home Affairs (Agentschap Binnenlands Bestuur) is a dashboard that shows eight objectives of living together in diversity: labour force participation, education participation, social and civic networks,
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		<p>connectedness, citizenship, financial capability, equal treatment, knowledge of Dutch. It shows for each objective in which direction the situation is evolving (positive / negative / no change) and thus the annual evolutions in integration policy. The dashboard is inspired by that of Denmark. The indicators consist of data from administrative data sources as well as data from a survey specially developed for this purpose (Barometer Samenleven). This survey is an online and postal survey among a representative sample (national register) of persons of Belgian, EU and non-EU origin, both among persons born abroad and among persons born in Belgium (1st and 2nd generation). More information available on https://www.barometersamenleven.be/. Data are collected and updated annually (2022-2023-2024).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The survey Living Together in Diversity (Survey Samenleven in Diversiteit) of the Agency for Home Affairs is a large-scale survey conducted among people of Belgian, Moroccan, Turkish, Polish, Romanian and Congolese origin in Flanders and Brussels, with a particular focus on the aspects of living together in diversity that often remain underexposed in the administrative data and general population surveys. The first edition was in 2017. In the second edition of 2022, a representative sample of persons of Afghan origin was also taken into account. This survey is held online and face-to-face. The 2022 edition will be launched at the end of November 2023 with a renewed website. More information available on https://samenleven-in-diversiteit.vlaanderen.be/. Data is collected and updated every five years: 2017-2022. • Statistics Flanders (Statistiek Vlaanderen) collects administrative data and survey data from the EAK (Belgian Labour force survey) and EU-SILC (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) surveys among persons of foreign origin. The most recent report is 'Social position and participation of persons of foreign origin' of 2022. Report available in Dutch on https://www.vlaanderen.be/publicaties/maatschappelijke-positie-en-partic.... The starting point was the indicator set of the Flemish Migration and Integration Monitor (Vlaamse Migratie- en Integratiemonitor), the latest edition of which was published in 2018.
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- The **Municipality and city monitor** (Gemeente-Stadsmonitor) is an environmental scanner that maps out the broad environment of each Flemish municipality and city. The monitor contains more than 300 environmental indicators or series of figures, of which more than 100 are collected by means of a three-yearly citizen survey. With this policy monitor, the Agency for Home Affairs wants to support every local government in making better policy decisions. Anyone can use it to analyse, substantiate and strengthen the strategic policy of municipalities and cities. You can consult all indicators per municipality or select a specific theme. Integration is one of the themes as a result of which administrative data and a number of survey data are also available at the municipal level. This selection of indicators depicting the local situation regarding integration is called the 'local integration scan' (lokale integratiescan) and gives a picture of local integration for each municipality of the Flemish and the Brussels-Capital Region on the basis of 59 indicators spread over six themes: demography, civic integration, employment, education and training, housing, poverty and local government and living together. A 70-page report is available for each municipality. These reports, '**Your Local Integration Scan**', provide information on the size and composition of the group of foreigners, persons of foreign origin and newcomers; and the social position of that group in the area of work, education, housing, poverty and social participation. Each indicator provides the most recent data for each municipality, with the Flemish Region as a point of comparison. In 2022, the local integration scan has been expanded by six new indicators in 2022. A completely new indicator concerns 'Pupils OKAN, by place of residence, by home language'. It describes the number of pupils enrolled in a reception class for foreign-language newcomers (OKAN), living in the municipality, by home language. The indicator 'Migration balance of foreigners' gives a picture of net movements to and from a municipality. Finally, four indicators expand on existing indicators by further breaking down the divisions already present between EU and non-EU origin into more detailed origin groups: persons of foreign origin, by origin; foreigners, by nationality group; unemployment rate, by origin and employment rate, by origin. More information and data on <https://gemeente-stadsmonitor.vlaanderen.be/gemeente>. There is an annual update of administrative data and a triennial update of the citizen survey data.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The civic integration process of people integrating is monitored via the Crossroads Bank for Civic Integration (Kruispuntbank Inburgering). The Crossroads Bank Civic Integration is a database used by the Agencies for Integration and Civic Integration and the House of Dutch Brussels to monitor people participating in the civic integration programme. These data are also used within other organisations, such as the Flemish Employment Service (VDAB), the Public Social Welfare Centres, organisations offering Dutch language courses (NT2) and the Flemish Social Housing Agency (VMSW). The figures offer, among other things, insight into the number of persons following a civic integration trajectory, the civic integration certificates, civic integration contracts and support in learning Dutch. The database is a working tool of hundreds of employees all over Flanders and Brussels. Consequently, the data is constantly changing, and an update is published four times a year. The figures are broken down by sex, age, nationality, status and target group. In the breakdown by nationality, a distinction is made between nationals, persons with the nationality of an EU+ country and 'third-country nationals'. The status refers to the reason why the person has come to settle in Belgium. The target group is linked to the fact that certain categories of newcomers are obliged to follow an integration programme and others are not. More information on https://www.integratie-inburgering.be/nl/wat-kunnen-we-voor-jou-doen/ond.... On the basis of these data, an annual report on civic integration is published by the Flemish Agency for Home Affairs. The latest edition dates from 2022 and is available in Dutch on https://www.vlaanderen.be/samenleven/cijfers-en-onderzoek. The Integration and Civic Integration Agencies do their own monitoring of the civic integration trajectory (https://integratie-inburgering.be/wat-unnen-we-voor-jou-doen/ondersteuni...) for their own annual report and for their own operational functioning (dashboards). The 2022 annual report is available on https://agii.vlaanderen/2022/download. • The Flemish Agency for Home Affairs makes also use of the recently published OECD study on (civic) integration in Flanders, “Skills and Labor market Integration of Immigrants and their children in Flanders”, available on https://www.oecd.org/migration/skills-and-labour-market-
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		<p>integration-of-i.... This study is based on a multitude of administrative data, survey data and interviews with stakeholders. In addition to the integration policy, topics such as activation, the role of employers and discrimination, recognition of foreign qualifications and skills, integration of young people with migrant parents in Flanders are discussed.</p> <p>In the Walloon Region, integration policy is evaluated every 5 years. The last evaluation was completed in 2018 and published in 2019. There are two committees established to monitor the integration policy on the ground, including statistical data. Based on these reports, the Walloon Region is able to produce a barometer of social action, which encompasses integration policy. This barometer is limited to the actions of the centres responsible for organising civic integration programmes across the region. It contains information on the number of third-country nationals who followed civic integration programmes, the number and type of activities organised by local organisations, etc. (http://actionsociale.wallonie.be/sites/default/files/VF_Barom%C3%A8tre%2...)</p> <p>In the Brussels-Capital Region, the Joint Community Commission has implemented a monitoring system for newcomers called 'Bruwelcome'. This system aims to ensure an efficient and consistent tracking of the integration paths of newcomers in Brussels. It collects data related to the steps and procedures that newcomers need to follow as part of their integration programme. However, this system only concerns third country nationals who are obliged to follow an integration programme, and aims to ensure that they adhere to this obligation.</p> <p>In the German-speaking Community, the responsible institutions working in the field of integration must produce annual statistics on third-country nationals. This is part of their responsibility in how they use their financial support from the German-speaking government.</p> <p>3. At the national level, see Q2.</p> <p>In the Flemish Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Flanders collects the administrative data and uses it to describe reports on the integration of persons of foreign origin.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Flemish Agency for Home Affairs collects and discloses this administrative data, but also organises three surveys (see above) with the indicators of living together in diversity that cannot be captured in administrative data. The Agency for Home Affairs is responsible for making the integration data of Flanders and Brussels available for external parties. The Agency publishes an annual integration report and provides the answers to parliamentary questions. The Agency also analyses data for the follow-up of new policies, etc. The annual monitoring of (civic) integration is done by the Agency for Home Affairs. • The Integration and Civic Integration Agencies do their own monitoring of the civic integration trajectory for their own operational functioning (dashboards). <p>In the Walloon Region, the integration of third country nationals is managed by the eight Regional Centres for Integration, in collaboration with the Local Integration Initiatives and under the umbrella of the Walloon Ministry of Interior and Social Action.</p> <p>In the Brussels-Capital Region, the integration of third country nationals is jointly managed by the Joint Community Commission (COCOM), the Flemish Community and the French Community Commission. The COCOM is currently responsible for monitoring the follow-up of the integration journeys for the newcomers obliged to follow an integration programme (see answer to Q2), while the Flemish Community and the French Community Commission organise the civic integration trajectories, containing social orientation, language courses and citizen courses.</p> <p>In the German-speaking Community, the integration of third country nationals is managed by the central contact point “Info Integration” (managed by the Red Cross), which keeps statistics on their integration pathways. Other relevant actors are municipalities and public employment services, which keep information on third country nationals' residence and employment situation. The Ministry of the German-speaking community also has its own statistical system (Ostbelgienstatistics) which collects figures from the entire population on housing, employment, family, mobility, health care, etc.</p>
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4. At the **national level** (see Q2), the Socio-economic Monitoring – Labour market and origin analyses individuals' positions in the labour market according to their origin. This measuring instrument accurately maps the situation of people of foreign origin. The instrument cross-references individual administrative data and administrative data related to matters such as national backgrounds with conventional socioeconomic data such as wage structure and location. The report analyses the “classic” indicators of the labour market by origin and migration background, and where possible in detail by gender, age, region, educational attainment and field of study. On the basis of the analysis made, the reports provide a series of political recommendations.

Flemish Community:

- For the Living Together Barometer (Barometer Samenleven), there are the following domains: labour participation, education participation, social and societal networks, solidarity, citizenship, financial capacity, equal treatment and knowledge of Dutch.
- For Living Together in Diversity (Samenleven in Diversiteit) there are the following domains: religion and philosophy, family and upbringing, health and well-being, attitude towards diversity, integration, experiences of discrimination, public space, education, social contacts, social identity, social participation, language knowledge and use, work and income, housing.
- In the reports of Statistics Flanders the following domains are analysed: demographics, employment and labour, education and training, income and poverty, living and housing, health and welfare, social participation.
- The civic integration trajectory of people integrating is monitored via the Crossroads Bank for Civic Integration by the Agencies for Integration and Civic Integration and the Flemish Agency for Home Affairs.
- The Municipality and city monitor (Gemeente-Stadsmonitor): 300 environmental indicators. Integration is one of the themes on the basis of 59 indicators spread over six domains: demography, civic integration, employment, education and training, housing, poverty and local government and living together.

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In the **Walloon Region, German-speaking Community, and Brussels-Capital Region**, monitoring concerns the civic integration trajectories of third-country nationals. In addition, municipalities and public employment services keep information on third country nationals' residence and employment.

5. National level: The Socio-economic Monitoring – Labour market and origin: 1st, 2nd and 3rd generation of EU and non-EU origin (and Belgian origin). In fact, almost the entire population aged 18 to 64 in Belgium – foreign origin (non-Belgian nationality or not born with the Belgian nationality or one of the parents born with a non-Belgian nationality) and Belgian origin (person born with Belgian nationality with both parents born with Belgian nationality).

Flemish Community:

- Living Together Barometer (Barometer Samenleven): 1st and 2nd generation of EU and non-EU origin (and Belgian origin)
- Living Together in Diversity (Samenleven in Diversiteit): people of Moroccan, Turkish, Polish, Romanian, Congolese and Afghan origin (in addition to Belgian origin)
- Reports Statistics Flanders: depending on the indicator: regional breakdown, EU/non-EU, 1st generation/2nd generation
- Crossroads Bank for Civic Integration, analyses are carried out according to residence status, age, gender, level of education, etc. for people belonging to the target group for civic integration.

In the **Walloon Region, German-speaking Community, and Brussels-Capital Region**, monitoring concerns individuals who are following a civic integration programme.

6. National level: The 2022 Socio-economic Monitoring – Labour market and origin: depicts the labour market according to the national origin and migration background of people. This report covers the period from 2008 to 2019 and is based on administrative data taken from the Labour Market and Social Protection Datawarehouse of the Crossroads Bank Social Security. This database contains the anonymous administrative data of all persons known to the Belgian social security institutions. This

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makes it possible to take into account the entire population of working age. This data makes it possible to identify differences in labour market participation between origin groups, as well as existing inequalities and the extent of ethno-stratification of the labour market. The administrative data available for this report only runs until 2019, therefore the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is based on partial data for 2020 and 2021 and on data from the Labour Force Survey (Statbel). The other chapters cover the period before 2020 and thus before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The report begins with a demographic description of the working age population, with a focus on educational attainment and fields of study. This is followed by an analysis of the evolution of the 'classic' labour market indicators by national origin and migration background and, where possible, by gender, age, region, household type, educational attainment, and field of study. Afterwards a focus is placed on specific themes: the uneven impact of COVID-19 on the labour market situation of people of foreign origin. Specifically, the access of people of foreign origin to a number of employee protection measures (in particular, teleworking, and temporary unemployment) and their overrepresentation in the most affected sectors and types of employment. Then the extent to which the socio-economic impact has been unevenly distributed across different origin groups (impact on employment, exit into unemployment or inactivity, probability of return to work) is examined. In a chapter on 'Student Jobs and Diversity', the demographics and labour market situation of working students according to their national origin are described. The chapter on "Grade repetition" examines delays during studies of 20-34-year-olds by origin, and by gender and level of qualification. And the relationship between the employment rate and educational delay by national origin and other demographic characteristics is examined. In the final chapter, 'Posted Workers', the scale of posting to Belgium and the provenance of workers (by sending country and nationality) between 2010 and 2020 is mapped and several characteristics (gender, age, occupational status, sector, and region of employment) of posted workers in Belgium according to their national origin is analysed.

Flemish Community:

- For administrative data, the definition of a person of foreign origin is operationalised on the basis of national register data. This allows people of Belgian and people of foreign origin (and EU/non-EU) to be distinguished in the different domains (work, education, ...)


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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For survey data, the same definition and operationalisation is used for the sample. • For methodology surveys: see above Q1. <p>7. See answer to Q2.</p> <p>8. Only in the Flemish Community: See the above mentioned three surveys: Living Together Barometer, Living Together in Diversity and the Municipality and City Monitor. These contain questions about attitudes towards diversity.</p> <p>9. Yes, in the Flemish and in the German-speaking Community: Flemish Community: Yes, in the above mentioned three surveys: Living Together Barometer, Living Together in Diversity and the Municipality and City Monitor. German-speaking Community: feedback from third-country nationals is collected through Info-Integration after they have completed the integration pathway. Info-Integration looks at what further path the third-country nationals can take. As the responsible institution in the German-speaking community, Info-Integration helps to arrange different areas, whether a further language course or registration in the German-speaking community employment office, is a possible option for a third-country national.</p> <p>10. In the Flemish Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of the civic integration process via the Crossroads Bank for Civic Integration. Good practices and challenges emerge and the integration policy is adjusted on the basis of this. The implementation of the recent civic integration reform was closely monitored and certain adjustments have already been made. • Question about social contacts. The fact that contacts with Belgians appear to be limited for certain people has contributed to the expansion of actions related to bringing communities
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			<p>together, entering into higher education and making youth associations, sports associations, etc. more accessible for persons of foreign origin.</p> <p>In the Walloon Region, the reports by the committees brought to light areas of improvement with regards to integration policy, which in turn led to a reform that is currently underway. This reform was also sparked by the results of an audit by the Court of Audit in 2014, which pointed out the inability of the Walloon Region to monitor its integration policy. The revised integration policy in the Walloon Region is expected to contain a lot more measures to properly monitor the integration of third country nationals. In the Brussels-Capital Region, the obligation to follow a civic integration programme only came into effect on 1 June 2022, so it is still too early to evaluate the monitoring of this programme.</p> <p>11. Answers for this question will be provided next week (still waiting for input) - something went wrong when copying the query from IES. We wonder if this was not also the case for other member states.</p> <p>12.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barometer of social action: harmonised activity report to allow for comparison between different statistics produced • Dialogue with actors on the ground • The Living Together Barometer, the survey on Living Together in Diversity and the reports of Statistics Flanders are considered as good practices.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. The national strategic document in the field of integration of the third country nationals is the National Strategy on Migration (2021-2025) and especially in its Part IV "National Policies in the Free Movement, Legal Migration and Integration".</p> <p>At national level the integration policy has a horizontal character and includes competencies and efforts of many different institutions and organizations. For their better cooperation there is a National Council on Migration, Borders, Asylum and Integration where all these institutions and organizations are represented</p>


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			<p>at a high political level. The head of the Council is the Minister of Interior and the secretariat of this Council is also situated in this ministry.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of implementation of the National Strategy on Migration each year the competent institutions and organizations develop National Plans where the integration activities are part of. The yearly reports are the main tool for monitor the implementation of these National Plans and of the integration policy itself. The yearly reports are discussed in and adopted by the National Council on Migration, Borders, Asylum and Integration.</p> <p>3. The members of the National Council on Migration, Borders, Asylum and Integration are: the Minister of Interior (the chairperson), a Deputy Minister of Interior, a Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Policy, a Deputy Minister of Justice, a Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, a Deputy Minister of Finance, a Deputy Minister of Education and Science, a Deputy Minister of Health, a Deputy Minister of Defense, a Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications, the Chairperson of the State Agency for Child Protection, the Chairperson of the State Agency for Refugees, the Deputy Chairperson of the State Agency "National Security", the Deputy Chairperson of the State Intelligence Agency, the director of the Customs Agency, the secretary of the National Commission for Combating Human Trafficking and a representative of the Management Board of the National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <p>4. For the purposes of integration the main areas of the yearly National Plans for Implementation include activities in the field of education, employment, social assistance and healthcare.</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. The indicators for the level of implementation are defined by each institution and organization for each activity that this institution/organization proposed to be included into the respective National Plan.</p>
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			<p>7. See the abovementioned answers.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. No</p> <p>10. N/A</p> <p>11. N/A</p> <p>12. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>The Act on International and Temporary Protection regulates the rights and obligations of asylees and foreigners under subsidiary protection in Croatia and among others the right to assistance for integration into society. Assistance for integration into society, as a form of integration measure that falls within the competence of the Ministry of the Interior, is one of the rights enjoyed by persons granted international protection. This assistance is provided for three years at the longest. It includes the preparation of an integration plan taking into account individual needs, knowledge, competencies, and skills, the provision of assistance to asylees or foreigners under subsidiary protection in the implementation of the prepared plan, and supervision of the plan's implementation. Furthermore, under the Act on International and Temporary Protection, the Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities coordinates the work of all ministries, NGOs, and other authorities participating in the integration of these categories of foreigners.</p> <p>Regarding strategic documents, the Croatian Parliament adopted the Migration Policy of the Republic of Croatia for the Period 2013-2015 in February 2013 as one of the conditions for EU accession and the use</p>

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			<p>of European funds in the field of migration. Even though this document is no longer in force, it provides a framework for Croatia's migration policy and has served as the basis for the adoption of certain strategic documents in the field of integration. The declared purpose of the Migration Policy is to ensure that migratory movements in Croatia benefit the economic and social development of the country and the society. The Migration Policy strives to promote migration fostering economic growth and progress in Croatia, and contributing to the implementation of a European migration model. The fundamental objective of the Migration Policy is to ensure that all national authorities and other stakeholders (local and regional self-government units, civil society organizations, and public services) work in a timely and coordinated manner to effectively address the positive and negative effects of migratory movements. Measures are defined concerning visa policy, foreigner status matters, the acquisition of Croatian citizenship, asylum, integration policy, irregular migration, and Croatian emigrants. One of the planned integration policy measures concerned the adoption of an action plan for the integration of foreigners.</p> <p>Based on the 2013 Migration Policy, in April, the Croatian Government established the Standing Committee for the Implementation of the Integration of Foreigners into Croatian Society, given the importance of integration for the successful functioning of the community. For implementation of the planned tasks and the Standing Committee's reporting on the activities and potential difficulties related to the implementation of integration, a Task Force was established within the Standing Committee for the Implementation of the Integration of Foreigners in the Croatian Society. This Task Force prepared an action plan for integration as one of the planned measures from the Migration Policy.</p> <p>The Croatian Government adopted the Action Plan for the Integration of Persons Granted International Protection for the Period 2017–2019 in November 2017. The Action Plan was prepared to address the particular vulnerability of persons granted international protection and the resulting need to provide them with protection and help them overcome the difficult situation caused by the refugee and humanitarian crisis of 2015-2016. The Action Plan regulates the following integration areas: social welfare and healthcare, housing, language learning and education, employment, international cooperation, intersectoral cooperation, and raising awareness of the issues relating to persons granted international protection. In 2022 Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities published a Protocol of Action for the</p>
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			<p>Integration of Persons Granted International Protection. The Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities is currently preparing a new National Program for the Integration of Persons Granted International Protection 2023-25 whose adoption is expected by the end of 2023. The National Program contains measures aimed at the socio-economic inclusion of a specified category of users - persons granted international protection and, where applicable, other third-country nationals and persons of migrant origin.</p> <p>2. By the findings of the evaluation of the national integration framework and further to the recommendations from the Action Plan of the European Union for integration and inclusion for the period from 2021 to 2027, the Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities initiated the establishment of a database of statistical indicators on the social inclusion of persons granted international protection. The aforementioned derives from the coordinating competencies of the Office as prescribed by Article 76 of the Act on International and Temporary Protection ("Official Gazette", number 70/15, 127/17).</p> <p>In this regard, as part of the project "INCLuDE - Interdepartmental cooperation in the empowerment of citizens of Third countries", co-financed with funds from the Fund for Asylum, Migration, and Integration, research titled "Development of a system for collection of data about the social inclusion of persons granted international protection in the Republic of Croatia" was conducted. Its purpose was to create a database on the social inclusion of persons granted international protection and to develop a data collection system to systematically monitor the successfulness of their social inclusion. The main research objective was to monitor and evaluate the impact of integration policies in individual areas using a set of indicators. The publication can be found on following link: https://ljudskaprava.gov.hr/UserDocsImages//dokumenti//Include_Social%20Inclusion%20of%20Persons%20Granted%20International%20Protection%20in%20the%20Republic%20of%20Croatia%20-%20data%20collection%20system%20development%20and%20recommendations%20.pdf</p>
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		<p>The abovementioned research resulted in the creation of a multi-departmental database of statistical indicators in key areas of integration and recommendations intended for departmental bodies regarding the collection of required data. The database is available in electronic form on the web page integracijskapolitika.hr – https://integracijskapolitika.hr/IncludeActionPlan.</p> <p>3. In order to update the database of statistical data on the social inclusion of persons granted international protection, data collection coordinators from the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Science and Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy, Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets, Croatian Employment Service were appointed. - national level</p> <p>4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social welfare, healthcare, accommodation and housing, language learning and education, employment, naturalization, discrimination <p>5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persons under international protection, i.e. asylees and foreigners under subsidiary protection <p>6. Within the scope of the abovementioned research to collect data about the social inclusion of persons granted international protection a questionnaire consisting of 56 questions/indicators was designed with the aim of monitoring and evaluating the impact of integration measures and policies in individual areas. The indicators were divided into seven areas: social welfare, healthcare, accommodation and housing, language learning and education, employment, naturalization, and discrimination.</p> <p>The questionnaire was e-mailed to state authorities, social service providers, non-governmental organizations, and charities involved in the integration of persons granted international protection.</p>
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		<p>Research participants were not sent the complete questionnaire, but only select questions (indicators) based on their scope of work. Where applicable, data was collected for 2018, 2019 and 2020. Monitoring of individual indicators by year suggests possible deviations in the exercise of individual rights by persons under international protection.</p> <p>The created database consists of 7 areas with additional indicators:</p> <p>Area: Employment</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of persons granted international protection registered with the CES (males and females) 2. Number of mature minors granted international protection registered with the CES 3. Number of overqualified employed persons 4. Number of unemployed persons using counseling and career guidance services (males and females) 5. Number of CES employees undergoing training on the needs and rights of persons granted international protection 6. Number of unemployed persons using active employment policy measures (by sex, age and nationality of the country of origin) 7. Number of unemployed persons participating in adult education (professional training, retraining, education) 8. Number of persons participating in study programs for in-demand occupations. 9. Number of persons involved in public works 10. Number of persons employed under social entrepreneurship programs 11. Number of self-employed persons granted international protection 12. Average period of continuous employment in the reference year/ Number of months of continuous employment during the reference year.
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		<p>13. Number of persons who have been granted international protection deregistered from the records of the Croatian Employment Service for the purpose of employment.</p> <p>Area: Social welfare Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of beneficiaries of social rights among persons granted international protection. 2. Number of beneficiaries of social services among persons granted international protection. 3. Average period of use of the guaranteed minimum compensation / Number of months of uninterrupted use of the guaranteed minimum compensation during the reference year. <p>Area: Healthcare Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of contracted primary care physicians who have enrolled patients under international protection. 2. Number of educations conducted for healthcare workers on the rights of persons who have been granted international protection in the healthcare system and the prescribed procedures. 3. Number of mediations and escorts of persons granted international protection to health institutions. <p>Area: Accommodation and housing Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of state-owned residential buildings in which accommodation is provided for persons granted international protection. 2. Number of residential buildings rented on the free market for the accommodation of persons granted international protection. 3. Number of persons granted international protection who exercise the right to accommodation.
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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Number of persons who lost the right to accommodation in residential buildings owned by the Republic of Croatia or rented buildings and the reason for the loss of accommodation. 5. Number of persons whose right to accommodation has been extended in accordance with (future) amendments to the Act on International and Temporary Protection. <p>Area: Naturalization</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of persons who have applied for Croatian citizenship. 2. Number of persons who have acquired the right to Croatian citizenship. <p>Area: Language learning and education</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of children integrated into early childhood and preschool education (nurseries and kindergartens) 2. Number of students enrolled in primary school by classes at the school year starts 3. Number of students enrolled in primary school by classes at school year-end 4. Number of consents to include students (asylees) in preparatory or supplementary classes Number of students attending secondary school 5. Number of secondary school graduates 6. Number of students who completed secondary education 7. Number of students in undergraduate and integrated study programs 8. Number of students in graduate study programs 9. Number of students who completed undergraduate and integrated study programs Number of students who completed graduate study programs 10. Number of persons requiring translation of secondary school completion certificates Number of secondary school completion certificates translated 11. Number of persons requiring translation of diplomas
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		<p>12. Number of diplomas translated</p> <p>13. Number of persons taking the Croatian Language, History, and Culture Learning Programme for asylees and foreigners under subsidiary protection for their integration in Croatian society</p> <p>14. Number of persons completing the program (attended 280 classes)</p> <p>15. Number of students on scholarship</p> <p>16. Number of persons who initiated the process of recognition of foreign school qualifications on completed primary and secondary education.</p> <p>17. Number of students who exercise the right to accommodation in a student dormitory.</p> <p>18. Number of persons who initiated the process of recognition of foreign school qualifications on completed primary and secondary education.</p> <p>19. Number of students who exercise the right to accommodation in a student dormitory.</p> <p>20. Number of issued decisions on recognized qualifications on completed primary and secondary education</p> <p>21. Number of persons who initiated the process of recognition of foreign school qualifications on completed secondary education in vocational programs for the purpose of employment or continuing education.</p> <p>22. Number of issued decisions on recognized qualifications on completed secondary education in vocational programs.</p> <p>23. Number of persons who initiated the process of recognition of foreign higher education qualifications for the purpose of employment in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>24. Number of issued decisions on recognized higher education qualifications.</p> <p>25. Number of persons who participated in adult education programs.</p> <p>Area: discrimination</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of complaints about discrimination based on the status of the persons granted international protection on discriminatory grounds.</p>
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		<p>2. Number of complaints regarding discrimination based on the status of the persons granted international protection by areas of discrimination.</p> <p>3. Number of complaints by gender and type of complaints.</p> <p>4. Number of complaints by the type of complainant party.</p> <p>7. Approximately two times per year by updating a data on the web page integracijskapolitika.hr – https://integracijskapolitika.hr/IncludeActionPlan.</p> <p>8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no <p>9.</p> <p>To get a better and more complete insight into the evaluation of the impacts of integration measures, besides institutions, within the scope of the above-mentioned research also included persons granted international protection. A relatively structured data collection research strategy was applied using the semi-structured interview method, allowing for more detailed and richer data about integration indicators pertaining to the seven areas as it is based on an idiographic approach and captures a subjective perspective and experience. Qualitative research was conducted using a convenience, non-probability social inclusion of persons granted international protection in the Republic of Croatia - a sample consisting of 10 persons (four women and six men). The interview was carried out with persons under international protection from Turkey, Iraq, and Syria. Before the interview, the respondents were informed about and familiarized with the research objectives and subject matter by e-mail. The interviews were held in Zagreb and Sisak at locations proposed by the respondents and lasted 60-90 minutes. The conversations took place in Croatian and English. In some cases, Arabic-Croatian translators were used. The data obtained from the questionnaire and interviews were analyzed and the results were recorded in a database on the social inclusion of persons granted international protection.</p>
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			<p>10. N/A</p> <p>12.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research “Development of a system for collection of data about the social inclusion of persons granted international protection in the Republic of Croatia” and the creation of a multi-departmental database of statistical indicators within the project "INCLuDE - Interdepartmental cooperation in the empowerment of citizens of Third countries", co-financed with funds from the Fund for Asylum, Migration, and Integration. 2. As one of the examples of good practice in monitoring the integration of persons with granted international protection, the civil society organization Center for the Culture of Dialogue has in the period from 03 October 2020 until 31 March 2023 implemented a project co-financed as part of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), called "New neighbors - inclusion of persons with approved international protection in Croatian society". In that period, they carried out numerous activities to improve the integration of persons with granted international protection into Croatian society. As an implementing partner of the Ministry of the Interior they supported, advised and monitored 152 people in achieving short-term and long-term integration goals, since, in line with the Act on International and Temporary Protection ("Official Gazette", no. 70/15/, 127/17 and 33/23) people have the right to assistance in inclusion during the first 3 years after acquiring the status.
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no definition of the term “integration” in Cyprus’ legislation or in any other official document. However, Cyprus’ conceptualization of migrant integration is based on EU (Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States)[1] and CoE (the result of a two-way process based on Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)1 on intercultural integration and on the Intercultural Cities policy model, consisting in the effective, positive, and sustainable management of

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			<p>diversity, on the basis of reciprocal and symmetrical recognition, under an overarching human rights framework)[2] interpretation of integration and social inclusion.</p> <p>Integration is an interactive, reciprocal and dynamic process grounded on interculturalism, a core value that emphasizes intercultural dialogue and promotes meaningful interactions between migrants and the host society. Some of the core elements that characterize integration as a social process, is that it is based on migrants' responsibility to respect the local and European norms and values and on the host society's commitment to ensure access to basic needs such as employment, education and public or private goods and services. The concept of integration adopted by the Cypriot integration authorities also presupposes providing access to basic knowledge of the host society's language and history, facilitating and promoting frequent interactions between immigrants and the local society, conducting intercultural dialogue and safeguarding the practice of diverse cultures and religions. Finally, another important component of integration is ensuring the participation of migrants in the democratic process and in the formulation of integration policies and measures, especially at the local level.</p> <p>Concerning the governance level, although there is no single public authority solely responsible for the design and implementation of integration policies and integration activities can be implemented by various ministries and governmental departments, the Ministry of Interior has a leading coordinating role, whereas the local authorities are responsible for integration activities at the local level.</p> <p>[1] Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social committee and the Committee of the Regions - A Common Agenda for Integration - Framework for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals in the European Union /* COM/2005/0389 final</p> <p>[2] CoE, Model framework for an intercultural integration strategy at the national level</p> <p>2.</p> <p>Monitoring takes place at the national and at the local level.</p> <p>At the national level monitoring is conducted by the Advisory Board on Integration of Migrants. According to the relevant decision by the Council of Ministers, the Board is comprised by representatives from national</p>
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		<p>authorities (the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, the Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare, and the Directorate General Growth of Ministry of Finance), local authorities (Union of Cyprus Municipalities, Union of Cyprus Communities), trade unions (Pancyprian Federation of Labour, Cyprus Workers Confederation-SEK, Democratic Labour Federation of Cyprus), employers' associations (Cyprus Employers and Industrialists Federation, Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry), the Commissioner for Administration and Human Rights (Ombudsman) and three NGOs.</p> <p>At the local level integration is monitored by the Regional Intercultural Integration Networks. There are five networks, one in each Cyprus' region, they are comprised mainly by the local authorities of each region and NGOs and migrant organizations, active in each region.</p> <p>3. See Q2.</p> <p>4. At the national level, there is an overall monitoring procedure, of the four main areas of integration, i.e. education, health, employment, housing, based also on the_Zaragoza indicators that provide information on the domains of employment, education, social inclusion and civic participation. At the local level, the Regional Intercultural Integration Networks use the Intercultural Cities Index[i], developed by the CoE. The ICC Index analysis is based on the answers to 83 questions, grouped in 12 indices, namely Commitment, Intercultural lens (further analyzed to Education, Neighbourhoods, Public services, Business and the labour market, Cultural and social life, Public space), Mediation and conflict resolution, Language, Media and communication, International outlook, Intercultural intelligence and competence, Welcoming newcomers, Leadership and citizenship, Anti-discrimination, Participation and Interaction.</p> <p>[i] https://www.coe.int/en/web/interculturalcities/about-the-index</p>
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			<p>5. No specific classification of migrant groups is being conducted for monitoring purposes.</p> <p>6. See Question four.</p> <p>7. At national level, data used for Saragoza indicators are collected annually. At local level, the ICC Index analysis is conducted biennially (κάθε 2 χρόνια).</p> <p>8. Cyprus' authorities do not collect data concerning public opinion. However, the data collected by Special Eurobarometer 469: Integration of immigrants in the European Union in 2018 and Special Eurobarometer 519: Integration of immigrants in the European Union have been extensively used by Cypriot authorities. Moreover, UNHCR has conducted Three surveys on the perceptions of Cypriots about refugees and migrants, in 2015, 2019 and 2023.</p> <p>9. Cyprus does not collect feedback directly from migrants. However, feedback is collected through the Regional Intercultural Integration Networks and the migrant organizations that participate in the networks.</p> <p>10. N/A</p> <p>11. N/A</p>
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			12. The biennial implementation of the ICC Index at the local level (see q. 4).
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. First Policy for Integration of Immigrants (national strategy) was approved by the Czech Government in 2000 and updated in 2006, 2011 and 2016. Every year, the Government also approves the Procedure for Implementing the Policy for Integration of Immigrants – among other things, this document sets financial resources from the state budget and main measures for the next year. The Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU added to the Policy for Integration of Immigrants in 2006 remain a fundamental point for defining the area.</p> <p>2. The importance of monitoring the integration of target group is set within the framework of the Policy for Integration of Immigrants. The main aim is to monitor the integration process of third country nationals in the Czech Republic since 2011 and provide the government bodies responsible for assessing and adjusting integration policies with a set of key findings and information. This system is set at the state level.</p> <p>3. The set of indicators of integration was developed in 2011 in close collaboration between the Ministry of the Interior and the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs. Collected data are from other ministries and institutions.</p> <p>4. Mainly residence status, employment, unemployment, labour market, social benefits, education, citizenship, perception of society.</p>

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		<p>5. The main target group are third country nationals legally residing within the territory of the Czech Republic. The more detailed subgroups include, for example, citizens of the 10 countries with the highest number of people in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>6. System of Indicators of Integration is set as quantitative and at state level. It is based on information contained in the administrative databases of the relevant ministries and other central authorities and institutions. The System of Indicators is designed to provide a basis for both structural cross-cutting assessment, i.e. analysis of the current state of integration indicators as at a particular data, and for analysing development in half-year intervals and the medium-term horizon. It is also used to set up in depth studies in particular areas.</p> <p>Main indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about development of the number of third-country nationals by category of residence in the Czech Republic. • Information about the number of Czech citizenships obtained each year by third-country nationals. • List of the 10 third countries accounting for the most immigrants living in the Czech Republic. • The total of third-country nationals who are legally employed in the Czech Republic. • The scale of dependent employment and self-employment. • The number of third-country nationals who are job seekers (i.e. unemployed and registered at Labour Office). • Demand for foreign labour force. • The number of employed third-country nationals by employment category (ISCO categories), which characterises the set of target groups in terms of the complexity and difficulty of the work they do and also reflects the stability of their employment.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The age structure of employed persons registered at the Labour Offices. • Five third countries with the highest number of immigrants in gainful activity in the Czech Republic. • The number of third-country nationals who have passed the Czech language examinations to apply for permanent residence permit (A2) and citizenship (B1) and their success rate. • The number of third-country nationals in all types of educational facilities, from kindergarten to university. • The number of third-country nationals who have no incomes from gainful activity (who are therefore income-dependent on those third-country nationals who are engaged in gainful activity and/or are on social incomes/benefits). • The scale of social benefits provided to third-country nationals (state social support, assistance in material need, care allowances). • The scale of healthcare provided to target group in hospitals, including persons who have not paid health insurance. • Public perception of immigrants. <p>7. Set of indicators is updated every six months.</p> <p>8. The perception of society towards immigrants has been monitored for a long time, but questions towards integration tend to be reported in other studies.</p> <p>9. No. Feedback is more likely to be monitored in in-depth studies, the objective of which is often set on the basis of Indicators of Integration.</p>
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			<p>10. It is probably not possible to mark any clear evidence, but we rather highlight a long-term influence on the setting up of the Policy for Integration of Immigrants and on the creation of a number of in-depth studies that help as evidence-based source to change or adjust identified areas of the integration of immigrants. In-depth studies have focused, for example, on education, health, selected communities and perceptions of values.</p> <p>12. Examples of good practice from our perspective include, in particular, meeting of researchers with policy makers once every 6 months. The data itself are important, but the discussion over it and trends seems to be absolutely crucial. For more fundamental findings, in-depth studies and roundtables are then prepared in the presence of a wide range of actors to help analyse the situation and set or adjust new measures in the field of integration of immigrants.</p> <p>*In the original template, there was an extra question we had our experts answer as well: 11. Please describe, and give examples of, any challenges that your Member or Observer Country faces while monitoring the integration of third-country nationals. Since the project started in 2011, it has been challenging to secure funding on several occasions. Several sources (e.g. EIF, state budget) have been gradually used to do so, but every once in a while the issue comes back to the table.</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	<p>1. The field of integration in Estonia is governed by the constitution and the National Minorities Cultural Autonomy Act. However, these legislations do not provide a definition for the term 'integration'. In the</p>

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	Estonia		<p>previous Strategy of Integration and Social Cohesion in Estonia, integration was understood as enhancing the cultural, political, and socioeconomic unity of society.</p> <p>The current Cohesive Estonia Strategy 2030, which outlines the objectives of integration policy, does not explicitly define integration. It does, however, elaborate on its subobjective of supporting adaptation and integration to build a harmonious and stable society. This entails fostering a sense of Estonian identity among individuals from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds. It also involves active participation in social activities, sharing democratic values, promoting a common cultural and communication space, and cultivating a sense of unity. Supporting integration also entails establishing equal opportunities to ensure successful independent coping and well-being for all residents of Estonia.</p> <p>The Ministry of Culture, responsible for integration policy in Estonia, outlines the purpose of integration policy on its website. The purpose is to contribute to the creation of a cohesive and stable society in Estonia, where individuals from varying linguistic and cultural backgrounds have embraced the Estonian identity and regard Estonia as their homeland. This includes active engagement in social aspects such as employment, lifelong learning, and civil society. Furthermore, it involves sharing democratic values, making contributions to the nation and societal development, and navigating Estonia's cultural landscape. The foundation of integration lies in the openness of Estonian society, as well as individuals' awareness of and respect for different cultures and languages, along with the acceptance of the Estonian identity.</p> <p>2. The Cohesive Estonia Strategy 2030, a national-level strategy, has established metrics to monitor integration progress. However, these metrics do not specifically track the integration of third-country nationals. Instead, they focus on the integration of individuals with different nationalities and primary languages.</p> <p>3. The Estonian Ministry of Culture is overseeing the monitoring of integration metrics.</p>
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		<p>4.</p> <p>The integration monitoring metrics include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sense of national identity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Sense of national identity among Estonian nationals* 1.2. Sense of national identity among other nationalities* 2. Interactions between social groups <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Contacts between individuals of other nationalities and Estonians* 2.2. Contacts between Estonians and individuals of other nationalities* 3. Engagement in employment, cultural life, and sports <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Engagement in employment by individuals whose home language (e.g., language spoken at home) is not Estonian 3.2. Engagement in cultural life by individuals whose home language is not Estonian 3.3. Engagement in sports by individuals whose home language is not Estonian 4. Awareness and readiness of the Estonian population to support adaptation and integration 5. Being knowledgeable about what is happening in Estonia <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1. Estonian nationals* who are knowledgeable about what is happening in Estonia 5.2. Other nationalities* who are knowledgeable about what is happening in Estonia <p>*Nationality is defined as ethnicity or ethnic affiliation as defined by the individual.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>The monitoring includes the following target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estonian nationals* • Other nationalities* residing in Estonia • Individuals whose home language is not Estonian <p>* Nationality is defined as ethnicity or ethnic affiliation as defined by the individual.</p>
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		<p>6.</p> <p>1. Sense of national identity among Estonian nationals and other nationalities</p> <p>The assessment of national identity is conducted among both Estonians and individuals of other nationalities. In 2019/2020, the baseline level for the sense of national identity among Estonian nationals was 78%, with a target of achieving $\geq 90\%$ by 2030. Similarly, the baseline level for the sense of national identity among other nationalities was 85%, aiming to reach $\geq 90\%$ by 2030. These figures are sourced from the Estonian integration monitoring, which is conducted every 2 to 3 years.</p> <p>Indices are employed to quantify national identity, tailored differently for Estonians and individuals from other nationalities. For those of other nationalities, the index encompasses assessments of the following statements: a) Do you identify more as a representative of your own nationality or as a part of the Estonian people? b) Does the Estonian state protect your rights and provide public benefits? c) Do you experience pride upon seeing the Estonian flag flying? For Estonians, the index comprises assessments of these statements: a) Do you identify more as a representative of your own nationality or as a part of the Estonian people? b) The involvement of non-Estonians in Estonian governance is beneficial for the country. C) The opinions of non-Estonians, who are an important part of Estonian society, should be better acknowledged and taken into consideration.</p> <p>2. Interactions between social groups</p> <p>In 2020, the baseline level for interactions between individuals of other nationalities and Estonians was 2.0, with a target of 3.0 by 2030. The baseline level for interactions between Estonians and individuals of other nationalities was 1.7, with a target of 2.0 by 2030. These data originate from the Estonian integration monitoring, conducted every 2 to 3 years.</p> <p>The metrics indicate the frequency of interactions across six spheres of communication: friends, family, leisure time, internet, neighbours, and work.</p> <p>3. Engagement in employment, cultural life and sports</p>
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		<p>Engagement in employment, cultural activities, and sports are evaluated for individuals whose home language is not Estonian. In 2020, the baseline level for employment participation was 57.3%, with a target of 62% by 2030. The baseline level for engagement in cultural activities was 72.9%, with a target of 76% by 2030. The baseline level for engagement in sports was 22.1%, with a target of 30% by 2030. These figures are sourced from the Survey of Cultural Participation, conducted by Statistics Estonia every three years.</p> <p>1. Awareness and readiness of the Estonian population to support adaptation and integration Estonian Ministry of Culture has clarified, that the metrics is measured as percentage of people who are familiar with the rules that apply to third country nationals to settling in Estonia. The baseline level was measured in 2022 and it was 35%, with a target of $\geq 35\%$ by 2026. The metric is based on the Public Opinion Survey of Internal Security conducted every 2 to 3 years.</p> <p>1. Being knowledgeable about what is happening in Estonia The initial proportion of Estonians who were knowledgeable about what is happening in Estonia in 2020 was 93%, and the goal for 2030 is to achieve $\geq 95\%$. The initial proportion of individuals from other nationalities who were knowledgeable about what is happening in Estonia in 2020 was 87%, with a target of $\geq 90\%$ by 2030. These figures originate from the Estonian integration monitoring conducted every 2 to 3 years.</p> <p>7. The data is gathered through surveys conducted every 2 to 3 years.</p> <p>8. Yes. One of the metrics used to assess integration and adaptation is awareness and readiness of the Estonian population to support adaptation and integration. Estonian Ministry of Culture has clarified, however, that the metrics is measured as percentage of people who are familiar with the rules that apply</p>
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			<p>to third country nationals to settling in Estonia. The data is obtained from the Public Opinion Survey on Internal Security conducted every 2 to 3 years.</p> <p>Furthermore, Estonian Integration Monitoring, designed to oversee and comprehend the integration progress of immigrants and ethnic minorities, is conducted at intervals of 2 to 3 years. The monitoring targets Estonian nationals and individuals from other nationalities. While the monitoring does not evaluate public opinion regarding the integration process of third-country nationals, it does encompass questions related to tolerance towards migrants.</p> <p>9. Yes. Estonian Integration Monitoring, designed to oversee and comprehend the integration progress of immigrants and ethnic minorities, is conducted at intervals of 2 to 3 years. The monitoring targets Estonian nationals and individuals from other nationalities. It encompasses various subjects including the labour market and subsistence, education, language proficiency, social interactions, citizenship, involvement in various societal facets, tolerance, equal opportunities, discrimination, and access to services.</p> <p>10. Estonian Integration Monitoring, which has been conducted since 2000, serves as a crucial tool for policymaking in the field of integration. The data gathered from this monitoring are utilized in the development of strategic documents, and subsequent activities are planned based on the recommendations derived from the monitoring. For instance, in the current Cohesive Estonia Strategy 2030, the initiatives and actions related to establishing and sustaining a shared information space are rooted in the insights from the 2020 integration monitoring. This is just one example, as monitoring data are employed in the planning of nearly every policy measure.</p> <p>11.</p>
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			<p>The main issues are related to data collection. For instance, obtaining permission from the Inspectorate of Data Protection for processing personal data during monitoring is a time-consuming and complex procedure. Moreover, the registry data used to obtain immigrants' contact information is often inaccurate. Additionally, the primary survey has traditionally been conducted in-person, which is costly. If, in the future, surveys are conducted using a combination of in-person and online methods, it could potentially impact the comparability of the results. Another drawback is the limited availability of high-quality organizations in Estonia capable of conducting large-scale research of such high quality.</p> <p>12. Estonian Integration Monitoring has proven to be an important and well-recognized instrument for various ministries in shaping and implementing policies across different domains. In addition to the Estonian Integration Monitoring, the Ministry of Culture regularly conducts interim and final evaluations of sectoral strategic documents, interim and final evaluations of adaptation and integration measures funded by the European Social Fund, and other studies.</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. The current Act on the Promotion of Immigrant Integration (Laki kotoutumisen edistämisestä 1386/2010) which dates back to 2010 defines integration as: '1) interactive development involving immigrants and society at large, the aim of which is to provide immigrants with the knowledge and skills required in society and working life and to provide them with support, so that they can maintain their culture and language; 2) integration also means the multi-sectoral promotion and support of integration referred to in paragraph 1 using the measures and services provided by the authorities and other parties.' (Unofficial translation into English.)</p> <p>The integration legislation is currently subject to a legislative reform in Finland. A new Act on the Promotion of Immigrant Integration (Laki kotoutumisen edistämisestä 681/2023) was enacted in 2023 and</p>

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the new legislation will enter into force on 1st of January 2025. No translation of the new Integration Act is available yet, but please find below a rough translation, according to which integration is defined as: 'an individual process for an immigrant that takes place in interaction with society during which their equity and equality in the society as well as their inclusion in working life, education, collective activities and other functions in the society grows stronger'.

In addition, the Centre of Expertise in Immigrant Integration, which operates under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, has a bit more detailed definition of integration on their website: 'An individual process for an immigrant that takes place in interaction with society. The objective is for the immigrant to feel that they are an active and competent member of society and to acquire the knowledge and skills required in society and working life. While the immigrant becomes familiar with the linguistic and cultural environment of their new country of residence, their opportunities to maintain their own language and culture are also supported. Reciprocally, the receiving society picks up new influences and becomes more diverse.' (link: <https://kotoutuminen.fi/en/key-concepts>)

2. The integration of third-country nationals in particular is not monitored in Finland.

However, Statistics Finland maintains an Integration Indicators Database ordered by the Centre of Expertise in Immigrant Integration. The database includes a lot of monitoring information on the integration of migrants. The Integration Indicators database is an open statistics database based on register and survey data. It is used to monitor the state and development of integration in Finland. Anyone can use the Integration Indicators database. The Integration Indicators database uses classification 'origin and background country' as opposed to citizenship. The definition used in the Integration Indicators database is 'foreign background, born abroad', which means it includes first-generation migrants irrespective of their current citizenship. Therefore, the classification in the database

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		<p>is not built to provide information based on the EU/Third country nationals division.. The question of including a variable of EU/Third-country citizenship to the Integration Indicators Database is not acute, but it may be addressed in the future if considered useful. A link to the database: https://kotoutuminen.fi/en/integration-indicators-database</p> <p>In addition, Statistics Finland maintains an Integration Database ordered by the Centre of Expertise in Immigrant Integration. This database provides comprehensive information on the migrant population in Finland (NB this information is not limited to integration, instead, it is more general kind of information on population of foreign nationality, of background, foreign language speakers, and on those born abroad). From this database it is possible to extract information using citizenship as a variable, and therefore it is possible to find information specifically on third-country nationals. A link to the database: https://kotoutuminen.fi/en/integration-database</p> <p>3. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment has the main responsibility for monitoring integration on a national level, and on a level of social phenomenon. The Centre of Expertise in Immigrant Integration which operates at the Ministry has been tasked with the monitoring.</p> <p>The Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centres) as well as municipalities have the responsibility to monitor integration at a regional level.</p> <p>Statistics Finland also provides statistics on immigrants and integration in Finland.</p> <p>The Finnish National Agency for Education produces statistics related to education, for example statistics on speakers of foreign languages in different levels of education.</p>
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		<p>In addition, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment produces so-called employment bulletins, which include monitoring of employment and unemployment of foreign nationals and foreign-language speakers.</p> <p>4. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment uses the Zaragoza indicators in their Integration Indicators Database. These indicators include the following: a) Employment, b) Education and skills, c) Wellbeing (health, livelihood, housing), d) Participation and e) Two-way integration.</p> <p>In the more general Integration Database, the following themes are included: Employment, Families, Housing, Migration and Population Structure.</p> <p>In addition, the Finnish National Agency for Education provides statistics on foreign language speakers in educational institutions in Finland.</p> <p>Statistics Finland provides data on the population with immigrant background and international migration. In addition, Statistics Finland has conducted surveys on work and wellbeing among persons of foreign origin.</p> <p>The Finnish Institute of Health and Welfare carries out regular surveys of immigrant population in cooperation with and co-financed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment and several municipalities. The results of these surveys are used for integration monitoring.</p> <p>5. In the Integration Indicator Database, it is possible to divide the data and create sub-categories based on e.g. the following variables:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Region/area of Finland 2. Origin (Population, total; Finnish background and foreign background, born in Finland; Foreign background, born abroad)
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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Background country (only persons of foreign origin, born abroad. NB. background, not citizenship. only continents available, but possible to leave EU(27) countries out to get information on the integration of migrants whose background is in third countries. 4. Years lived in Finland 5. Age 6. Sex 7. Year <p>In the Integration Database, it is possible to divide the data and create sub-categories based on e.g. the following variables:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Region/area of Finland 2. Citizenship 3. Sex 4. Age 5. Language; whether they speak one of the native languages or are foreign-language speakers 6. country of birth 7. foreign origin <p>6. The Integration Indicators are based on register and survey data. Register data is derived from Statistics Finland's registers. Survey data is from the FinMonik/Monisuomi survey conducted by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL).</p> <p>7. Register-based indicators are updated yearly.</p> <p>Survey-based indicators are updated every four years.</p> <p>Employment bulletins are produced monthly.</p>
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8. Yes, Finland does collect that sort of data even though this is not carried out by the State. Research institutes and think tanks, such as Finnish Business and Policy Forum EVA, have done separate surveys on public opinion regarding third-country nationals. However, there is a lack of strictly defined longitudinal surveys which leads to inconsistency in monitoring public opinion on third-country nationals and their integration process.

9. The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) conducts a national survey on health, well-being and service use among foreign-born population (FinMonik/MoniSuomi). The survey is primarily funded by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment and major cities. The results of the survey are used to measure health and well-being of foreign-born population in Finland and used in developing services. FinMonik/MoniSuomi is a large survey which consists of questions on multiple themes under the umbrella of health and wellbeing of foreign-born population in Finland.


In addition, Employment and Economic Development Offices collect data on customer satisfaction and that data can be divided into foreign-language speakers.

10. The monitoring of integration is conducted at the same ministry which is in charge of integration policies (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment). Therefore, the monitoring data is used directly in policymaking in Finland.

11. One challenge for monitoring the integration of migrants in Finland is the lack of stable funding for conducting surveys. The FinMonik/MoniSuomi survey is conducted fairly regularly (every 4 years), but it does not have stable funding. Instead, the funding is secured separately for each round of the survey.

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			<p>In addition, if one wants to monitor the integration of third-country nationals in particular, a challenge is that Integration Indicators are not based on citizenship but instead based on origin and background country.</p> <p>Another shortcoming for integration monitoring is that this far it has not been possible to examine register data in relation to the grounds of residence permits. However, this is about to change.</p> <p>12. Yes, the following have been identified as good practices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Integration Indicator Database; extensive database with systematic data collection 2. Survey-based indicators which collect data directly from the foreign-born population in Finland; data is produced relatively systematically and aiming to conduct surveys every four years. 3. Monitoring of integration processes is mentioned in the legislation.
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. There is no definition of integration in the French legislation. However, the concept of integration appears in the creation and organisation of various committees and in the French code for the entry and stay of foreign nationals and right to asylum (CESEDA). For example, the Prime Minister, Edouard Philippe, convened an Interministerial Committee on Integration on 5 June 2018, with the aim of achieving a "dignified integration of our Republic for all those to whom we give us the right to stay in France".</p> <p>He recalled that "the quality of our integration policy is at the heart of the overall balance of our immigration and asylum policy. Our priorities are known. We want a faster asylum system. A more effective removal policy for illegal foreigners". The Prime Minister wants a dignified integration policy that can give people with the right of residence the most effective social and professional immersion. He detailed the four priorities of integration policy: have a command of French ; civic training for sharing the values of French society and participation in society ; access to employment ; taking account of</p>

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			<p>certain specific situations, such as that of refugees who will receive more social and administrative support to help them take steps in the first months of obtaining status.</p> <p>Article L 413-2 of the CESEDA defines the personalised pathway of republican integration: 'A foreign national who has been admitted for the first time to stay in France or who regularly enters France between the age of 16 and the age of 18 years and wishes to remain there on a permanent basis, shall undertake a personalised republican integration path. The objectives of this journey are to understand the values and principles of the Republic by the newcomer, to learn the French language, to integrate into society and work and to have access to autonomy.'</p> <p>In the economy, integration could be defined as the ability of immigrants to achieve the same socio-economic outcomes as those born in the host country, while, of course, taking into account their characteristics.</p> <p>The process of integrating immigrants has five main dimensions: economic, but also residential, linguistic, social and cultural integration. Successful integration depends on several actors. This is a two-way process between the immigrant and the host society. On the one hand, the immigrant must make an effort to integrate; on the other hand, the members of the host society must agree to include it in their main industrial relations.</p> <p>Thus, successful integration will depend on national and local reception policies, on the attitudes of natives towards immigrants and also on the characteristics of the newcomer and his/her willingness to integrate.</p> <p>2. YES</p> <p>France's integration policy is interministerial and driven at national level by the Ministry of the Interior. It focuses on actions aimed at 'newcomers' because of the determinant nature of the first years of residence in France for integration into French society.</p> <p>This policy is based on the Republican Integration Contract (CIR) with a personalised integration pathway in which all eligible foreigners who are legally eligible and wish to settle in France on a permanent basis.</p>
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			<p>On other aspects not falling within the competence of the ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories, the Directorate- General for Foreign Nationals in France (DGEF) within the ministry of the Interior works in collaboration with the ministerial directorate transmits to the policy implemented (e.g.: Ministry of National Education for Education, Ministry of Labour for Access to the Labour Market, etc.). As a matter of fact, all areas of integration subject to ministerial competence are monitored.</p> <p>3. The Directorate-General for Foreign Nationals in France (DGEF) assists the Minister for the Interior and Overseas Territories and the State Secretary responsible for citizenship in carrying out his tasks relating to immigration, asylum, integration and access to French nationality.</p> <p>The Directorate for Integration and Access to Nationality (DIAN) within the DGEF defines and implements the policy of integration of foreigners who for the first time take up residence in France and wish to settle there on a long-term basis.</p> <p>To this end, it relies on the devolved network of government departments (prefectures) and mobilises institutional, economic and community actors to ensure the implementation of the integration policy for newcomers.</p> <p>The territorial breakdown of the policy for the reception and integration of foreigners in France is entrusted to the prefects. Each year they receive national guidelines to facilitate the journey of newcomers and a delegation of appropriations from the 104 programme "Integration and access to French nationality". They can rely on the Regional Directorates for Economy, Employment, Labour and Solidarity (DREETS, DRIEETS in Île-de-France) and their departmental directorates (DDETS and DDETS-PP) to mobilise all relevant local actors to implement the actions selected each year by calls for regional or departmental projects.</p> <p>It also relies on the French Immigration and Integration Office (OFII), which is responsible for the reception and support of foreign nationals authorised to stay in France on a long-term basis.</p> <p>The OFII is responsible, in particular, for the integration into France of foreigners legally present during their first years of residence through the implementation of French-language learning schemes adapted to their needs and civic training. The operator has a network of regional and sub-regional reception</p>
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			<p>platforms to carry out these policies. With around 30 territorial settlements, the OFII is present in all French regions, including overseas regions.</p> <p>By exercising their various powers, local and regional authorities are involved in the integration of newcomers from abroad. Municipalities and inter-municipal authorities are thus involved in the successful establishment of newcomers in their daily environment, through several local approaches, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The enrolment of children in nursery and primary schools; — A request for social housing; — Applications for financial aid in municipal or inter-municipal social work centres. <p>The departmental councils also have responsibilities in the field of social work, such as the organisation of standby services, care for people with disabilities and home help for older people.</p> <p>Finally, the regional councils contribute to the financing of vocational training.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior, the only ministerial department that has specific resources dedicated to the reception and integration of the newcomer foreign public in the first few years of their establishment in France, is part of the logic of interministerial complementarity of funding and association of all actors involved in the integration of foreign populations. The community-based voluntary sector, which is close to the population, thus plays an important role in the integration of newcomers from abroad. It is also one of the actors involved in the implementation of integration policy, promoting access to rights and autonomy, through its actions in the field of language training, vocational integration, social monitoring and access to citizenship. In May 2021, almost 1500 associations contributed in the regions to the implementation of the policy on the reception and integration of newcomers.</p> <p>4. The personalised pathway of republican integration provided for in Article L. 413-2 of the CESEDA concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1° the civic training prescribed by the State, relating to the values, principles and institutions of the Republic, the exercise of rights and duties relating to life in France and the organisation of French society; 2° language training prescribed by the State, aimed at acquiring the French language;
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			<p>3° career guidance and support to promote professional integration, in association with the structures of the public employment service;</p> <p>4° support tailored to its needs to facilitate reception and integration conditions.</p> <p>In addition, some programmes include access to housing and employment (AGIR for refugees, HOPE which relies on integration through employment, etc.)</p> <p>Integration policies have traditionally been driven by several ministries. All areas of integration subject to ministerial competence are monitored. This is demonstrated by the publication of magazines called 'info-migration' published by the Office of Studies and Statistics (DSED) within the DGEF, which deals with all subjects: employment, education, health, housing, residential segregation, civic participation, and provides insight into immigrants, their arrival, integration and living conditions in France.</p> <p>5. The integration pathway concerns all foreigners who have been admitted for the first time to stay in France and who wish to stay there on a long-term basis, as well as refugees (on a voluntary basis), with the exception of persons residing in France for a reason which does not lead to long-term maintenance in France (visitor, student, trainee, temporary worker, temporary contract worker or posting ; seasonal workers) or foreigners with a recognised specific professional profile (talent passport), as well as foreigners who have attended a French secondary school for at least three years or who have completed higher education in France of at least one academic year.</p> <p>Several sources of public statistics provide insights into immigrants, their arrival, integration and living conditions in France and monitor them. It is possible to classify them in 3 types:</p> <p>1 the first brings together major surveys by the public statistical service which are useful in monitoring a national problem transverse to both immigrant and indigenous populations. For example, the population census and the INSEE (« Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques » is the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Research) employment survey allow an estimate of the number of immigrants in France and their unemployment rate.</p>
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		<p>2. The second type of data mobilised comprises the administrative data of the DGEF. These exhaustive data useful for the investigation of the administrative procedures of immigrants in France are “diverted” for statistical use. For example, data from the AGIR programme (Global and individualised support for refugees) makes it possible to assess the effectiveness of the programme, which is a comprehensive and individualised support programme for refugees towards employment and housing. It consists of a departmental one-stop-shop for the integration of refugees to ensure a seamless integration pathway for refugees. This support is offered for a maximum of 24 months and enables everyone to facilitate access to rights (residence rights, social and family benefits, access to health, particularly mental health, support for parenthood, access to a bank account, exchange of driving licences, etc.), to be accompanied to housing adapted to their personal and family circumstances, and to employment and training.</p> <p>3. Finally, the collection of surveys specific to immigrant populations is led by the public statistical service. They monitor the integration of newcomers, immigrants or descendants of immigrants beyond the data in the first two types. For example, the survey Elipa ((Long-Term Survey on Integration of Newcomers) (see Q6) follows the integration process of first time holders of residence permits for 4 years. The survey Teo (See Q9) follows the same process, but this time by comparing immigrants and descendants of immigrants.</p> <p>These data are useful for the transmission of statistics to Eurostat, the European Asylum Agency (EUAA), also available on the DGEF website. They are also the source of specific studies on http://www.insee.fr or https://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Etudes-et-statistiques/Etudes/Etudes/Infos-migrations.</p> <p>6. The State organises an individualised reception facility to promote the integration of foreigners. Concluded for a period of one year, it consists of the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A personalised interview with an OFII auditor to assess needs, prescribe training and guide, depending on the individual situation;
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A written and oral language test carried out at the OFII to ascertain the level of French; depending on the test results and needs, one of the four pathways will be prescribed: 100 a.m., 200 p.m., 400 or 600 p.m. • Language training, where necessary, the needs and duration of which shall be defined by reference to language level A1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (ECRL); • Civic training of 4 days with a total duration of 24 hours, with the aim of understanding the principles and values of France and the functioning of French society in its most practical aspects, in particular the French institutions; health; the work; housing; support schemes for parents, early childhood and childcare, school, school guidance, children's rights. • An end-of-term interview within three months of the end of the training courses in order to take stock of the training followed, inform about the local offer to facilitate further integration and possibly refer to Pôle Emploi or a local mission to promote professional integration. <p>Compliance with the CIR and the essential values of French society and the Republic make the issue of the multiannual residence card conditional upon renewal of the residence permit (Article L. 433-4 of the CESEDA) for a period of validity of four years, subject to the exceptions provided for in Article L. 411-4 of the CESEDA.</p> <p>A person will be entitled to a multiannual residence card only if he proves his attendance at the prescribed training courses and has not shown a rejection of the essential values of French society and the Republic.</p> <p>A 10-year old resident card may be issued if the foreign national has complied with the conditions of republican integration, complies with the principles governing the Republic and attaches level A2 of the ECRL in French.</p> <p>Furthermore, the purpose of the ELIPA survey (Long-Term Survey on Integration of Newcomers) is to capture the integration pathways of persons benefiting from an initial residence permit who are intended to settle in France on a long-term basis. In order to do so, it proposes to interview persons immediately after obtaining their first residence permit, and then to requestion them one year and three years later.</p>
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			<p>The survey is carried out by the Office for studies and Statistics within the DGEF of the Ministry of the Interior. It is included in the programme of statistical surveys of public services and, as such, is strictly controlled by the National Council for Statistical Information and the National Commission for Informatics and Freedoms.</p> <p>The first collection of 6 107 people from metropolitan France took place between March and June 2010. The second collection took place between March and June 2011 with 4 756 people. The third and last collection took place from March to June 2013, with 3 573 people being reinterviewed. The first results were disseminated at the beginning of 2011.</p> <p>A new Elipa survey has been carried out since 2019. The aim of this survey is to gain a better insight into foreigners who have recently arrived in France or regularised, their routes and the conditions under which they are established. It also aims to monitor the integration path of these immigrants and to evaluate the reception arrangements recently put in place through Republican integration contracts.</p> <p>It will explore how migrants adapt to life in France, provide information on factors that can help or undermine their integration and thus inform public authorities and social partners on these issues. The survey will also provide evidence for the assessment of the recently established reception system and its relevance to the needs of migrants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Which migrants come to France? Why did they choose to come to France? What are their plans for the future? — What steps have been taken, the difficulties (or not) in obtaining the necessary documents before coming to France and then on arrival to stay in France? — How did the arrival and installation in France happen? Have migrants received support or support from other migrants, associations, etc. — How does integration take place in France through language acquisition, access to employment, housing and social life? What is the relationship with public services (health, education), associations (sports, leisure, culture) — How was the reception arrangements put in place for migrants by means of the Republican Integration Contract, the various courses offered? Did the scheme meet migrants' expectations?
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		<p>This new Elipa survey will provide an opportunity to respond to or update the responses provided by the previous survey (2010-2013).</p> <p>The OFII's annual activity report gives a breakdown of the persons invited to attend meetings, signed BTIs (regional breakdown and by reason of entry), breakdown of signatories by nationality and level of education, breakdown of language training by type of course (number of hours), number of attendance at civic training courses, language level achieved by type of journey and number of interviews conducted at the end of the CIR.</p> <p>Annual guidance instructions from the Ministry of the Interior and Overseas on the priorities of the integration policy for newcomers whose refugees make it possible to identify the priorities and programmes put in place by the government and to give instructions to prefectures and other integration actors.</p> <p>7. Major surveys by the public statistical service useful for monitoring a national problem transmits to both migrant and indigenous populations (the Population Census and the Insee Employment Survey) are carried out on an annual basis in general.</p> <p>The use of DGEF administrative data is used over time and on a monthly basis for statistical use (example of CIR signatures – monthly OFII data/ANEF data used monthly for sending to Eurostat)</p> <p>Finally, the collection of surveys specific to immigrant populations, which monitors the integration of newcomers, immigrants or descendants of immigrants (Elipa follows the process of integrating first-time holders of residence permits for 4 years; Teo follows the same process but this time comparing immigrants and descendants of immigrants) is carried out on an ad hoc basis, Presque every 10 years for Elipa and Teo surveys.</p> <p>8. No, public statistics do not collect data on public opinion, only polling institutes do so.</p> <p>9. The longitudinal survey on the integration of first-time arrivals (persons admitted to stay) – Elipa – of the Office of Statistics and Studies (DSED) of the Ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories. The</p>
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main objectives of this public statistics survey are to follow the path of integration of newcomers (glossary) through the acquisition of the French language, access to employment, housing and social life, and the evaluation of the Republican Integration Contract. The survey interviewed three times (in 2010, 2011 and 2013 for the first edition of the survey, in 2019, 2020 and 2022 the second), a panel of adult foreigners who are nationals of third countries to the European Union of (EU28), Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, to whom a first residence permit of at least one year was issued (resp. in 2009 and 2018). Holders of a 'student' title are excluded as half of them return to the two years following their arrival in France.

For Elipa 2, each of the three waves of the survey was awarded the non-compulsory label of general interest and statistical quality. 75 % of this survey is financed by the European Union's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and 25 % by the Ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories. It is managed by the Office of Statistics and Studies, the ministerial statistical service of the Ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories. It is carried out by an external provider (Société Kantar).

Elipa

https://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/122923/985969/file/IM_97_Presentation_ELI_PA2_.pdf

The 'Trajectories and Origins 2' survey (TeO2) is a statistical survey carried out jointly by Ined (National Institute of demographic studies) and INSEE. It is the second edition of a survey carried out in 2008-2009 that produced national statistics on population diversity in metropolitan France and explored how migration origins influence the fate of people.

The TeO2 survey seeks to measure the impact of origins on access to the main goods that define each person's place in society: housing, education, language proficiency, employment, public services and social benefits, health, social and family relations, nationality, citizenship, etc.

To this end, it is essential to study the links between origins and other differentiating factors in French society, including social background, gender, age, educational attainment, income and neighbourhood. The TeO2 survey questionnaire, administered among 26 500 respondents from July 2019 to November


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			<p>2020, aims to study people's living conditions and trajectories. The whole population residing in metropolitan France is affected.</p> <p>The re-edition of this survey is the result of strong public demand. The conduct of the survey is strictly monitored by the bodies responsible for public statistics (Cnis, CNIL, Label Committee).</p> <p>Survey Teo https://teo.site.ined.fr/</p> <p>10. As part of the evaluation of the policy on the integration of foreigners set up following the Interministerial Committee on Integration on 5 June 2018, the first meeting of the Strategic Steering Committee (COSTRAT) met on 11 September 2020 at the Directorate-General for Foreign Nationals in France (DGEF).</p> <p>This body, set up to frame the approach and ensure its consistency, brings together, around the DGEF, which chairs it, all the central services and operators of the State, stakeholders in integration policy (Directorate for asylum / Directorate for the integration /Office for studies and statistics within the DGEF, Inter ministerial delegation for the reception and integration of refugees - DI-AIR, interministerial delegation for housing and access to accommodation - DIHAL, General delegation for employment and vocational training - DGEFP, OFII), representatives of the State in the region, representatives of associations involved in integrating newcomers and qualified experts and personalities (France Stratégie, OECD, French institute for international relationships - IFRI, members of the scientific evaluation committees of ELIPA).</p> <p>At this first meeting, the Minister Delegate stressed the importance of the integration policy of newcomers in the overall balance of immigration policy and the need to assess it as a whole with a view to improving its effectiveness.</p> <p>Furthermore, in the context of the analysis of the administrative data of the DGEF (number of the signatories of the Contract for republican integration (CIR) and type of training followed), the statistical data enabled the CIR to be evaluated, to increase the volume of language training and the trainers' markets changed to include a 'language professional' criterion.</p>
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			<p>11. — Measuring the effectiveness of language and employment integration measures — Measuring the effectiveness of measures to facilitate the integration of migrant women</p> <p>12. — The AGIR programme is intended for the integration of IPOs who have obtained their status for less than two years. Its aim is to systematise the benefit of comprehensive support for access to rights, employment and housing through the designation in each department of a single operator and substantial financial resources. After deployment in 26 departments in 2022, deployment continues in 2023 to 26 additional departments, with widespread deployment in 2024. — The integration regions are intended to deepen the momentum for mobilising the powers of local and regional authorities for the integration of newcomers. Territorial Host and Integration Contracts (CTAI) are a unique legal instrument which will make it possible to make better use of the competences of local and regional authorities. — Integrating through language and employment: the aim is to enable foreigners to have sufficient linguistic autonomy to gain access to qualifications or employment. Measures are also being put in place to enable better integration through employment by deepening interactions with the host society.</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. In the context of integration monitoring at federal level (see question 3), the concept of integration is defined as follows:</p> <p>"This report understands integration both as a task for each individual and as a task for society as a whole, which arises as a logical consequence of the development of society in Germany into an immigration society and whose goal is to ensure that, in the long term, immigration enables people to live together without tension, that no lasting social inequality dimension arises and that the value of diversity becomes visible. This also corresponds to the basic understanding of previous integration monitoring</p>

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reports, according to which integration means equal participation and equal opportunities in all areas of society.“

Source:

Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Migration, Flüchtlinge und Integration (Ed.)(2021): Integration in Deutschland. Erster Bericht zum indikatorgestützten Integrationsmonitoring, Berlin, Online: <https://www.bib.bund.de/Publikation/2021/pdf/Integration-in-Deutschland-Erster-Bericht-zum-indikatoren-gestuetzten-Integrationsmonitoring.pdf> (p. 21)

In the current report on the integration monitoring of the German federal states (see question 3), there is no explicit definition of integration. At the municipal level, no uniform definition can be reproduced either due to the diversity of approaches and reports.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community uses the following definition of Integration: Integration is a long-term process aimed at including all people into society who live permanently and legally in Germany. The goal of integration policy is to provide immigrants with the same opportunities for participation in the economic, social, and societal realms as the native population. Immigrants are obliged to learn the German language, as well as to know, respect, and follow the constitution and laws. At the same time, immigrants must be granted equal access, ideally, to all societal realms. (https://www.bmi.bund.de/DE/service/lexikon/functions/bmi-lexikon.html?cms_lv2=9391108&cms_lv3=9398118#doc9398118)

2. The need for systematic, indicator-based monitoring of the integration processes of third-country nationals has been recognized at all federal levels in Germany (federal government, federal states, municipalities) for about 20 years and has been practically implemented in corresponding reports. However, this has happened at different times and rather from the "bottom up", starting from the level of

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		<p>the municipalities and districts. An explicitly formulated, cross-level "policy" or "strategy" of integration monitoring does not exist.</p> <p>3. Key actors at the federal level are:</p> <p>The Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration. In 2021, the Commissioner published the report "Integration in Deutschland Erster Bericht zum indikatorgestützten Integrationsmonitoring" (Integration in Germany: First Report on Indicator-Based Integration Monitoring, see question 1), which was prepared by two scientific institutes. A new edition is currently in preparation. Earlier versions of such indicator-based reports or so-called "fact-based reports" were published in 2009, 2011 and 2013.</p> <p>Until 2019, the Commissioner also published a comprehensive "situation report" or "integration report" every two years, which, in addition to facts and figures, also contained extensive descriptions of integration policy and related topics (most recently:</p> <p>https://www.integrationsbeauftragte.de/resource/blob/1872554/1876888/08099449d153107cdcbbb3177503e2b/lagebericht-12-data.pdf?download=1). However, these reports are no longer continued.</p> <p>The Federal Statistical Office publishes so-called "integration indicators" in tabular form as a report for the years 2005-2021 (now only available in a database):</p> <p>https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Migration-Integration/Publikationen/Downloads-Migration/integrationsindikatoren-5122122217004.html</p> <p>Since 2010, the Expert Council on Integration and Migration (SVR) has conducted a comprehensive study every two years, the so-called "Integration Barometer", which surveys the assessments and expectations of the population with and without a migration background with regard to integration and</p>
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migration as well as integration and migration policy and measures the so-called "integration climate". Since 2020, this instrument has been an important addition to the integration monitoring of the Federal Government and the Länder. The latest available data date from 2022: <https://www.svr-migration.de/publikationen/barometer/integrationsbarometer-2022/>

At the level of the federal states, there is a working group within the framework of the Conference of Integration Ministers, which has produced corresponding monitoring reports every two years since 2011. The latest available report refers to the period 2019-2022: https://www.integrationsmonitoring-laender.de/documents/laendermonitoring-2023-barrierefrei-1682324950_1682325277.pdf

There are various approaches to integration monitoring at the municipal level in Germany. The following publication provides an overview:

Reimann, Bettina/Hollbach-Grömig, Beate (2022): Kommunales Integrationsmonitoring. Status quo und Perspektiven zur Weiterentwicklung, Berlin: Deutsches Institut für Urbanistik, Online: <https://repository.difu.de/handle/difu/5837194>

4. Depending on the availability of data at the various federal levels, a wide range of integration dimensions is covered. In recent years, there have been increasing attempts to include "subjective" or "soft" indicators and to reflect the openness of the host society in the monitoring. The current reports at federal and Land level cover the following areas in summary:

- Socio-structural characteristics (e.g. age structure, gender) of the population with a migrant background
- Legal status
- Early childhood and school education
- Language skills
- Vocational and academic education

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour market integration - Income/sources of livelihood/risk of poverty - Social integration (e.g. contacts, political involvement) - Housing - Health - (Hate) crime - Discrimination and prejudice - Intercultural opening of institutions - Trust in institutions, sense of belonging, life satisfaction - Perception of the "integration climate" <p>5. This also depends on the availability of data or the respective data sources. Common differentiations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons with/without migration background or migration history (this is the usual concept in Germany, which is mapped in official statistics as the microcensus, among others). - Foreign/German nationals - 1st/2nd generation <p>Third-country nationals as such are hardly ever reported as a group, mostly due to a lack of corresponding data. In the SVR integration barometers, differentiation is made beyond the above-mentioned categories according to certain countries and regions of origin or certain migrant groups that are of special importance in Germany (ethnic German resettlers from various Eastern European states, Turkey, EU, other world).</p> <p>6. The essential principle of integration monitoring is to observe differences between persons with and without a migration background (or the other categories, see question 5) over time using the various indicators (see question 4). This applies, for example, to labour force participation. If the differences</p>
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			<p>become smaller, this is a sign of improved or successful integration. For some indicators, however, such a comparison is not possible or meaningful because they are only available for one group (for example: proportion of migrants in the parliaments at federal/federal states level). Other standards of comparison must be used then (in this case, for example: comparison with the proportion of the population).</p> <p>7. The frequency of reporting varies, especially at the municipal level, but new reports are often issued every 2-3 years. The data basis is mostly a combination of official/governmental statistics and survey data.</p> <p>8. Within the framework of the SVR integration barometer (see question 3), persons without a migration background are also regularly asked about their assessments in the field of migration and integration as well as corresponding policies. In addition, there are other scientific, but also commercial surveys on relevant topics, which cannot be listed individually here. Among others, the "Eurobarometer" by Eurostat or the General Population Survey of the Social Sciences (ALLBUS) in Germany should be mentioned here.</p> <p>9. Within the framework of integration monitoring, data is used in various ways that is collected directly from migrants (both "objective" data on the living situation as well as subjective assessments, see question 4). However, there is usually no direct "feedback process" on the monitoring itself.</p> <p>10. The integration monitoring reports of the federal states (see question 3) are regularly included in the consultations of the Conference of Integration Ministers. At federal states and municipal level, there is often also a link between integration monitoring and integration policy concepts. However, to the best of our knowledge, there is no systematic study of the impact of monitoring on policy formulation.</p> <p>12. See above.</p>
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	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. In the case of Greece, there is no legal definition of “integration”. In other words, “integration” is not defined by law. However, the perception of “integration” adopted by Greece (in accordance with major relevant European documents, such as the “Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027”) is reflected in the “National Strategy for the Social Integration of Asylum Seekers and Beneficiaries of International Protection” (formulated by the Ministry of Migration and Asylum and published in November 2021). More precisely, in this National Strategy, integration is described as a “two-way process, which should be supported through the cooperation, the dialogue and the engagement/ participation of the host society in all stages (from reception to the completion of integration)”.</p> <p>2. Yes, the fourth pillar of the “National Strategy for the Social Integration of Asylum Seekers and Beneficiaries of International Protection” refers to the “Monitoring and supervision of the integration process through commonly accepted and comparable indicators”.</p> <p>3. The aforementioned (fourth) pillar of the “National Strategy for the Social Integration of Asylum Seekers and Beneficiaries of International Protection” provides for the development of a “monitoring tool” (that has not been developed yet) to monitor the progress made in the integration process of beneficiaries of international protection. Moreover, once such a “monitoring tool” is developed, the fourth pillar of the National Strategy provides also for “the training of specialized staff on the right use of the monitoring tool’s findings, aiming at the design and the continuous adaptation of effective social integration strategies”. The National Strategy does not specify which institutions would develop such an “integration tool” and would accordingly train the qualified staff. In any case, following the directions set by the National Strategy is</p>


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		<p>under the charge of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum (through the Social Integration Directorate) while any competent public authority (at the central, the regional or/and the local level) could take the initiative.</p> <p>4. According to the provisions of the fourth pillar of the National Strategy mentioned above, the priority for the development of a monitoring tool would be given to: employment, education, social integration and civic participation of migrants and refugees.</p> <p>5. When referring to the monitoring of integration, the National Strategy targets the beneficiaries of international protection, without specifying though and sub-group (such as women, children etc.) but involving the whole refugee population.</p> <p>6. There is no specific/analytical methodology developed in the National Strategy for the development of a monitoring tool. But, there is specific reference to the “EU Zaragoza integration indicators”, which would serve as a basis for the development of such a tool.</p> <p>7. There is no systematic collection of data for monitoring the integration of TCNs. However, occasionally, public services provided for the integration of migrants and refugees (such as those provided by the so-called local “Migrants Integration Centers”) or/and services provided by integration programmes (such as those provided by the major integration programme HELIOS) are being monitored or/and evaluated, while the relevant data, observations or/and conclusions are published in factsheets or/and more analytical reports.</p>
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			<p>8. No systematic collection of data on public opinion regarding TCNs.</p> <p>9. There is no systematic collection of feedback from migrants. However, as already mentioned in reply 7 above, the perceptions or/and opinions of migrants and refugees (being beneficiaries of integration services and programmes) are occasionally being outlined in published factsheets or/and analytical monitoring and evaluation reports.</p> <p>10. As already mentioned in replies 7 and 9 above, there are -occasionally- published data, observations or/and conclusions concerning integration services offered to migrants and refugees through relevant public services and programmes. Although not systematic, this kind of feedback is thoroughly taken into account by central or local authorities -empirically, not reflected in published documents- for the (re)design of the current and future integration policies and projects.</p> <p>12. a) lack of systematic collection of relevant data by competent public authorities (such as the Greek Statistical Authority) b) cooperation between competent public authorities for the development of a monitoring tool on the basis of commonly accepted indicators c) adaptation of the “EU Zaragoza integration indicators” to the Greek context</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	1. Currently there is no definition of integration in Hungarian policy documents.

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	Hungary		<p>2. No Not planned, National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing</p> <p>3. National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing decides on the extension of residence permits.</p> <p>4. Eurostat data collected on migrant integration</p> <p>5. no special target groups</p> <p>6. Eurostat data collection on migrant integration</p> <p>7. In line with Eurostat requirements</p> <p>8. no</p> <p>9. no</p> <p>10. no data on the level of influence</p> <p>11. Monitoring of integration is not a priority in Hungary</p> <p>12. No good practices</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	1.

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	Ireland		<p>Integration is currently defined in Irish policy as the 'ability to participate to the extent that a person needs and wishes in all of the major components of society without having to relinquish his or her own cultural identity'.^[1] This is the definition included in the Migrant Integration Strategy, a national government strategy from 2017.</p> <p>[1] Department of Justice and Equality (2017) 'Migrant Integration Strategy – A Blueprint for the Future'; Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (1999) 'Integration: A Two Way Process'</p> <p>2.</p> <p>There is no current active strategy for monitoring the integration of third country nationals. The previous Migrant Integration Strategy, which lapsed in 2021 after being extended by one year, covered all non-Irish and second-generation Irish nationals and included a plan for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy itself. While many of the outcomes monitored relate to the activities under the strategy, some also related to the direct monitoring of outcomes.</p> <p>This strategy is formulated at the national level, and the majority of actions are under the responsibility of departments and agencies, with some actions assigned to local authorities at local government level. Many local authorities also have their own integration strategies. An evaluation of the strategy process was published in 2023, and the process of developing a new strategy was underway in July 2023.^[1]</p> <p>The National Action Plan Against Racism (NAPAR), which was published in 2023 includes objectives related to the monitoring of racism. Objectives under the plan include improved collection of ethnic data. Recommendations include the collection and publication of outcomes of ethnic minority groups compared with the majority population and to those of minority ethnic groups in comparable jurisdictions. A NAPAR Co-ordination Committee will be convened in Q4 2023 to co-ordinate activity under the plan; it is anticipated that this committee will include a subgroup on data and monitoring.</p>
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			<p>In addition, the Irish government is currently developing a National Equality Data Strategy, to overcome the challenge frequently identified with the lack of data disaggregated by ethnicity. This will facilitate integration monitoring.</p> <p>[1] DCEDIY (2023) 'Minister O'Gorman welcomes publication of evaluation study of processes implementing equality strategies' (Press Release, 13 July).</p> <p>3.</p> <p>As of 2020, the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth have responsibility for integration, and hence integration monitoring. Prior to this, integration was the responsibility of the Department of Justice and Equality (now the Department of Justice).</p> <p>However, the (now expired) Migrant Integration Strategy had an implementation committee that monitored progress with representatives from a variety of Departments and stakeholders. Organisations represented included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Education and Skills • Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government • Department of Health • Department of Social Protection • Department of Defence • Department of Public Expenditure and Reform • Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation • Central Statistics Office • Department of Rural and Community Development • The police • Public Appointments Service • Education and Training Board
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade union representative • NGOs working on migration and representing migrant communities. <p>However, this committee has not met since October 2021, and this strategy is now expired. DCEDIY has conducted a review and will begin consultations on a successor strategy in 2023. The committee agreed the indicators of progress on the strategy, some of which related to monitoring and are reported in question 4.</p> <p>One crucial monitoring output is an Economic and Social Research Institute research series funded by DCEDIY, which publishes a monitoring report on integration every two years. The Economic and Social Research Institute is an independent research organisation that receives funding support from the Irish government. Some relevant research is also funded by the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and the Department of An Taoiseach (the Prime Minister).</p> <p>In its monitoring and data goals, the NAPAR gives responsibility to DCEDIY, the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the Department of Public Expenditure and the Data Protection Commission (the Irish supervisory authority of the General Data Protection Regulation). The NAPAR foresees an independent Special Rapporteur on Racial Equality and Racism. The NAPAR foresees a yearly report based on the indicators discussed in question 4, which will also be made available to the Oireachtas Committee on Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (a legislative committee made up of representatives from the upper and lower houses of parliament) who may invite the Rapporteur to discuss the report. In addition, the NAPAR foresees the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Racial Equality and Racism to include experts on racial equality and racism as well as people with lived experience of racism and representative organisations.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>The Monitoring Report on Integration monitors indicators based on those proposed at the European Ministerial Conference on Integration held in Zaragoza in 2010 and examines how migrants compare to the Irish-born population in four key domains: employment, education, social inclusion and active</p>
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		<p>citizenship. The indicators are drawn mostly from two surveys conducted by the CSO, the Labour Force Survey and the Survey on Income and Living Conditions. The indicators monitored are:</p> <p>- Employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment rate • Unemployment rate • Activity rate <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of 25-34 age group with third-level education • Share of early leavers from education (20-24 age group) <p>Social inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median annual net income (adjusted for household composition) • At risk of poverty rate • Material deprivation rate • Consistent poverty rate • Share of population (aged 16+) perceiving their health as good or very good • Proportion of households that are property owners or tenants • Proportion of households spending more than 30 % of their income on housing <p>Active citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual citizenship acquisition rate • Ratio of non-EEA nationals who acquired citizenship since 2005 to the estimated immigrant population of non-EEA origin • Share of non-EEA adults with live residence permissions holding long-term residence • Number of elected representatives of migrant origin
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		<p>The National Action Plan Against Racism (which relates only to ethnic minority migrants) also foresees monitoring of outcomes. It plans monitoring the following outcomes (once disaggregated ethnic data is available, which is a major element of the plan):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income and wealth • Education • Employment • Housing • Health • Public representation and visibility • Safety and security • Experience and perception of racism • Attitudes towards minority ethnic groups • Cultural expression and participation <p>The indicators of the (now expired) Migrant Integration Strategy also included direct monitoring of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty and social inclusion • Number of non-English speaking migrant children in schools • Extent of joblessness among jobseekers of African origin • Number of civil servants from ethnic minorities • Number of migrants working for the civil service and wider public service <p>It also committed to publication of (disaggregated) data – but without specifying a monitoring approach – on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Citizenship
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term residence[1] <p>[1] Government of Ireland (2019) 'The Migrant Integration Strategy 2017-2021: Progress Report to Government' (OPMI), Annex B</p> <p>5. The Monitoring Report on Integration mainly focuses on comparing people born in Ireland (or of Irish nationality)[1] with those born abroad. Within this, it distinguishes EU migrants from non-EU migrants and UK migrants separately. Where the data permits, non-EU migrants are separated into the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa • North America • Australia and Oceania • Asia (South, South-East, East Asia) • Other Europe • Rest of the World (including Central America and South America, the Near and Middle East, and others) <p>The Migrant Integration Strategy's indicators do not specify disaggregation, but one indicator is focused on Africans who have historically had very high unemployment in Ireland.[2]</p> <p>The NAPAR looks at ethnic minorities, meaning that it does not capture all TCNs nor does it only capture TCNs.</p>
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		<p>[1] Naturalisation rates are quite high in Ireland, so the 2022 Integration Monitor switched to those born abroad. As this could raise other issues in a country with high rates of emigration, nationality was also checked for robustness and the results were largely consistent.</p> <p>[2] Indicator 42; Government of Ireland (2019) 'The Migrant Integration Strategy 2017-2021: Progress Report to Government' (OPMI), Annex B</p> <p>6.</p> <p>The Monitoring Report on Integration measures the outcomes of migrants living in Ireland using the best and most recently available data. The specific methodology used depends on the indicator. One of the most common is a comparison between Irish-born (or Irish) and non-Irish born (or non-Irish) to understand divergences in outcomes.[1] Monitoring is sometimes also done over time.[2]</p> <p>[1] This is used in the Monitoring Reports on Integration; Russell, H. et al. (2022) 'Monitoring Adequate Housing in Ireland'; McGinnity, F., J. Laurence and E. Cunniffe (2023) 'Comparing migrant integration in Ireland and Northern Ireland' (ESRI Research Series Number 158).</p> <p>[2] This is sometimes used in the Monitoring Reports on Integration and in some indicators in the Migrant Integration Strategy.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>Different types of data are collected and updated at different times. Below are some of the main sources of data and how frequently they are collected, based on the areas monitored above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment: quarterly employment data is collected through the Labour Force Survey by the Central Statistics Office. The LFS is a large-scale nationally representative household survey and collects data on employment, unemployment and activity rates disaggregated by nationality and place of birth as well as other demographic factors.[1]
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: quarterly education data is collected through the LFS. The LFS collects data on educational attainment, early school leaving disaggregated by nationality and place of birth as well as other demographic factors.[2] PISA data is also collected regularly and gives insights into the performance of migrant origin children in school (e.g. reading).[3] PISA data also provides information on the main language spoken in the home. The Growing Up in Ireland dataset also provides some information on how young migrants fare in the Irish education system, including on retention rates to the Leaving Certificate and grades in these exams.[4] Growing Up in Ireland is a panel dataset of Irish children which covers an array of data which has several cohorts. The Primary and Post-Primary Online Databases also collect data on pupils' nationality, mother tongue, ethnicity and religion. However, these are not linked to academic results.[5] • Income, Poverty and social inclusion: the primary data source for poverty indicators is the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), which is conducted every year by the CSO (since 2003). Participating households are interviewed throughout the year. It collects data on household income, material deprivation, self-reported health status and housing (tenure and costs). Some of the SILC data is drawn from administrative data (income data).[6] • Citizenship: Annual data is published by the Department of Justice on citizenship acquisition, disaggregated by former citizenship. Data is also published on residents who acquire citizenship as a share of resident non-citizens.[7] • Long-term residence: in accordance with Eurostat obligations, issuance of long-term residence permits and total long-term residents are published annually by the Department of Justice.[8] Long-term residents as a percentage of non-EU population with residence permits is also published annually. • Working in public service: the CSO conducts a census every five years which aims to collect very detailed data from the entire population. In their employment profiles, they publish data on different sectors of work of different nationality, which allows for the monitoring of the number of migrants
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		<p>working in public administration (which is a monitoring aim of the expired Migrant Integration Strategy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes: see question 8. <p>[1] F. McGinnity et al. (2023) 'Monitoring Report on Integration 2022' (ESRI) [2] F. McGinnity et al. (2023) 'Monitoring Report on Integration 2022' (ESRI) [3] F. McGinnity et al. (2023) 'Monitoring Report on Integration 2022' (ESRI) p.55 [4] F. McGinnity et al. (2023) 'Monitoring Report on Integration 2022' (ESRI) [5] Fahey, É., F. McGinnity and E. Quinn (2019) 'Data for Monitoring Integration: Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities' (ESRI and Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration) [6] F. McGinnity et al. (2023) 'Monitoring Report on Integration 2022' (ESRI) [7] Department of Justice (2023) 'Open Data'. Available at : https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/c591e-open-data/#citizenship [8] See Eurostat</p> <p>8. Yes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equality survey: in 2023, DCEDIY conducted a survey measuring attitudes to diversity in Ireland. It asked about people's levels of comfort with various levels of closeness (living next door/in a love relationship with their child/in class with their child) to different groups, which included ethnic groups, EU migrants, and people from different countries or regions, as well as of different religions.[1] It also asked about attitudes to immigration and about perceived hiring discrimination. 2. Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission[2] conducts an annual Human Rights poll, which includes questions on attitudes towards diversity and multiculturalism, as well as experiences of racism. However, this often has a small sample number and is conducted online, although it is designed to be representative of the entire population.[3]
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3. Commissioned research: government departments have regularly commissioned independent research on attitudes to immigrants, either analysing causal factors using existing data[4] or primary data collection. One recent example of primary data collection was a list experiment on attitudes to different groups of migrants carried out as part of a monthly telephone survey on economic sentiment.[5]

In addition, as in other European countries, data is collected through the Eurobarometer and European Social Survey, which are often some of the main sources of data used to analyse attitudes.

[1] DCEDIY (2023) 'New survey examines people's attitudes to diversity in Ireland' (Press release, 31 July) <https://www.gov.ie/en/press-release/ba395-new-survey-examines-people-in-...>

[2] IHREC is an independent public body, appointed by the President and directly accountable to the Parliament.

[3] IHREC (2022) 'Robust support continues for refugees, says new national survey on International Human Rights Day' (Press release, 10 December)

[4] See e.g. McGinnity, F., J. Laurence and E. Cunniffe (2023) 'Comparing migrant integration in Ireland and Northern Ireland' (ESRI Research Series Number 158).

[5] McGinnity, F., M. Creighton and É. Fahey (2020) 'Hidden Versus Revealed Attitudes: A List Experiment on Support for Minorities in Ireland' (ESRI and IHREC Research Series)

9.

The Migrant Integration Strategy Monitoring and Coordination Committee, which was tasked with monitoring the implementation of the Migrant Integration Strategy included representatives from migrant organisations who came from migrant backgrounds. To inform the development of the successor strategy, a national consultation on migrant integration will be conducted in 2023. The consultation will include an

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			<p>online survey, submissions and roundtable events to gather migrants' insights and experiences on the challenges, needs and opportunities in supporting migrant integration.</p> <p>The NAPAR also foresees the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Racial Equality and Racism to include experts on racial equality and racism as well as people with lived experience of racism and representative organisations. They will consult with the Special Rapporteur on Racial Equality and Racism.</p> <p>10.</p> <p>The Migrant Integration Strategy drew on available research and evidence, including the ESRI's monitoring reports on integration.[1] The progress report on the strategy, published in 2019 made reference to the potential to use the evidence base (in particular the ESRI's monitoring reports and the IHREC/ESRI research series) to determine implementation priorities, in particular 'in the areas of English language acquisition; employment (both access and progression); supporting integration at the local level; and combatting racism'.[2] However, the evaluation of the Migrant Integration Strategy found that there should be greater use of monitoring information to inform decision-making throughout the lifetime of the strategies.[3]</p> <p>The development of a new strategy is currently underway, and while consultation will be a key part of formulating the strategy, migrant integration monitoring data will help to identify the challenges and enablers to effective migrant integration in Ireland. Monitoring data will be used to inform the national migrant integration consultation process and the development and prioritisation of the strategy's objectives and actions. Proposed actions will be checked against monitoring data as part of ensuring that the necessary data is available to monitor progress across the implementation and evaluation stages of the strategy.</p> <p>[1] Department of Justice and Equality (2017) 'Migrant Integration Strategy – A Blueprint for the Future' [2] Government of Ireland (2019) 'The Migrant Integration Strategy 2017-2021: Progress Report to Government' (OPMI)</p>
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			<p>[3] The Centre for Effective Services (2023) 'Realising the promise of national equality policy' p. 157</p> <p>12.</p> <p>11. Please describe, and give examples of, any challenges that your Member or Observer Country faces while monitoring the integration of third-country nationals.</p> <p>One of the principal challenges in Ireland is the lack of disaggregated data that could be used to monitor integration.[1] This is in part because Ireland does not have an official population register and only non-EU migrants over the age of 16 are required to register, meaning that most migrants are not counted regularly. Ireland must rely on survey data and CSO estimates for regular basic migration data and a census that happens every five years (after which previous estimates are revised).[2] Even where disaggregated data is collected, small sample sizes of specific migrant groups can mean that they need to be aggregated into larger groups, potentially hiding significant distinctions between different groups of migrants.[3] Surveys that are used to monitor integration are often not specifically aimed at this purpose, meaning that their sampling and weights may not be perfectly suited for monitoring this type of outcome.[4] The lack of ethnic origin data in data collected across public bodies in Ireland has also been highlighted as a significant challenge for monitoring integration.[5] To address this, a National Equality Data Strategy is currently being developed.[6]</p> <p>The definition of who is a migrant is also a challenge to monitoring integration, in particular for comparisons. Definitions by nationality or place of birth both have advantages and disadvantages, and neither are likely to fully capture everyone with a migrant background. In addition, in particular in a country with high rates of emigration and a large diaspora, country of birth is likely to capture many who are Irish born abroad to Irish parents, who may have also grown up in Ireland. On the other hand, Ireland's high naturalisation rate means that definition by nationality will likely not capture many who are of a migrant background. Interestingly, however, the Monitoring Report on Integration 2022 looked at both of these and found</p>
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			<p>consistent outcomes. Another challenge in this area is a lack of research or data on second-generation migrants.[7]</p> <p>Another challenge is the use of survey (rather than administrative) data for monitoring integration, with comes with multiple limitations for migrants. One of these is the sample size mentioned above, but another is that migrants may be under-sampled because of language issues or a fear of 'official' surveys.[8] Irish surveys often used to monitor integration also only interview private households, meaning that they leave out potentially quite vulnerable groups such as homeless people and people living in international protection accommodation centres.</p> <p>One additional challenge identified by an evaluation of the Migrant Integration Strategy was the lack of definition of indicators for monitoring integration or success of strategies prior to the launch of the strategy, meaning that indicators had to be identified retrospectively. According to the evaluation, this meant that many actions were vaguely worded and difficult to measure, meaning that monitoring the success of the strategy was ultimately unsuccessful.[9]</p> <p>Another challenge is the lack of information about refugee outcomes in particular, with protection status not separately identified in social surveys.[10]</p> <p>[1] Fahey, É., F. McGinnity and E. Quinn (2019) 'Data for Monitoring Integration: Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities' (ESRI and Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration)</p> <p>[2] Fahey, É., F. McGinnity and E. Quinn (2019) 'Data for Monitoring Integration: Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities' (ESRI and Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration)</p> <p>[3] ; Fahey, É., F. McGinnity and E. Quinn (2019) 'Data for Monitoring Integration: Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities' (ESRI and Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration)</p> <p>[4] Fahey, É., F. McGinnity and E. Quinn (2019) 'Data for Monitoring Integration: Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities' (ESRI and Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration)</p> <p>[5] See for example IHREC (2021) 'Developing a National Action Plan Against Racism: Submission to the Anti-Racism Committee'</p>
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			<p>[6] DCEDIY (2022) 'Minister O'Gorman announces the development of a National Equality Data Strategy' (Press release)</p> <p>[7] See Machowska-Kosiack, M. & M. Barry (2022) 'Experiences of second-generation ethnic minority young people in Ireland' (Dublin City University Centre for Human Rights and Citizenship Education)</p> <p>[8] F. McGinnity et al. (2023) 'Monitoring Report on Integration 2022' (ESRI) p. 8</p> <p>[9] The Centre for Effective Services (2023) 'Realising the promise of national equality policy'</p> <p>[10] Fahey, É., F. McGinnity and E. Quinn (2019) 'Data for Monitoring Integration: Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities' (ESRI and Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration)</p> <p>12. Are there integration monitoring measures (e.g., systematic initiatives, projects, legislative measures) available in your Member or Observer Country that can be identified as "good practices"? Please provide up to three examples.</p> <p>Education data in Ireland contains information on pupils' nationality, mother tongue, ethnicity and religion, which enables monitoring of school compositions. However, this data is not matched to academic outcome data, meaning that it is more difficult to use it to monitor academic achievement.^[1]</p> <p>The Health Service Executive (HSE) National Social Inclusion Office has established an Ethnic Equality Monitoring (EEM) working group. A number of actions under the remit of the working group have been completed including a survey on the implementation of an ethnic identifier within the HSE and HSE funded agencies, updating of a number of resources to support staff to carry out ethnic equality monitoring, and a webinar to promote awareness of EEM and eLearning modules to HSE staff and staff in funded agencies. The HSE EEM survey can be found here.</p> <p>The Public Appointments Service (PAS) is developing a data driven, evidence-based diversity profile of candidates throughout the recruitment process which will give provide insight into PAS procedures, who is (and is not) applying to join the service and how various groups progress through PAS recruitment processes. This will provide a greater knowledge and understanding of diversity in the civil and public service workforce.</p>
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			<p>In 2021, the Further Education and Training Agency (SOLAS) published the report FET in Focus – Non-Irish Nationals in FET a study of non-Irish nationals in Further Education and Training (FET).</p> <p>In 2022, the Minister for Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth announced that a National Equality Data Strategy was being developed by his Department and the Central Statistics Office, to provide an approach for identifying gaps in equality data and guidance on how to fill those gaps and to develop standard practices in classification. A draft strategy was published for public consultation in 2023.</p> <p>[1] Fahey et al</p>
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. Based on the programmatic document relative to the immigration policy in the Italian territory, in accordance with the Consolidated Immigration Act - Legislative Decree No. 286, July 25, 1998 - integration means a “process of non-discrimination and inclusion of differences, contamination and experimentation with new forms of relationships and behaviours, in the constant and daily attempt to maintain together universal and particular principles. Therefore, it must prevent situations of marginalization, fragmentation and segregation, which threaten social cohesion, and affirm universal principles such as the value of human life, the dignity of the person, the recognition of women's freedom, and the enhancement and protection of childhood, on which no exceptions can be granted.” The integration process involves both third-country nationals and the host society, is bi-directional and mutually adaptive, with due regard on the effective cultural, economic, and social inclusion of TCNs in the hosting context, so that they can be a vital part of it.</p> <p>Decree Law 130, October 21, 2020 renames SIPROIMI into SAI (Reception and Integration System), which consists of a network of local authorities that guarantee integrated reception interventions. In Italy, SAI has the objective to accompany each beneficiary in his/her path of integration for (re)gaining autonomy which ensures, besides food distribution and lodging, also measures of orientation and support</p>

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			<p>over socioeconomic integration.</p> <p>2. To date, several research activities and pilot experiences have been conducted in Italy for analyzing, monitoring and evaluating integration policies towards Third-Country Nationals. However, the definition of a unified strategy for monitoring the integration of TCNs is still underway. More elements in this regard are likely to be provided over the next two years.</p> <p>Nevertheless, SAI Operations Manual stipulates that, within the territorial projects of the SAI network, a personalized/individual reception project must be drawn, followed and monitored for each beneficiary, with the primary objective of supporting the individual's path towards autonomy and social inclusion. Objectives and activities of the personalized project are defined on the basis of each individual's resources and characteristics, as well as according to opportunities offered by the specific territory. Therefore, these projects do not have a "granitic" setting, as they are subject to possible changes over time, based on the possible evolution of each beneficiary's needs, the results of shared actions and the territorial context.</p> <p>In addition, it should be considered that the permanence within the SAI network provided by law can be extended on the basis of justified extraordinary circumstances including, for example, the socioeconomic integration paths initiated by each person/beneficiary.</p> <p>3. At present, Italy is working on a model of intervention that involves central institutions, territorial administrations, research centres and the academia, associations and stakeholders that work closely with TCNs or directly represent their voice.</p> <p>In addition, once asylum has been recognised, in what is called the 2nd level of integration in Italy, operators working in SAI reception projects are those directly involved in monitoring integration through the drafting of the aforementioned personalized project, the support/accompaniment in the integration process and through direct observation. Furthermore, local authorities in charge of each SAI reception project, as project managers, are required to monitor beneficiaries' degree of integration.</p>
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			<p>Finally, the Ministry of the Interior, through the Central Service, is called upon to monitor the proper delivery of services by each project within the SAI network and, therefore, services that promote beneficiaries' integration/on the ground.</p> <p>4. Language Training; Basic Literacy; Access to Education; Recognition of Titles and Qualifications; Job Placement and Vocational Training; Health-Access to Health Care; Access to Housing; Access to Services; Access to Citizenship; Processes of Participation and Active Citizenship. In particular, concerning the SAI network, all areas that enable each beneficiary to achieve his or her mental and physical well-being and the realization of his or her path to autonomy (health, education, employment, social integration, housing) are monitored.</p> <p>5. Italy is planning an ad hoc survey activity on beneficiaries of International Protection, to whom the latest National Plan for the Integration of International Protection Holders 2022- 2024, adopted last October 2022, is addressed. The objective is to monitor the Plan's implementation interventions and related levels of integration of beneficiaries of International Protection. Concerning the second level of integration/reception, all persons hosted in the SAI network for adults (vulnerable asylum seekers or coming from humanitarian corridors, holders of international or national protection). As for UAM SAIs, all unaccompanied minors hosted in the aforementioned centers.</p> <p>6. Concerning the 2nd level of integration, the Central Service manages the database of interventions implemented at the local level in favor of beneficiaries and it is responsible for monitoring the correct use and updating the data, through constant verifications over beneficiaries' integration projects. Local entities that own the Project are obliged to enter in the database all information regarding all guests/beneficiaries, listing activities and services provided. The hosting entity is responsible for the reliability of information provided. The Central Service requires on a semi-annual basis local entity to</p>
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			<p>submit a monitoring sheet summarizing activities carried out, the number of beneficiaries hosted, and services provided during the six-month period of reference.</p> <p>Furthermore, regarding the monitoring of the beneficiary's personalized project, the SAIs has no standard format or predefined template as each territorial reception project chooses the form that may be most practical or functional. It can be an electronic form (with file folders kept in computers) or paper versions, which is kept in special binders. What is key is that personalized project tools bring out, the beneficiary's entire "path": his/her condition upon arrival (his/her past record) and the proposed project to pursue psycho-physical well-being and a path towards autonomy. In general, it is advisable to indicate, broken down into different areas of planned services, objectives achieved and those set, interventions and actions already carried out and those to be implemented, the expected time frame, and the verification of objectives' achievement. A section can also be provided in which comments and considerations provided by beneficiaries or operators are included.</p> <p>It is also possible to attach to this tool all documents containing decisions taken on interventions to be realized, summaries of considerations emerging from follow-up interviews, as well as copies of all documentation achieved by beneficiaries (training booklet, certificates, official requests, etc.). To foster an approach of co-responsibility involving the single beneficiary in the implementation of his or her personalized project, it is important that the actions and tasks assigned to the operator and those directly engaging the beneficiary himself or herself (e.g., the operator supports in identifying references for job search, the beneficiary proceeds to send deliver/directly the resume) are clearly defined.</p> <p>The development of a project aims to overcome a 'welfare-based' conception of reception, urging and supporting teach beneficiary to participate actively in the definition of his or her own autonomous life project that can find fulfillment in at some point leaving the reception project. For this reason, the personalized project should not only be seen as an internal tool for the hosting team, but it is to be shared, constructed, and verified together with each beneficiary. Therefore, it is also advisable to schedule structured meetings with beneficiaries on a regular basis to take stock of the state of implementation of their programmes, check whether the set goals have been achieved and the set</p>
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			<p>timeframes respected, highlighting any difficulties in the implementation and identification of possible solutions.</p> <p>These “appointments”, if scheduled with each beneficiary and held regularly over time, play a very important role, because they make it possible to plan and verify the path of reception and social inclusion in progress, keeping both the beneficiary and the operator up to date on the path undertaken. Such an approach allows each beneficiary to become increasingly aware of his/her project, recognizing him/her as responsible and active protagonist of their path towards autonomy and social inclusion.</p> <p>7. Through the direct observation by operators and with periodic meetings with beneficiaries to evaluate the course of their project. In fact, it is advisable to schedule structured meetings with beneficiaries on a periodic basis, to take stock of the state of implementation of their program, check whether the objectives and timeframe set, have been achieved and respected, highlighting any difficulties in implementation and the identification of possible solutions.</p> <p>8. Not planned</p> <p>9. As indicated in Section 6, structured meetings are scheduled periodically with each beneficiary in order to take stock of the status of their program implementation, check whether objectives and the timeframe that were set have been achieved and met, highlighting any difficulties in implementation and their possible solutions.</p> <p>10. NA</p> <p>11. NA</p> <p>12. NA</p>
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	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. According to the Guidelines for the Development of a Cohesive and Civically Active Society for 2021-2027 the overarching goal of the policy of a united society is a national, solidary, open and civically active society, whose existence is based on the democratic values and human rights defined in the Constitution, the Latvian language and the Latvian cultural space.</p> <p>2. There is no dedicated policy or strategy at national level. Performance indicators determined in the national program of the 2021-2027 planning period of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund refer only to the activities supported within the framework of this financial instrument - Latvian language lessons and introductory courses for citizens TCNs about life in Latvia.</p> <p>3. Taking into account the fact that the Ministry of Culture is responsible for integration policy, which is also responsible for the implementation of activities of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) for the integration of third-country nationals, the planned results of the implementation of the fund project in the Member State are linked to those to be achieved at the national level goals and tasks in the field of integration of citizens of third countries</p> <p>4. Public participation (not only participation in elections and referendums) in a wider context (e.g. participation in a protest, initiatives to the Parliament, etc.) is measured in various national surveys and studies. However, such surveys and studies are mostly carried out on Latvian society as a whole, without singling out only TCN.</p> <p>5. As it was mentioned above, there is no special target groups.</p> <p>6. Please see previous answer.</p> <p>7. The indicators achieved within the framework of the AMIF project are regularly collected and used to get an idea of the number of target groups that have been provided with the fund's activities.</p>
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			<p>Also, within the framework of the AMIF, a sustainable national-level coordinating institution "One-stop shop" has been established in the member state, which provides quality information and access to support for TCNs. The responsibilities of the "one-stop shop" include the regular exchange of information between the state administration, municipalities, the private sector, universities, non-governmental organizations and other institutions and organizations involved in the integration of citizens of third countries, promoting cooperation and improving the process of socio-economic inclusion of TCNs.</p> <p>8. No.</p> <p>9. The study "Situation of third-country nationals in Latvia 2017" concluded that the most significant challenges in the context of the integration of third-country nationals are related to successful integration into the labor market, access to health services and limited social protection.</p> <p>10. In the preparation of policy planning documents, both the conducted studies and the available survey data are used. In the preparation of the development plan for a united and civically active society for 2022-2023, several non-governmental organizations that operate in the field of defending the interests of citizens of third countries, as well as refugees and asylum seekers, were also involved.</p> <p>11. Challenges and good practices were not detected during monitoring. At the same time, we want to highlight the good practice example, which can be relevant for the inform. As of 2 January 2023, the Society Integration Foundation (SIF) is launching a new service – a One Stop Shop (OSS) for TCNs. The aim of the OSS is to provide information support and services to third-country nationals and beneficiaries of international protection in one place, which are necessary for the successful socio-economic integration of persons relocating to Latvia. Initially, the OSS is offering individual face-to-face and online consultations on the admission of third-country nationals, residence conditions, social protection, employment, tax system, education, health, housing, etc. in Latvian, English and Russian (with an interpreter if necessary). Interpretation in rare</p>
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			<p>languages such as Arabic, Farsi, Turkish, Tajik, Vietnamese, Mandarin, etc. is planned to start in January based on the individual needs of the person.</p> <p>It is planned that in time, after the agreement on the implementation of the project between the Ministry of Culture and the SIF is concluded, individual consultations with a lawyer, a psychologist and other specialists, as well as translation in rare languages, will be provided, provisionally in February 2023.</p> <p>The target group for the services of the OSS are third-country nationals who have received the right to reside in the territory of Latvia and persons in need of international protection (refugees, persons granted subsidiary status and asylum seekers) who are legally residing in the territory of Latvia. The target group does not include nationals of Member States of the European Union and nationals of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation.</p> <p>12. Please see previous answer.</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>The concept of integration is defined in the Description of the Procedure of Provision of State Support for the Integration of Persons Who Have Been Granted Asylum approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>The Description states that integration of persons who have been granted asylum is a process of mutual adaptation between persons who have been granted asylum, the host State, and its society, ensuring that beneficiaries of international protection assume their responsibilities, their rights and have equal opportunities to participate in the creation of the State's prosperity by using available resources in the areas of the labour market, education, health care, social protection, political and civic participation. Alongside these aspects, the Description also emphasizes that the process of integration aims at reducing social inequalities, vulnerabilities, and exploitation of persons who have been granted asylum. According to the Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines adopted by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour is instructed to formulate policies on the social</p>

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			<p>integration of foreigners and to organise, coordinate and monitor its implementation. The Ministry of Social Security and Labour is responsible for the areas of labour policy, employment of foreigners, the provision of social security, social integration of foreigners, and the administration of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund.</p> <p>2. On 17 August 2020, in accordance with the Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines, the Minister of the Interior issued Order No. 1V-797, approving the List of Criteria for Monitoring Migration Processes. The approved list includes some indicators for monitoring the integration of foreigners. However, the previous legal regulation did not allow flexible use of available state data – the data was isolated in different systems, while data sharing was legally burdensome or impossible. Therefore, in January 2023, the State Data Agency became responsible not only to prepare official statistics, but also for the processing and use of state data in making important public sector decisions. One of the objectives identified by the State Data Governance Programme 2023 is the management and exchange of data on legal migration and beneficiaries of international protection. Currently, indicators for monitoring the integration of foreigners are being harmonised. For example, in September 2022, a strategic document on the integration of foreigners for the period of 2021-2030 was approved by the order of Minister of Social Security and Labour. The aim of this document is to develop the framework for the integration of foreigners by outlining analytical, regulatory, investment and communication activities to address the emerging challenges relating to the integration of foreigners. Additionally, the strategic document sets out an interim and final monitoring indicator (relating to the employment of foreigners), as well as impact measurement indicators.</p> <p>3. Currently, the List of Criteria for Monitoring Migration Processes identifies these national authorities responsible for integration monitoring activities: the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, the Ministry of</p>
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			<p>Education, Science and Sport, the Migration Department, the Employment Service, and the State Labour Inspectorate.</p> <p>According to the State Data Governance Programme 2023, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour with the State Data Agency and municipal administrations are responsible for the management and exchange of data relating to the processes of legal migration and beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>4. The List of Criteria for Monitoring Migration Processes establishes these areas Lithuanian authorities monitor at the national level: 1) education (namely, foreigners studying in Lithuania; migrant children in education); 2) employment (foreigners employed according to the List of professions in demand; foreigners with high qualification; foreigners employed or posted in Lithuania; foreigners engaging in economic activities not prohibited by laws; foreigners who changed their employer; foreigners who have been granted a work permit); 3) civic participation (foreigners who have received asylum and who have acquired Lithuanian citizenship); 4) accommodation (unaccompanied minors accommodated at the Refugee Reception Center); 5) foreigners who have benefited from state support for integration.</p> <p>5. Third-country nationals: students, asylum seekers, labour migrants, accompanied minors, and school-age children.</p> <p>6. Currently, there is no methodology for monitoring the integration of third-country nationals at the national level. Authorities only evaluate a statistical change in data compared to previous years.</p> <p>7. Once a year, the competent institutions submit data to the Ministry of the Interior.</p>
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		<p>8. There is no permanent, consistent, and systematic data collection regarding third-country nationals and their integration process. However, the Research Council of the Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences together with the public institution Diversity Development Group surveys of public attitudes regarding third-country nationals are conducted almost every year on their initiative.</p> <p>9. National authorities do not systematically collect feedback from migrants. Sometimes, certain target groups (i.e., students or refugees) are interviewed, but these are mainly individual initiatives or projects.</p> <p>10. So far, the development of Lithuanian policy on the integration of foreigners has been based on research. For example, the rationale for the strategic document "Developing the system of integration of foreigners 2021-2030", which was approved by the Minister of Social Security and Labour in September 2022, is based on the results of various national and international (e.g., NIEM, OECD) studies. The problems and challenges identified in these studies, such as unemployment, lack of language skills, lack of housing, negative social attitudes, exclusion of women, as well as the causes and the solutions chosen to address them are reflected in the above-mentioned strategic document. Link: https://socmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/strateginis-valdymas/aktualus-strateginiai-dokumentai/pletros-programu-pazangos-priemones/socialines-sutelkties-pletros-programos-priemones?lang=lt.</p> <p>11. Currently, a monitoring system for the integration of foreigners is under development. As a result, right now, Lithuania does not have a long-term, coherent monitoring and evaluation system for the integration</p>
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			<p>of foreigners. Previous legal regulations did not allow a flexible use of available state data – it was isolated in different systems, while data sharing was legally burdensome or impossible.</p> <p>12. In the framework of the project "Enhancing the competencies of municipalities in the provision of services to third-country nationals", a large-scale study was carried out by researchers in 6 municipalities in 2020-2022. The aim of the study was to investigate the needs of third-country nationals and the adequacy of the competencies and resources of the above-mentioned municipalities in the provision of services relevant to the successful integration of third-country nationals. Reports on the needs of third-country nationals were prepared and presented to each municipal administration. Additionally, recommendations were formulated concerning the development and provision of integration services organised at the municipal level. The project participants were consulted on the implementation of the recommendations and the strategic planning process for integration at the municipal level. Finally, monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations was also carried out with a focus on providing quality feedback.</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. In Luxembourg, integration is regulated by the amended Law of 16 December 2008 on the integration of foreigners in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (hereafter referred to as 'Integration Law').[i] Article 2 of the Integration Law defines integration as a two-way process whereby a foreigner expresses his or her willingness to participate on a long-term basis in the life of the host society, which, in turn, takes all the necessary measures at the social, economic, political and cultural levels to encourage and facilitate this process.[ii]</p>

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		<p>The law of 23 August 2023 on intercultural living together[iii], which will enter into force on 1st January 2024, will repeal the Integration Law and will replace the current "integration" approach with a broader and more open approach, namely "intercultural living together".</p> <p>Intercultural living together is defined as a participatory, dynamic and continuous process that enables everyone living or working in Luxembourg to live, work and decide together. It is based on mutual respect, tolerance, solidarity, social cohesion and the fight against racism and all forms of discrimination. It establishes diversity as an asset for the development of an intercultural society..[iv]</p> <p>[i] Memorial A N°209 of 24 December 2008. [ii] Article 2 (1) of the modified Law of 16 December 2008 on the integration of foreigners in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. [iii] Law of 23 August 2023 on intercultural living together, Memorial A N° 545 of 25 August 2023. [iv] Article 1 of the Law of 23 August 2023 on intercultural living together.</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>In Luxembourg the integration process is a mainstream policy that applies to any foreigner within the territory. This implies EU and EEA citizens as well as third-country nationals. This was the case under the former 'Integration Law' which defines 'foreigner' as anyone who does not hold Luxembourgish nationality, either because they hold a different nationality exclusively, or because they hold no nationality at all. [i].</p> <p>This is also the case for the new 'Law on intercultural living together'. The novelty is that it does not distinguish between foreign nationals - whether EU citizens or third-country nationals - and that it also</p>
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		<p>includes all residents as well as the non-resident workers in the scope of application and the instruments set out therein.[ii]</p> <p>If the former 'Integration Law' regulates a number of the integration policies and measures, such as the National Action Plan on Integration[iii] (NAP Integration), the Welcome and Integration Contract ('Contrat d'accueil et d'intégration' – CAI)[iv], the new Law aims to implement intercultural living together through the following instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the national action plan for intercultural living together; • the citizens' pact of intercultural living together; • the intercultural living together programme; • the communal pact for intercultural living together (Pakt vum Zesummeliewen).[v] <p>[i] Article 2 (1) of the modified Law of 16 December 2008 on the integration of foreigners in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. [ii] Articles 1,4 (1), 5, 6, 9(1) of the Law of 23 August 2023 on intercultural living together. [iii] Article 6 (1) of the modified Law of 16 December 2008 on the integration of foreigners in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. [iv] Chapter 2 of the modified Law of 16 December 2008 on the integration of foreigners in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. [v] Articles 3, 4, 5, 6 of the Law of 23 August 2023 on intercultural living together.</p> <p>3. N/A. There are no institutions monitoring the integration of third-country nationals. However, it should be noted that at local level, with the entry into force of the 'Law on intercultural living together', the communal pact for intercultural living together will establish measurable indicators to assess its implementation[i]</p>
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			<p>The communal pact steering committee, the intercultural living together advisors and, where appropriate, the municipal pact coordinator ensure that the communal pact is implemented An evaluation of the communal pact is foreseen six months before the end of the communal pact.^[iii]</p> <p>At national level, there may be realized, as in the past, ad hoc research and studies on the integration process of specific populations or to assess the integration/intercultural living together instruments financed by national or European public funds.</p> <p>In addition, integration policies and measures have been evaluated by the OECD^[iii] and the results have been taken into account in the drafting of the new law. In October 2022, the Ministry signed an agreement with the Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER) to evaluate how participation in CAI has impacted signatories' integration trajectories (on the labour-, and housing market, in education, and social life etc.).^[iv]</p> <p>^[i] Article 6 (2) 5° of the Law of 23 August 2023 on intercultural living together. ^[ii] Article 6 of the Law of 23 August 2023 on intercultural living together. ^[iii] OECD, "Towards a successful integration process: The functioning of the integration system and its actors in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg", Luxembourg 2021, URL: https://mfamigr.gouvernement.lu/content/dam/gouv_mfamigr/le-minist%C3%A8re/attributions/int%C3%A9gration/r%C3%A9vision-de-la-loi-sur-l'int%C3%A9gration/OCDE-Etude.pdf.</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate specific aspects of Luxembourg's integration policy and the different dimensions of the current legal framework governing integration in Luxembourg, including several key actors in integration policy and their expertise and field experience. A study analysing the functioning and the needs of the CCIs was also conducted.</p>
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		<p>[iv] Ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region, Rapport d'activité 2022, p. 286 March 2, 2023, URL: https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activite/mini...rapport-dactivit-2022-vf.pdf</p> <p>4. N/A.</p> <p>It should be noted however that participation in local elections is analyzed on a regular basis since 1999 by the NGO CEFIS with the support of the ministry of Family Affairs, Integration and the Greater Region. In these analyses, the data are broken down by nationality, including those from EU and non-EU countries.</p> <p>In the area of education, a monitoring is also implemented by the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth and coordinated by the division of data processing on the quality of education and education offer and includes a set of national and international tests. However, the monitoring does not focus on third-country nationals. The objective of this monitoring is, through these tests, to assess the achievements of students in different areas of competence and at key moments in their education. It covers primary education as well as the lower cycle of classical secondary education and general secondary education.[i]</p> <p>[i] https://men.public.lu/en/systeme-educatif/pilotage-monitoring.html.</p> <p>5. N/A.</p> <p>6. N/A.</p> <p>7. N/A.</p>
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			<p>8. No.</p> <p>9. NO.</p> <p>10. N/A.</p> <p>11. N/A.</p> <p>12. N/A.</p>
	EMN NCP Nether lands	Yes	<p>1. Definition</p> <p>In the Netherlands the integration of foreign nationals can be referred to as 'integratie' or 'inburgering'. The first term 'integratie' is a more general term, the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment explained in a letter in 2022 that 'integratiebeleid' (integration policy) is about necessary policies which facilitate participation in Dutch society for immigrants, who want to and are allowed to stay in the Netherlands for a short or long period of time. That is, to facilitate; learning the Dutch language, finding a job, finding your way in Dutch society but also respecting the rights, duties and values in the Netherlands and holding people accountable if they are not respected.^[1] Through the participation and integration of everyone with a migrant background and the acceptance of cultural diversity in society, the government promotes social cohesion and social stability. Thus, integration policies focus on creating social stability in an increasingly culturally diverse society. A socially stable society implies that: people are self-reliant and can participate without obstacles, people live together in all their diversity and people feel at home regardless of origin, religion or belief. In order to create social stability within society: cohesion is promoted, social tensions are prevented, proportionality with regards to position within society,</p>

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			<p>participation, reach and effectiveness of facilities is pursued and for newly arrived immigrants gaining knowledge of the Dutch society and language is supported.[2] Subsequently, 'integratie' (integration) can be understood as: everyone fully and equally participates within Dutch society and can feel at home in the Netherlands regardless of origin.[3]</p> <p>The second term 'inburgering' (civic integration) is a policy tool, which focuses on the actual participation of third-country nationals within Dutch society, specifically first generation immigrants. The Dutch law on 'inburgering' (civic integration) is called the Civic Integration Act 2021 ('Wet Inburgering 2021'). This law does not give a definitive definition of 'inburgering'. It does specify what it means to be 'inburgeringsplichtig' (have a civic integration obligation).</p> <p>The 'inburgeringsplicht' (civic integration obligation) consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Completing the participation declaration trajectory[4]; Completing the Labour Market and Participation module[5]; and Passing the integration exam, the education route, or the self-sufficiency route.[6] [7] <p>The societal goal of 'inburgering' (civic integration) is that all individuals subject to integration requirements quickly and fully participate in Dutch society, preferably through paid employment. By stimulating those that fall under the civic integration obligation to obtain the highest attainable language level and knowledge of Dutch society, in combination with focused efforts on participation accustomed to their abilities from the start of the integration process, this goal can be reached.[8] The desired outcome of civic integration is to elevate the social status of immigrants. [9]</p> <p>Type of document</p> <p>In order to integrate into Dutch society it is necessary to complete the civic integration exam or a Dutch state exam within three years of living in the Netherlands.[10] After having fulfilled the civic integration obligation, the individual will obtain a civic integration diploma after which they can apply for a residence permit with an indefinite period.[11]</p> <p>Governance level</p> <p>After implementing the Civic Integration Act 2021 in January 2022, municipalities have obtained a bigger</p>
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role in guiding third-country nationals in the integration process. Municipalities are responsible for offering integration through: different learning routes with regards to language learning and preparation for work, the Labour Market and Participation module and the participation declaration trajectory.[12]

[1] Government (rijksoverheid), 'Kamerbrief visie op het begrip integratie', available at: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2022/04/05/kamerbrief-visie-begrip-integratie>, last accessed 15 August 2023.

[2] Ministry of Finance (rijksfinancien), '13. Integratie en maatschappelijke samenhang', available at: <https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/memorie-van-toelichting/2019/OWB/XV/onderdeel/d17e33571#:~:text=Algemene%20doelstelling-,De%20overheid%20bevordert%20de%20maatschappelijke%20samenhang%20en%20sociale%20stabiliteit%20door,culturele%20diversiteit%20in%20de%20samenleving>, last accessed 31 august 2023.

[3] This information was provided by the Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment.

[4] In the participation declaration trajectory you declare that (after learning about Dutch society) you want to actively participate in Dutch society and that you respect what is important in the Netherlands.

[5] In the Labour Market and Participation module third-country nationals learn which jobs are in the Netherlands, which of these jobs suits them, how to apply for those jobs and more about Dutch society through volunteering, an internship or (paid) work.

[6] There are three learning routes with their own learning objectives. The B1 (regular) route (aimed at passing the integration exam). The education route (aimed at further education such as university, higher professional education or secondary vocational education). The Z-route (focused on self-reliance in society).

[7] Wet inburgering 2021, artikel 6, eerste lid.

[8] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 'Richtlijnen voor gemeenten. Statistiek Wet Inburgering (SWI)', (2023) 2.

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		<p>[9] This information was provided by the Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment.</p> <p>[10] Government (rijksoverheid), “ Moet ik als nieuwkomer inburgeren?”, available at: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/immigratie-naar-nederland/vraag-en-antwoord/moet-ik-als-nieuwkomer-inburgeren, last accessed 15 August 2023.</p> <p>[11] Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), “ Inburgering bij sterkere verblijfsvergunning en naturalisatie”, available at: https://ind.nl/nl/met-een-verblijfsvergunning-wonen-in-nederland/inburgering-bij-sterkere-verblijfsvergunning-en-naturalisatie, last accessed 15 August 2023.</p> <p>[12] Government (rijksoverheid), “Wet inburgering 2021”, available at: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/inburgeren-in-nederland/nieuwe-wet-inburgering, last accessed 16 August 2023.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>Yes, as previously stated, in January 2022 the Netherlands implemented the Civic Integration Act 2021. The Minister of Social Affairs and Employment has asked for this law on civic integration to be monitored at the national level through the ‘Action plan on monitoring and evaluating the Civic Integration Act 2021’.[1] However, not only the law is monitored through this process, also actual civic integration is monitored.</p> <p>Apart from the monitoring of civic integration, there is also a monitoring system for general integration. There are three ways in which general integration is monitored, through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ‘Report on Integration and Society’ [2] 2. The core indicators [3] 3. The report on ‘Asylum and Integration’.[4] <p>[1] Government (rijksoverheid), “ Verzamelbrief Wet inburgering 2021”, available at: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2022/09/29/verzamelbrief-wet-inburgering-2021, last accessed 16 August 2023.</p>
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		<p>[2] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 'Report on Integration and Society, 2022', available at: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2022/46/report-on-integration-and-society-2022, last accessed 1 September 2023.</p> <p>[3] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 'Kernindicatoren Integratie 2023', available at: https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatwerk/2023/26/kernindicatoren-integratie-2023, last accessed 1 September 2023.</p> <p>[4] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 'Asylum and integration 2023 – Cohort study on asylum seekers and status holders', available at: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2023/15/asylum-and-integration-2023-cohort-study-on-asylum-seekers-and-status-holders, last accessed 1 September 2023.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>With regards to the 'Action plan on monitoring and evaluating the Civic Integration Act 2021' the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the Education Executive Agency (DUO) of the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and for example the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) are periodically monitoring the act and subsequently integration. [1]</p> <p>With regards to the monitoring system for general integration the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is in charge of the 'Report on Integration and Society', the core indicators and the 'Asylum and Integration' report published each year.[2]</p> <p>[1] Government (rijksoverheid), " Verzamelbrief Wet inburgering 2021", available at: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2022/09/29/verzamelbrief-wet-inburgering-2021, last accessed 16 August 2023.</p> <p>[2] This information was provided by the Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment.</p> <p>4.</p>
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		<p>The Netherlands monitors the following areas of integration at the national level: employment, education, health, accommodation, residential segregation and civic participation as well as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social assistance, marriage, income, social capital, basic qualifications, crime, the waiting period for an asylum residence permit, civic integration, household composition, family reunification, naturalization, population and social security[1] [2] [3] <p>[1] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 'Report on Integration and Society, 2022', available at: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2022/46/report-on-integration-and-society-2022, last accessed 1 September 2023.</p> <p>[2] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 'Kernindicatoren Integratie 2023', available at: https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatwerk/2023/26/kernindicatoren-integratie-2023, last accessed 1 September 2023.</p> <p>[3] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 'Asylum and integration 2023 – Cohort study on asylum seekers and status holders', available at: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2023/15/asylum-and-integration-2023-cohort-study-on-asylum-seekers-and-status-holders, last accessed 1 September 2023.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>With regards to the 'Action plan on monitoring and evaluating the Civic Integration Act 2021' the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) monitors the following two target groups: on the one hand asylum seekers with a residence permit and on the other hand their family members and other third-country nationals.[1]</p> <p>With regards to the monitoring of general integration the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) introduced a new way to divide different groups in 2022, the groups consist of:</p> <p>Born in the Netherlands:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. People of Dutch origin (two parents born in the Netherlands) 1b. Children of migrants (one parent born in the Netherlands) 1c. Children of migrants (two parents born abroad)
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		<p>Born abroad:</p> <p>2a. Migrants (two parents born in the Netherlands)</p> <p>2b. Migrants (one parent born in the Netherlands)</p> <p>2c. Migrants (two parents born abroad)</p> <p>A division is also made with regards to the countries of origin:</p> <p>Level 1: the Netherlands, Europe (excluding the Netherlands) and outside Europe</p> <p>Level 2: outside Europe further broken down into individual traditional migration countries such as Turkey, Morocco, Suriname, Indonesia and the Dutch Caribbean and other countries outside Europe</p> <p>Level 3: other countries outside Europe further broken down into other countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas and Oceania</p> <p>Level 4: individual countries [2] [3]</p> <p>[1] CBS, "Statistiek Wet Inburgering, richtlijnen, 2023", available at: https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/deelnemers-enquetes/decentrale-overheden/overzicht/wet-inburgering#:~:text=Van%201%20tot%20en%20met,ten%20behoeve%20van%20de%20SWI, last accessed 16 August 2023.</p> <p>[2] CBS, 'New classification of population by origin', available at: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/longread/statistische-trends/2022/new-classification-of-population-by-origin/4-the-new-classification-born-in-the-netherlands-or-abroad-and-country-of-origin-, last accessed 4 september 2023.</p> <p>[3] The Netherlands does not monitor the integration of highly skilled migrants and labour migrants.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>In order to monitor civic integration the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) has set out guidelines for the different organisations and government bodies[1] who periodically submit data to the CBS. For example,</p>
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with regards to the guidelines for data provided by municipalities there are five types of data that have to be submitted every three months, these include:

- Data regarding what, when, where and how data was delivered
- Data regarding personal details (including the broad intake, the participation declaration trajectory and the Labour Market and Participation module)
- Data regarding the personal integration and participation plans (including the chosen learning route)
- Data regarding the conversation details (including performance reviews)
- Data regarding fines (if they culpably do not cooperate to civically integrate)

These different sets of data are scattered into smaller sets of data and each of these smaller data sets are given a code and a target value.^[2]

With regards to monitoring general integration, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) uses the System of Social Statistical Files (SSB). The purpose of the SSB is to make microdata available for publications in the field of socio-economic statistics. The SSB contains data files with data on persons, received benefits, jobs, income, education, households, houses, spatial layouts as well as integration and much more. These data are mutually linked.^[3]

The core indicators are: labour participation, social assistance, experienced health, marriage, income, social capital, education, basic qualifications, criminality, unemployment, employment and working more than 20 hours per week.^[4]

^[1] Such as the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA), Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs (DUO) which is the Education Executive Agency of the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Nuffic which is the Dutch organisation for internationalisation in education and SBB which is an organisation which brings senior secondary vocational education and business together.

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[2] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 'Richtlijnen voor gemeenten. Statistiek Wet Inburgering (SWI)', (2023) 2.

[3] CBS, 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/onze-diensten/methoden/onderzoeksomschrijvingen/korte-onderzoeksomschrijvingen/stelsel-van-sociaal-statistische-bestanden--ssb-->, last accessed 4 September 2023.

[4] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 'Kernindicatoren Integratie 2023', available at: <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatwerk/2023/26/kernindicatoren-integratie-2023>, last accessed 1 September 2023.

7.

One of the parties that is monitoring the new law and is subsequently monitoring civic integration is the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in the Netherlands. As previously stated data is submitted by different organisations, this concerns the following categories of data:

- Data from DUO (the Education Executive Agency) about the civic integration obligation, the results of the completed exams, enforcement by DUO and the loans granted.
- Data from municipalities about the programs followed by those subject to the civic integration obligation, such as participation in the broad intake^[1], the determination of the PIP^[2], the learning route followed and data on enforcement by municipalities.
- Data from CBS about those subject to the civic integration obligation, such as place of residence, age, gender, country of origin, purpose of residence and diplomas obtained and level of education in the country of origin. This data allows to identify differences in target reach between groups of persons obliged to integrate.
- Data from CBS on labor participation and participation in education.

Once a year, the CBS compiles all the data together, conducts analyses and publishes the aggregated data on a (public) dashboard. New data is published annually in the summer following that year. As this is the first year since the implementation of the new law data is currently still compiled.

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		<p>The other party that is monitoring the new law and is subsequently monitoring civic integration is the Education Executive Agency (DUO). DUO collects management information regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many personal integration and participation plans (PIPs) have been established? • What are the results of the learnability test? • What is the distribution with regards to the three learning routes? • How many people are exempted or released from the integration obligation and how many comply with the integration obligation? • How many loans have been applied for and granted? • This data is collected at least every three months and concerns aggregated data on a national level.[3] <p>Regarding the monitoring of general integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firstly, on a yearly basis the 'Report on Integration and Society' is published which describes how groups of different origins relate to themes such as population, housing, education, labour market, social security, income, crime, health and social participation compared to the average of the Dutch population. The report addresses the question of whether the differences decreased in recent years and whether the second generation (born in the Netherlands) is moving towards the Dutch average, compared to the first generation who are born abroad.[4] • Secondly, core indicators of general integration are published on a yearly basis. These indicators display the state of integration in the Netherlands with regards to labour participation, social assistance, experienced health, marriage, income, social capital, education, basic qualifications, criminal suspects, unemployment, employment and working more than 20 hours per week.[5] • Thirdly, the integration of asylum seekers and asylum status holders is monitored through the yearly report on 'Asylum and Integration'. Different types of data are used to measure the integration of asylum seekers and asylum status holders such as: the inflow and outflow at reception centres of the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA), the waiting
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		<p>period for an asylum residence permit, housing, civic integration, household composition, family reunification, education, naturalisation, work and income, health care utilization and crime.[6]</p> <p>[1] With the broad intake, the possibilities of an individual to comply with the integration obligation are mapped out.</p> <p>[2] The Integration and Participation Plan (PIP) is an important document that is drawn up after the broad intake. The agreements and objectives in the PIP determine when someone has fulfilled the integration obligation. It includes a personal program for learning the language in combination with work, voluntary work, study or an internship.</p> <p>[3] Government (rijksoverheid), “ Verzamelbrief Wet inburgering 2021”, available at: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2022/09/29/verzamelbrief-wet-inburgering-2021, last accessed 16 August 2023.</p> <p>[4] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), ‘Report on Integration and Society, 2022’, available at: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2022/46/report-on-integration-and-society-2022, last accessed 1 September 2023.</p> <p>[5] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), ‘Kernindicatoren Integratie 2023’, available at: https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatwerk/2023/26/kernindicatoren-integratie-2023, last accessed 1 September 2023.</p> <p>[6] Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), ‘Asylum and integration 2023 – Cohort study on asylum seekers and status holders’, available at: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2023/15/asylum-and-integration-2023-cohort-study-on-asylum-seekers-and-status-holders, last accessed 1 September 2023.</p> <p>8. Yes, with regards to the monitoring of general integration there are two ways in which data on public opinion regarding the integration process are collected, through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ‘Survey on the Integration of Migrants’ (SIM); this is set up to gain insight into the integration of migrant groups. A comparison group of native Dutch people are asked questions about, among
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		<p>other things, education, work, social contacts, cultural integration, religion, representation, health and sport.[1]</p> <p>2. The 'Continuous Research Citizen Perspectives' (COB); this investigates what concerns citizens, what they consider important, how they are doing, and how they view society and politics. Above all, the COB pays attention to why citizens have these thoughts and opinions. It maps the opinion of citizens and the overall mood in the country. Immigration and integration are amongst the themes addressed.[2]</p> <p>[1] Social cultural planning office (SCP), 'Survey integratie migranten (SIM)', available at: https://www.scp.nl/over-scp/data-en-methoden/onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/survey-integratie-migranten-sim, last accessed 5 september 2023.</p> <p>[2] Social cultural planning office (SCP), 'Continu Onderzoek Burgerperspectieven', available at: https://www.scp.nl/over-scp/data-en-methoden/onderzoeken-in-uitvoering/lopende-onderzoeken/continuo-onderzoek-burgerperspectieven, last accessed 5 september 2023.</p> <p>9. Yes, in both the SIM and the COB feedback is directly collected from migrants as part of the monitoring of general integration.[1] [2]</p> <p>[1] Social cultural planning office (SCP), 'Survey integratie migranten (SIM)', available at: https://www.scp.nl/over-scp/data-en-methoden/onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/survey-integratie-migranten-sim, last accessed 5 september 2023.</p> <p>[2] Social cultural planning office (SCP), 'Continu onderzoek burgerperspectieven (COB)', available at: https://www.scp.nl/over-scp/data-en-methoden/onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/continuo-onderzoek-burgerperspectieven-cob, last accessed 6 september 2023.</p>
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			<p>10. The Civic Integration Act 2021 is evidence that the monitoring of integration policies influenced the development of this new law. In 2018, it was already decided that the Civic Integration Act of 2013 had to be renewed. This was in response to criticism from, among others, the ombudsman, the Netherlands Court of Audit and the Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR). The main challenges identified, after monitoring the civic integration law, were with regards to the large degree of independence required from migrants to choose a civic integration course and the high fines imposed on individuals who did not integrate in time. In addition, the different levels of education were not taken into account with regards to the language level needed. The possibilities of obtaining an exemption from the civic integration obligation were limited. After monitoring the Civic Integration Act of 2013 and identifying the challenges, the Civic Integration Act of 2021 was introduced to address these challenges.[1] Another example is the policy review on integration policy executed by Regioplan policy research. In this policy review, it was concluded that the gains from providing education to groups with a migration background were not realized on the labour market. To tackle this problem and due to this review the policy program 'For an Inclusive Labour Market' (VIA) has been set up. [2]</p> <p>[1] Residenceblog (verblijfblog) , " De nieuwe Wet Inburgering: wat zijn nu de regels?", available at: https://verblijfblog.nl/de-nieuwe-wet-inburgering-wat-zijn-nu-de-regels/, last accessed 16 August 2023. [2] Economic Statistical Reports (Economisch Statistische Berichten), 'De kloof wordt kleiner, behalve op de arbeidsmarkt', available at: https://esb.nu/de-kloof-wordt-kleiner-behalve-op-de-arbeidsmarkt/, last accessed 6 september 2023.</p> <p>11. The main challenges regarding the monitoring of integration are: 1. Making the relevant selection of information from the very extensive possibilities;</p>
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			<p>2. Deciding when information should and when it should not be subdivided by migration background. The presentation and monitoring of information on migration background is not uncontroversial, but a subject of social discussion.[1]</p> <p>[1] This information was provided by the Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment.</p> <p>12. Although not a periodic monitor, in the 'Development in Integration' (Ontwikkelingen in integratie) study executed by Risbo, a research institution linked to Erasmus University Rotterdam, 'proportionality' is used as a measure of integration. The question that is posed is; to what extent the position of persons with a migration background corresponds with the position of a comparable group (in terms of characteristics) from the total population or with the position of persons without a migration background. The pursuit of proportionality is an important objective of public policy. Secondly, the monitoring of integration within the Netherlands is not only focused on first generation immigrants. In addition, their children (born in the Netherlands) also have to deal with disadvantages and are therefore part of the monitoring of integration. [1]</p> <p>[1] This information was provided by Risbo Research Erasmus University Rotterdam.</p>
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. In Poland, there is no legally defined broadly understood integration of foreigners. Also, there is no independent document regulating the subject. For example, when it comes to the integration of foreigners in the context of counteracting poverty and social exclusion, the provisions of Priority V of the document "National Program for Counteracting Poverty and Social Exclusion. Update 2021 – 2027, public policy with a perspective until 2030" are important.</p>

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		<p>Issues related to the integration of foreigners, on the one hand, are an integral part of the general strategic assumptions regarding the issue of migration in a broad sense, and at the same time they are present in individual sectoral social aid policies and regulations.</p> <p>The instruments of integration of foreigners covered by international protection in Poland are regulated in the Act of 12 March 2004 on social assistance (Journal of Laws 2023, item 901) and in the accompanying regulation of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy on providing assistance to foreigners (Journal of Laws 2019, item 1946), which defines the scope and method of implementation of the Individual Integration Program (Indywidualny Program Integracji, IPI) for foreigners.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>No. Monitoring takes place at the level of individual elements/actions/policies that contribute to the integration process.</p> <p>There are no plans of adopting policy/strategy or new regulations to monitor the integration of third country nationals in particular.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>As it was indicated before, since there is no independent, single institution or regulation dedicated to monitoring the integration of foreigners process in particular – it is difficult to distinguish its level of governance.</p> <p>Basically, the Ministry of Family and Social Policy plays the supervisory and regulating role for the integration of foreigners, as well as regarding their employment and other dimensions of the process. Numerous local public institutions such as poviats centres for the family support or poviats labour offices execute the provisions of the superior acts.</p> <p>4.</p>
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		<p>Foreigners progress in the integration process under the so called Individual Integration Programme (dedicated only to refugees, i.e. those granted the status of refugee) is monitored in terms of the degree and effectiveness of the integration process in particular in the following areas, according to the integration objectives set out in the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • language education, including the degree of acquisition of the basic vocabulary of the Polish language enabling communication; • professional functioning, in terms of progress in finding employment and other forms of professional activity enabling the foreigner to become economically independent; • social functioning, especially in terms of establishing contacts with the local community and the degree of participation in social, cultural and public life. <p>The Ministry of Education and Science collected data on Ukrainian refugee s -children/students attending Polish schools in central administrative data base SIO (System Informacji Oświatowej – School Education Information System).</p> <p>The Ministry uploads regularly the open database with data of refugee Ukrainian pupils/students at: https://dane.gov.pl/en/dataset/2711,uczniowie-uchodzcy-z-ukrainy</p> <p>Information collected on each student: name, surname, personal identity number (if student doesn't have personal identity number, passport's number or any other document that confirms their identity is collected), sex, age, date of birth, place of birth, citizenship, country of origin and their status.</p> <p>The Ministry also collected data such as: initial date of school attendance, name of school and class they attend, learned occupation in vocation education, learned languages.</p> <p>To provide care to Ukrainian patients and ensure their comfort, the Ministry of Health has started cooperation with the Ukrainian House operating within the "Our Choice" Foundation. The personnel of the foundation provides Ukrainian patients with information about the possibility of treatment abroad and the relocation procedure in a transparent, accessible and reliable manner.</p>
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		<p>In November 2022, a cooperation agreement was concluded between the Minister of Health and the "Our Choice" Foundation to disseminate information about the relocation system of Ukrainian patients and the rules of its functioning, and to provide advice to Ukrainian patients so that they are able to continue their treatment outside Poland. Then, the employees of the Foundation have been trained on the relocation procedure and a leaflet was prepared and distributed to inform about the possibility of treatment outside Poland.</p> <p>On 1 September 2022, Medevac Hub Jasionka (MHJ) was established. The opening ceremony was attended by the Ministers of Health of Poland and Ukraine, the EU Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security of Norway, and the Head of the WHO Office in Poland.</p> <p>Simplified access to work for doctors and dentists provides for three variants of temporary permission under the so-called simplified procedure for medical personnel from Ukraine who obtained qualifications outside the territory of the EU. It is a shortened path (no obligation to validate a university degree) to obtain the right to practice a profession in Poland for a maximum period of five years. More information at: https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/jestes-lekarzem-lub-lekarzem-dentysta (also in Ukrainian).</p> <p>The regulations for nurses and midwives who obtained their qualifications outside the EU have been also simplified in a similar way. There are two simplified path modes for the performance of those professions in Poland. More information at: https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/jestes-pielegniarka-lub-polozna (also in Ukrainian).</p> <p>Also, a person with experience in performing the tasks of a paramedic could obtain a permit to perform these tasks by 1 July 2023 for a period not longer than 5 years. Currently, applications received after July 1, 2023 are not considered.</p> <p>5.</p>
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		<p>As it was mentioned above, the monitoring is part of the Individual Integration Programme, so the target group are refugees (with the status granted), but also labour migrants when it comes to the trends on the labour market.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>In order to determine refugees' progress in the integration process, the programme implementer uses methods of observation and direct conversation with the foreigner and his family members. The programme implementer may also seek the opinions of other institutions and organizations participating in the integration process.</p> <p>Assessments of progress in the integration process are made in the form of memos. If any deficiencies or insufficient progress in any of the areas of integration are identified, the parties modify the programme to adapt it to the specific needs of the foreigner and eliminate any problems occurring in the implementation of the program.</p> <p>As it comes to the labour migration, Ministry of Family and Social Policy analyses regularly situation on the labour market, including statistics and trends in employment of foreigners, also with the cooperation with the local labour offices. The methodology is based on the data consisting of documents allowing to access Polish labour market.</p> <p>Data on pupils and teachers is collected in the SIO system, including their nationality and country of origin. However, the Ministry of Education and Science does not monitor the integration of third-country citizens in Poland and does not transfer these data for purposes of monitoring of integration to any third parties.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>The refugee's progress in the integration process under the IPI programme implemented by him/her is monitored by the programme implementer - PCPR social worker, at least once every 3 months from the date of commencement of the program implementation.</p>
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		<p>Statistical data on foreigners legally working in Poland are updated at least quarterly.</p> <p>Data on the number of students and refugees from Ukraine attending schools are regularly collected by headmasters and transferred to the SIO system. Based on these data a weekly reports are regularly prepared by the Ministry. Based on this source, the Ministry reported 178 972 students from Ukraine as for the 22 of June 2023.</p> <p>8. No evidence provided regarding the integration monitoring measures.</p> <p>9. No evidence provided regarding the integration monitoring measures. Ministry of Education and Science monitors the system mainly on the basis of the data collected in the School Education Information System. The information in the system is provided by the headmasters. No other data (i.e. feedback directly from migrants) is collected, or compiled by the Ministry.</p> <p>10. No evidence provided regarding the integration monitoring measures.</p> <p>11. No examples provided regarding the integration. When it comes to the labour market – the challenge is that the data based on the documents allowing to access the labour market are the image of the number of employment rate, not the number of foreigners actually residing in Poland due to the work they take up (each foreigners may, for instance, have multiple work permits). Constant mobility, change the place of residence by Ukrainian refugees is challenging. Many Ukrainian citizens travel back-and-forth between Poland and Ukraine. Some leave Poland without deregistering; when returning to Poland, they register and dwell in new places which create administrative</p>
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			<p>turmoil. In addition to this, communication tends to be hindered – due to language and cultural barriers. The differences in education systems in Ukraine and Poland is also a challenge. Integration into the Polish education system of children and young people with special educational needs also pose challenges. Ukrainian students who do not speak Polish to the extent allowing them to benefit from school education may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in additional classes in Polish language, • study in the form of a preparatory class, in which the teaching process is adapted to the needs and educational capabilities of pupils, • be assisted by a person speaking the language of the country of origin, employed as a teacher's assistant, • benefit from additional remedial classes in the subject area organized by the school authority. <p>The decision to grant a given form of support is made by a school head in agreement with a school managing body. Therefore, individual needs of each child are taken into account in order to provide the best possible support and reduce further stress after the trauma of war.</p> <p>Teaching in the preparatory class is conducted on the basis of o general education curricula implemented at school, adapted in terms of the scope of teaching content and methods and forms of their implementation to the development and educational needs and psychophysical abilities of pupils.</p> <p>What is more, in order to face these challenges the Polish education system provides[1]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adaptation of the content, methods and organization of teaching to the psychophysical capabilities of students, as well as the possibility of using psychological[2] and pedagogical help and special forms of didactic work, • the possibility for children and young people with disabilities, socially inept and at risk of social mismatch to take up education in all types of schools, in accordance with individual development and educational needs and predispositions;
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • care for disabled pupils by enabling personalized educational process, including revalidation activities –separate classes organized for students with certificates on the need for special education, issued on the basis of disability; • organisation of the matura exam for students who are citizens of Ukraine, based on the Regulation[3] of the Minister of Education and Science, issued on the basis of Article 59 of the Act of 12 March 2022[4]. In the oral part the duration of the Polish language exam is extended by no more than 15 minutes; in the written part, instructions and questions are translated into Ukrainian; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the possibility of using a bilingual dictionary ○ the possibility of appointment of native speakers of Ukrainian as examiners for the examination commission; • organisation of the eight grade exam for students who are citizens of Ukraine based on the Regulation of the Minister for Education and Science of 21 March 2022 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ instructions and questions are translated into Ukrainian ○ the possibility of using a bilingual dictionary ○ the presence of a specialist is ensured, e.g. a psychologist, interpreter who will provide the applicants with information on the rules for conducting the examination; <p>The provisions of Polish educational law do not restrict the admission of children and young people, including those with special educational needs, who are third-country nationals in the EMN Member States in order to continue their education. This education is accomplished through appropriate pre-school stage, including the fulfilment of the obligation of annual pre-school preparation, followed by compulsory schooling and compulsory education until the age of 18[5] - to public and non-public education establishments e.g. special kindergartens, special schools of all types (primary schools, secondary schools) and other centers , e.g. a special school (special schools exist in the center, special kindergartens may also operate).</p> <p>The requirements which need to be admitted to special school is to have a current decision on the need for special education issued on the grounds of disability. It is ascertained through a certificate on the need</p>
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for special education issued by a panel operating in a public psychological and pedagogical clinic, including a public specialist clinic,[6]due to one of the specific types of disability[7].

Children or pupils with a certificate on the need for special education[8] are independently included in the Polish education system from kindergarten (publicly accessible, integration, special) and type of school and in centers[9].

[1] Article 1(5) – (7), Article 127 of the Educational Law Act of 14 December 2016 (Journal of Laws No. U. 2023 item 900).

[2] In accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of the Minister of National Education of 9 August 2017 on the principles of organisation and provision of psychological and pedagogical assistance in public kindergartens, schools and institutions (Journal of Laws of 2017, no. U. of 2020 item 1280, as amended).

[3] Journal of Laws 2022, item 1644– further: Regulation on the High School Examination.

[4] Act of 12 March 2022 on assistance to Ukrainian citizens in connection with armed conflict on the territory of that states (Journal of Laws of 2022, No. U. 583).

[5] Article 35 para. 1 of the above Act – Educational Law.

[6] In accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of the Minister of National Education of 7 September 2017 on judgments and opinions issued by adjudicating panels operating in public psychological and pedagogical counselling centres (Journal of Laws of 2017, no. 1743).

[7] Listed in Section 1(1) of the Ordinance of the Minister for National Education of 9 August 2017. on the conditions for organising education, upbringing and care for children and young people with disabilities, socially unsuited and at risk of social mismatch (Journal of Laws U. 2020, no. 1309).


[8] Referred to in Article 127(1). 1 of the above law.

[9] Listed in Article 2(7) in conjunction with Article 4 point of the above-mentioned Act.

12. No examples provided regarding the integration monitoring measures.

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	EMN NCP Portu gal	Yes	<p>1. Portugal defines integration as a dynamic, two-way process of mutual interaction, which requires the efforts of national, regional and local authorities and a more significant commitment from the host society and the immigrants themselves. Though no legal definition of integration exists in Portuguese legislation, Portugal has long considered integration to be a multidimensional phenomenon, for this reason the "common integration indicators" designed in the European context, and integrated by the Portuguese authorities, cover four main relevant areas: (1) employment, (2) education, (3) social inclusion and (4) active citizenship. From these four areas, it is hoped to create the basis for comparable immigration statistics capable of validating the results of integration policies. Portugal has therefore carried out multiple strategies and policies to increase integration in each of these areas, and has implemented systems to monitor integration based on those dimensions. Integration is seen as a social, economic and political process by which integrating, empowering and combating discrimination against migrants and ethnic groups in Portuguese society is pursued with a view to better mobilising their talent and skills, enhancing cultural and religious diversity, and strengthening social mobility.</p> <p>PLEASE FIND ALL THE ANSWERS, WITH THE RELATED FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES IN ATTACHMENT "ahq_2023.32_final.pdf" ahq_2023.32_final.pdf</p> <p>2. Yes, the Portuguese Government implemented between 2007 and 2009, the first Plan for the Integration of Immigrants (PII) and between 2010 and 2013, the second Plan for the Integration of Immigrants (PII), the Strategic Plan for Migration (PEM), which was executed between 2015 and 2020, and the National Implementation Plan of the Global Compact for Migration (PNIPGM), in implementation since 2019. The first objective of the PNIPGM establishes the priority of "collecting and using accurate and detailed information to define policies based on concrete data". It determines in the first measure "creating a network of focal points for the standardisation of data collection on the reception and integration of migrants, increasing the quality of administrative and statistical information and ensuring its dissemination through annual reports, prepared by the Observatory for Migration (OM), which is a project team within the Portuguese High Commission for Migration (ACM)". With the publication of these annual</p>
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		<p>statistical reports from its Immigration in Figures Collection , ACM also responded to the European Commission's concerns to ensure that all Member States have indicators and mechanisms for monitoring the integration of immigrants. The High Commission for Migration (ACM) ensures, through its services, the necessary support, referral, counselling and mediation to guarantee migrants and refugees access to information and also to support responses to housing, employment, education, and health services. In this way, ACM contributes to reducing possible discrimination in access to public services and promotes participation in the public life of migrants and refugees. Examples of these services include the National and Local Support Centres (CNAIM and CLAIM) for the Integration of Migrants, telephone translation services, assistance in Specialised Offices (including Victim Support Offices), the Network of Professional Insertion Offices, support for Migrant Entrepreneurship, initiatives to promote the learning of the Portuguese language and programmes to support migrant associations. The National and Local Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CNAIM and CLAIM) are structures created to respond to different difficulties experienced by migrants in their integration process in Portugal. To this end, they bring together in the same space, in a one-stop-shop model, additional services, institutions and specialised support offices for migrants and refugees. Recognising that the integration of migrants occurs at the local level, the ACM has been promoting the construction of Municipal Plans for the Integration of Migrants (PMIM), which are instruments that incorporate the concerted action strategies of the different entities working in the area of migration, at the local level, and which contribute to the implementation of the multidimensional process of integration of immigrants in Portuguese society, thus contributing to adequate management of migratory flows at the local level. The Decree-Law no. 41/2023 from the Portuguese Government creates a new Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum (AIMA), which succeeds Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) in its administrative functions related to foreign citizens and the High Commission for Migration (ACM). It is foreseen that the mission of implementing national and European public policies on migration and asylum, in particular those relating to the entry and stay and the reception and integration of foreign citizens in national territory, will take place under the aegis of a single administrative entity, pursuing a global approach in the management of migration and asylum,</p>
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making the system more efficient and more resistant to future migratory pressures and humanitarian crises.

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3. On a national level, the High Commission for Migration (ACM) is a public Institute, directly dependent on the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, that has the mission of collaborating on determining, executing and assessing the public, transversal and sectorial policies concerning migrations that are relevant for the integration of migrants in the national, international and Portuguese-speaking contexts, for the integration of the immigrants and ethnic groups and for managing and valuing of the diversity between cultures, ethnicities and religions. The High Commission for Migration the primary institution responsible for the integration of migrants, refugees (as set by the Decree-Law no. 31/2014 of February 27) and (as established by Ordinance No. 203/2016, of July 25), as well as for ethnic minorities, including the Roma communities. The High Commission for Migration represents Portugal at the European Integration Network and supervises: • National Migrant Support Centres (CNAIM), created in 2004; • Local Migrant Support Centres (CLAIM), created in 2003; • Specialised Support Offices for Immigrants (GAEI), launched in 2004; • Office for Entrepreneurship Support for Migrants in Portugal (GAEM), launched in 2006 ; • Observatory for Migration (OM), created in 2002; • Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination (CICDR), created in 2002. Local authorities also play a crucial role in promoting and implementing integration policies. They set up facilities, implement reception measures, finance micro-projects and provide services such as education, housing, social support, legal assistance, job orientation, training, intercultural mediation, language courses, and more. They also launch information or awareness-raising campaigns and take action to combat discrimination and segregation. Local authorities could also create their own Municipal Plans for the Integration of Migrants.

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		<p>4. Portugal at a national level monitors, through the High Commission for Migration (ACM), the following areas of integration: • Entry, stay and exit of foreigners; • Socio-demographic characteristics of the foreign population; • Demography; • Education and qualifications; • Portuguese language learning; • Labour; • Social inclusion: risk of poverty or social exclusion, foreigners in the social security system; • Housing; • Health; • Foreigners and the justice system: prisoners and crime; • Racial and ethnic discrimination; • Electoral registration of foreigners; • Access to Portuguese nationality; • Remittances. PLEASE FIND ALL THE ANSWERS, WITH THE RELATED FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES IN ATTACHMENT "ahq_2023.32_final.pdf"</p> <p>5. The 7 most numerous third-country nationalities in Portugal in 2021, by % of foreign resident in that year: 1. Brazilian - 29.3% (which 45,3% male and 54,7% female); 2. British - 6% (which 55,6% male and 44,4% female); 3. Cape Verdean - 4.9% (which 48,3% male and 51,7% female); 4. Indian - 4.3% (which 79,9% male and 20,1% female); 5. Ukrainian - 3.9% (which 45,6% male and 54,4% female); 6. Angolan - 3.7% (which 43,1% male and 56,9% female) and 7. Chinese - 3.3% (which 50,5% male and 49,5% female). PLEASE FIND ALL THE ANSWERS, WITH THE RELATED FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES IN ATTACHMENT "ahq_2023.32_final.pdf"</p> <p>6. In Portugal, the Observatory for Migration (OM), a project team within the Portuguese High Commission for Migration (ACM), has among its tasks "to collect, systematise and analyse statistical, administrative statistical and administrative information from national and international sources, in particular, the indicators of integration of immigrants and refugees" (Article 2(a) of Deliberation No. 1243/2016, of 8 August), an attribution that fulfills one of the missions of the High Commissioner for Migration (ACM) to "contribute to the improvement of the collection and dissemination of official statistical data on migratory flows, by consolidating the collection of data or complementary information that is not directly accessible" (Article 3(i) of Decree-Law no. 31/2014, of 27 February). Several legislative and institutional initiatives in Portugal (some in response to international commitments) have contributed to</p>
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		<p>constructing and consolidating a national system for collecting and analysing immigrant integration indicators. The OM has a long list of migration related publications most notable of which is the Immigration in Figures Collection that includes the seven annual statistical reports on the integration of immigrants published since 2016, all based on data collected from multiple national, European and international institutions with the main criterion being that of nationality. These statistical reports process much more information beyond the indicators recommended by the European Commission in the Zaragoza Declaration. This Collection also includes annual statistical reports on asylum as well as topical booklets and bulletins on a wide range of matters such as migrants and health, school success or religious diversity. Furthermore, the OM publishes a collection of studies for a scientific reflection on migration which always conclude with a chapter of public policy recommendations. Past publications include studies on the sexual rights of migrants and the lives of unaccompanied minors as well as local case studies of integration. In the most recent OM statistical annual Report from 2022 , analysed data from 32 statistical and administrative sources available in Portugal, and 16 international statistical sources, to characterise each of the 15 dimensions considered to be of integration based on a total of 312 indicators. In each of the dimensions evaluated, and whenever possible, a comparative analysis of Portugal's immigrant integration indicators with the other European countries or, for some indicators, with the other OECD countries, namely by using data systematised by EUROSTAT (Migrant Integration Indicators) and data published by the OECD (Indicators of Immigrant Integration and International Migration Outlook). This Report summarises some of the trends observed in the situation of foreigners residing in Portugal in fifteen different indicators of their stay and integration in the country (e.g. demographics, education and qualifications, learning the Portuguese language, labour, social inclusion and protection, housing conditions, health, justice system housing conditions, racial and ethnic discrimination, voter registration, access to nationality, and remittances), comparing them with the results of residents with Portuguese nationality. Below the indicators and its source used by Portugal, to monitor the integration of third-country nationals at national level: Indicators Source Immigration: perceptions and reality • Public Opinion in the European Union – Standard Eurobarometer • Integration of immigrants in the European Union – Special Eurobarometer 469 e 519 • European Social Survey – ESS • European</p>
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			<p>Values Studies – EVS Entry, stay and exit of foreigners • EUROSTAT – International Migration Statistics • Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MNE) • Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) • International Organisation for Migration (OIM) Socio-demographic characteristics of the foreign population • Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) • National Institute of Statistics (INE – Annual Estimates of the Resident Population) Demography • EUROSTAT • INE (Annual Estimates of the Resident Population; Live Births; Marriages; Statistics on Divorces and Separations of Persons and Property; Deaths) Education and qualifications • EUROSTAT, OECD.Stat, PISA • The Ministry of Education (DGEEC e DGEEC-DEES) • Directorate-General for Higher Education (Recognition of academic degrees) Portuguese language learning • Integration of immigrants in the European Union – Special Eurobarometer 469 e 519 • Ministry of Education (DGEEC: Portuguese language as a Non-Mother Tongue data) • Portuguese Language of Reception & Online Portuguese Platform – ACM Labour • EUROSTAT – Migrant Integration Indicators • Strategy and Planning Office - (GEP/MTSSS – Staff board) • GEP/MTSSS – Labour Accidents • Authority for Labour Conditions (ACT) • INE – Employment Survey • Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP) • MTSSS – Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security Social inclusion: risk of poverty or social exclusion, foreigners in the social security system • EUROSTAT e INE – Living Conditions and Income Survey • MTSSS – Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security Housing • EUROSTAT e INE – Living Conditions and Income Survey • INE – General Population and Housing Censuses Health • INE/INSA – National Health Survey • MNE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs (visas for medical treatment) • EUROSTAT e INE – Living Conditions and Income Survey • SPMS – Shared Services of the Ministry of Health • ACSS-MS (Human Resources of the Ministry of Health by nationality) Foreigners and the justice system: prisoners and crime • Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE) • Directorate-General for Prison Services • Directorate-General for Justice Policy Racial and ethnic discrimination • Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination (CICDR) – ACM • Authority for Labour Conditions (ACT) • Migrant Victim Support and Discrimination Unit– APAV • The ombudsman Electoral registration of foreigners • OCDE – Indicators of Immigrant Integration • SGMAI - Electoral Administration Access to Portuguese nationality • EUROSTAT • Ministry of Justice (MJ – Central Registry Office) • NE – Acquisition and Attribution of Portuguese Nationality Remittances • World</p>
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		<p>Bank - Balance of Payments Statistics, IMF and Central Banks • Banco de Portugal - Balance of payments statistics</p> <p>PLEASE FIND ALL THE ANSWERS, WITH THE RELATED FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES IN ATTACHMENT "ahq_2023.32_final.pdf"</p> <p>7. Data is collected across sectors by the Observatory for Migration (OM) which processes all information and compiles it in reports which it publishes every year. In each given year, the annual statistical report is published taking into account the data available for the previous year. This means that the 2022 Annual Statistical Report on the Integration of Immigrants reflects data from 2021, the 2021 Report has information on 2020, and so on. Since 2016, the OM has published an annual report on the integration of third-country nationals in close cooperation with a range of partners (as stated in the answer to the previous question), most notably the National Institute of Statistics (INE). The report considers both statistical sources and administrative data to ensure depth and nuance of information. Besides this publication, the OM also publishes annual reports on Applicants and Beneficiaries of International Protection in Portugal, as well as Thematic Statistical Booklets (on topics such as migrants and health), Statistical Bulletins on topical matters and other informative materials . Given all data available in Portugal, the main criterion for estimating the size of the immigrant population and its characteristics in the various dimensions of their journey in Portugal is the nationality of the individuals. Though this is the best available criterion to objectively systematize data, it has some limitations as, per example, the monitoring of integration becomes very difficult following acquisition of the Portuguese nationality. PLEASE FIND ALL THE ANSWERS, WITH THE RELATED FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES IN ATTACHMENT "ahq_2023.32_final.pdf"</p> <p>8. In its annual reports on the integration of third country nationals in Portugal, the Observatory for Migration (OM) includes a section on the public's perception of migration and the integration of migrants. In its latest report in 2022, the OM presented data based on surveys carried out by the Standard Eurobarometer, a periodic survey of European Union nationals aged 15 and over living in the various</p>
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Member States on a variety of topics including migration. The Standard Eurobarometer has two data collection moments per year, one in spring and one in autumn. In addition to the regular questions in this survey, thematic surveys, known as special Eurobarometers, are developed, with the latest Special Eurobarometer on the integration of immigrants being conducted in December 2021 (Special Eurobarometer 519). Other European surveys have been used as a source for analysing public opinion on this topic, such as the European Social Survey (conducted between 2002 and 2018) and the European Values Study (2017/2019). The section of the 2022 annual report which considers public opinion examines questions put to respondents in these multiple surveys which relate to migration, such as: What do you see as the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?; What do you consider to be the two most important issues facing your country at the moment?; Perception of the share of immigrants (born outside the EU28) in the country's total population, compared to the actual share reported by EUROSTAT; Perception of immigration more as a problem versus as an opportunity for the country; Has our country become a worse or better place to live with people from other countries coming here? Opinion on the impact immigrants have on the development of the host country; Do you agree or disagree with the statement: Fostering the integration of immigrants is a necessary long-term investment for the country?; Do you agree or disagree with the statement: Fostering the integration of immigrants is a necessary long-term investment for the country?. The 2022 report concluded that Portuguese citizens are not only among those who perceive migration to be beneficial; they also have a realistic view of migration, with their perception being close to the information revealed by the data available. PLEASE FIND ALL THE ANSWERS, WITH THE RELATED FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES IN ATTACHMENT "ahq_2023.32_final.pdf"

9. Despite the fact that there is no systematic monitoring system that allows migrants to answer directly to enquiries on integration as a whole, there are several pathways for migrants to provide feedback on integration. For example, enquiries of the National Institute of Statistics (INE) on topics such as health, education or housing are aimed at all residents in Portugal, including migrants. This includes the national census, the latest of which was conducted in 2021 and for which the National Institute of Statistics

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			<p>published a paper analysing what its results say about third country nationals residing in Portugal. The High Commission for Migration (ACM) provides several opportunities for migrants to present feedback on their integration. One of the ways in which it does this is by its close cooperation with immigrant associations. Besides technical support and financing projects proposed by those associations, ACM also organizes joint initiatives and helps promote the work of those organizations to the immigrant communities and the public at large. Another way in which ACM collects feedback from migrants is through the Council for Migration . The Council for Migration is the body for consultation, support and participation in the decision-making of the Governing Board and definition of the general lines of action of the High Commission for Migration regarding migration policies, ensuring the participation and collaboration of public and private entities in the definition and implementation of these policies. The Council holds three plenary sessions per year and special sessions when called for by the High Commissioner. It has 41 effective Counselors, several of which are representatives of migrant communities and are called upon to share the challenges faced by their communities. The following are part of the Council for Migration: a) The High Commissioner for Migration, who chairs it; b) A representative of each of the six immigrant communities of Portuguese-speaking countries (Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe), designated by their associations, since the representativeness of these is recognized by High Commission for Migration (ACM); c) One representative from each of the other three most numerous immigrant communities not included in the preceding paragraph, designated by their associations, since the representativeness of these is recognized by ACM; d) A representative of associations not affiliated to planned communities in b) and c), designated by their associations, since the representativeness of these is recognized by ACM; e) Three representatives of the institutions with share or interest in the area of migration, appointed by the High Commissioner; f) A representative of the General Directorate of Arts; g) A representative of the General Directorate for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities; h) A representative of the General Directorate of Foreign Policy; i) A representative of the Foreigners and Borders Service; j) A representative of the Security Forces; k) A representative of the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; l) A representative of the General Directorate of Economic Activities; m) A representative of the</p>
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			<p>Tourism Institute of Portugal; n) A representative of the General Directorate of Health; o) A representative of the General Directorate of Education; p) A representative of the General Directorate of Higher Education; q) A representative of the Employment and Vocational Training Institute; r) A representative of the Authority for Working Conditions; s) A representative of the Social Security Institute; t) A representative of the Regional Government of Azores; u) A representative of the Regional Government of Madeira; v) Two representatives of Employers' Organizations and two representatives of Trade Unions to sit on the Economic and Social Council; w) A representative of the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities; x) A representative of the Portuguese Communities Council; y) Two citizens of recognized merit, domestic or foreign, appointed by the High Commissioner, with work developed in reception and integration of refugees and academic research on migration. By bringing together representatives of multiple key public sectors and immigrant communities, the Council plays an important part in the sharing of good practices and cross-sectoral awareness of the struggles of migrant communities. Migrants may also report incidents of discrimination to the Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination (CICDR) which will act on their behalf. Since Portugal considers that combating discrimination is a key component of integration, the data regarding complaints reported by migrants to the CICDR and its decisions are included in the annual statistical reports on integration of the Observatory for Migration. PLEASE FIND ALL THE ANSWERS, WITH THE RELATED FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES IN ATTACHMENT "ahq_2023.32_final.pdf"</p> <p>10. The National Implementation Plan of the Global Compact for Migration, approved by the Council of Ministers Resolution No 141/2019 on 20 August 2019, established in objective 1 the priority to "collect and utilise accurate and disaggregated information for evidence-based policymaking" and which determined in the first measure "to create a network of focal points for the standardisation of the collection of data on the reception and integration of migrants, increasing the quality of administrative and statistical information and ensuring quality of administrative and statistical information and ensuring its dissemination through annual reports, drawn up by the annual reports prepared by the Observatory for Migration". Furthermore, ever since it was first published in 2016, the Annual Statistical Report on the</p>
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			<p>Integration of Immigrants has served as a basis for evaluating public policy and identifying areas where intervention is most needed as well as highlighting the importance of migration for Portugal. The positive results presented by the OM's reports and their findings of the beneficial contributions of migrants to Portuguese society, including the labor market and the social security system, have served as the basis for recent policy developments which seek to promote Portugal as a destination country and improve integration. The latest efforts in building a better and more robust integration system resulted in the creation of the Agency for Integration, Migrations and Asylum (AIMA). This agency will handle all matters pertaining to entry, stay, reception and integration of migrants, representing a more cohesive and integrated approach to migration and asylum management.</p> <p>PLEASE FIND ALL THE ANSWERS, WITH THE RELATED FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES IN ATTACHMENT "ahq_2023.32_final.pdf"</p> <p>11.</p> <p>The most recent annual statistical report focused on immigrant integration, which is prepared by the Observatory for Migration, and establishes and analyses a set of indicators regarding the integration of immigrants in Portugal, identifies some statistical and conceptual limitation.</p> <p>One such limitation is the fact that most statistical and administrative data collected in Portugal classifies the individual taking into consideration its nationality and not its place of birth. This lack of disaggregated information sorted by the naturalty of individuals can represent a limit in the study of their integration.</p> <p>The fact that, given this particularity, the main criteria to estimate the dimension of immigrant population, its characteristics and its situation in different dimensions of integration, is the nationality of the individuals, brings some analytical consequences as it does not offer an accurate picture of the universe of immigrants in the country. For instance, descendants of immigrants who inherited the foreign nationality of their parents are accounted for in spite of not having any migratory experience.</p> <p>For instance, foreign citizens born in Portugal and no migratory experience, as it is the case of descendants of immigrants who inherited the foreign nationality from their parents. On the other hand, it is observed that data about individuals with foreign nationalities can de facto exclude immigrants which, in the meanwhile,</p>
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			<p>acquired the Portuguese nationality and consequently ceased to be accounted for in the available data about foreign population resident in Portugal.</p> <p>The operationalization of the very notion of integration and its indicators, can represent another challenge. While it is true that multiple discussions at the international level have been held on this, with many practical and positive outcomes, the tendency to harmonize data and international sources, and subsequent organization of information in common categories and definitions to all compared countries, causes the loss of national specificities along the way (e.g. diversity of structures and governmental powers, different institutional frameworks, etc.)</p> <p>This effort on mobilizing data in a way that it is possible to find a common ground for comparison between countries should then be counterbalanced with the existence of indicators of context which can complement and explain the results obtained at a domestic level.</p> <p>12. There are several good practices already mentioned, the main one being the Observatory for Migration as a dedicated and well established team which works on a permanente basis to gather and process as much data as possible from distinct sources, international, European, national and local. The existence of a body that specializes in migration issues allows for data scattered in the many reports of other institutions on all sorts of topics to be collected and harmonized, providing a more effective way to monitor integration. Besides its extensive work in the collection and publishing of statistical information, the Observatory for Migration provides another service which is invaluable: the support and publication of migration related scientific research (Studies Collection) and academic thesis (Thesis Collection) . This action is extremely important as it not only allows for a deeper view on various themes, but also promotes the analysis of realities not easily captured by statistical data. By bringing together policymakers, researchers and academics, these publications stimulate further research on migrants, their living conditions and integration, and provide reflection on past practices and recommendations for future policies.</p> <p>PLEASE FIND ALL THE ANSWERS, WITH THE RELATED FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES IN ATTACHMENT "ahq_2023.32_final.pdf"</p>
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	EMN NCP Slova kia	Yes	<p>1. The current strategic document is the Strategy of Labour Mobility of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic approved by the Government on 10 October 2018 by Government Resolution No. 473[1], which defines integration as a bilateral process of mutual recognition and respect of foreigners and the domestic population, requires foreigners to acquire the rights and obligations of the receiving state and, on the other hand, the receiving state should create conditions for the successful integration of foreigners into society. Integration is therefore a strategic process that takes place at all levels of the state and social life[2].</p> <p>The definition of integration is outlined in the Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic, a policy document approved by the government of the Slovak Republic on 29 January 2014[3]; and describes integration as a mutual process of acknowledgement and respect between the majority society and foreigners. Integration policy does not define or describe the actual state of policies, rather proposes new visions and directions in the area of integration. The responsibility for integration policies is placed at the national level.[4] The Integration policy was devised into a series of action plans aimed at individual ministries.</p> <p>The integration of foreigners legally residing in the territory of the Slovak Republic and interested in permanently settling in the territory of the Slovak Republic is an essential tool for a successful migration policy, while it is a continuous, long-term and dynamic bilateral process of mutual respect and reciprocal recognition of the rights and obligations of all citizens[5].</p> <p>[1] Strategy.pdf (gov.sk) [2] Basic concepts - MPSVR SR (gov.sk) [3] Detail uznesenia Portal OV (gov.sk) [4] Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic European Website on Integration (europa.eu) [5] migration-policy-slovak-republic-outlook-to-year-by-2025-new-wording-own.pdf (gov.sk)</p>

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2. No, there is currently no specific policy or strategy in place to monitor the integration of third country nationals. On 8 September 2021 the government in Slovakia adopted a new strategic document related to migration and integration, the Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic: Perspective until the Year 2025. This new policy replaces the previous Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic: Perspective until the Year 2020, and has increased focus on the field of migrant integration. One of the goals of the document is to monitor health indicators and the needs of foreigners residing in the Slovak Republic.[1]

[1] Migračná politika Slovenskej republiky , Ministerstvo vnútra SR - Azyl a migrácia (minv.sk)

3.

The Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic: Perspective until the Year 2025[1] (hereinafter referred to as the "Migration Policy") is the basic document and starting point for building a modern, comprehensive and effective policy of the Government of the Slovak Republic in all areas of migration. The implementation of migration policy is based on a coordinated action of state, local state and local government bodies and assumes broad involvement of non-governmental and other organizations operating in this field. However, this is about implementing integration measures, not monitoring integration.

The migration policy was further developed into action plans for the conditions of the ministries according to the resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic. The draft Action Plan on Migration Policy under the conditions of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic with a view to 2025 is submitted on the basis of the Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 496 of 8 September 2021 on the Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with a view to 2025.[2]

[1] migration-policy-slovak-republic-outlook-to-year-by-2025-new-wording-own.pdf (gov.sk)

[2] Action-plan-mpsvr-sr-to-migration-policy-sr-st.pdf (gov.sk)


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			4. NA
			5. NA
			6. NA
			7. NA
			8. Not systematically, but there were few one time projects/activities in this regard. E.g. <u>Nadácia Milana Šimečku</u> , in collaboration with Focus agency ,has conducted an opinion poll in 2022, involving a sample of 1005 respondents to order to access the attitudes of the Slovak public towards individuals fleeing the war in Ukraine, who have remained in Slovakia.[1] 90% of respondents to this survey believe that refugees from Ukraine should be primarily responsible for their own integration into society.
			<u>[1] Sú Slováci ochotní prijať ľudí z Ukrajiny? Štát by sa mal podľa väčšiny viac starať o vlastných občanov - SITA.sk</u>
			9. NA
			10. NA
			11. NA
			12. NA

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	 EMN NCP Slove nia	Yes	<p>1. Article 105 of the Foreigners Act states that The Republic of Slovenia shall ensure the conditions for the integration of foreigners holding a residence permit or a residence registration certificate issued by the Republic of Slovenia into the cultural, economic and social life of the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>Decree on ways and scope of providing programs of support for integration of third country nationals determines the modalities and scope of the provision of programmes to assist the integration of third country nationals into the cultural, economic and social life of the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>2. Presently there is no such strategy in place, however a comprehensive Government strategy on integration is being prepared, which will take effect at the national level.</p> <p>3. Article 105 (3) of the Foreigners Act stipulates that the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants is the responsible authority for the coordination of the care and integration of migrants in the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>The Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants cooperates with competent ministries in carrying out integration tasks, as well as with domestic and international expert organisations and authorities of other countries, and coordinates activities to accelerate the integration of third country nationals into the cultural, economic and social life or education system of the Republic of Slovenia. As per Article 107 of the Foreigners Act, integration tasks also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation of programmes for learning the Slovenian language and learning about Slovenian society is prepared by the Ministry of Education, • The administrative unit in which the third country national resides is responsible at first instance for procedures relating to the integration of third country nationals in the Republic of Slovenia,
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants in cooperation with Ministry for culture provides programmes to promote mutual knowledge and understanding, • Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants is responsible for the implementation of programmes for learning the Slovene language and for promotion of mutual knowledge and understanding while also informing third country nationals of these programmes. <p>4. Slovenia only collects data for some of the mentioned areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Service of Slovenia collects statistics about integration of foreigners into labour market and providing vocational and educational training for TCNs. • Ministry of Education collects data about migrant children and their involvement in additional support programmes for better integration provided by schools. • Government Office for the support and integration of migrants monitors the number of third-country citizens involved in the Slovenian language classes, as part of the Initial integration of immigrants programme. <p>5. Minors involved in the additional support programmes for integration, employed TCNs, TCNs enrolled in Initial integration of immigrants programme.</p> <p>6. No methodology to monitor integration of TCN has been developed yet.</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. No.</p>
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			<p>9. In the past, analyses of satisfaction of integration courses like Slovene language course and courses on Slovenian culture and history were carried out which led to changes of the courses into a unified Initial integration of immigrants programme.</p> <p>10. The analyses mentioned in Q9 led to changes in integration programmes into a unified Initial Integration of Immigrants Programme.</p> <p>11. The biggest problem that the Republic of Slovenia has is the processing of a wide variety of data held in the records of various ministries and other competent authorities, especially when obtaining data on the integration of a specific group of migrants. As an example, if we wanted to find out how many persons with temporary protection status who are in employment are unemployed in a particular statistical region, we would need to process this data manually. The data are held in three different registers (register of persons with temporary protection, register of unemployed persons registered with the unemployment office, register of contributors to health and other insurance contributions stemming from employment or self-employment).</p> <p>12. No.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. First, in Spain as well as in other European countries, there is still an open debate on the suitability of the terms integration and inclusion. In the following definitions, legislation uses either one or another, although they cannot be considered synonyms. The previous can be a standalone debate on itself for which there is no space in this AHQ.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the National level is worth mentioning the Spanish Constitution when referring to social integration: <p>According to the Spanish Constitution, article 9.2 “it is the responsibility of the public authorities to promote the conditions for the real and effective freedom and equality of the individual and of the groups of which they form part; to remove obstacles that prevent or hinder their full enjoyment and to facilitate the participation of all citizens in political, economic, cultural and social life.” (https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1978-31229)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the national strategies dealing with integration, the Strategic Framework of Citizenship and Inclusion (PECI II, the last one, expired on 2014) and the recently approved Strategic Framework on Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia 2023-2027, draft version in Spanish: https://inclusion.seg-social.es/oberaxe/ficheros/documentos/MARCO ESTRATEGICO VERSION 04_07_2023.pdf <p>Social integration is as a two-way process of mutual adaptation and accommodation, affecting all citizens, both Spaniards and those of foreign origin, is a multidimensional and complex process that poses political and practical challenges that need to be addressed. This conception contrasts with the idea that "integration" is only the responsibility of minorities (note that minorities here include TCNs). A policy aimed at making integration possible and effective must provide policy orientations on the meaning of integration and put in place instruments to make integration possible, guaranteeing the rights of immigrants and local people and creating the conditions for the promotion and development of a fair and cohesive society. The result sought by integration policy through this process is the consolidation of an inclusive society, in which all those who contribute to building it have the same opportunities, feel part of it and feel it as their own. This double sense of belonging is only possible if integration policies achieve their objectives.</p>
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- Finally, due to the high degree of policies decentralization in Spain, regional governments are responsible for the integration of their population. Each Autonomous Community (regional level in Spain) has in place their own strategies, plans and other groups of policies to address integration. For example, in the Basque Country, integration (inclusion in this case) is defined by the legislation as follows:

The situation of social inclusion is multi-causal, it has to do with people's adequate access to existing social protection systems, and with how easy it is for people to use the information they need to access the rights and duties to which they are entitled as citizens. It has to do with their personal and social capacities to relate to each other and to social participation. People's social inclusion should not only be understood from a material perspective, as participation in the labor market in order to generate and consume goods and services. Social inclusion, as well as involving the activation of people in the production and consumption of social goods, entails active participation in society, their awareness as citizens, their capacity to choose and make decisions, their involvement as members of the community, etc. <https://www.legegunea.euskadi.eus/eli/es-pv/d/2013/07/16/385/dof/spa/html/webleg00-contfich/es/>

2.
First policy to mention is the “National strategy for preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion 2019-2023” (https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/derechos-sociales/inclusion/contenido-actual-web/estrategia_en.pdf) in which an evaluation strategy was set, mainly through the measuring of the progress made in achieving the objectives of the strategy. To do that, quantitative indicators will be used, such as “At risk of poverty rate (monetary)”, “Severe material deprivation rate”, “AROE indicator” or “Low work intensity indicator”. All these indicators will always be examined by, among others, nationality or country of birth, when available.

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		<p>The second policy to mention is the “Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia (2023-2027)” - draft version in Spanish: https://inclusion.seg-social.es/oberaxe/ficheros/documentos/MARCO ESTRATEGICO VERSION 04 07 2023.pdf, which also includes an <u>evaluation and follow-up mechanism to monitor the achievement of the objectives</u>. In terms of integration measurement, the Strategic Framework is divided into six policy areas, including areas and sub-areas related to integration such as employment, education, health, social services, housing, etc. All these areas and sub-areas come with corresponding indicators to measure the progress (e.g. Activity rate national vs. non-EU foreigners). The Strategic Framework aims to evaluate those indicators every year and publish an annual report with the results.</p> <p>Finally, please refer to the following table (only in Spanish. Please contact Spain NCP for further information, if necessary) that shows the Autonomous Communities with a Plan/Strategy for integration in place during 2022. Each strategy or plan comes with an evaluation plan to measure the evaluation of the integration of migrants in each region.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">ÁNDALUCÍA</td> <td>Estrategia Andaluza para la Inmigración: inclusión y convivencia 2021-2025^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARAGÓN</td> <td>Plan Integral para la Gestión de la Diversidad Cultural de Aragón 2022-2025^[2]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CATALUÑA</td> <td>Plan de Ciudadanía y de las migraciones 2017-2020 (prorroga 2022)^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA</td> <td>Estrategia Valenciana de Migraciones 2021-2026^[4]</td> </tr> </table>	ÁNDALUCÍA	Estrategia Andaluza para la Inmigración: inclusión y convivencia 2021-2025 ^[1]	ARAGÓN	Plan Integral para la Gestión de la Diversidad Cultural de Aragón 2022-2025 ^[2]	CATALUÑA	Plan de Ciudadanía y de las migraciones 2017-2020 (prorroga 2022) ^[3]	COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	Estrategia Valenciana de Migraciones 2021-2026 ^[4]
ÁNDALUCÍA	Estrategia Andaluza para la Inmigración: inclusión y convivencia 2021-2025 ^[1]									
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CATALUÑA	Plan de Ciudadanía y de las migraciones 2017-2020 (prorroga 2022) ^[3]									
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		<p>Plan Valenciano de Inclusión y Cohesión Social 2017-2022[5]</p> <p>COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA</p> <p>Plan de Acogida a personas migrantes de Navarra 2021-2026[6]</p> <p>Estrategia de Convivencia Intercultural de Navarra 2021-2026[7]</p> <p>CASTILLA Y LEÓN</p> <p>IV Plan Estratégico de Cohesión social con las personas inmigrantes y la convivencia intercultural 2018-2021 (prórroga 2022)[8]</p> <p>PAÍS VASCO</p> <p>VI Plan Intercultural de Ciudadanía, Inmigración y Asilo 2022-2025[9]</p> <p>75231/VIPLAN</p> <p>[1] Estrategia Andaluza para la Inmigración 2021-2025: Inclusión y Convivencia - Planes y programas - Junta de Andalucía (juntadeandalucia.es)</p> <p>[2] https://gobiernoabierto.aragon.es/agoab/participacion/procesos/232476753001</p> <p>[3] pla_ciudadania_migracions_2017_2020.pdf (gencat.cat)</p> <p>[4] https://inclusio.gva.es/documents/610460/174475019/Estrategia+Valenciana+de+Migraciones+2021-2026.pdf/fa75017f-120b-462e-9a61-c387d3b386e6?t=1631742910062</p> <p>[5] https://inclusio.gva.es/documents/610460/165319795/Plan+Valenciano+de+Inclusi%C3%B3n+y+Cohesi%C3%B3n+Social+2017-2022.pdf/c18e8aa6-bdfa-4fd6-81ba-98e5ca719cd1</p> <p>[6] https://gobiernoabierto.navarra.es/sites/default/files/plan_de_acogida_a_personas_migrantes.pdf</p> <p>[7] Estrategia de Convivencia Intercultural de Navarra (2021-2026) - Acciones Gobierno Abierto de Navarra</p>
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[8]

<https://inmigracion.jcyl.es/web/jcyl/Inmigracion/es/Plantilla100Detalle/1284221315241/Programa/1284827587563/Comunicacion>

[9] https://bideoak2.euskadi.eus/2022/02/22/news_75231/VIPLAN_INTERCULTURAL_es.pdf

3.

1. National Level.

- a. First and more important institution collecting data on integration is the National Institute on Statistics (INE).
- b. Another institution is the Centre for Sociological Research (CIS) that produce surveys on integration including disaggregation by nationality/country of birth
- c. Integration related Ministries also has competences in the monitoring of the integration of the general population and the migrant population specifically. Importantly, the Ministry for Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations through the Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE) regularly publish studies and informs that monitor the integration of the migrant population. Two recent examples are: “Report on the Integration of Foreign Students into the Spanish Education System” https://www.inclusion.gob.es/oberaxe/ficheros/documentos/OB5_ingles_accesible.pdf and a “Report on the Integration of Foreign Students into the Spanish Labour Market” (https://www.inclusion.gob.es/oberaxe/es/publicaciones/documentos/documento_0141.htm)
- d. In addition, the Ministry for Social Rights and 2030 Agenda, also monitor social exclusion and publish a series of informs with an irregular periodicity. The last one is available here (in Spanish): https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/en/derechos-sociales/inclusion/contenido-actual-web/Evol_Indicadores_Pobreza2014-2021.pdf

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		<p>1. Regional Level. The Autonomous Communities, responsible for integration policies, also monitor integration policies through their own regional statistical institutes. One example is the “Euskal Estatistika Erakundea” (https://en.eustat.eus/estadisticas/opt_0/temalista.html) in the Basque Country, or the “Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía” (https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodeestadisticaycartografia/temas/index-est-en.htm) in the Andalucía region</p> <p>1. Finally, social entities, academy and other actors also monitor integration of TCN's as a part of its regular work. Papers and other products can be found in the institutional repositories (Please contact Spain NCP for further information, if necessary)</p> <p>4. The “Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia (2023-2027)” divide into six policy areas, including areas and sub-areas related to integration including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment - Education - Health - Social Services - Housing - Sports and culture services access and use - Leisure and recreation enjoyment - Public spaces use - Civic engagement, participation in public life (including voting)
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		<p>On the other hand, the Ministry for Social Rights and 2030 Agenda, monitor social exclusion tackling a series of indicators referred to poverty, inequality, access to benefits, access to monetary and non-monetary grants, etc. (https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/derechos-sociales/inclusion/contenido-actual-web/Evol Indicadores Pobreza2014-2021.pdf)</p> <p>5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descendants of migrants (e.g. https://inclusion.seg-social.es/oberaxe/ficheros/documentos/PercepcionesJovenesOrigenInmigranteEspaa.pdf or https://inclusion.seg-social.es/oberaxe/ficheros/documentos/INTEGRACION of the children of immigrants.pdf) • Most vulnerable groups (https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/derechos-sociales/inclusion/contenido-actual-web/pnain.en.pdf) • African and afro-descendant people (https://www.inclusion.gob.es/oberaxe/ficheros/documentos/PDF-16-Estudio-para-el-conocimiento-de-la-C-Africana.-ACC ARN 13.11.20.pdf) <p>Additionally, academic scholars frequently produce specific studies focusing on the integration processes of target groups among TCN' nationals living in Spain, such as Moroccan population or Latin-American population, among others (Please contact Spain NCP for further information, if necessary)</p> <p>6.</p>
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		<p>Methodology usually consists of the development of quantitative techniques (surveys) and qualitative techniques (interviews, focus groups, etc.)</p> <p>Data collection of surveys on integration is usually addressed to a general population sample, although including a representative sample of immigrants or people of immigrant background by whom you can break down the results. Data collection on interviews and other qualitative techniques may be addressed to target groups, either migrant population in general or specific migrant subgroups.</p> <p>7. Data collection produced mostly through surveys and personal interviews to a selected sample. The frequency of the collection varies greatly, from annual collection to occasionally, depending on the statistical product.</p> <p>For example, the National Statistics Institute (INE) publish annually the survey on life conditions (Encuesta de condiciones de vida) in which indicators such as housing tenancy, median annual income, risk of poverty, etc., are disaggregated by non-EU population.</p> <p>Another example, the report on poverty indicators cited before (https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/derechos-sociales/inclusion/contenido-actual-web/Evol_Indicadores_Pobreza2014-2021.pdf) is published every 5 to 6 years.</p> <p>8. The most recognized study on public opinion toward migrants and their integration process is the one elaborated by the Centre for Sociological Research (CIS) in collaboration with the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE) named "Attitudes towards immigration" (https://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/EN/1_encuestas/estudios/listaTematico.jsp?&tema=82), published</p>
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annually from 2007 until 2017. From 2017 until now, the survey has been on standby, waiting for a new edition.

In 2021, the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) elaborated a new survey focused on attitudes toward immigration and immigrants led by Prof S. Rincken. Results are available here in Spanish: https://www.inclusion.gob.es/oberaxe/ficheros/ejes/analisis/resul_encuestas_actitudes.pdf

In addition to the above mentioned, several scientific researches has explored the issue of attitudes towards immigrants from secondary sources, but also producing primary data (quantitative and qualitative). Please contact Spain NCP for further information, if necessary.

9.

The most important institution in which the immigrants participate is the Forum for the Integration of Immigrants (FISI). The FISI is made up of thirty members, distributed as follows: 10 members representing public administrations, 10 members representing immigrants and refugees through their legally constituted associations and 10 members representing social support organisations, including the most representative trade union and business organisations with an interest and presence in the field of immigration. The FISI has the following tasks:

- To formulate proposals and recommendations aimed at promoting the integration of immigrants and refugees into Spanish society.
- To receive information on the programmes and activities carried out by the General State Administration, the Administrations of the Autonomous Communities and Local Administrations in the area of social integration of immigrants.


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To collect and channel the proposals of social organisations active in the field of immigration, with a view to facilitating perfect coexistence between immigrants and the host society. • To draw up an annual report on the situation of the social integration of immigrants and refugees. • To prepare reports on the proposals, plans and programmes that may affect the social integration of immigrants, on its own initiative or when required by the competent bodies of the Administration. • To promote or draw up studies and initiatives on matters related to the social integration of immigrants and refugees. • To cooperate with other similar international, regional or local bodies with a view to coordinating and improving all those actions that benefit the social integration of immigrants and refugees. • To issue a mandatory report on the regulatory projects of the Administration that affect the social integration of immigrants, as well as on the plans and programmes at the state level related to this matter, prior to their approval. <p>10. Not available</p> <p>11. Some challenges of special importance are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions and terminology used for data collection are not always the same. • The levels of data disaggregation referred to the foreign population are heterogeneous in the different sources of information. In this sense, while in some cases there is information for the total foreign population, the EU foreign population and the non-EU foreign population (as for example in the INE Labour Force Survey), in other cases the disaggregation is established by continent and for a reduced number of countries, and in others there is no disaggregation detail (in the data on Social Security affiliates or in Surveys such as the National Health Survey it is only possible to find
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			<p>information that distinguishes between the Spanish and foreign population). In this sense, it would be highly recommendable for the levels of disaggregation to be homogeneous in order to be able to establish comparisons between indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no homogeneity in the sources of statistical information in relation to the period, neither for which data is available, nor for the temporal frequency of the data, nor in terms of the geographical breakdown for which information is available. • In some cases requiring very precise information detail, sample sizes are no longer adequate to be extrapolated. <p>12.</p> <p>In terms of integration measurement, the “Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia (2023-2027)” is divided into six policy areas and these areas come with corresponding indicators to measure the progress. The objective is to evaluate those indicators every year and publish an annual report with the results. This commitment can be identified as a good practice as long as no other document or policy in Spain foreseen an annual follow-up of the integration policies in place.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. The definition of integration in Sweden can be derived from the objectives of the Swedish integration policy. The aim of the Swedish integration policy is equal rights, obligations and possibilities for all, independent of ethnic or cultural background. The Government has however started a process of a revision of the objectives of the Swedish integration policy. The instructions for this commission of inquiry are to propose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new objectives for the Swedish integration policy - how the objectives of the integration policy can get a more significant impact within the public sector and - ways to improve the monitoring of the objectives of the Swedish integration policy

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			<p>2. The monitoring of the Swedish integration policy is integrated in the National Government's yearly budget process. Within the budget process there are several indicators that are monitored and assessed in connection to the budget process. Public agencies receive instructions for the monitoring of their policy area and how and when it should be reported to the Government in their annual appropriations directives as well as through special assignments. For example, the Swedish National agency for Education was in July 2023 tasked to identify and to analyse the reasons for leaving Swedish Tuition for immigrants and to propose measures to decrease the number of drop outs. It is important to note that the monitoring of integration policy in Sweden does not focus on third country nationals but rather on foreign-born nationals and/or nationals born outside of Europe. This is a broader group that includes all third-country nationals but also former third-country nationals that have acquired Swedish citizenship.</p> <p>3. Since the Swedish integration policy is achieved through general measures, the Government collects information from a wide variety of actors. These include government agencies, regions, municipalities, civil society and research.</p> <p>4. Employment, education, health and accommodation are monitored yearly within the budget process in the section that covers integration policy. Residential segregation is also monitored yearly but in a section of the Budget Bill that covers segregation policy. In the section that covers integration policy there has been incidental monitoring of civic participation including participation in the democratic process (for example through voting in municipal elections).</p> <p>5. The monitoring of integration policy mainly focuses on foreign-born nationals and foreign-born nationals born outside of Europe. Furthermore, the integration of third-country nationals who have sought asylum and received a residence permit either as a refugee or as a person in need of subsidiary protection as well as their relatives are subject to specific monitoring.</p>
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		<p>6. Within the budget there are sections that cover result indicators and other assessment criteria connected to a certain policy area. In the section covering newly arrived immigrants' establishment (Budget Bill for 2023) the following indicators and assessment criteria are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour market & income: Labour force participation, employment, unemployment, temporary employment, income from employment and degree of establishment for newcomers. - Education: results in compulsory school, throughput in upper secondary school and participation in municipal adult education. - Accommodation: cramped housing accommodation. <p>These indicators are subject to monitoring over time to measure progress as well as benchmarking against other groups. For instance, the monitoring of labour force participation focuses on a comparison between men and women born outside of Europe, born in Europe (excl. Sweden) and men and women born in Sweden.</p> <p>7. The data used for monitoring integration in Sweden is updated yearly in connection to the budget process.</p> <p>8. Through the independent SOM-institute connected to the University of Gothenburg, data on attitudes towards immigration has been collected continuously since 1990. No other regular collection of data on this subject is done by the Government or their agencies.</p> <p>9. The Swedish Government does not gather feedback directly from specifically migrants as part of its integration monitoring process. However, the Government has regular meetings with organisations from civic society that are in direct contact with migrants. An annual meeting cycle with organisation from civil society enables the Government to collect feedback, ideas and perspectives from civil society organisations working in the integration area. The cycle includes meetings with discussion topics set out by civil society as well as meetings where the Government sets out areas of discussion.</p>
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			<p>Furthermore, the Government Agency Delmi (the Migration Studies Delegation) initiates studies and supplies research results as a basis for future migration policy decisions. This also includes research and data collection on integration and has previously included collecting feedback directly from migrants.</p> <p>10. In the section that covers integration and the establishment of foreign-born nationals, there are parts that give an account of all the indicators and assessment criteria, a part where the Government gives its assessment to what degree the goals of the integration policy have been met and a part where the Government sets out its plans for the policy area. The Budget Bill for 2023 is the latest budget bill that has been adopted by the Swedish Parliament.</p> <p>In addition to the monitoring in connection to the budget process the Government must assign a matter to be analysed and evaluated before a legislative proposal can be drawn up. The task may be assigned to officials from the ministry concerned, a commission of inquiry or a one-man committee. Inquiry bodies, which operate independently of the Government, may include or co-opt experts, public officials and politicians. The reports setting out their conclusions are published in the Swedish Government Official Reports series. After a committee has submitted its report to the Minister responsible, its contents are referred for consideration to relevant authorities, advocacy groups and the public. They are given an opportunity to express their views on the conclusions of an inquiry before the Government formulates a legislative proposal. One of the latest examples of such an inquiry connected to integration policy was the inquiry on establishment in the labour market and gender-equal opportunities: “Etablering för fler – jämställda möjligheter till integration” that was published May 2023.</p> <p>11. It is generally more difficult to measure integration in policy areas where it is common to use surveys for monitoring because foreign-born nationals and nationals born outside of Europe generally respond to surveys to a lower degree than nationals born in Sweden.</p>
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			<p>Furthermore, data on education is missing in the registry data for people born outside of Sweden to a larger extend then for for people born in Sweden. This complicates analysis' in other policy areas such as labour market policy.</p> <p>12. The Government (the Ministry of Employment) has a budget of 4 million Swedish crowns that can be used for monitoring and evaluation of integration policy. This budget is of great value since it, among other things, enables Statistics Sweden (the Public Agency in charge of collection and publication of statistics and data) to continuously update the registry data for integration. The Migrant World Values Survey (mWVS) is an example of how this source of funding can be used to collect feedback directly from migrants.</p>
	EMN NCP Monte negro	Yes	<p>1. Integration is defined by the Law on International and Temporary Protection of Foreigners ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 2/2017 and 3/2019). Article 84 of this law stipulates that an asylum seeker or a foreigner under subsidiary protection has the right to assistance in integrating into society, up to three years upon the decision on granting international protection. Integration includes the following segments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of integration plans for asylum seekers and foreigners under subsidiary protection, taking into account their individual needs, knowledge, abilities and skills; • Providing assistance to an asylum seeker or a foreigner under subsidiary protection in order to implement previously prepared integration plan • Monitoring the implementation of the integration plan. <p>2. Montenegro has a national Strategy on migration and reintegration of returnees in Montenegro for the period 2021-2025 with an Action Plan for the period 2023-2024, which also covers the integration of persons from third countries who are under international protection.</p>

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		<p>3. Assistance and integration is provided by the Ministry of Interior, which is prescribed by Article 84 paragraph 3 of the Law on International and Temporary Protection of Foreigners. The Ministry of Interior is responsible for regulating residence in Montenegro, issuing personal and travel documents to asylum seekers and foreigners under subsidiary protection, providing accommodation and exercising the right to family reunification.</p> <p>In addition, the following institutions are involved in integration process: local Centers for Social Work, Employment Agency of Montenegro, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Other than state institutions, the process of integration is facilitated by the Red Cross, UNHCR and NGOs.</p> <p>4. The Ministry of Interior monitors integration on the national level, which includes: residence in Montenegro, accommodation and financial assistance, work, health care, education, free legal aid, social protection, family reunification, help with integration into society, learning local language, history and culture, right to obtain property, right to obtain documents in accordance with the law and acquisition of Montenegrin citizenship.</p> <p>5. At the national level, special attention is paid to vulnerable categories - unaccompanied women, unaccompanied children, persons with disabilities, persons who have suffered from any form of violence.</p> <p>6. Upon the approval of international protection status, the asylum seeker or a foreigner under subsidiary protection submits a request to the Ministry of Interior in order to obtain assistance with integration into</p>
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		<p>society. Further process is carried out by the Department for the Integration of Foreigners under International Protection. This department makes integration plan for each person individually, taking into account individual needs, knowledge, skills and abilities of the asylum seeker or foreigner under subsidiary protection. This department monitors the implementation of the Integration Plan and acts proactively by providing assistance to the asylum seeker or foreigner in order to fully implement the integration plan. Some of the indicators of successful integration are number of obtained certificates for completion of primary/secondary school, number of obtained certificates for completion of the Montenegrin language, history and culture course, number of newly employed and/or self-employed TCNs etc.</p> <p>7. Department for the Integration of Foreigners under International Protection monitors the implementation of the integration plan for each person individually on a daily basis, keeps data on their integration process and updates it accordingly.</p> <p>8. Officials of the Ministry constantly monitor the public opinion towards TCNs seeking international protection while carrying out their everyday duties and/or during the fieldwork in order to facilitate integration of these persons into Montenegrin society and so far not a single case of negative attitude of local citizens towards TCNs has been registered.</p> <p>9. Montenegrin authorities obtain direct feedback from persons under international protection, in order to provide them with assistance in integration and to continuously monitor the implementation of their integration plans. An asylum seeker or a foreigner under subsidiary protection, in case of facing any possible issue can address the officer of the Department for Integration of Foreigners with Approved International Protection, who monitors the implementation of their Integration Plan and has an obligation to provide assistance in order to enable these persons to exercise their legally defined rights.</p> <p>10.</p>
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			<p>Ministry of Interior has standardized monitoring system for the optimization of the integration process. Some key issues were identified and recommendations were made accordingly in order to take synchronized actions involving all relevant state authorities as well as the non-governmental sector in order to successfully integrate asylum seekers and foreigners under subsidiary protection into Montenegrin society.</p> <p>12. The Action Plan (2023-2024) for implementation of the Strategy on migration and reintegration of returnees in Montenegro for the period 2021-2025 contains the activities, indicators and expected impact, deadlines, competent authorities and funding sources required for the implementation of the strategic guidelines defined by the strategy. During the preparation of the plan, the recommendations of relevant international institutions were taken into account in order to monitor the results in certain segments of integration. There are also legislative measures, the Law on International and Temporary Protection of Foreigners, Article 84 paragraph 2 point 3 stipulates the obligation to monitor the implementation of the integration plan.</p>
	EMN NCP Serbia	Yes	<p>1. The existing legal framework recognises and regulates only integration of persons who have been granted international protection. Although there is no explicit definition of integration, the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection defines Integration Assistance as "providing the conditions for the inclusion of persons who have been granted the right to asylum in social, cultural and economic life, as well as enabling the naturalization of refugees". The Law foresees further elaboration through the bylaws. The Government issued two regulations based on the proposal prepared by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regulation on the mode of inclusion in the social, cultural and economic life of the persons who have been granted the right to asylum. • The Regulation on the criteria for determining priorities for the accommodation of persons who have been granted the right to asylum or granted subsidiary protection and conditions for the use of housing space for temporary accommodation. <p>2.</p> <p>The national legislation foresees obligatory preparation of “individual integration plan”. All activities that will be undertaken in order to support person in integration process, i.e. language classes, enrolment into education system legal support, access to labour market and other activities toward employment and sustainable income, cultural orientation etc. are presented in detail. The regular monitoring and revision of each individual plan is also obligatory.</p> <p>Although monitoring policy on individual level is well regulated and implemented, there is no defined policy on the level of whole programme. However, there are ad hoc studies, identifying main obstacles in integration process.</p> <p>Currently, national institutions responsible for the implementation of the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection in cooperation with EUAA are developing matrix for the monitoring of overall implementation of the Law on Asylum and Temporary protection. Part of this matrix is dedicated to the integration.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration is a state institution that, in accordance with the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection, is designated to implement integration programs for persons granted asylum.</p> <p>Cooperation with UNHCR is established in this field. In addition, Ministry of Interior, National Employment Service and NVOs that provides legal representation asylum proceeding are occasionally invited to discuss obstacles and main topic related to the integration.</p>
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		<p>4. The individual integration plan that is developed for each person includes the following areas that are subject to monitoring and revision: Serbian language classes, cultural orientation, education including vocational trainings for adults, access to the labour market and employment, accommodation, access to health protection and, in the case of vulnerability, access to social protection.</p> <p>5. All persons granted international protection (refugee status and subsidiary protection).</p> <p>6. As monitoring is based on individual case management, it is result oriented monitoring and target is to achieve planned result (i.e. children enrolled into the school, adults employed, autonomous accommodation ensured, or provision of some specific services in the case of vulnerability as counselling and other types of psychosocial support).</p> <p>7. As this is monitoring on the level of individual beneficiary and his/her family, collecting and updating data is continuous process. There is no specific frequency for analysing and reporting on integration based on whole population.</p> <p>8. The data on public opinion are regularly collect and analyse through press clipping service. There is no practice to preform studies on public opinion on this topic by the state. This is usually done by different CSO or UN agencies on the project basis.</p>
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		<p>9. Yes. The integration advisor is in contact with the beneficiary for whom the integration plan was developed and records every feedback received from the person who is in the process of integration. The main obstacle is maintaining the contact after one year of support provided through state integration program.</p> <p>10. The first study on results of integration programme was performed in 2019, three years after adoption of regulation related to the integration. Based on its findings, some amendments were proposed to the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection (for example longer period for state support in integration process).</p> <p>12. The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, UNHCR and National Employment Service signed a MoU in order to establish closer cooperation in the integration of persons granted asylum. Based on the MoU, regular meetings between institutions are organized to discuss progress, obstacles and how to improve position of the beneficiaries in the labour market, include them in the active employment measures, establish better statistics etc.</p>
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