



Ad-Hoc Query on 2018.1352 COM AHQ on Monitoring Integration

Requested by COM on 21 December 2018

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Norway (23 in Total)

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1. Background Information

One of the Common basic principles on integration (adopted in 2004) is that "developing clear goals, indicators and evaluation mechanisms are necessary to adjust policy, evaluate progress on integration and to make the exchange of information more effective". In 2010, common indicators (known as "Zaragoza indicators") were agreed at EU level. Since then comparable data has been made available on a yearly basis on a specific Eurostat portal and the Commission (DG HOME) has published, jointly with OECD, additional analysis of integration indicators (e.g. "Settling In 2018 – Indicators of immigrant integration"). In order to further support this process and the cooperation between EU Member States on this topic (in particular through the European Integration Network) the Commission (DG HOME) would like to map current practices by Member States as regards the monitoring of integration. Questions: The two first questions below are similar to the Ad-hoc query requested by Ireland in April 2015 (compilation produced in June 2015) and the 19 Member States which had replied may simply update their reply for these two first questions. The third question is a

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new one that was not covered in the 2015 Ad-hoc query. 1. Does your (Member) State produce periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration? YES/NO2. If YES, please briefly describe the scope of the reports and how often they are published e.g. on an annual basis. Please provide links to relevant reports if possible.3. How is the monitoring on migrant integration used for defining, evaluating or adapting national integration strategy and policies

We would like to ask the following questions:

1. Does your (Member) State produce periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration?

Available choices:




Yes, No

2. If YES, please briefly describe the scope of the reports and how often they are published e.g. on an annual basis. Please provide links to relevant reports if possible.

3. How is the monitoring on migrant integration used for defining, evaluating or adapting national integration strategy and policies?

We would very much appreciate your responses by **31 January 2019**.

2. Responses¹



		Wider Dissemination? ²	
	Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	Belgium	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	Croatia	Yes	1. Yes 2. Republic of Croatia has adopted the Action plan for integration of persons who have been granted international protection for the period from 2017 to 2019 that specifies key measures in 7 priority areas of integration (social welfare and health care, accommodation and

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



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

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			<p>housing, language learning and education, employment, international cooperation, inter-departmental cooperation, and sensitization of the public and professionals to persons who have been granted international protection). The Action plan focuses on persons who have been granted international protection (hereinafter: IPB), as a particularly vulnerable group of migrants. Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities (hereinafter: GOHRRNM) is responsible for delivering annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan to the Government of the Republic of Croatia, including data on the financial resources that have been used for the implementations of measures. The report for the years 2017 and 2018 are currently being produced and are expected to be published within the first trimester of year 2019, at GOHRRNM web site (https://ljudskaprava.gov.hr/). In addition, in 2018 GOHRRNM conducted two studies with the aim of evaluating and adapting national integration strategy and policies. An evaluation of the Action Plan on the removal of obstacles to the exercise of particular rights in the area of the integration of foreigners 2013-2015 was funded by the European Union IPA 2012 FF RAC Program, and was conducted with the aim of determining challenges in implementation of measures as well as opportunities and recommendations for their adaptation from the point of view of key stakeholders, including government bodies, non-governmental organizations and local and regional governments. Furthermore, an extensive, mixed-methods study on capacities of local and regional governments for integration of IPBs, funded from the European Union Asylum, migration and integration Fund was conducted. The study included the analysis of attitudes towards IPBs on a large regionally representative sample as well as in-depth interviews with representatives from 30 local and regional governments, including IPBs themselves. The study results will be published in January 2019, in Croatian and English, and will be available at GOHRRNM web site (https://ljudskaprava.gov.hr/).</p> <p>3. Annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan serve as the basis of establishing if the goals set for each measure were met, and estimating the financial cost of integration measures. GOHRRNM, as the coordinative body for integration of foreigners in the Republic of Croatia, conducts studies with specific aims of evaluating and/or adapting integration strategy and policies. These studies result in recommendations that are then shared with key stakeholders and are used for the purpose of the operational planning of measures that are directly implemented by GOHRRNM.</p>
	Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A. Cyprus currently is not monitoring integration. However monitoring will begin next year, when the new integration action plan 2020-2022 will be implemented. It is expected that the results of the monitoring will affect the action plan after the year 2022.</p>
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. In close collaboration between the Ministry of the Interior and the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs a set of indicators of integration was developed in the year 2011. Main aim is to monitor the integration process of third country nationals in the Czech Republic and provide the government bodies responsible for assessing and adjusting integration policies with a set of key findings and information. Set of indicators is updated every six months and each addition includes Policy Paper with recommendations. You can find more information here: http://praha.vupsv.cz/Fulltext/vz_329.pdf</p>




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			<p>3. The first Policy for the Integration of Foreigners was adopted by Czech Government in the year 2000. This Policy for the Integration of Foreigners was updated in the year 2006, 2011 and 2016. Information about its fulfilment, next action plans and budget is prepared for approval by the Government of the Czech Republic every year. Set of indicators of integration prepared by the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs is used since 2011 to support all integration policy materials and justification of some measures. This set is also often used as a key point for discussions and round tables.</p>
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Commissioned by the Ministry of Culture, the integration monitoring is an in-depth survey of the integration (policy area) in Estonia, the latest was conducted in 2017. The Report reflects upon the topics such as ethnic relations/citizenship, state identity, labour market, education, values and political preferences, inclusion and media aspects as well as acclimation/adaptation of new immigrants. The very first monitoring was published in early 2000. Generally, monitorings are conducted and published after every 2-3 years, e.g 2008, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2020. Link to the latest 2017 report is available here: https://www.kul.ee/en/integration-monitoring-estonian-society-2017</p> <p>3. The monitoring is generally used as a starting point for designing new national development plans, specific action plans or targeted measures, e.g 2020 monitoring will give valuable input for new national development plan “Integrating Estonia 2030”.</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment produces data that describes unemployment and participation in labour market measures among immigrants. MEAE also gathers information from various sources for a countrywide monitoring system covering different aspects of integration and ethnic relations. The monitoring system is made up of theme-based indicators based on data from registers and surveys, and these indicators are updated and reported on annually. The elements of the monitoring system are as follows, using the EU and OECD frameworks: employment, education and training, health and well-being, housing, participation and two-way integration, including ethnic relations. An integration database of the chosen indicators will be accessible to public in June 2019. A statistics database referred to as Kototietokanta has been commissioned from Statistics Finland. It is an open, register-based database updated twice a year, in June and December. It may be accessed on the Integration.fi website. A comprehensive review, for the purpose of assessing the status of integration and ethnic relations, was published in 2013 on the basis of data gathered from various sections of the monitoring system. The next comprehensive review is set to be published in 2019. Immigration and integration are also monitored by some other government-level organisations. The National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), for instance, has its own themed website focused on the health and well-being of foreign-born nationals. In 2015, THL published the Survey on Work and Well-Being among Persons of Foreign Origin 2014 (UTH-survey). The publication compiles data on the labour market situation, education, language skills and lifestyles of the foreign-born population.</p> <p>3. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment uses the information gathered from monitoring for evaluation and impact assessment of integration measures in order to see if there is a need to change the policies. For some measures, indicators are easier to</p>


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			establish. although precise assessment is challenging. Apart from the regular monitoring, the Ministry also commissions several ad hoc studies to aid the impact assessment.
	France	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. France does not carry out monitoring on the integration of third-country nationals. However, several studies and surveys have been carried out by France to analyse integration pathways. In 2010, the Longitudinal Survey of the Integration of First-Time Arrivals (Enquête Longitudinale sur l'Intégration des Primo-Arrivants) known as the ELIPA survey. Jointly funded by European funds and the Ministry of the Interior, this survey is carried out by the Department for Statistics, Studies and Documentation (DSED), within the Ministry of the Interior's General Directorate for Foreigners in France (DGEF). This survey aims to understand the integration pathways of people holding a first residence permit and who wish to settle in France on a long-term basis. To do so, it questions people as soon as possible after they have received their first residence permit, then questions them again a year later and once more after three years. The people who are questioned are representative of the 97,736 signatories of the CAI in 2009. They are aged 18 or over and originate from third-countries outside the European Economic Area and Switzerland. The main indicators for integration studied are employment rate, income and standard of living, children's education, matrimonial and family life, social and family network, ability in French, involvement in citizenship and political participation. As such, the ELIPA inquiry uses the indicators recommended by the Declaration of Saragossa. The first data were collected for this survey between March and June 2010 from 6,107 people in metropolitan France. The second collection was conducted with 4,756 people between March and June 2011. The third and last data collection exercise was carried out from March to June 2013, with 3,573 people. The first results were published at the start of 2011. The ELIPA survey has given rise to several publications on the integration pathways of newly arrived foreigners, regardless of the status under which they arrived in France. Several themes have been addressed: housing, language ability, access to the labour market, etc. Studies on integration, carried out on the basis of the ELIPA survey, are available on the Ministry of the Interior's website: https://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Etudes-et-statistiques/Etudes/Etudes/Enquete-Longitudinale-sur-l-Integration-des-Primo-Arrivants-ELIPA/ELIPA/Les-publications-ELIPA A new ELIPA survey will take place from 2019: https://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Etudes-et-statistiques/Etudes/Etudes/ELIPA-2</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>Clarification: A periodic integration monitoring on the federal level is currently in the planning. The States (Länder) have been publishing periodic integration monitoring reports since 2011.</p> <p>2. The federal integration monitoring will be based on approx. 61 indicators in eleven thematic areas (subject to change). The report will have two parts: the first part will show the development of integration in the course of time by means of the indicators and the second part will consist of a deeper analysis of selected thematic areas. The monitoring of the States is published every two years (see http://www.integrationsmonitoring-laender.de/).</p>


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			3. As the integration monitoring on the federal level is currently being implemented, the question cannot be answered at this time. However, of course the monitoring is supposed to be a basis for possibly adapting the national integration strategy and policies in the future.
	Hungary	Yes	1. No 2. N/A 3. N/A
	Italy	Yes	1. Yes 2. The main scope of the reports is to analyse the phenomenon of migration and the integration of migrants within the Italian territory through a comparative reading of available statistical sources. This method of working allows the policies of Italian institutions to be planned and carried out to a greater extent, looking for the better system of governance. The reports are published on annual basis. Link to website managed by Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and Ministry of Education: http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/rapporiricercaimmigrazione/Pagine/default.aspx 3. Reports on integration are used to monitor the situation and to put in place an effective integration strategy. In this regard, article 1 comma 1 of Law 18/2014 has created a Multilevel working group - established in the department of Civil Liberties and Immigration of the Ministry of the Interior - with the mandate to prepare, every two year, a national plan aimed to identify areas of action to achieve the effective integration for the beneficiaries of protection international. The model of governance proposed is multilevel and involves Ministries, Regions, local institutions, third sectors institutions. The Plan has been emanated on 26 September 2017 and it addresses different areas concerning the issue of integration: education, language training, recognition of foreign qualifications, employment and vocational training, healthcare, housing and residence, family reunification, orientation to services, rights and information.
	Latvia	Yes	1. Yes 2. To date, three monitoring reports have been published: 1) Immigrants in Latvia: inclusion opportunities and conditions (Imigranti Latvijā: iekļaušanās iespējas un nosacījumi) (2009). The report contains legal regulations related to immigration and integration of immigrants in the EU and Latvia, analysis and correlation of statistical data related to third-country nationals in Latvia, needs of immigrants who are third-country nationals, and analysis of prospects for integration policies vis-à-vis third-country nationals at the state and local government level. Link to report here (in Latvian): http://www.biss.soc.lv/downloads/resources/imigrantu_integracija/Imigranti_LV.pdf ; 2) Portrait of Third-country nationals in Latvia (Trešo valstu pilsoņu portrets Latvijā) (2015). The report identifies shortcomings in the integration system of third-country nationals in Latvia, proposing necessary improvements to areas such as employment, education, healthcare, civic participation and reducing discrimination, and offers an evaluation on availability of integration and language courses, and access to labor market. Link to a summary of the report here (in English): http://www.sif.gov.lv/images/files/SIF/tres-valst-pils-port/Kopsavilkums_EN_final.pdf ; 3)

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			<p>Research on third-country nationals' situation in Latvia (Trešo valstu pilsoņu situācijas izpēte Latvijā) (2017). The report evaluates the situation of migrants in Latvia in various areas such as admission procedure, employment, education, healthcare, social security, housing, Latvian language training, civic participation and interaction with the local community, that offers an overall review on the living conditions, needs and necessary solutions for a successful integration process into the Latvian society, as well as its social, economic and cultural life. This report distinguishes persons requiring international protection. Link to report here (in Latvian): https://www.km.gov.lv/uploads/ckeditor/files/Sabiedribas_integracija/Petijumi/TVP_petijuma_zinojums_2017-BISS.pdf Each of the report offers a comprehensive overview on the current situation and the relevant developments in the area of migrant integration. There is a certain degree of periodicity in the publishing of the reports on migrant integration, however there is no set schedule for the reports. The reports are published on an ad-hoc basis. The reports are sequential and the content builds on the previous reports.</p> <p>3. The available reports have all been used by policy makers in the Ministry of Culture for evaluating the current situation, measuring the effectiveness of the existing integration strategies, and proposing new integration measures to be implemented. The reports have been useful in policy making discussions and evidence-based course correcting. The conclusions drawn from the reports have been taken into account when adapting existing integration policies and creating new integration measures.</p>
	<p>Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No Clarification: No. In addition to the answer to the Ad-hoc query requested by Ireland in April 2015, it should be noted that the Multi-year plan of action in favour of integration and against discrimination PAN (2010-2014) had been reconducted until 2017. On 13 July 2018, the Council of Government approved the new National Action Plan on integration (PAN 2018). The plan is based on two areas of action - the reception and social follow-up of applicants for international protection and the integration of Luxembourg's non-Luxembourgish residents – and on three transversal domains, namely access to information and interaction, the quality of services and national cooperation and coordination. The PAN 2018 provides a general framework which will be unlimited in time but revisable and adaptable over the years. However, in order to react to changing needs and situations, it is envisaged that the Interministerial Committee on Integration, under the coordination of OLAI, ensures the follow-up on the PAN. The objectives provided for in the plan will have precise indicators to facilitate assessment of the actions carried out under the plan. A mid-term review of the PAN 2018 is planned after two and a half years, and a comprehensive evaluation of the PAN 2018 will be undertaken after five years. The PAN 2018 will be adapted according to monitoring and evaluation results.</p> <p>2. N/A.</p> <p>3. As mentioned in answer to question 1, there is no monitoring on migrant integration. However the political priorities of the PAN 2018 are based on the results of a multi-stakeholder consultative process. Between December 2017 and May 2018, various actors working in the areas of reception and integration of foreigners have been consulted in order to meet the needs of target audiences in the future reception and integration policy. a. Civil society was consulted through an online survey in December 2017 and a round-table discussion in January 2018. b. An online consultation of the communes took place in February 2018. The results of this online consultation were discussed with the headquarter of the joint municipal authority (SYVICOL) on 14 May 2018. c. The National Council for Foreigners</p>


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			(CNE) delivered an opinion on the proposal of the PAN intégration on 26 March 2018. d. A consultative debate on the future direction of the PAN integration took place in the Parliament on 15 March 2018.
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. In the Netherlands, Statistics Netherlands (CBS) monitors migrant integration. They publish a broad bi-annual overview of statistics on migrant integration: the bi-annual “Report on Integration”. The statistics concern demographics, labour market participation, education, social security, income and criminality. The most recent edition is published in November 2018. The 2018 report is available here (only in Dutch): https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/publicatie/2018/47/jaarrapport-integratie-2018. There is an English summary of this report, which can be found here: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2018/47/annual-report-on-integration-2018. Furthermore, on a yearly basis CBS publishes “Core Indicators on Integration”, a set of tables on education, labour market position, income and dependency on social security, delinquency, health, inter-ethnic marriages and social capital. The tables distinguish between the position of the first and second generation. The core indicators 2018 are available (only in Dutch) at https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatwerk/2018/47/kernindicatoren-integratie-2018. Another quantitative monitor is the “Buurtmonitor Integratie” (“Neighbourhood Monitor Integration”). This instrument is an internet application (in Dutch) that provides information on the integration of groups with a migrant background (±25 indicators) for all 12.822 neighbourhoods in the Netherlands. The application contains time series from 2009 onwards. See: http://www.buurtintegratie.nl/dashboard. On a yearly basis in-depth studies on specific themes, for example the labour market position of migrants, are published by The Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP). Those reports are partly based on CBS-statistics, but also on survey-data and qualitative research. Hereto the SCP carries out a specially designed large-scale survey among the largest migrant groups and a indigenous Dutch group, which is conducted on a five-year interval. These “Surveys Integration Minorities” (SIMs) are carried out on behalf of the Integration Office of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment. The most recent edition dates from 2015 (SIM2015). The next Edition takes place in 2020 (SIM2020). The publication “Integratie in Zicht?” (“Integration in Sight”) provides an overview of the results from SIM2015. The publication is in Dutch and contains a summary in English, see: https://www.scp.nl/Publicaties/Alle_publicaties/Publicaties_2016/Integratie_in_zicht.</p> <p>Moreover, a long-term longitudinal research project has been started in 2016 that monitors the integration of asylum seekers who gained a status in the Netherlands in 2014 and onwards. This project combines specially constructed quantitative and yearly updated data from Statistics Netherlands. This project will continue to 2022 with the possibility to prolong the research. For the statistics, see: https://public.tableau.com/profile/centraal.bureau.voor.de.statistiek#!/vizhome/Dashboardcohortstudieasiel2018/Welkom. The report can be found here: https://www.cbs.nl/-/media/_pdf/2018/16/ca2018_web.pdf. The survey data on status holders with a Syrian background used in this report stems from the SCP, which can be found here (in Dutch with a summary in English): https://www.scp.nl/Publicaties/Alle_publicaties/Publicaties_2018/Syriers_in_Nederland). The information about status holders with an Eritrean background, stems from a qualitative research by the SCP, which can be found here (in Dutch with a summary in English) https://www.scp.nl/Publicaties/Alle_publicaties/Publicaties_2018/Eritrese_statushouders_in_Nederland). In general, CBS can enrich statistics with information on the migrant background at a micro level and distinguish the statistics in several categories: first generation and second generation migrants; country of origin (including EU-migrants) and western/non-western. This is possible because in the</p>


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			<p>Netherlands, all inhabitants register at their municipality, which information is put in a national database. In this database, country of origin of the migrant or his/her parents are registered too.</p> <p>3. The research findings are the base for starting and adapting the integration policy in the Netherlands. An example of the former is most clearly expressed in the periodical “Beleidsdoorlichtingen” (“Policy Reviews”). The most recent large scale integral policy review for the integration policy, dates from 2017 and is based on the empirical research and monitoring findings for the period 2000-2015. This led to the start of a new policy program that focuses on the labour market as a catalyst for integration. This program is called “Verdere Integratie op de Arbeidsmarkt” (VIA) (“Further Integration on the Labour Market”). VIA in itself is a strongly evidence based policy program where on basis of pilots and proved effectiveness the policy instruments are selected. A good example of the latter is the adaptation of the civic integration program in the Netherlands: on basis of the outcomes of an evaluation in the first quarter of 2018 of the current program, the minister of Social Affairs announced the development of a new policy in June 2018.</p>
	Poland	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2.-</p> <p>3. Poland is still in the proces of preparation of the national Integration Policy which should be one of the elements of the strategic document „Migration Policy of Poland”, now under preparation by the interministerial Committee on Migration. Public entity responsible for the matter is the Ministry of Familu, Labour and Social Policy. Notwithstanding with the abovementioned some elements of the monitoring of the pre-integration phase of foreigners seeking for integrational protection is implemented. For those activities the Office fo Foreigners [OFF] is responsible for. This monitoring consists of following elements: - integration of foreigners after receiving a decision on the granting of refugee status or subsidiary protection. After obtaining the abovementioned decisions, foreigners are under the care of OFF 2 months from the effective date of the decision (in accordance with Article 74 paragraph 1 point 2 in conjunction with paragraph 2 point 3 of the Act of 13 June 2003 on the protection of foreigners on the territory of the Republic of Poland). Then, the Poviats Family Help Center [PCPR] takes care over them after the foreigner submits an application for integration assistance. During the above period of stay at the center, the employees of the center help in obtaining all the necessary documents and submitting the application to PCPR. The Office's employees help in finding a flat, obtaining a Pesel number, registering at the Labor Office and in contacts with PCPR, and trying to explain to the foreigner his situation and further prospects of staying in Poland. - learning Polish. According to art. 71 of the Act of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland, the Head of the Office for Foreigners provides foreigners staying under the care of the Office with Polish language instruction and basic materials necessary for his learning. The fulfillment of the above obligation is based on contract No. 1380 / UDSC / 18 entered into on September 28, 2018 from a consortium that consists of Open Education Group Sp. z o.o and the Vox Humana Association. The above-mentioned contract was concluded for the period up to 30/06/2019 after conducting the tender procedure. Schools selected in the tender employ qualified and experienced in Polish as a foreign teacher, and the supervision over the conducted classes in their methodology is exercised by a person employed as a methodologist, having at least two years of experience in such a position in teaching Polish as a foreign language. The weekly duration of classes for adults is 12 hours in the system 2 hours 3 times a week for 2 groups in each center. Foreigners are provided with teaching aids (textbooks, notebooks, pens, etc.) Learning Polish for children consists of helping with homework and compensatory classes, and its size</p>

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			<p>is 5 times a week, for 5 groups in each center, after 1 hour a day. Children are provided with school kits and textbooks for learning are provided by a public school. The teacher who conducts the classes stays in contact with the schools to which children attend, which allows for the exchange of information about the progress and problems in learning, giving the opportunity to adapt the classes to their needs. Children who start their compulsory education in Poland have the opportunity to participate in a Polish language course intended for them, whose aim is to facilitate their adaptation to the school community. In addition, the Office provides Polish language learning for children starting school compulsory in Poland - 5 times a week, for one group in each center, 3 hours a day. Children participating in classes for starting compulsory education in Poland are provided with office supplies (notebooks, pens, pencils, erasers, markers) available during classes. A language school that conducts classes in the current school year develops a Polish language teaching program and model methodological solutions for children starting school compulsory in Poland. The implementation of the above program takes 45 teaching hours. As a part of it, a teacher's manual is created containing classroom scenarios and educational materials for children (eg boards, interactive games, maps, playing cards, puzzles, and cut-outs). The curriculum takes into account the specific communication needs of children applying for international protection in Poland, including the realist and sociocultural contents. It includes the acquisition of basic skills such as the presentation of yourself and your family as well as simulations of communication situations at school. It emphasizes the acquisition and consolidation of knowledge about the basics of communication in the Polish school and the principles prevailing in it. The program takes into account the age diversity of participants and didactic materials are adapted to two groups - children performing compulsory annual pre-school and primary school and secondary school students.</p>
	<p>Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Portugal, throughout the Observatory for Migration (www.om.acm.gov.pt) with the cooperation of the National Statistical Institute (INE), publishes annually a report with data and analyses on indicators of immigrant integration, since 2014. The reports are all available in the Web Site of this Observatory under the series Immigration in Numbers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2018 (Oliveira and Gomes, 2018), launched in the National Statistical Institute (INE) in 18th December 2018, under the International Day for Migrants - Report Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2017 (Oliveira and Gomes, 2017), launched in 18th December 2017, under the International Day for Migrants - Report Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2016 (Oliveira and Gomes, 2016), launched in the National Statistical Institute (INE) in November 2016 - Report Monitoring the integration of Immigrants in Portugal (Oliveira and Gomes, 2014), launched in the Portuguese Parliament in 18th December 2014, under the International Day for Migrants <p>These annual reports followed recommendations from the European Commission on indicators of immigrant integration, but going further beyond the 4 dimensions and 16 indicators considered in Zaragoza declaration, assuming in the most recent edition of these annual statistical reports 15 dimensions of integration and more than 305 indicators, analyzing data from 32 statistical and administrative national sources (details at the 2018 report).</p> <p>This investment of Portugal throughout the Observatory for Migration in monitoring and evaluating the integration of immigrants, in comparison with Portuguese population' outcomes for the same indicators, was acknowledged recently in the European Web Site on Integration and in the report of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights - «Together in EU. Promoting the participation of</p>

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			<p>migrants and their descendants» (FRA, 2017: 37) - that putted Portugal (along with Germany) in the scarce group of countries that is going beyond European Commission recommendations on the collection of data on immigrants' integration.</p> <p>Complementing these annual statistical reports the Observatory for Migration further launched in 2017 a series of thematic statistical reports about specific dimensions of integration aiming to monitoring targeted areas and policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2017: To evaluate the 10th anniversary of the Citizenship Act it was launched a statistical report on the Access to P or tuguese nationality: Impacts of the 2006' Citizenship Act in figures (Oliveira, Gomes and Santos, 2017) - 2018: To monitoring the relation between migration and health in Portugal it launched a statistical report on Migrations and Health in numbers: the Portuguese case (Oliveira and Gomes, 2018). <p>The annual report on indicators of immigrants integration of the Observatory for Migration is the most important publication of official data on immigrants integration in Portugal, being acknowledged by its role of monitoring the integration of immigrants in the countries and the effects that national policies have on the migrant population. Assuming integration of migrants as a multidimensional phenomenon, these reports analyses data on 15 dimensions of integration based in more than 300 indicators. The 15 dimensions are: migration movements; inflows, stays and outflows; demographic characteristics; contributions of migration to the Portuguese demography; education and qualifications; learning Portuguese; integration in the labour market; social inclusion; housing; access to citizenship; electoral registration; criminality and foreign inmates in prison population; racial and ethnical discrimination; remittances; migration and health.</p> <p>The publication of these reports and the collection of these indicators of integration was recognized as needed for the first time in 2010 under the Action Plan for Integration of Immigrants 2010-2013 (measure 4 aimed at improving official data on the integration of immigrants, and had as one of the goals the publication of 1 statistical report), which induced to the publication of the first report analyzing data of one decade (2001-2012) – Report Monitoring the integration of Immigrants in Portugal (Oliveira and Gomes, 2014)). The Action plan that followed – Strategic Plan for Migrations 2015-2020 – also integrated a measure (measure 6 – “improvement of official data regarding migrants’ integration”) that foresaw the publication on annual reports of immigrants integration to be developed by the Observatory for Migration, with the cooperation of the National Statistical Institute (INE) and all the administrative national sources (all available here).</p>
	<p>Slovak Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes Clarification: Since 2014, when the Integration Policy of the SR was adopted, it was annually reviewed by a Summary report on fulfillment of the goals and measures resulting from the Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic. The Summary Report monitored the respective policies at the state and regional level. However, the Integration Policy of 2014 was elaborated in a different socio-economic context. Gradual quality assessment of annual Summary reports combined with current challenges and problems Slovak labour market is facing showed, that the Integration Policy needs a complex update. Despite the fact that in 2018, the government of the SR has abolished the obligation of the ministries to submit reports for respective year (related to the Integration Policy), as well as the obligation of the minister of labour to submit the Summary report to the government proceedings, the Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic remains a valid document. In</p>

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			<p>the view of the above mentioned, for the 2018, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR is not preparing the Summary report on fulfillment of the goals and measures resulting from the Integration Policy of the SR, not even for internal purposes.</p> <p>2. The latest Action plan on Migration Policy of the SR, also under the competences of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR (MoLSAF SR) produced for the 2018-2020 period suggested, among other measures also the update of the Integration policy of the SR, as does the Strategy of managed labour mobility of foreigners in the SR.</p> <p>3. As a result of annual assessment of the effectiveness of the Integration Policy of the SR the MoLSAF SR, as the subject responsible for submission of the Summary report, made a conclusion that the policy is not adequately fulfilled and suggested adoption of more effective measures for integration of foreigners to the society. Summary report for the year 2017 included also recommendations for elaboration of the new Strategy of managed labour migration in the SR. In this context, Summary report was one of the impulses for adoption of the Strategy of managed labour migration in the SR which was adopted on 10 October 2018 by the Slovak government.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. NO. Each year MOI published a short report on implementation of Integration programs under AMIF. A report is one of chapters of the Annual Report of the Migration Office Activities. MOI published Reports since 2009. MOI produced a few analysis of efficiency of the integration measures, but they are not periodic.</p> <p>2.. Links: http://www.mnz.gov.si/si/mnz_za_vas/tujci_v_sloveniji/statistika/. See "Statistična poročila" where you can find English versions of Annual Reports and other relevant statistic reports. MOI produced a few analysis of efficiency of the integration measures, but they have an "internal document" status.</p> <p>3. On the basis of this internal analysis amendments on integration legislation are prepared, if the analysis showed the need for amendments (for example the amount of hours of learning slovene language, etc.)</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>Sweden's current system for monitoring integration policy consists of several different parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Employment is following the results of the Swedish introduction programme for new arrivals monthly, with statistics from the Public Employment Service. One indicator is the share of participants leaving the introduction programme for employment or studies, measured 90 days after the programme. - On commission of the Ministry of Employment, Statistics Sweden uses register data to create a long number of indicators measuring integration outcomes on a regular basis, for example the share of gainfully employed refugees, other persons in need of protection and their family members, by time spent in Sweden. <p>Link: https://www.scb.se/sv/_Hitta-statistik/Temaomraden/Integration/Regeringsuppdraget-Registerdata-for-integration/</p>

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			<p>- Statistics Sweden also produces official statistics, such as population and labour market statistics, relevant for measuring integration. Statistics Sweden publishes reports on this data on a regular basis. Link (Swedish): https://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Temaomraden/Integration/Publikationer-om-integration/ Link (English): https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/search/?query=integration&category=publikationpage&sort=relevance&DateChangedCategory=None</p> <p>- Statistics Sweden submits annual reports on different themes such as labour market integration.</p> <p>- Statistics Sweden also conducts a Labour Force Survey based on a sample of the population aged 15-74 years old, on a monthly basis, which is also summarized in reports on a regular basis: https://www.scb.se/hitta-statistik/statistik-efter-amne/arbetsmarknad/arbetskraftsundersokningar/arbetskraftsundersokningarna-aku/#_Rapporter</p> <p>- The Swedish Public Employment Service (PES) also has register data of migrants unemployed that are published on commission of the Ministry of Employment, describing for example the efficiency or implementation of different labour market measures targeting refugees: https://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/Om-oss/Statistik-och-publikationer/Rapporter/Aterrapportering-regleringsbrevsuppdrag.html</p> <p>- There is also an appendix with integration indicators in the national budget, which is published annually.</p> <p>- The Ministry of Employment has access to a longitudinal micro database designed for integration purposes (STATIV). STATIV is a longitudinal database for integration studies, a register-based database of the population in Sweden. The variable contents in STATIV are composed from national statistics on an individual level. There is no survey information in the data, it is entirely based on administrative information. Everyone who has a residence permit valid for more than one year is included in STATIV (even if they have stayed only 1 month).</p> <p>Using this data makes it possible to monitor and analyze conditions and trends for people of foreign origin and their children in different policy areas, such as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. demographics, b. employment, c. education, d. housing, e. health, f. children, and g. young people's living conditions. <p>- In addition, government funds are available to evaluations by external researchers and institutions. Vetenskapsrådet (the Swedish</p>
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			<p>Research Council) is responsible for a ten-year national research programme within migration and integration. https://www.vr.se/english/analysis-and-assignments/national-research-programmes/migration-and-integration.html.</p> <p>There are also two independent government-funded research institutes relevant to this field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DELMI (the Migration Studies Delegation) initiates studies and supplies research results as a basis for future migration and integration policy decisions and to contribute to public debate. http://www.delmi.se/en - IFAU (Institute for Evaluation of Labour Market and Education Policy) is assigned to study the effects of labour market policies. They have published Several studies focusing on immigrants' entry to the labour market. https://www.ifau.se/en/ <p>3. The Swedish government is constantly evaluating its integration policies and adjusting measures in order to improve them. The Ministry of Employment uses register data and all other sources mentioned above for defining, evaluating and adapting national integration strategy and policies.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. This is not applicable at this time, but the UK Home Office is working on a research report called "The Indicators of Integration" which we hope will inform our policies.</p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion has the overall responsibility for coordinating the integration policy in Norway. The ministry publishes "Integration Goals" each year, as part of the national budget. It is a statistical overview which visualizes and makes apparent the differences and similarities between immigrants as a group, people born in Norway to immigrant parents and the remaining part of the population. These reports highlight relevant issues related to some important areas of society: work and employment, education, living conditions, and participation in society. The statistics in the report are provided by Statistics Norway. The Ministry and Statistics Norway have an agreement and contract in regards to the framework of producing immigration statistics. As a part of this contract, Statistics Norway produces, develops and analyses statistics on issues related to immigration and integration, as well as disseminates these statistics. Statistics Norway carried out a new large survey on the living conditions of immigrants in Norway. The results were available in 2017. https://www.ssb.no/308564/living-conditions-among-imigrants-in-norway-2016</p> <p>3. These statistics are used as a basis for different ministries and public agencies to develop targeted policies and measures that give immigrants and their children equal opportunities, rights and duties. The Ministry has published a brochure available here: https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/a15355e81b7a44f38f981337fe9a44f1/eng_integreringendaennyversjon.pdf</p>

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