



**EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Identification of surveys focusing on asylum-related migration carried out, ongoing or planned to be carried out in 2017 by Member States**

Requested by Jolandie CLEMENTE on 4th May 2017

**Miscellaneous**

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (22 in total)

Disclaimer:

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



## **Background information:**

As part of its EASO's Research Programme on the push and pull factors of asylum-related migration, in cooperation with the University of Siena, EASO is currently carrying out a review of existing surveys of asylum-related migrants and a feasibility study of an EASO survey of asylum seekers to EU Member States. EASO is therefore collecting information on existing surveys on this group carried out in the past 10 years, ongoing, or planned to be carried out in 2017. While the findings from the EMN ad-hoc query no. 2017.1138 ('Identification of national level surveys focusing on the adaptation/integration of newly-arrived immigrants') have been already incorporated into the overview, the European Commission, on behalf of EASO, would like to collect additional information.

## **Questions**

1. Has your MS carried out in the past 10 years any surveys where the sample consisted of asylum seekers or beneficiaries of international protection? (Yes/No) a. If yes, could you provide more information about the survey (i.e. report, title, contact person, URL Link, questionnaire, target population, sample information)?
2. Is your MS carrying out or planning to carry out a survey on either asylum seekers or beneficiaries of international protection? (Yes/No) a. If yes, could you provide more information about the planned survey (i.e. title, contact person, research design, target population, sampling strategy)?

## **Responses**





	<b>Country</b>	<b>Wider Dissemination</b>	<b>Response</b>
	Austria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Please see attached.</li><li>2. Please see attached.</li></ol>
	Belgium	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 1. Yes (*) Continuous residence satisfaction survey organized by FEDASIL, the Federal Agency responsible for the reception of asylum seekers This is not a public tool – but an instrument organized and used by Fedasil. Residents (mostly asylum seekers) of the federal reception centres have the possibility to participate in a residence</li></ol>

		<p>satisfaction survey. Participation is voluntary and organized through an online tool, available in 15 languages. All residents are invited to participate after a stay of around four months in a federal reception centre. - The survey is being done since 2013. The first version of the survey contained questions on the satisfaction on the room, sanitary facilities and the food. One member of each family was invited to participate. - Since 2016 a second version of the survey is being organized. Besides the questions on the topics mentioned, the survey also contains questions on satisfaction on guidance and counselling, security and general well-being. Moreover, residents can priorities on subjects that could be improved. All adults are now invited to participate (no longer limited to one person per family). Fedasil reports inside its organization evert 3 months on the results of all federal centres. Each federal centre gives feedback to its staff and residents concerning the results for their specific centre, and uses it to take action and improvements. (*) Academic research: The experiences of resettled refugees (2016) The research of Prof. Frank Caestecker en prof. Ilse Derluyn (CESSMIR at the University of Ghent), commissioned in 2011 by the Federal Migration Centre Myria, provides an insight into the experiences and perspectives of refugees who came to Belgium in the framework of the Belgian ad hoc resettlement programmes in 2009 and 2011. The research is based on extensive interviews with institutional stakeholders and mainly with refugees from Iraq who were resettled in Belgium in 2009. Some resettled refugees from Eritrea and Congo who fled in 2011 to Tunisia after the fall of Kadhafi were also interviewed. The study aims to assess the experiences and current life situation of the refugees under resettlement programmes in Belgium and this from a longitudinal perspective. Within this context, specific attention is paid to the support that was provided to the resettled refugees, and more specifically to the way they experienced this support. Following research questions were posed: How did resettled refugees experience the whole process of resettlement? What are the living conditions of the resettled refugees, and what changes/evolutions can be observed? With a focus on the following areas of life: housing, employment and income, social network, physical and psychological well-being, residence procedures (including family reunification), nationality acquisition, education and civic integration. How were the resettled refugees supported throughout their journey to and in Belgium and how have they experienced this support? The study is available in Dutch and French and can be downloaded on the website of Myria: <a href="http://www.myria.be/nl/publicaties">http://www.myria.be/nl/publicaties</a> More information in English can also be found in the 2016 EMN Study on Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Programs in Belgium, p. 55 and following. <a href="https://emnbelgium.be/publication/resettlement-and-humanitarian-admission-programmes-europe-what-works-emn?q=/nl/publication/hervestiging-en-humanitaire-admissieprogrammas-europa-what-works-emn">https://emnbelgium.be/publication/resettlement-and-humanitarian-admission-programmes-europe-what-works-emn?q=/nl/publication/hervestiging-en-humanitaire-admissieprogrammas-europa-what-works-emn</a> (*) Academic research project ‘CAREERS’ (2014). This research was done on the basis of administrative data – not on the basis of surveys. Title of the study: The Long and Winding Road to Employment, An analysis of the Labour Market Careers of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Belgium. Authors: Andrea REA (ULB) &amp; Johan WETS (KUL)</p>
--	--	---

		<p>with the collaboration of Barbara Herman (ULB), Wouter Schepers (KUL), Louise Callier (ULB) &amp; Lieselot Vanduynslager (KUL) This research project, in short called ‘CAREERS’, focused on the labour market participation of asylum applicants and refugees. The project analyzed data concerning all (former) asylum seekers who submitted an asylum application between January 2001 and December 2010 and who were still residing in Belgium, regardless of their actual legal status. Only people of working age were considered in this analysis. Moreover, a specific part of the study analyzed the situation of all refugees who were granted status between 2003 and 2006. The “careers” in the research project are distinguished by five socio-economic statuses (employed, unemployed, self-employed, social welfare and other) over a period of four years (sixteen quarters). In accordance with the definition of the International Labour Office, “active” was defined as: an individual who is either employed (including self-employed) or who receives unemployment benefits. The study is available in English online: <a href="http://www.myria.be/en/publications/careers-the-long-and-winding-road-to-employment">http://www.myria.be/en/publications/careers-the-long-and-winding-road-to-employment</a> Summary in English, Dutch and French available on: <a href="http://germe.ulb.ac.be/home/careers.html">http://germe.ulb.ac.be/home/careers.html</a> (*) Report of the Women’s Council: Women and collective reception in the field of asylum and migration. Towards a gender-sensitive reception policy (2010) A research project commissioned by the Women’s Council, executed between 2008 and 2010, to examine the living conditions of women in the Belgian open and closed reception facilities for asylum seekers. The research included focus groups. The full report including the questionnaire is available on <a href="http://www.vrouwenraad.be/page?orl=1&amp;ssn=&amp;lng=1&amp;pge=159&amp;sare=606">http://www.vrouwenraad.be/page?orl=1&amp;ssn=&amp;lng=1&amp;pge=159&amp;sare=606</a> (*) Reports of the International Centre For Reproductive Health: - Sexual and gender-based violence in the European asylum and reception sector: a perpetuum mobile? (2014) Background: Refugees, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants are at risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and subsequent ill-health in Europe; yet, European minimum reception standards do not address SGBV. Hence, this paper explores the nature of SGBV occurring in this sector and discusses determinants for ‘Desirable Prevention’. Methods: Applying community-based participatory research, they conducted an SGBV knowledge, attitude and practice survey with residents and professionals in eight European countries. The report is available on: <a href="http://icrhb.org/publication/sexual-and-gender-based-violence-european-asylum-and-reception-sector-perpetuum-mobile">http://icrhb.org/publication/sexual-and-gender-based-violence-european-asylum-and-reception-sector-perpetuum-mobile</a> - Hidden Violence is a Silent Rape: Prevention of Sexual &amp; Gender-based Violence against Refugees &amp; Asylum Seekers in Europe: a Participatory Approach Report (2008) “Hidden Violence is a Silent Rape” aimed to promote the sexual and reproductive health rights of refugees, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants by contributing to the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence against these vulnerable groups in Europe. The main goals were threefold: first to develop a prevention tool which could be used by refugees and asylum seekers on the one hand and by intermediary organizations on the other; second to raise awareness about sexual and gender-based violence against refugees in Europe among the broad public and the</p>
--	--	--

authorities, and finally to do all this in a participatory way, to empower women and to equally involve men. The research was done on the basis of in-depth interviews with approximately 300 refugees, asylum-seekers, undocumented migrants, scientists, service providers, organizations and policy-makers in Belgium, the Netherlands and the UK. The report is available on: <http://icrhb.org/publication/hidden-violence-silent-rape-prevention-sexual-gender-based-violence-against-refugees> (\*) Report “Men speak out: A mixed methods study exploring men’s involvement in Female Genital Mutilation in Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom” (2017) The population interviewed in the study were not specifically asylum seekers or beneficiaries of international protection. It were migrants from Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan living in Belgium, the Netherlands and the UK. The objectives of the qualitative research was to increase knowledge on the men’s role in the perpetuation of the practice by addressing 4 key issues: 1. Men’s understanding of FGM as a health risk and human rights violation, 2. Communication between women and men about the practice of FGM, 3. Men’s opinions about FGM, 4. Male involvement in the decision making process to end the practice. The objective of the quantitative study was to estimate the proportion of men who are in favour of the continuation of FGM in Europe as compared to in their country of origin. The aim was therefore to find out whether migration and residence in Europe affects men’s attitudes towards FGM. The report is available on : [http://menspeakout.eu/?page\\_id=932](http://menspeakout.eu/?page_id=932)


**2. Yes. (\*)** Study on the needs of vulnerable persons by Fedasil, the Federal Agency responsible for the reception of asylum seekers Available on: <http://www.fedasil.be/en/news/accueil-des-demandeurs-dasile/study-needs-vulnerable-persons> In 2015, Fedasil began a study on the specific needs of vulnerable asylum seekers accommodated within the Belgian reception network. The first phase of this study is now finished and in a second phase also asylum seekers will be interviewed. This study's objective is to provide a detailed picture of the measures taken to identify vulnerable persons. The study also aims to analyse how their specific needs are taken into account. First phase of the study Fedasil’s study is being conducted in two phases. The first summary report is now available (see appendix) and presents several observations. This initial phase of the study has demonstrated that a lot has already been done to optimise the identification and care of vulnerable persons within the Belgian reception network. But despite the work which has already been done, not all aspects are in place to be able to meet the reception needs of all vulnerable persons in an effective manner, both within their own reception facility and in the cooperation with external services. On the basis of these initial findings within the study, specific recommendations will consequently be proposed. Next The second phase will begin in 2017. The objective is to allow three types of stakeholders to express themselves (through interviews), namely workers at the reception structure, asylum seekers

			and external organisations. The study will not be limited to Belgian practices since Fedasil also hopes to carry out an inventory of practices in several European countries with the assistance of the European Migration Network
	Bulgaria	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Yes. The list may not be exhaustive. - A study, carried out in 2008, commissioned by the State Agency for Refugees with the Council of Ministers and conducted by AFIS OOD – ‘Bulgarian Citizens’ Attitudes Towards Refugees’:  <a href="http://www.google.bg/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=1&amp;ved=0ahUKEwiRlvn3rKvUAhULOxoKHU-9BWAQFgghMAA&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.aref.government.bg%2Febf%2Fdocs%2Fzlsledvane_afis.doc&amp;usg=AFQjCNEzv3DLAdsoDpFWj0CtA0m8HJsE9Q&amp;sig2=4T56_NVnn58TVj0NTiS2Aw">http://www.google.bg/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=1&amp;ved=0ahUKEwiRlvn3rKvUAhULOxoKHU-9BWAQFgghMAA&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.aref.government.bg%2Febf%2Fdocs%2Fzlsledvane_afis.doc&amp;usg=AFQjCNEzv3DLAdsoDpFWj0CtA0m8HJsE9Q&amp;sig2=4T56_NVnn58TVj0NTiS2Aw</a> - Impact of the Refugee Crisis on Bulgarian Society and Bulgarian Politics - <a href="http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/sofia/12571.pdf">http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/sofia/12571.pdf</a> - Rights and Obligations of Foreigners With Granted Refugee or Humanitarian Status in the Republic of Bulgaria - <a href="http://www.airm-bg.org/manual_bg.pdf">http://www.airm-bg.org/manual_bg.pdf</a> - In the last 10 years UNHCR Bulgaria has organised and conducted studies on refugee-related topics.</p> <p><b>2.</b> We do not have information on any plans to conduct such surveys in 2017.</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> 1. No.</p> <p><b>2.</b> 2. No.</p>
	Cyprus	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> No such research has been carried out.</p> <p><b>2.</b> No such research is currently foreseen.</p>
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> So far the Ministry of the Interior has elaborated two comprehensive evaluation studies on the State Integration Programme for recognized refugees (SIP). The last analysis of SIP was elaborated by the Institute of Ethnology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior (lead author: Mr. Zdeněk Uherek). SIP is a programme aimed at assistance for beneficiaries of international protection in order to facilitate their integration into the society. SIP represents a significant part of the policy concerning international protection in the Czech Republic. SIP is not obligatory for recognized refugees, but at least two-thirds of all people who have</p>




received asylum in the Czech Republic since 1990 have been integrated into society within its framework (as of the date of analysis elaboration in 2012). At the time of study analysis, SIP focused primarily on the area of housing and instruction of the Czech language and it also touched other areas such as employment, educational areas etc. (recently SIP has been updated and currently a new concept is in force which responds to the anticipated increase in number of authorised persons in the programme, i.e. to spontaneously incoming refugees and persons in the context of resettlement and relocation programmes. According to the new concept, SIP especially covers the area of Czech language courses, facilitation of the access to the labour market, assistance with housing, education and vocational training.). The conclusion of the analysis indicated that SIP and also its basic structure should be retained. The overall brochure of the comprehensive analysis consists of 273 pages. The analysis focuses on the three areas, on the area of housing, language competences and on the employment area of recognized refugees. The project tries to take into account the plurality of actors who enter the State Integration Programme. Actors can be divided into the two groups, recognized refugees participating in SIP and institutions which provide integration services. The aim of the analysis was to collect opinions and initiatives of the actors who are involved in the project and evaluate them and come with conclusions and recommendations. The first phase of the analysis was conducted in the form of expert interviews by which results the main problems could be identified – these interviews were conducted with 30 actors who were providing integration services on different levels. These interviews were enriched by interviews conducted with experts on this matter. During another phase of research, recognized refugees were interviewed, 300 of such interviews were carried out. Samples of the questions can be found in the brochure of the analysis in the Czech language. The evaluation from 2012 can be found in the Czech language (English summary containing main findings is available at the end of the study) at:

[http://www.google.cz/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiY\\_oOp95nUAhUEVRQKHdNEBkYQFgghMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mvcr.cz%2Fsoubor%2Fanalyza-sip-2012-pdf.aspx&usg=AFQjCNETsnF06Ww5agYPISQICrNWrq8gMg](http://www.google.cz/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiY_oOp95nUAhUEVRQKHdNEBkYQFgghMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mvcr.cz%2Fsoubor%2Fanalyza-sip-2012-pdf.aspx&usg=AFQjCNETsnF06Ww5agYPISQICrNWrq8gMg)

**2.** From the point of view of the Ministry of the Interior, the MoI is currently thinking of conducting new and updated analysis of SIP in the future – no further details are known at this early stage, it is still in the stage of ideas. New analysis might reflect recent changes of SIP – the new concept of SIP was approved by the Government on November 20, 2015 under the number 954. Since January 1, 2016 it introduces changes to the system of Czech language courses, stay in the integration asylum centre and to the system of securing housing and integration of authorised persons at local and municipal levels.

	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes, some surveys have been carried out in Estonia where the sample has consisted partly of asylum seekers or beneficiaries of international protection. This list may not be exhaustive. 1) In 2016 UNCHR conducted a study in Estonia with the aim to understand integration in Estonia through the participation of refugees, integration stakeholders' experiences, and research. The title of the study: "Integration of refugees in Estonia - Participation and Empowerment" Link: UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Integration of refugees in Estonia - Participation and Empowerment, December 2016, available at: <a href="http://www.refworld.org/docid/586e251d4.html">http://www.refworld.org/docid/586e251d4.html</a> Sample: the study has been developed using a three-pronged approach, comprising (i) a desk-based mapping of the existing legislation, policies and institutional roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis international and European standards in a number of thematic areas of particular relevance for refugees' ability to integrate; (ii) semi-structured interviews with governmental and non-governmental actors working in the area of refugee integration; and (iii) Participatory Assessments encompassing focus group discussions with refugees who have been granted asylum in Estonia. 2) Title: "Evaluation of Support Services offered to Asylum Seekers and Persons Granted International Protection" The aim of the study was to give an overview of the services currently offered in Estonia to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection and to assess their necessity and effectiveness The study was carried out by non-profit organization Estonian Advice Centre in 2013. Available in Estonian: <a href="https://www.ibs.ee/wp-content/uploads/EPF_uuringu_aruanne.pdf">https://www.ibs.ee/wp-content/uploads/EPF_uuringu_aruanne.pdf</a> Sample: Interviews were carried out with service providers, beneficiaries of international protection as well as asylum seekers. 3) Title: "Research on the Situation of Persons Given International Protection in Estonia and Their Integration into the Society" The aim of the research project was to map in-depth the current situation of the beneficiaries of International protection and to analyse their integration capability. The research was carried out by Institute of Baltic Studies in 2011. Short summary in English: <a href="https://www.ibs.ee/en/projects/research-situation-persons-given-international-protection-estonia-integration-society/">https://www.ibs.ee/en/projects/research-situation-persons-given-international-protection-estonia-integration-society/</a> Full report in Estonian: <a href="https://www.ibs.ee/wp-content/uploads/IBS_RKS_raport_avalik.pdf">https://www.ibs.ee/wp-content/uploads/IBS_RKS_raport_avalik.pdf</a> Sample: semi-structured interviews were carried out with 21 beneficiaries of international protection. 4) Title: "Services Provided for Asylum Seekers with Special Needs in Estonia in Comparison to the European Union Legislation and Practices in Other Member States" The goal of the study "Services Provided for Asylum Seekers with Special Needs in Estonia in Comparison to the European Union Legislation and Practices in Other Member States" was to analyse reception conditions in Estonia for asylum seekers with special needs in comparison to the EU Directive 2003/9/EC and the practices of other member states. The study was carried out by Institute of Baltic Studies in 2011. Short summary in English: <a href="https://www.ibs.ee/en/publications/services-provided-for-asylum-seekers-with-special-needs-in-estonia-in-comparison-to-the-european-union-legislation-and-practices-in-other-">https://www.ibs.ee/en/publications/services-provided-for-asylum-seekers-with-special-needs-in-estonia-in-comparison-to-the-european-union-legislation-and-practices-in-other-</a></p>
---	---------	-----	--



			<p><a href="#">member-states/</a> Final report about asylum seekers in Estonian: <a href="https://www.ibs.ee/wp-content/uploads/IBS_VPT_intervjuude_raport.pdf">https://www.ibs.ee/wp-content/uploads/IBS_VPT_intervjuude_raport.pdf</a></p> <p>2. It is difficult to answer as different actors may be involved. Currently there are no planned surveys on asylum seekers nor beneficiaries of international protection funded by the AMIF.</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. We are not aware of surveys having been conducted in Finland where the sample consisted of asylum seekers or beneficiaries of international protection only. Surveys where the sample consisted of immigrants more generally (including the abovementioned groups) are introduced in the Finnish response to the previous AHQ 2017.1138.</p> <p>2. We are not aware of any plans to conduct such surveys.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. NO you can see in our response to the AHQ 2017-1138 dated 6 March 2017 the studies related to integration of newly arrived immigrants, including BPI.</p> <p>2. The Asylum Directorate with the General Directorate of Foreign Nationals in France within the ministry of the Interior has planned to sponsor in the coming months a thesis on the assessment of the refugees' integration.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes. In the past ten years several surveys have been carried out on federal, state or local level in Germany with samples consisting of asylum seekers or beneficiaries of international protection. The following projects are an exemplary selection of relevant studies carried out by the Research Centre of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees on national level between 2007 and 2017. • Asyl und dann? Die Lebenssituation von Asylberechtigten und anerkannten Flüchtlingen in Deutschland (Asylum - and then? The situation of beneficiaries of protection in Germany) Year: 2014 Type: one-time quantitative survey Sample size: 7.110 persons Responsible: Dr. Susanne Worbs (i.e., BAMF, <a href="mailto:Susanne.Worbs@bamf.bund.de">Susanne.Worbs@bamf.bund.de</a> ) Project information in DE: <a href="http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Forschungsberichte/fb28-fluechtlingsstudie-2014.html?nn=1646426">http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Forschungsberichte/fb28-fluechtlingsstudie-2014.html?nn=1646426</a> Project summary in EN: <a href="http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Downloads/Infothek/Forschung/Forschungsberichte/fb28-fluechtlingsstudie2014-kurzfassung.pdf?__blob=publication">http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Downloads/Infothek/Forschung/Forschungsberichte/fb28-fluechtlingsstudie2014-kurzfassung.pdf?__blob=publication</a> File Summary: The BAMF Study on the living situation of beneficiaries of international protection from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Iran, Sri Lanka and Syria is based on a survey of persons from 18 to 69 years, who's status was recognized between 2008 and 2012. •</p>

			<p>Sozialstruktur, Qualifikationsniveau und Berufstätigkeit von Asylantragstellenden (Social structure, qualification level and occupation of asylum applicants) Year: 2016 Type: one-time quantitative questioning during the asylum application Sample size: 250.736 persons Responsible: Dr. Matthias Neske (i.e., BAMF, Matthias.Neske@bamf.bund.de) Project information in DE: <a href="http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Kurzanalysen/kurzanalyse4_sozial-komponenten-erstes-halbjahr%202016.html?nn=1646426">http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Kurzanalysen/kurzanalyse4_sozial-komponenten-erstes-halbjahr%202016.html?nn=1646426</a> Project information in EN: <a href="http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Publikationen/Kurzanalysen/kurzanalyse4_sozial-komponenten-erstes-halbjahr%202016.html">http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Publikationen/Kurzanalysen/kurzanalyse4_sozial-komponenten-erstes-halbjahr%202016.html</a> Summary: In addition to the general data collected in the course of the asylum application, BAMF also collects data on schooling and the profession of the applicant. In the first half of 2016, 80% of the applicants responded to these questions allowing for a first analysis of the qualification level of asylum seekers. Other actors have also carried out surveys on national level, as for example: • Zweite Befragung zur Qualifikation der Teilnehmenden der Projekte des ESF-Bundesprogramms zur arbeitsmarktlichen Unterstützung für Bleibe-berechtigte und Flüchtlinge mit Zugang zum Arbeitsmarkt II (Second survey on qualification of the participants of projects within the federal ESF-program on labor market support for persons entitled to remain and refugees with access to the labor market II) Year: 2014 Type: one-time survey (repetition of a prior survey) with participants of projects within the funding of the federal ESF-program on “Labor market support for persons entitled to remain and refugees with access to the labor market II” Sample size: 19.570 persons Responsible: Dr. Thomas Mirbach (i.a., Johann Daniel Lawaetz Foundation, Hamburg) Project information in DE: <a href="http://www.esf.de/portal/SharedDocs/PDFs/DE/Programme-2007-2014/Xenos/2014_09_08_qualifikationserhebung.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&amp;v=1">http://www.esf.de/portal/SharedDocs/PDFs/DE/Programme-2007-2014/Xenos/2014_09_08_qualifikationserhebung.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&amp;v=1</a> No English project information available. Summary: The second survey of participants of projects within the funding of the federal ESF-program on “Labor market support for persons entitled to remain and refugees with access to the labor market II” drew on data provided by 19.570 individuals, provided through the networks enacting projects through the above mentioned program. Focus of the survey was the level of schooling and further education as well as professional aspirations of the participants. • Study on Female Refugees Year: 2016 Type: mixed-method multi-center-study (in five urban and rural regions in different German Federal States) Sample size: unclear Responsible: PD Dr. med. Meryam Schouler-Ocak Project information in DE: <a href="https://flucht-forschung-transfer.de/project/55466">https://flucht-forschung-transfer.de/project/55466</a> No English project information available. Summary: By means of a survey and supporting qualitative interviews, the multi-centre-study aims to give policy-guidance on the psycho-social situation of female refugees in different reception centers. Additionally, the project “Forced Displacement: Research and Transfer” (funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research) has created a database enlisting projects within the realm of quantitative and qualitative refugee/forced</p>
--	--	--	--

displacement studies in Germany on various levels carried out by academia and practitioners (surveys and other studies). Currently 526 projects are listed with a brief description (in German only) each. The database (only available in German) can be reached at: <https://flucht-forschung-transfer.de/> A brief English description of the database can be found at: <https://www.bicc.de/press/press-releases/press/news/new-website-network-of-forced-displacement-and-refugee-studies-in-germany-510/>

2. Yes. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees is currently carrying out a multi-annual panel questioning of refugees together with the implementing partners IAB (Institute for Employment Research (IAB) of the German Federal Employment Agency (BA)) and the SOEP (German Socio-Economic Panel) of the DIW (German Institute for Economic Research). Further, a qualitative project is analyzing the integration of refugees that came to Germany through the resettlement scheme. • IAB-BAMF-SOEP-Befragung von Geflüchteten (Survey of refugees by IAB, BAMF and SOEP) Year: 2016 (ongoing) Type: survey Sample size: ca. 4.500 persons Responsible: Dr. Nina Rother (i.e., BAMF, [Nina.Rother@bamf.bund.de](mailto:Nina.Rother@bamf.bund.de)) Project information in DE:

<http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Projekte/DE/DasBAMF/Forschung/Integration/iab-bamf-soep-befragung-gefluechtete.html> Project information in EN:




<http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Projekte/EN/DasBAMF/Forschung/Integration/iab-bamf-soep-befragung-gefluechtete.html> Summary: The longitudinal assessment started in 2016 and is planned as a three-year panel with an annual repetition of the survey. The target group are refugees with different legal statuses who entered since 2013. Several research reports have been published so far (also in English). • Resettlement: Aufnahme- und

Integrationserfahrungen von besonders schutzbedürftigen Flüchtlingen (Resettlement: experiences of reception and integration of refugees with special needs of protection) Year: 2015 (et seqq.) Responsible: Tatjana Baraulina (i.a., BAMF, [Tatjana.Baraulina@bamf.bund.de](mailto:Tatjana.Baraulina@bamf.bund.de)) Project information in DE:

<http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Projekte/DE/DasBAMF/Forschung/Integration/resettlement-integration-schutzbeduerftiger-fluechtlinge.html?nn=1363666> Project information in EN:

<http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Projekte/EN/DasBAMF/Forschung/Integration/resettlement-integration-schutzbeduerftiger-fluechtlinge.html> Summary: At the centre of the research project is an assessment of the

integration of refugees that came to Germany in the years 2012 and 2014 by means of the refugee resettlement scheme from (inter alia) Turkey and Tunisia. The qualitative data used for analysis is created by conducting semi-structured interviews.



	Latvia	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> In 2014 - 2015 UNHCR in cooperation with Latvian governmental and non-governmental organizations carried out study/mapping to better understand the reason for secondary movements of refugees from Latvia, as well as opportunities and challenges by the refugees who stay, and to inform the content of UNHCR's engagement. Chapter 4 of the report includes information about number of studies that have been conducted in Latvia on certain aspects of integration of refugees in Latvia. Report is published on 2015 and it is available on <a href="http://www.refworld.org/docid/58a4877c4.html">http://www.refworld.org/docid/58a4877c4.html</a></p> <p><b>2.</b> It is not possible to answer as different actors may be involved. Currently Asylum Affairs Unit of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs is not informed about any surveys on the matter in 2017.</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Yes, however sample size was relatively small. UNHCR (2014) research involving interviews with 70 refugees living in Lithuania on their integration experience and main challenges (available at <a href="http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&amp;docid=58a486ef1">http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&amp;docid=58a486ef1</a> ) EMN (2016) research "Resettlement and relocation of persons in need of international protection: first experience of newly admitted persons, expert evaluation and public opinion" on the admission and first integration experience of newly resettled and relocated persons. Interviews were done with 18 relocated and resettled persons (available at <a href="http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/IOM_leidinys_2016_2_web.pdf">http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/IOM_leidinys_2016_2_web.pdf</a> ).</p> <p><b>2.</b> We do not have information on the newly planned surveys in this field.</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Yes, there were two quantitative surveys carried out during that period. a) Caritas Foundation Luxembourg upon the initiative of its Solidarity and Integration Department carried on in 2012 a study entitled : "Recognized refugees in Luxembourg: which integration?" with the collaboration of CEFIS (Centre d'Etude et de Formation Interculturelle et Sociale). This exploratory study deals with the integration processes of individuals who have obtained refugee status in accordance with the Geneva convention between 2000 and 2009 in order to better monitor the actual situation of recognized refugees and to determine factors and processes related to their integration in Luxembourgish society. This study is divided in two sections: one quantitative and the other qualitative. The objective of the quantitative survey was to draw a socio-economic profile of the targeted population and to analyse based on certain indicators, the subjective well-being of recognized refugees in Luxembourg. It was based on a written questionnaire, which had as objective to gather a maximum of information in order to be able to analyse the profile of these individuals concerning the socio-demographic factors (sex, age), family life, housing, employment,</p>

		<p>language knowledge, academic career, social relations, political interests and self-image. It was composed of closed questions, allowing for certain number of question, the possibility of choosing between different options. 699 individuals who have obtained refugee status between 2000 and 2009 were identified during the identification phase. This number comprehends adults and children. A sample of 500 individuals was selected in order to fulfil the requirements of the Data Protection Commission (CNPD) in order to obtain the authorization to carry out the study. The address of 467 individuals were found thanks to the cooperation of the Inspectorate General of the Social Security (IGSS). A questionnaire was sent per family. An exception was made when the family had one or more adult children living in the household. In these cases a questionnaire was sent to one of the parents and one questionnaire to each adult children. After the filtering phase was completed, the sample was reduced to 330 individuals. 89 completed questionnaires were collected representing a 27%. The questionnaire was provided in five languages: German, English, French, Arabic and Serbian. The result of the study can be find in the following links: <a href="https://issuu.com/caritas.luxembourg/docs/etude_rr">https://issuu.com/caritas.luxembourg/docs/etude_rr</a> <a href="http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr/actualites/conditions-sociales/justice/2012/10/20121001/20121001.pdf">http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr/actualites/conditions-sociales/justice/2012/10/20121001/20121001.pdf</a> Contact: Caritas Luxembourg 29 rue Michel Welter L - 2730 Luxembourg, Tel. +352 40 21 31 530 fax +352 40 21 31 409 b) Another research report during that period is the Access to employment and to vocational training of international protection applicants or beneficiaries of a certificate of tolerance was carried out by SESOPI and CLAE in 2008. This study was part of the process, known as « age, gender and diversity mainstreaming » launched by UNHCR. This process targeted the situation of men, women and children who were recognized refugees of all ages in order to adapt the solutions to their needs by consulting them and taking into consideration their specificities (age and gender) and diversity, especially in regards to individuals with specific needs. The research was based on three main axes of information: a) An analysis of the dispoable characteristics on the study of the population susceptible of obtaining a temporary occupation authorization (AOT); b) Information supplied by the individual who answered the written questionnaire addressed to the targeted population; c) Information collected through 11 qualitative interviews of with organized groups composed of individuals of the targeted population. The survey was sent to individuals who fulfilled the following criteria on February 2008: a) International protection applicants who fulfil the required waiting period to access the labour market and the beneficiaries of a certificate of tolerance. b) Who found themselves in one of the following professional situations: Have applied for an AOT; Have not applied for an AOT ; Being in vocational training The survey had as main objective to gather a maximum of information on the eligible population in order to analyse the profile of these individual and their situation in regards to the labour market. The questionnaire was composed of closed question, semi-opened questions, labelled in advance in accordance with an established order, allowing for certain number of questions the possibility to choose between different options. The research wanted to gather</p>
--	--	--





			<p>information on the following topics: - The socio-demographic and cultural profile of the individuals ; - the determination and the use of the time during which the individuals did not have access to the labour market; - the possible challenges and difficulties confronted during the job search or during the vocational training/education; - information regarding the AOTs as well as the help they received in order to obtain them; - the motivations regarding the employment and the degree of satisfaction with their work; - the insertion strategies in the labour market used with this population; - the suggestions made by concerned individuals in order improve the legal access to the labour market or to education/vocational training. - The questionnaire was drafted in French and translated to English and Albanian. The accompanied letter was drafted in English Serbo-Croatian, Russian and Albanian. 460 questionnaires were sent to the household and 150 exploitable answers were received representing 32,6%. The results of this study can be found in the following publication: Droit d'asile au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et en Europe. Développements récents, sous la coord. de GERKRATH Jörg), éditions Larcier 2009, Collection de la Faculté de Droit, d'Economie et de Finance de l'Université de Luxembourg, pp. 29-48  <a href="http://orbilu.uni.lu/bitstream/10993/3109/1/Publication_Asile_finale_avec%20index.pdf">http://orbilu.uni.lu/bitstream/10993/3109/1/Publication_Asile_finale_avec%20index.pdf</a> Contact : Sylvain Besch Responsable CEFIS Centre d'études et de formation interculturelles et sociales Tel.: +352 44743-503 <a href="mailto:sylvain.besch@cefis.lu">sylvain.besch@cefis.lu</a> 5, av. Marie-Thérèse L-2132 Luxembourg.</p> <p>2. No.</p>
+	Malta	Yes	<p>1. Yes - The Ministry for Health carried out the following in-service studies with migrants: 1. The benefits of child spacing 2011 2. Female Genital Mutilation 2009 These can be found on the following webpage:  <a href="http://health.gov.mt/en/phc/mhlo/Pages/in-service-studies.aspx">http://health.gov.mt/en/phc/mhlo/Pages/in-service-studies.aspx</a> Article published in the Journal of Public health 2013 • Migration and determinants of health: clinical epidemiological characteristics of migrants in Malta (2010-2011): <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24277779">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24277779</a></p> <p>2. No</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Yes. • Survey Integration New Groups (in Dutch: Survey Integratie Nieuwe Groepen, SING 2009) has been hold amongst refugee groups from Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian and Somali descent. Links  <a href="http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING/SING_documentatie/Survey_Integratie_Nieuwe_Groepen_2009_SING_verslag_SCP">http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING/SING_documentatie/Survey_Integratie_Nieuwe_Groepen_2009_SING_verslag_SCP</a> (Research publication in Dutch) <a href="http://www.scp.nl/Publicaties/Alle_publicaties/Publicaties_2011/Vluchtelingengroepen_in_Nederland">http://www.scp.nl/Publicaties/Alle_publicaties/Publicaties_2011/Vluchtelingengroepen_in_Nederland</a></p>

(Publication contains a summary in English) • More recently in 2015 the Survey Integration Migrants (in Dutch: Survey Integratie Migranten, SIM2015), which has been carried out under (amongst other groups) of Somali decent. Link [http://www.scp.nl/Publicaties/Alle\\_publicaties/Publicaties\\_2016/Survey\\_Integratie\\_Migranten\\_2015](http://www.scp.nl/Publicaties/Alle_publicaties/Publicaties_2016/Survey_Integratie_Migranten_2015) (Research publication in Dutch) • In the autumn of 2017 a specific publication on the position of Somali Group will be published by the Institute for Social Research (SCP), including a summary in English. • Besides in 2014, the Dutch Council for Refugees and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP/VWN) carried out the ‘‘Integratiebarometer’’ regarding refugees. Link <https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/sites/public/Vluchtelingenwerk/Publicaties/VWNIntegratiebarometer2014.pdf> • Lastly, recently in 2017 the Research and Documentation Centre (in Dutch: Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum, WODC) published the paper ‘‘ Een kwestie van tijd? De integratie van asielmigrantenin’’ The research population consists of all asylum migrants registered between 1995 and 1999 in the population register and their family members who joined this migrant, no later than one year after the initial asylum migration. They focused only on asylum migrants who live in the Netherlands in 2012, so about 15 years after initial migration. Link <https://www.wodc.nl/onderzoeksdatabase/2519-de-economische-en-sociale-participatie-van-asielzoekers.aspx>

2. Yes, contact person, research design, target population, sampling strategy)? In 2016 we started a long-term longitudinal study for the cohort asylum seekers who got their status in the period from 1-1-2014 up to 1-7-2016. This cohort will be followed until the year of 2020 and it consists of different components: 1. A ‘satellite’ of register data from different sorts of registers put together by Statistics Netherlands (CBS). This satellite will be operational by the end of June 2017 and will provide insight in the ‘hard’ dimension of integration (labour, income, housing, education, health, criminality) and contains information on the integral group (microdata). 2. A large scale survey among the Syrian Group (n=1600), with questions on attitudes, beliefs, language proficiency, interethnic contacts and so on (the ‘soft’ dimension of integration). In about 2 years the same respondents will be re-interviewed (panel survey). The sample is randomly chosen and selected from the satellite (Population register) for the category 15 years and older. There will be an additional questionnaire on a randomly selected child below the age of 15 in the respondent’s household. 3. A qualitative research among the Eritrean Group. The first publication will be published by the Institute for Social Research (SCP) in March 2018. For further information, you can contact Arjen Verweij (Senior Advisor Research and Knowledge), from the Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Integration Office). His contact details are: T +31 6 1501 7856 E [averweij@minszw.nl](mailto:averweij@minszw.nl) Please always include [EMN@ind.minvenj.nl](mailto:EMN@ind.minvenj.nl) in your correspondence.

	Poland	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>2. No.</p>
	Portugal	Yes	<p>1. PT EMN NCP has no information on any specific surveys on asylum seekers or beneficiaries of international protection.</p> <p>2. N/a</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. In 2013, the UNHCR organised participatory assessment called AGD Participatory Assessment (age, gender, diversity mainstreaming.). The participatory assessment included discussions with a sample of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection who were willing to be interviewed and analysed jointly with them the challenges that they faced. In the past, the participation assessment helped to identify the needs of this group of people and helped to improve their situation. Apart from this, the following survey were carried out by NGOs/think tanks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of beneficiaries of international protection in Slovakia: Searching for solutions (Integrácia ľudí s medzinárodnou ochranou na Slovensku: Hľadanie východísk), IVO, 2015 – available only in Slovak Miroslava Hlinčíková, Martina Sekulová <a href="mailto:ipa@ivo.sk">ipa@ivo.sk</a> <a href="http://www.ivo.sk/7796/sk/aktuality/nova-publikacia-ivo-integracia-ludi-s-medzinarodnou-ochranou-na-slovensku-hladanie-vychodisk">http://www.ivo.sk/7796/sk/aktuality/nova-publikacia-ivo-integracia-ludi-s-medzinarodnou-ochranou-na-slovensku-hladanie-vychodisk</a> Target group: refugees The authors analyse integration of beneficiaries of international protection in Slovakia in the context of state integration programmes aimed at support of the process of integration of this group of persons into the society. Attitudes and positions of public institutions, NGO sector, and refugees are described and based on this, recommendations for each area of integration are made. The authors seek to answer the question of how the integration programme should be set up in order to have the most positive impact on the daily life of refugees.</li> <li>• The State of Integration of Foreigners with Subsidiary Protection into Society (Stav integrácie cudzincov s doplnkovou ochranou do spoločnosti), Human Rights League, 2011 – available only in Slovak Zuzana Bargerová, Katarína Fajnorová, Alena Chudžíková <a href="mailto:info@cvek.sk">info@cvek.sk</a> <a href="http://www.hrl.sk/sites/default/files/publications/stav_integracie_cudzincov_s_doplnkovou_ochranou_do_spolocnosti.pdf">http://www.hrl.sk/sites/default/files/publications/stav_integracie_cudzincov_s_doplnkovou_ochranou_do_spolocnosti.pdf</a> Target group: beneficiaries of subsidiary protection The authors describe the state of integration of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in the Slovak Republic, identify obstacles for the admission and integration and based on the findings they bring up specific integration and temporary compensation measures the</li> </ul>



			<p>implementation of which should improve the access of the target group, as the disadvantaged one compared to the majority, to the existing social and economic structures.</p> <p>2. In 2017, UNHCR is planning to organize the same participatory assessment mentioned in 1, in which the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic will also participate.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2. NO</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Since research on migration/integration is very decentralised in Sweden it is almost impossible to know about everything going on but to the best of our knowledge there has not been many surveys carried out in Sweden. One study using this method was published by the Swedish Red Cross in 2016. This study entitled "Nyanlända och asylsökande i Sverige: En studie av psykisk ohälsa, trauma och levnadsvillkor. (Newly arrived and asylum seekers in Sweden: A study of psychological illness, trauma and living conditions). This study is only available in Swedish: <a href="http://www.rkh.se/PageFiles/5889/Studie%20-%20Nyanl%C3%A4nda%20och%20asyls%C3%B6kande%20i%20Sverige.pdf">http://www.rkh.se/PageFiles/5889/Studie%20-%20Nyanl%C3%A4nda%20och%20asyls%C3%B6kande%20i%20Sverige.pdf</a></p> <p>2. Not to the best of our knowledge but as stated above this kind of research in Sweden is decentralised and therefore it is impossible to have a complete overview.</p>
	United Kingdom	No	
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. Statistics Norway (SSB) regularly publishes statistics on persons who have been given international protection and granted residency in Norway, as resettled refugees or following an application for asylum, see e.g. the statistics found on <a href="https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/flyktninger">https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/flyktninger</a> and <a href="https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/innvgrunn/aar">https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/innvgrunn/aar</a> . The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) regularly produces statistics on the number of asylum seekers and the outcome of the consideration of these applications, including statistics on the return of asylum seekers according to the Dublin II agreement and of former</p>

		<p>asylum seekers to their country of origin. A selection for these statistics can be found on <a href="https://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/">https://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/</a> . Further and more detailed statistics may be requested from <a href="mailto:statistikk@udi.no">statistikk@udi.no</a>. The definition of ‘refugee’ used in the SSB statistics covers everyone who have been granted residence in Norway on the basis of an application for protection, regardless of whether this has been granted on the basis of the Refugee Convention, the basis of humanitarian considerations or on the basis of a collective consideration. SSB does in addition produce statistics on «persons with a refugee background», which also includes those persons who have been granted residence on the basis of having a family relationship to a ‘refugee’. Attached is a list of more than 70 relevant statistical and analytical reports published by SSB between 2012 and 2017 (by end May). Most of them are in Norwegian, but many of those have an English summary. There is also a list of planned publication dates in 2017 for the regular, annual statistics on immigrants. All the statistics described above are based on administrative registrations In 2016 SSB conducted a survey on living conditions for residents in Norway with an immigrant background. Included were immigrants from the following countries from which a majority are “persons with a refugee background”: Somalia, Eritrea, Iran, Afghanistan, Vietnam and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The results were released May 24th 2017, cf. <a href="http://www.ssb.no/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/artikler-og-publikasjoner/attachment/309211?ts=15c2f714b48">http://www.ssb.no/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/artikler-og-publikasjoner/attachment/309211?ts=15c2f714b48</a> . This report is in Norwegian with a short summary in English.</p>
--	--	---

2. See the above reply and the attached file with references.