



EMN Ad-Hoc Query on 2018.1352 COM AHQ on Monitoring Integration

Requested by Jolandie CLEMENTE on 21 December 2018

Protection

Responses from EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Norway, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Sweden, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Belgium (9 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:

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 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

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?

Responses

EMN NCP Latvia

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Kitija KURSA-GARKAKLE, EU Member State Officials

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) 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.

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.

EMN NCP Norway

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Kathleen CHAPMAN, EU Member State Officials

1. Yes

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>

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

EMN NCP Slovakia

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Simona MESZAROSOVA, EMN NCP Slovakia

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 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.

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.

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.

EMN NCP Lithuania

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Vytautas EŽERSKIS, EMN NCP Lithuania

1. Yes

2. Monitoring reports are made according to the Action Plan for the Integration of Foreigners' for 2018-2020 (hereinafter „the Action Plan“). The authorities involved in the implementation of the Action Plan provide the Ministry of Social Security and Labour with information on the activities carried out in the previous year by 20

January each year, and analyze the reasons for the failure to achieve results. Information on the implementation of the Action Plan is published on the website of the Ministry of Social Security and Labor. Since the Action Plan was enacted and is officially valid since the end of December 2018, first annual report will be made by January 2020.

3. N/A. As noted in the answer to Q2 first annual report is yet to be published.

EMN NCP Croatia

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Ivana Perlić Glamočak, EU Member State Officials

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 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/>).

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.

EMN NCP Sweden

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Bernd PARUSEL, EU Member State Officials

1. Yes

2. Sweden's current system for monitoring integration policy consists of several different parts: - 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. Link: https://www.scb.se/sv_/Hitta-statistik/Temaomraden/Integration/Regeringsuppdraget-Registerdata-for-integration/ - 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> - Statistics Sweden submits annual reports on different themes such as labour market integration. - 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 - 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> - There is also an appendix with integration indicators in the national budget, which is published annually. - 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). 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 a. demographics, b. employment, c. education, d. housing, e. health, f. children, and g. young people's living conditions. - In addition, government funds are available to evaluations by external researchers and institutions. Vetenskapsrådet (the Swedish 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>. There are also two independent government-funded research institutes relevant to this field: - 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/>

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.

EMN NCP Estonia

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Barbara ORLOFF, EU Member State Officials

1. Yes

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>.

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”.

EMN NCP Germany

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Heiko HECHT, EMN NCP Germany

1. Yes

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.

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/>).

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.

EMN NCP Belgium

Wider Dissemination: No