



## **OPEN SUMMARY: FOR DISTRIBUTION**

### **Ad-Hoc Query on monitoring integration**

**Requested by IE EMN NCP 8 April 2015**

**Compilation produced 10.06.15**

**Responses from Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Croatia and Norway (20 in Total)**

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

### **1. Background Information**

Ireland is currently preparing an updated Migrant Integration Strategy. It is expected that a draft strategy will be sent to key stakeholders for their observations before the summer, with a view to the strategy being published soon thereafter.

The Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration in Ireland would like to find out more about the monitoring of migrant integration outcomes in other (Member) States, specifically whether periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration are produced.

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*Note: A periodic monitoring report on integration examines indicators of migrant integration outcomes, for example in employment and/or education spheres, usually at regular intervals. It may be produced by State or non-State actors and may focus on specific migrant/ethnic groups. Four such reports were published in Ireland in 2011-2014 (see for example:*

*[http://emn.ie/cat\\_publication\\_detail.jsp?cloq=1&itemID=2695&item\\_name=&t=8](http://emn.ie/cat_publication_detail.jsp?cloq=1&itemID=2695&item_name=&t=8)).*

## **2. Questions asked in the AHQ**

1. Does your (Member) State produce periodic monitoring reports on migrant integration? 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.  
Follow-up email sought clarification on:
3. Whether your Member State has an immigrant integration policy? and  
If Yes, does it relate to non-EEA nationals only?

## **3. Highlights / Norway's practice in relation to others**

Only 11 of the 20 respondents answered the follow-up question about having an immigrant integration policy, and of these, 8 indicated that they did. Norway and the UK on the other hand described mainstreaming relevant programs and policies rather than having a separate policy. There were various descriptions of who was considered the target group of integration/ anti-discriminatory measures but clearly one thing most of the measures had in common was that they targeted not only EEA/EU citizens; but also TNCs as well. NL and UK had especially interesting thoughts on this issue; too lengthy to repeat here.

17 of 20 respondents indicated that they produced some form of monitoring reports related to migrant integration and did so on a regular basis. The frequency varied from yearly to every four years. Some of these reports were not actually monitoring of changes of particular indicators, but were described as evaluations of action plans, or policies, or conducting of needs analysis etc. SE and UK do not produce these kinds of reports. Half of the respondents indicated monitoring with statistical tools/data/opinion polls. Norway especially appears to have a well-developed system for gathering relevant statistics on this issue. The MS provided an interesting list of indicators as well:

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- focus on integration of 2/3 generation immigrants
- labour market (employment differences), activity rates,
- education, vocational training; (e.g. educational qualifications and achievement scores),
- identity and language proficiency,
- citizenship and participation (in civil society),
- inter-ethnic contacts,
- media consumption,
- permit and naturalisation processes, (e.g. annual naturalisation rate),
- legal status,
- early childhood education and language development,
- social integration and income,
- social integration and participation,
- habitation, living conditions,
- health,
- criminality,
- violence and xenophobia,
- social inclusion: (e.g. income, poverty, home ownership and health),
- inter-agency cooperation,
- awareness raising.