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MIDRIL PROJECT

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www.midril.eu and www.midril.com



Intercultural and migrants integration state of art European global survey

WP 2 - Final long version JULY 2015

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MIDRIL European survey

GLOBAL SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

1- Objectives of the survey and of both additional questionnaires (from migrants and for social workers and trainers)

Within WP2 (Research and needs analysis) of MIDRIL project, and in order to structure the project development, **ITG** and **Sud Concept** have worked on creating an intercultural and migrants data.

This survey is about migrants and their integration process.

Three questionnaires have created in order to better know the situation of migrants. The survey has been completed by all the MIDRIL partners' organizations and two additional questionnaires have been done to focus on migrants' situation and on social workers' and trainers' views on migrants' situation:

1. **A national survey done by each MIDRIL partner from FRANCE, CORSICA, GREECE, PORTUGAL, AUSTRIA, BULGARIA (see part 3),**
2. **A questionnaire for migrants done on a national basis (see part 4),**
3. **A questionnaire for social workers and trainers done on a national basis (see part 5).**

The aims of the survey and of both questionnaires are:

- to have common transnational framework, taking into account common criteria / indicators (wherever possible, some links are mentioned with existing tools already developed in connection with this framework);
- to know better immigrants mapping and characteristics;
- to create an intercultural and migrants data;
- to increase our understanding of relevant topics connected with migrants;
- to identified any kind of positive and/or negative aspects.

2- Period:



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- The survey was done between January 2014 (1st draft validated and sent to all partners) and end of February 2014 (all collected data sent to the WP2 leaders ITG and Sud Concept).
- Both additional questionnaires were done between March and July 2014.

3- Results of the survey by each partnership countries (January and February 2014)

1- General information

1.1	Name of your country or your region	FRANCE, CORSICA, GREECE, PORTUGAL, AUSTRIA, BULGARIA
1.2	Date of the survey	January-February 2014
1.3	Name of your organization	ITG, SC, ISQ, HRDC, KIST, ECQ

2- Some statistics

	2.1- How many legal migrants do you have in your country? (in million)	2.2- How many illegal migrants in your country (estimates)? (in million)	2.3- Number of total population in your country? (in million)	2.4- Percentage of migrants among population? = (2.1+2.2) / 2.3 (in %)	Year and sources
FRANCE	5,3	0,3	66	9 %	2013 – OCDE Min.Int. http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Actualites/L-actu-immigration/Tableaux-statistiques-calendrier-pour-l-annee-2014
GREECE	0,912	1,036	10,815	18 %	2013 www.ypes.gr 2011 & 2013 www.statistics.gr
PORTUGAL	401.320	30.298 (10865 – Illegal permanency +1653 - Lack of Entry Statement + 8608 - Not Timely Renewal + 6919 - Failure of Duties+ 2253 – Others)	10.427,301	4,1%	2013 (31.12.13) (Estimates of Resident Population in Portugal - published by the National Institute for Statistics – INE) http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_destaqes&DESTAQUESdest_boui=211394338&DESTAQUESmodo=2 And 2013 (the last official data concerning the published by the Authority for Immigration and Borders (SEF) - SEF Report on Immigration, Borders and Asylum : http://sefstat.sef.pt/Docs/Rifa_2013.pdf
AUSTRIA	1,414.568 0,517 (EU-countries) 0,547 (Non EU-countries)	IN FIGURES - Illegal Immigration: A total of illegal immigration do not exist, because it is a versatile and “hard to count” phenomenon. Estimate: 2014: 1.500 illegal migrants	8,507 7,442 (Austrian) 1,066 (Non-Austrian)	12,5 %	01/01/2014 - http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/bevoelkerung/bevoelkerungsstruktur/bevoelkerung_nach_staatsangehoerigkeit_geburtsland/index.html http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/population/index.html 05.05.2010 - http://diepresse.com/home/panorama/integration/562842/Bis-zu-100000-Illegale-in-Osterreich 01.06.2014 - http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/bevoelkerung/bevoelkerungsstruktur/bevoelkerung_nach_staatsangehoerigkeit_geburtsland/index.html http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/

	2.1- How many legal migrants do you have in your country? (in million)	2.2- How many illegal migrants in your country (estimates)? (in million)	2.3- Number of total population in your country? (in million)	2.4- Percentage of migrants among population? = (2.1+2.2) / 2.3 (in %)	Year and sources
BULGARIA	0,036 as of 01.02.2011 +4 722 new in 2011 +14 103 new in 2012 Total: 0,055	Around 0,030 before 2013 +10 000 new for 2013 Total: 0,040	7,364	0,01 %	2011 (data from the last census) Migration data for 2011, Migration data for 2012 http://www.nsi.bg

	2.5- How many legal migrants in the active population of your country? (in million)	2.6- How many illegal migrants in the active population your country? (estimate in million)	2.7- Number of active population in the country? (in million)	2.8- Percentage of migrants among active population? = (2.5+2.6) / 2.7 (in %)	Year and sources
FRANCE	2,9	0,15	28	10,5	2013 – OCDE - Min.Int. http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Actualites/L-actu-immigration/Tableaux-statistiques-calendrier-pour-l-annee-2014
GREECE	0.256	0.300	0,005	11.1%	2013 www.ypes.gr 2011 & 2013 www.statistics.gr
PORTUGAL	0,347 (estimated) 84,5%	0,09 (estimated)	5,49	6,5% (estimated)	2012 SEF Report on Immigration, Borders and Asylum : http://sefstat.sef.pt/Docs/Rifa%202012.pdf

	2.5- How many legal migrants in the active population of your country? (in million)	2.6- How many illegal migrants in the active population your country? (estimate in million)	2.7- Number of active population in the country? (in million)	2.8- Percentage of migrants among active population? = (2.5+2.6) / 2.7 (in %)	Year and sources
AUSTRIA	Total Migrants workforce employed: 0,74 (16,3%):	<u>Estimate 1.1.2014:</u> 2.500 people	4,175 (working)	18,8%	01.01.2014 - http://www.statistik.at http://www.migration.gv.at/en/living-and-working-in-austria.html http://www.dnet.at/elis/Ausl%C3%A4nder.aspx Illegal employed: In 2007 there were 97,000 illegal workers, how many of them were illegally residing, is unclear. Not regularly reside, 36.252 people, according strangers Statistics 5.914 people are illegally residing ("Die Presse", print edition, 2010)
BULGARIA	~ 0,03 up to 2011 +3 147 in 2011 +10 909 in 2012 Total: ~ 0,04	0,03	4,563	0,02	2012 http://www.nsi.bg

This part of the survey is full of quantitative data, but what is important is the fact that Greece appears as a country with huge amount of migrants among its active population.



2.9- Please describe the organization dedicated to this task in your country:

Generally:

Country	Name
FRANCE	Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration (OFII - French agency in charge of migration and welcoming foreign people),
GREECE	Information not available.
PORTUGAL	<p>-Authority for Immigration and Borders (SEF), is a security service organised vertically under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It has administrative autonomy and its fundamental objectives within the internal security policy include border control of persons, leave to stay and the activities of foreigners in Portugal, as well as the study, promotion, coordination and execution of measures and actions related to these activities and migratory flows.</p> <p>As a criminal police body, in the terms of criminal procedural law, SEF acts in the process under the direction and operational dependence of the competent legal authority, implementing the measures determined by that authority and the acts delegated by the same authority.</p> <p>-High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI) Mission : to collaborate in the creation, implementation and evaluation of sector, and public policies concerned with the integration of immigrants and the ethnic minorities, as well as to promote the dialogue between the various cultures, ethnic groups and religions</p>
AUSTRIA	<p>Statistic Austria: http://www.statistik.at: Statistics in the information society</p> <p>"Information" has become an important economic and social factor. An effective "information culture" is as vital to the success of any institution as the procurement and selection of relevant information is to the success of any manager. The huge information requirements of our society have led to the development of individual branches for the supply of information and for the development of entirely new media enabling a rapid, international transfer of information and convenient information processing. The information explosion that has taken place as well as the increased demands made on management have made it necessary to filter out the relevant information from reliable sources from an enormous supply. It is the role of Statistics Austria to provide reliably collected and expertly analysed political, social and economic information. While statistics were originally created for administrative purposes and to form the basis of political decision-making, their application and use for this purpose has become of increasing importance for the general public. By offering tailor-made services, Statistics Austria tries to meet individual requirements and to provide the requested information to users in an easily accessible format and as quickly as possible. With EU entry, another function of Statistics Austria has gained in importance from the users' point of view: its function to mediate between Austria and EU data as well as to co-ordinate the pan-European harmonisation process.</p> <p>Welcome to the Federal Government's official information website on migration to Austria! http://www.migration.gv.at/en/living-and-working-in-austria.html</p> <p>Austria recently introduced a flexible new immigration model: the Red-White-Red Card offers qualified third-country workers and their family members a new single permit for working and settling permanently in Austria. On these pages, you can find important information on the Red-White-Red Card, on general immigration requirements and on Austrian working and living conditions.</p> <p>The service centers of the Ministry of Social Affairs (Centre for advice and service, care phone, Brochure Service) and the public access center "advice and service" provide a first point of contact for all Austrians to topics from the social field including work. http://www.sozialministerium.at</p>
BULGARIA	National Statistics Institute



In detail:

Country	Name	Comments
FRANCE	Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration (OFII - French agency in charge of migration and welcoming foreign people),	Founded in 2005, the Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration (OFII - French agency in charge of migration and welcoming foreign people) , combines the skills and resources of two structures which already had extensive experience in migration. On the one hand, the Office des Migrations Internationales (OMI - Office of International Migration), founded in 1945 to handle and regulate the arrival of immigrants. On the other, the Service Social d'Aide aux Emigrants (SSAE - social service for aid to emigrants), an association created in 1926 which provided immigrants with specialized social services upon their arrival in the country. See: www.ofii.fr/
GREECE	-	-
PORTUGAL	Authority for Immigration and Borders (SEF) High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI)	- Authority for Immigration and Borders (SEF): http://www.sef.pt/portal/V10/EN/asp/page.aspx Mission: To implement the Portuguese policy for immigration and asylum in agreement with the provisions of the Constitution and the Law, and the Government's guidelines. Main activities: Immigrants admission, criminal investigation, clearance, residence permissions, passport, citizenship. - High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI): http://www.acidi.gov.pt/ Mission: to collaborate in the creation, implementation and evaluation of sector, and public policies concerned with the integration of immigrants and the ethnic minorities, as well as to promote the dialogue between the various cultures, ethnic groups and religions.
AUSTRIA	Federal Government's official information website	Statistik Arbeitsmarkt (APF-Team): http://www.dnet.at/elis/Arbeitsmarkt.aspx The information system provides information on: Current national and international data on the labor market (employment and unemployment) and to economic development; long-term developments and prospects AMS assistance and aid socio-economic groups Financial and performance data from recipients of unemployment insurance Labour market indicators Current account of the Employment Service Data collection to "foreigners in the Austrian labor market" BALI data on employment, marginal employment, unemployment, unemployment rate by age, states, industries etc.



AUSTRIA		<p>Austrian Newspaper: http://diepresse.com/home/panorama/integration/562842/Bis-zu-100000-Illegale-in-Osterreich</p> <p>Other research links used :</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="786 316 1010 336">Organization</th> <th data-bbox="1608 316 1659 336">Link</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 347 972 389">AMS – Workforce - Service</td> <td data-bbox="1025 359 1189 379">http://www.ams.at</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 400 972 442">Ministry for foreign affairs Austria</td> <td data-bbox="1025 400 1783 421">http://www.bmeia.gv.at/aussenministerium/integration/integration-in-oesterreich.html</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 446 972 509">The European Website on Integration</td> <td data-bbox="1025 446 1357 467">http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/index.cfm</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 513 972 555">Austrian Integration Fonds</td> <td data-bbox="1025 513 1715 534">http://www.integrationsfonds.at/news/aktuelle_news/integrationsbericht_2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 560 972 601">Donau-University Austria</td> <td data-bbox="1025 560 1715 580">http://www.donau-uni.ac.at/de/departement/migrationglobalisierung/forschung/</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 606 972 647">Living and working in Austria</td> <td data-bbox="1025 606 1592 627">http://www.migration.gv.at/en/living-and-working-in-austria.html</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 652 972 673">Unece</td> <td data-bbox="1025 652 1435 673">http://www.unece.org/contact/UNECE404.html</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 678 972 699">Eurostat</td> <td data-bbox="1025 678 1704 699">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 703 972 724">Statistics Austria</td> <td data-bbox="1025 703 1429 724">http://www.statistik.at/web_de/presse/075280</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 729 972 770">Statistic Workforce Austria</td> <td data-bbox="1025 729 2067 770">http://www.dnet.at/elis/dokumente/Migration%20und%20Arbeitsmarktpolitik%20f%C3%BCr%20MigrantInnen%20in%20h.pdf</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 775 972 817">Ministry for work, social, consumer</td> <td data-bbox="1025 775 1290 796">https://www.bmask.gv.at/site/</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 821 972 863">European Migration Policy Center</td> <td data-bbox="1025 821 1301 842">www.migrationpolicycentre.eu</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 868 972 888">Migration and Asylum</td> <td data-bbox="1025 868 1626 888">http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/index_en.htm</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 893 972 935">European Integration Forum</td> <td data-bbox="1025 893 1592 914">http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/events/details.cfm?ID_ITEMS=38307</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 940 972 981">Ministry of Inner Affairs</td> <td data-bbox="1025 940 1435 960">http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/bmi/_news/bmi.aspx</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 986 972 1007">World of Statistics</td> <td data-bbox="1025 986 1317 1007">http://www.worldofstatistics.org/</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Organization	Link	AMS – Workforce - Service	http://www.ams.at	Ministry for foreign affairs Austria	http://www.bmeia.gv.at/aussenministerium/integration/integration-in-oesterreich.html	The European Website on Integration	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/index.cfm	Austrian Integration Fonds	http://www.integrationsfonds.at/news/aktuelle_news/integrationsbericht_2013	Donau-University Austria	http://www.donau-uni.ac.at/de/departement/migrationglobalisierung/forschung/	Living and working in Austria	http://www.migration.gv.at/en/living-and-working-in-austria.html	Unece	http://www.unece.org/contact/UNECE404.html	Eurostat	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database	Statistics Austria	http://www.statistik.at/web_de/presse/075280	Statistic Workforce Austria	http://www.dnet.at/elis/dokumente/Migration%20und%20Arbeitsmarktpolitik%20f%C3%BCr%20MigrantInnen%20in%20h.pdf	Ministry for work, social, consumer	https://www.bmask.gv.at/site/	European Migration Policy Center	www.migrationpolicycentre.eu	Migration and Asylum	http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/index_en.htm	European Integration Forum	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/events/details.cfm?ID_ITEMS=38307	Ministry of Inner Affairs	http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/bmi/_news/bmi.aspx	World of Statistics	http://www.worldofstatistics.org/
Organization	Link																																			
AMS – Workforce - Service	http://www.ams.at																																			
Ministry for foreign affairs Austria	http://www.bmeia.gv.at/aussenministerium/integration/integration-in-oesterreich.html																																			
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Austrian Integration Fonds	http://www.integrationsfonds.at/news/aktuelle_news/integrationsbericht_2013																																			
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Living and working in Austria	http://www.migration.gv.at/en/living-and-working-in-austria.html																																			
Unece	http://www.unece.org/contact/UNECE404.html																																			
Eurostat	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database																																			
Statistics Austria	http://www.statistik.at/web_de/presse/075280																																			
Statistic Workforce Austria	http://www.dnet.at/elis/dokumente/Migration%20und%20Arbeitsmarktpolitik%20f%C3%BCr%20MigrantInnen%20in%20h.pdf																																			
Ministry for work, social, consumer	https://www.bmask.gv.at/site/																																			
European Migration Policy Center	www.migrationpolicycentre.eu																																			
Migration and Asylum	http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/index_en.htm																																			
European Integration Forum	http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/events/details.cfm?ID_ITEMS=38307																																			
Ministry of Inner Affairs	http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/bmi/_news/bmi.aspx																																			
World of Statistics	http://www.worldofstatistics.org/																																			
BULGARIA	National Statistics Institute	<p>The National Statistics Institute is the organization that provides the official statistical information for Bulgaria. It is intended for analyses and scientific studies, planning, prognosis and taking managerial decisions on micro and macro level. The statistical information products and services are directed to the following groups: bodies of state administration and local authorities; business and non-government organizations; scientific and academic society; mass media; EC, UN, IMF and other international organizations; individual citizens.</p>																																		

This part of the survey shows that, except for Greece, a lot of organizations exist to take care of migrants, particularly a lot of public organizations and entities.

2.10- Any additional comments or remarks (maximum 5 lines)?

Country	Commentaries
FRANCE	<p>Migrants are more active than the general population and 2,9 million immigrants are active in France. Immigrants contribute to 10,5% of total employment. It's a bit more than the share of immigrants in the total population, because of their age structure. Immigrant men, whatever their origins, are very active. In contrast, immigrant women are less active than non-immigrant women, especially women from a third country.</p> <p>Concerning employment, the current situation is bad. The overall unemployment rate has risen to over 10% in France. This period sees the unemployment crisis to affect more "weak" people without diploma for example, but also immigrants. When the unemployment rate increases by one in general; it increases approximately double for immigrants. Their unemployment rate is 23% for men and 29% for women. Older and because deadlines for naturalization, enjoying more experience of life in France, including the labor market, they are less affected than non-naturalized. Employed facilitates naturalization, but the same can also facilitate naturalization in return obtaining employment: access to regulated professions, but also "signal " generally viewed favorably by employers. Immigrants from EEA countries are very active and generally less affected by unemployment than the general population.</p>
GREECE	-
PORTUGAL	<p>The most recent official data for the legal and illegal migrants in the active population regards the 2012 year, so there are no updated information for this topic. The Report on Immigration, Borders and Asylum published by the Authority for Immigration and Borders (SEF) in June 2014, reveals that the evolution of migrant population in Portugal shows a decreasing tendency of foreign residents, summarizing a total of 401 320 migrants citizens (less 3.8% than 2012), as well as the number of new residence permissions also suffered a decrease- total of 33,246 (less 13.7% than 2012). In this sense, the SEF received 30,130 requests under the allocation and acquisition of Portuguese nationality (+ 1.4% than 2012), as well as 116 requests under the special regime for residence permit for investment activity. In terms of controlling immigration it should be noted the increase of 1.1% in the number of inspection and supervision actions carried out by SEF.</p>
AUSTRIA	<p>Such data or statistic would always have undefined, rather unidentifiable sample population. There are seasonal migration patterns, where a different set of migrants might be entering a particular country in different years.</p>
BULGARIA	<p>Active population – people aged 20-64</p> <p>There is still no official statistics for 2013. This year registered new migration processes related to the growing number of refugees and asylum seekers (mainly from Syria). This change reflects on the profile of migrants in the country.</p>

Even if migrants are a not negligible part of the active population, more controls are done in order to limit migration (France, Portugal...), especially in an unemployment context (pressure on governments to limit illegal migrants' arrival).

3- Some more qualitative information on nationality of migrants

3.1 to 3.3: What is the 3 first nationality represented among legal active migrants in your countries? (in million and then in percentage / active population)

Country	3.1- first nationality represented among legal active migrants	Number / Percentage	3.2- second nationality represented among legal active migrants	Number / Percentage	3.3- third nationality represented among legal active migrants	Number / Percentage	Year and sources
FRANCE	Algeria	750.000 inhabitants =330.000 active people = 1,3%	Morocco	680.000 inhabitants = 300.000 active people =1,2%	Portugal	580.000 inhabitants =255.000 active people = 0,9%	INSEE 2008-10 statistics (www.insee.fr/)
GREECE	Albania	0.48 9,7%	Bulgaria	0.076 1.5%	Romania	0.046 0.9%	2011 www.statistics.gr
PORTUGAL	Brazilian	92.120 23%	Cape Verdean	42.401 11%	Ukrainian	41.091 10%	2012 (31-12-12) SEF Report on Immigration, Borders and Asylum: http://sefstat.sef.pt/Docs/Rifa%202012.pdf
AUSTRIA	Germany	164.820	Turkey	114.740	Serbia	112.477	2013 - http://www.statistik.at Dossier migration und integration Austria 2013
BULGARIA	Russia	11 991 0,003%	Ukraine	3 064 0,0007%	FYROM	1 091 0,0002%	As of 01.02.2011 (data from the last census)

3.4: Any additional comment or remark:

Country	Comments
FRANCE	<p>In 2010, 43% of immigrants (2.3 million) are from a country in Africa, 30% (1.6 million) of the Maghreb. This proportion remained virtually unchanged from 1982 to 2010, while the share of sub-Saharan Africa increased from 5% to 13 % over the same period, a proportional increase of 140 %. It is notably increased from 9 % to 13 % between 1999 and 2010, a proportional increase of 44 %. Two out of three Africans from former French colonies. The proportion of immigrants from the European Union has fallen steadily since 1975, from 63 % to 34% (1.8 million) in 2008. This drop is mainly due to the gradual decline in the number of Italian, Spanish and Portuguese immigrants. Moreover, since 1999, the country of origin of European immigration diversity, including an increase in immigration from the United Kingdom and continental countries outside the European Union. 19 % of immigrants (1 million) coming from the rest of the world, mainly in Asia. There are between 500,000 and 600,000 Chinese immigrants in France 3, the majority lies in Pars area. The share of Asia including Turkey, in the immigrant population is 14 %.</p>
GREECE	-
PORTUGAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The SEF annual report on Immigration, Borders and Asylum (2013) exposes a reduction of the foreign population coming from Portuguese-speaking countries, representing about 41,9%, essentially the Brazilian (23,0%), Cape Verdean (10,6%) and Angolan (5,0%) nationalities. - The Brazilian nationality remains as the main resident foreign community in Portugal, with a total of 92.120 citizens. The decrease in the number of residents of this nationality (-13.502) represents about 85.9% of the total decrease of foreign residents in Portugal; - As main factors contributing for the acquisition of Portuguese nationality, are migration flows changing and the impact of the current economic crisis on the labor market; - Also China is one of the most representative nationalities in Portugal, in 2013 became the sixth most relevant (18.637), with a growth of (6,8%) surpassing the Guinean-Bissau (17.846) that grew 0,5%. The most significant nationalities, Chinese and Guinean (Bissau) were the ones that showed an increase in the number of residents.
AUSTRIA	<p>Bosnian and Herzegovina (90.963), Croatia (61.959), Rumania (59.702), Poland (50.271), Hungary (46.264), Russia (28.769), Slovakia (28.612), Macedonia (19377), Kosovo (19.872), Italy (20.195), Bulgaria (15.942), Afghanistan (14.016), Czech R. (10.908), China (10.765), Slovenia (11.289), Switzerland (14.204), Iran (7.980). (Dossier Integration – Migration Report 2013) - . http://www.statistik.at</p> <p>Other continents born: 1.1.2014-Third countries: 756.332: Europe (inkl. Turkey): (Total: 547.128), Latin America: (Total: 20.142), Asia: (Total: 129.581), Africa: (Total:43.784), North-America (Total: 12.464), Oceania:(Total: 2.824), Unknown: 409</p>
BULGARIA	<p>The above information only shows the results from official statistics. The real situation could be a bit different especially if you take into account the illegal immigrants (mainly of Arabic origin).</p>

4- Some more qualitative information on sectors in which active migrants are present?

4.1 to 4.3: What are the 3 first sectors in which active migrants are present in your countries? (in million and then in percentage / active population)

Country	4.1- first sector represented among legal active migrants	Number / Percentage	4.2- second sector represented among legal active migrants	Number / Percentage	4.3- third sector represented among legal active migrants	Number / Percentage	Year and sources
FRANCE	Education, health and social services (14% of total active migrants)	410.000 = 1,7%	Administration and other services (13% of total active migrants)	390.000 = 1,6%	Hotel and catering industry (13% of total active migrants)	390.000 = 1,6%	Les étrangers en France en 2010 21 février 2014 Auteur : Alice Mainguené - chargée d'études au DSED – DGEF – MIN.INT. http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Actualites/Focus/Les-etrangers-en-France-en-2010
GREECE	Services (tourism etc)	0.166, 65%	Industry	0.056, 22%	Agriculture	0.033, 13%	2011 www.statistics.gr
PORTUGAL	Food and similar services	24830 persons (12,6%)	Construction Builder	23612 persons (12%)	Retail trade, except motor vehicles	23088 persons (11,8%)	2011-National Institute of Statistics - Foreign Population in Portugal http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_destaques&DESTAQUESdest_boui=150126943&DESTAQUEStema=00&DESTAQUESmodo=2
AUSTRIA	Manufacturing	15,4%	Trade	14,6%	Health & social	9,8%	http://www.donau-uni.ac.at/de/departement/migrationglobalisierung/forschung/ http://www.statistik.at/ http://www.migration.gv.at/
BULGARIA	Restaurant business	No data available	Trade	No data available	Call centers/administrative sector/educational sector	No data available	Articles published on the Internet

4.4: Any additional comment or remark:

Country	Comments
FRANCE	Two-thirds of immigrants from outside UE are employees or workers . The structure changes little by occupational category. However, an increasing proportion of them are part, reaching 11 % in 2012 (10% in 2008). They are proportionately nearly three times more likely to work in the hotel and catering industry (10%), administrative and support activities (13%, mostly in the cleaning and security) and private homes as domestic workers (5%) . Although relatively large however, they are less present than natives in industry (10%) and education, health and social work (15 %) . Immigrants are more often employed in the private. Immigrants are working in certain sectors (construction, catering) where the non-wage labor contract is more common but are poorly represented in the professions, in particular because of legal restrictions. Access to public services is also restricted to people who are not French nationality or now a country of the European Union. This explains the under-representation of immigrants among salaried employees public status. Immigrants are less likely under permanent contract (CDI) or officials.
GREECE	-
PORTUGAL	Arising from major occupations of the foreign population, the most representative economic activities were in 2011, according to the National Institute of Statistics, Restoration, Real Estate promotion /construction of buildings and Retail Trade (except vehicles) employing respectively 12,6% 12,0% and 11,8%. In the restoration sector stood out the Chinese 20,9%, Brazilian 16,6% and Sao-Tome 15,4% communities. The Chinese community was distinguished due to the highest concentration in the retail trade activity with 69.0%. Education excelled as economic activity most represented by the United Kingdom (18,1%), Spain (10,6%) and French (7,5%) nationalities, while health sector is the economic activity that employs more Spanish (16,2%).
AUSTRIA	Austria: Situation of migrants in commerce - more acknowledgement needed (Unofficial translation) 27/02/2014 - Austria - Posted by : Country Coordinator Austria (http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/news/newsdetail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=40172) A new study from WIFO and IFES commissioned by the Vienna Chamber of Labour analysed the situation of workers in commerce in Austria. It is clear that commerce is a woman's business. Among the disadvantaged are also migrants and older workers. About 15% of all employed persons in commerce are foreign born. The Chamber of Labour calls for the use of language skills and other qualifications of migrants in commerce to be viable in terms of income. Thematic ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION :Employment, Recognition of qualification and skills assessment, Vocational training and career development, Workforce diversity and capacity-building, Language competencies, Anti-discrimination at work
BULGARIA	In the past few years, Bulgaria transformed gradually and at a steady pace from an emigration country through a transit state to one attracting immigrants . Foreigners increasingly choose Bulgaria as a place to study, acquire qualification and seek professional fulfillment. This calls upon the country to get prepared for increased immigration flows, both legal and illegal, in the years to come. Most immigrants are either self-employed or involved in small family business. The two main sectors of employment are the restaurant and trade sectors. This is the territory for immigrants from China and from the Middle and Far East. What is typical for most immigrants is that they are employed mainly in companies owned by other immigrants. A new tendency that started in the period of economic upheaval before the crisis is the employment of immigrants in construction works and certain industrial processes. Interest in this sector comes from workers of Turkish and Vietnamese origin. Work in the administrative and educational sector is an exception rather than a rule and is typical almost exclusively for immigrants from Russia. A new form of employment is the call centers that need the language competency of immigrants. They employ English and French-speaking immigrants of African origin as well as immigrants from Western Europe (for example Dutch). A very specific group of immigrants are the consultants, experts and managers employed either by foreign investors or in Bulgarian institutions and large Bulgarian companies. They come mainly from Western countries.

This part of the survey shows that migrants are more present in **non-very-qualified sector** (such as services, restaurants, domestic care, construction...) and that they were offered **low professional situations**.

5- Some information on national support for active migrants

5.1 – 5.5: Positioning of support and recognition

5 very high – 4 above average/high – 3 could be improved - 2 bad or low – 1 very bad or very low):

		1	2	3	4	5
5.1	What is the global governmental demand for active immigration?		AU	FR PT BU	GR	
5.2	What is the national support in favor current active migrants in your country?			FR PT AU BU GR		
5.3	What is the level of recognition of skills and competencies of migrants by your national authorities (in law and in general)?		AU	FR PT BU GR		
5.4	What is the level of recognition of skills and competencies of migrants by employers (in real life)?		AU, PT	BU GR	FR	
5.5	What is the level of what you feel about the need for migrants to be granted more recognition of competencies and skills in your national context?	FR	BU		PT GR, AU	

This part of the survey shows that it exists a global huge effort to be done, **in order to improve migrants' recognition**, especially in France (in the private sector), in Austria, in Portugal and even in other countries. There is a strong need for efforts and improvement.

See parts 4 and 5 (both additional questionnaires), especially questions n°5 and 16, **recognition feeling by migrants is very low. Only 22% of respondents know the local legislation in terms of recognition, which is a very low level**; 43% not at all, and only 34% partly! Among them, countries in which respondents don't know or partly know this specific legislation are: France: 94%; Austria: 83% ; Bulgaria: 76% ; Portugal: 71% and Greece: 63%

5.6: Any additional comment or remark:

Country	Comments
FRANCE	<p>Since 1974, working immigration itself has virtually ceased in our country due to crisis. However, the decision reinforced by each government for thirty years is not synonymous with "zero immigration". Since 1991, with the exception of years 1994 to 1997, the annual number of entries for a longer stay has always been greater than 80,000. According to the Department of Population and Migration of the Ministry of Employment, Social Cohesion and Housing, the permanent entries in France concerned between 2001 and 2004, respectively, 107,550, 124,800, 136,400 and 140,100 foreigners. These figures do not take into account the inputs of a temporary nature such as students, seasonal or asylum seekers, more than 120,000 people in 2004.</p> <p>Whatever the uncertainties about their accuracy, these high figures and rising contradict the image of France with closed borders. This gap between reality and rhetoric to that immigration is stopped for thirty years partly explains the negative image suffered many legal aliens treated abusively illegal.</p> <p>The management of this immigration is "over water". It means that these immigrants are not individually selected based on their qualifications, skills, merits or a particular need for France. They are allowed to stay in France because they belong to objective categories defined by law, whether spouses of French or family members authorized to request a family reunion abroad. In addition, in early 2014, the government announced its intention to boost immigration to France researchers, computer scientists and entrepreneurs and activities (<u>statement of French President F. Holland visiting Silicon Valley - February 2014</u>).</p>
GREECE	-
PORTUGAL	<p>There are several national measures to support and host immigrant citizens. However, it is necessary to develop mechanisms to strengthen the implementation of these measures, along with the employers and the main stakeholders in order to promote better inclusion and employability.</p>
AUSTRIA	<p>The changing economic realities require a different strategically approach to successfully integrate the semi-skilled and highly skilled migrants in the workforce. Fast track program to develop employability of unskilled migrants could bring long term benefits by reducing the burden on social security system.</p> <p>Welcome Desks for Migrants: By establishing the Integration Centre an item from the current government programme will be put into practice: the Austrian-wide xpansion of welcome points for migrants in the form of ÖIF Welcome Desks.</p> <p>Priorities: Language, labour market and advice</p> <p>The Welcome Desk informs immigrants about their options, rights and duties and provides information on central questions of daily life in Austria, such as: "Where can I learn German?" "What suitable courses are offered in the region?" "What do I need to do to register my child in a school" or "What fundamental values are important for life in Austria?" Last year, Welcome Desks were opened at the ÖIF Integration Centres in Vienna, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol and Styria. An Integration Centre in Klagenfurt and mobile consulting units in the Province of Carinthia are now being added. It was also announced that regional projects in the field of language learning (study meetings, conversation workshops) and addressing the labour market (mentoring for migrants) will be fostered. The migrant service at the ÖIF Welcome Desk is part of the strategy entitled "Integration right from the start" aiming at end-to-end integration support from the first contact at the Austrian embassy abroad to the award of the Austrian citizenship.</p> <p>http://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/foreign-ministry/news/press-releases/2014/integrationsminister-kurz-und-lh-kaiser-kuendigen-integrationszentrum-fuer-migrantinnen-in-klagenfurt-an.html</p>
BULGARIA	<p>The Republic of Bulgaria pursues a consistent policy for the integration of refugees. Bulgarian language courses are organized for the refugees. Such courses could become an established practice aimed at facilitating the integration of all legally residing immigrants. Projects aiming to enhance and strengthen the administrative capacity for the integration of immigrants from third countries have been implemented with support from the European Integration Fund, but this capacity remains relatively limited. The Integration Center within the State Agency for Refugees provides Bulgarian language training and directs refugees to educational institutions. It organizes the vocational qualification of foreigners seeking or granted protection. The Integration Center assists foreigners with granted status in finding jobs and provides them with counseling on social assistance matters.</p>



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5.7-5.7 bis: Is there any **governmental program to welcome migrants** in your country?

In general:

Country	5.7: Is there any governmental program to welcome migrants in your country? Yes or No?	5.7 bis Details
FRANCE	Yes	OFFI Contrat d'accueil et d'intégration = "Welcome and integration contract"
GREECE	Yes	General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion department of General Directorate of Migration Policy and Social Integration Greek Council for refugees
PORTUGAL	Yes	ACIDI : National Immigrant Support Centers (CNAI) Employment Support Office (GAE)
AUSTRIA	Yes	Yes, there is a new welcome-program installed: Welcome Desks « National action plan for Migration » (2011): http://www.integrationsfonds.at/nap/bericht/
BULGARIA	Yes, partially.	National Strategy for Migration, Asylum and Integration 2011 – 2020

In all the partnership's country, some public organizations already exist in order to take care of migrants.



In detail:

Country	5.7: Is there any governmental program to welcome migrants in your country? Yes or No?	5.7 bis Details	5.7 bis: If yes, please describe in 10 lines, 2 or 3
FRANCE	Yes	OFFI Contrat d'accueil et d'intégration = "Welcome and integration contract"	See "OFFI" office. Some national programs exist such as "Contrat d'accueil et d'intégration" = "Welcome and integration contract" (to get a first language and citizenship background for migrants, how to deal with administration, school and social insure, health services...).
GREECE	Yes	General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion department of General Directorate of Migration Policy and Social Integration Greek Council for refugees	Formally the responsible authority is the Ministry of Interior andore analytically the General Secretariat of Population and Social Cohesion department of General Directorate of Migration Policy and Social Integration plus some Immigrant Integration Councils in Municipalities Non formal programs or organizations that help migrants can be found below: 1. Greek Council for refugees http://www.gcr.gr/index.php/el/ 2. www.migrant.gr 3. www.synigoros.gr (The Greek Ombudsman)
PORTUGAL	Yes	ACIDI : National Immigrant Support Centers (CNAI) Employment Support Office (GAE)	ACIDI: National Immigrant Support Centers (CNAI) as an integrated response for immigrants in the social/cultural and educational, fields, as well as employment, health and legal support offices. Employment Support Office (GAE) that supports the search for employment by referral to appropriate employment offers, professional skills and/or qualifications of each immigrant, support in preparing the CV and other documents that may be requested in the process of job search techniques and advice about appropriate job search. Those measures intend to reduce barriers in order to facilitate equal access to opportunities and to promote employability among immigrants.

Country	5.7: Is there any governmental program to welcome migrants in your country? Yes or No?	5.7 bis Details	5.7 bis: If yes, please describe in 10 lines, 2 or 3
AUSTRIA	Yes	<p>A year ÖIF Welcome Desks On July 17, presented Vice-Chancellor Dr Michael Spindelegger, Minister for Integration Sebastian Kurz and ÖIF CEO Franz Wolf, the balance of the first year of work of the ÖIF Welcome Desks.</p>	<p>After the opening of the first Welcome Desks in Vienna four additional locations in Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck were opened. Another welcome desk will be open in the fall in Klagenfurt. In the first year some 25,500 consultations at the Welcome Desks and mobile counseling centers of ÖIF took place. With Welcome manuals in eight different languages (English, Turkish, Bosnian / Croatian / Serbian, Arabic, Russian, Polish, Hungarian and Romanian) the ÖIF has created a targeted basis of information for ethnic minorities / inside, which provides information on key issues of life in Austria.</p> <p>Integration at the regional level to strengthen with mobile Welcome Desks To Migrant / indoor living outside of metropolitan areas, accessible by Integration Consulting 2013 mobile counseling centers have been set up in more than a dozen communities in Salzburg, Tyrol, Styria and Carinthia. ÖIF CEO Franz Wolf: "The fact that our offer is working, the figures illustrate our discussions and the increased demand for our integration programs: in Salzburg alone increased the funds used for integration measures such as German courses in the first year of the Welcome Desks to 60%."</p>
BULGARIA	Yes, partially.	<p>National Strategy for Migration, Asylum and Integration 2011 – 2020</p>	<p>The National Strategy on Migration and Integration 2008-2015 was adopted in 2008. It sets two main objectives: - attracting Bulgarian nationals and foreigners of Bulgarian origin to permanently establish or settle in Bulgaria; - pursuing a modern policy for receiving third-country nationals with a view to contributing to the development of the Bulgarian economy and effectively regulating and controlling migration.</p> <p>The migration and integration strategy was developed and adopted at times of economic upsurge and decreasing unemployment. Hence its focus is placed on policies for legal migration and integration. The strategy is implemented through annual action plans and annual reports.</p> <p>National Strategy for Migration, Asylum and Integration 2011 – 2020 adopted in 2011. The new migration strategy defines three objectives: Preventing and combating illegal migration; More effective management of economic migration and integration; Migration and mobility as positive factors for development in economic and demographic plan. Illegal migration, trafficking, border control and visa policy are the key words of the new strategy which clearly illustrate the securitarian turn in the Bulgarian migration policy.</p> <p>Introduction of the blue card mechanism in Bulgarian legislation for attracting high-qualified migrants (2012).</p>

This part of the survey show an impressive list of structures and entities dedicated to migrants, but what is most important, is that most of these structures have been created recently (in Austria and Bulgaria), which means that migration has become a key topic for European governments.



5.8-5.8 bis: Is there any **system to recognize skills and competencies of migrants (by your national authorities (in law and in general)?**

In general:

Country	5.8: Is there <i>any</i> system to recognize skills and competencies of migrants (by your national authorities (in law and in general)? Yes or No?	5.8 bis Details
FRANCE	Yes, partially.	Program “ENIC and NARIC” National Directory of Professional Certification or RNCP (“Répertoire national des certifications professionnelles”)
GREECE	Yes	Δ.Ο.Α.Τ.Α.Π. (Hellenic NARIC), an organization supervised by the Hellenic Ministry of Education
PORTUGAL	Yes	Regular Educational System : Public Schools and Higher Education Institutions, under the Education Ministry Umbrella. VET Qualifications : from process the Recognition, Validation and Certification (RVCC)
AUSTRIA	Yes	Overview: Procedure for formal recognition of Qualifications in Austria There are no uniform rules in Austria for formal recognition of qualifications from abroad. The procedure applied for recognizing qualifications (degrees) from abroad depends on the area for which the qualification is needed. There are four types of recognition: Professional recognition (professional accreditation) of regulated professions for the purposes of the EU Recognition Directive. Nostrification of college and school-leaving certificates Validation of academic degrees and diplomas for the purposes of exercising a profession Accreditation of skilled trade certificates
BULGARIA	Yes – for higher education and vocational qualifications	Ministry of Education and Science

This shows that some recognition systems are already implemented, but **the impression of migrants and of social workers/trainers is very low in in reality in this matter** ([see both questionnaires in parts 4 and 5](#)).



In detail:

Country	5.8: Is there any system to recognize skills and competencies of migrants (by your national authorities (in law and in general)? Yes or No?	5.8 bis Details	5.8 bis: If yes, please describe in 10 lines, 2 or 3
FRANCE	Yes, partially.	Program “ENIC and NARIC” National Directory of Professional Certification or RNCP (“Répertoire national des certifications professionnelles”)	At academic level, some programs are currently in use to try to recognize skills and competencies : Depending from several ministries, the program “ENIC and NARIC” is providing information on instruments for recognition of diplomas, diploma, credit transfer systems about the recognition of foreign diploma in France and, since 1 January 2008, and is empowered to issue certificates of qualifications obtained in a foreign country. Feedback on information center can be found on the website www.ciep.fr / enic-naricfr . The National Directory of Professional Certification or RNCP (“Répertoire national des certifications professionnelles”) offers a correspondence guide between all workers’ skills and diploma and the national systems of certifications in France, with a an European equivalence, named “CEC” (www.rncp.cncp.gouv.fr/).
GREECE	Yes	Δ.Ο.Α.Τ.Α.Π. (Hellenic NARIC), an organization supervised by the Hellenic Ministry of Education	Δ.Ο.Α.Τ.Α.Π. (Hellenic NARIC) is an organization supervised by the Hellenic Ministry of Education. It is responsible for the recognition of university or technological degrees that are awarded by foreign Higher Education Institutions (H.E.I.). The Hellenic NARIC is also responsible for providing information about educational systems and accreditation of Institutions in Greece and abroad. http://www.doatap.gr/en/index.php
PORTUGAL	Yes	Regular Educational System : Public Schools and Higher Education Institutions, under the Education Ministry Umbrella. VET Qualifications : from process the Recognition, Validation and Certification (RVCC)	Concerning the Regular Educational System , the competent authorities for recognition are Public Schools and Higher Education Institutions, under the Education Ministry Umbrella. In terms of VET Qualifications , according with each immigrant profile, they are redirect for the most appropriate qualification process: whether for education-training in training institutions, public or private, whether to process the Recognition, Validation and Certification (RVCC) of skills and competencies. The responsible body for the professional recognition is the Ministry for the Employment and Labor Relations.

Country	5.8: Is there <i>any</i> system to recognize skills and competencies of migrants (by your national authorities) (in law and in general)? Yes or No?	5.8 bis Details	5.8 bis: If yes, please describe in 10 lines, 2 or 3
AUSTRIA	Yes	Professional recognition Nostrification – recognition of college and university admission certificates Equivalence of school-leaving certificates Equivalence of school-leaving certificates through agreement Validation – recognition at the university level Possibility of assessing foreign university degrees Equivalence based on agreements Recognition for studies Accreditation for the Austrian final apprenticeship examination	<p><u>Professional recognition</u> Formal recognition of professional qualifications (professional accreditation) is only possible in regulated professions. Regulated means that evidence of certain qualifications in particular professions is a prerequisite for being able to work in a profession in Austria. The following types of professional recognition exist under EU law depending on the type of regulated profession. <u>Recognition (accreditation)</u> of professional qualifications through a comparison with Austrian qualification requirements. Automatic recognition based on corresponding training experience</p> <p><u>Nostrification of foreign college and school-leaving certificates</u> aims to ensure the most extensive <u>accreditation</u> possible by matching the content of the certificates submitted with Austrian curricula. Greater differences must be balanced out using supplementary examinations. Responsibility: <u>Austrian Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs, https://www.bmbf.gv.at/</u></p> <p><u>Equivalence of school-leaving certificates</u> The equivalence between school-leaving certificates acquired abroad and Austrian school-leaving certificates must be reviewed before starting university studies. Responsibility: the university, university of applied sciences or teaching college where the student is to be enrolled.</p> <p><u>Equivalence of school-leaving certificates through agreement</u> In many cases the equivalence of school-leaving certificates is based on inter-governmental agreements. The content therefore no longer needs to be reviewed, it just needs to be confirmed in administrative terms. Responsibility: the university, university of applied sciences or teaching college where the student is to be enrolled.</p> <p><u>Validation – recognition at the university level</u> The goal in the recognition of foreign academic diplomas and degrees is to establish the most precise compatibility possible with Austrian degrees. Evidence for the need for formal recognition must be provided in Austria in order to be able to submit a recognition application. No recognition (= validation) is normally required for university degrees acquired within the EU. This is the case for example if you are aiming to undertake work in the public or statutorily regulated area (e.g. as a civil engineer, lawyer, teacher or in certain trades), or you have gained your degree in an EU or EEA country or in Switzerland and already have a similar right to exercise the profession there. Responsibility: the university, university of applied sciences or teaching college with whose degree a foreign academic degree is supposed to be equated. You can find more precise details about this process at www.nostrifizierung.at.</p> <p><u>Possibility of assessing foreign university degrees</u> There is an option to have the curriculum of your degree compared with the curricula at Austrian educational establishments in order to find the right university for validation. A recommendation for assessment of your foreign degree may facilitate access to the employment market. Responsibility: Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (NARIC – National Academic Recognition Information Centre). Applications are made online at www.aais.at. You can also find out more about this process at www.nostrifizierung.at.</p> <p><u>Equivalence based on agreements</u> There are bilateral agreements in place with some countries that guarantee equivalence for degrees. In this event no validation is required. Determining <u>equivalence</u> is an administrative procedure. Responsibility: <u>Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy, http://www.bmwf.gv.at</u></p>



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			<p><u>Recognition for studies</u> There is an option to have degrees gained abroad recognised as a prerequisite for admission to (further) studies. Responsibility: the university, university of applied sciences or teaching college where the student is to be enrolled.</p> <p><u>Accreditation for the Austrian final apprenticeship examination</u> Some degree certificates or diplomas gained abroad may also receive accreditation for the Austrian final apprenticeship examination, potentially also taking into account professional experience that needs to be demonstrated. If there are differences in the education there is the possibility of completing the apprenticeship with supplementary examinations. There are professional training agreements in place with Germany, Hungary and South Tyrol, which make accreditation easier. Responsibility: Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy, http://www.bmwf.gv.at</p>
BULGARIA	Yes – for higher education and vocational qualifications	Ministry of Education and Science	<p>The competent body for recognition of higher education acquired outside Bulgaria is the Ministry of Education and Science. The procedure for academic recognition lies with the National Center for Information and Documentation. Entitled to this recognition are Bulgarian citizens, foreign citizens and refugees. The national legislation in this sphere is the <i>Law on higher education</i>. In order to be recognized the diplomas should be legalized in accordance with the international agreements between Bulgaria and the country issuing the diploma. The <i>Law on recognition of vocational qualification</i> from 2008 refers also to third-countries citizens entitled to practice the same profession in a country with which Bulgaria has signed a relevant international agreement. Vocational qualification for practicing regulated profession acquired in a country different from a member state can be recognized to a third-country citizen on the conditions of reciprocity established for every specific case when the qualification is in accordance with the Bulgarian legal requirements for acquiring the same vocational qualification.</p>

5.9-5.9 bis: Is there **recognition of skills and competencies of migrants by employers** in your country?

Country	5.9 Is there recognition of skills and competencies of migrants by employers in your country? Yes or No?	5.9 bis: If yes, please describe in 10 lines:
FRANCE	Yes	In France, some recognition already exists, but this process still needs to be improved and to be systematic. Recognition should be widely implemented, and not only be granted at the will of employers.
GREECE	Yes	If the employer is the Public sector only after the decision of NARIC. If the employer is the Private sector after checking the documents of the future employer
PORTUGAL	Yes	No information available.
AUSTRIA	?	"It is very difficult in real life! Officially ... yes, but..." Go to 5.8.
BULGARIA	Yes	There was an event (specialized labour day for refugees) organized in September 2012 by the Employment Agency in cooperation with the State Refugee Agency. The event provided an opportunity for direct contact between 50 unemployed refugees and 6 employers from various sectors who declared 30 job positions open for refugees.

This part of the survey proves that **recognition should be widely implemented, especially by the private sector. A lot of private employers in Europe tend to ignore or to forget recognition for migrants.**

5.10: Any additional comment or remark:

Country	Comments
FRANCE	-
GREECE	-
PORTUGAL	-
AUSTRIA	<p>In 2013, the stock of international migrants was estimated at 232 million, representing 3.2% of the world population. In the 2000s migrant stocks grew by 1.2% annually, which was exactly the rate of world population growth. In fact, international migration has remained stable since 2000 in proportion to the population. Annual flows of international migrants are not precisely known but they are estimated to stand somewhere between ten and fifteen million. By contrast, international mobility has been continuously booming over the last decades and it is believed that it will reach more than one billion annually, i.e. 100 times larger than migration. Put in other terms 99% of those who cross an international border will return soon after to their point of departure. Many of these persons cross borders for work or to visit relatives abroad, which means that labour and family mobility are much more common than the migration of workers and their family dependents.</p> <p>The last five years have been marked by an acute economic downturn. In the European Union (EU), unemployment has gone up and immigration has fallen. Migrants are particularly vulnerable with an unemployment rate of 21.2%, as compared to 9.6% among EU natives. The risk of poverty and social exclusion is painfully high as well: 46.7% (end of 2012 figures) among migrant populations. Intra-EU mobility is growing, and migrants from outside Europe are often seen as competitors to EU citizens. Protectionism, and, in places, xenophobia are on the rise. Tomorrow, however, will not resemble today. The EU is not facing a durable surplus of manpower. The downturn will pass and built-in demographic imbalances will come bobbing to the surface. Once the crisis is over there will be two and only two options. Either European states close their doors on migrants and accept the ineluctable corollary: a shrinking Europe in a growing world; or they open themselves to immigration and citizenship for immigrants and let Europe grow."</p> <p>www.migrationpolicycentre.eu Florence, 13th January 2014 SUGGESTIONS FROM THE MIGRATION POLICY CENTRE FOR A POST-STOCKHOLM AGENDA ON MOBILITY AND MIGRATION</p>
BULGARIA	<p>Any additional comments or remarks (maximum 5 lines)?</p> <p>The structure of immigrants entering the labor market with work permits is as follows: highly-qualified and qualified people are predominant; low-qualified immigrants constitute about 20% of the whole number.</p> <p>Three characteristics of Bulgarian migration policy should be emphasized:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Late entrance into government priorities. It was almost twenty years after the transition that migration was given the status of public policy for which the state has a strategic vision. The year 2008 was the time when the first Strategy for Immigration and Integration was adopted; 2) Rapid acceleration in carrying out the strategic vision development process. As early as 2010 working on the development of a new migration strategy started which has been adopted in the beginning of 2011; 3) Redefining the main priorities in migration policy. While the 2008 strategy focuses mainly on economic emigration and integration of foreign citizens in Bulgaria, the stress in the new one is chiefly on security problems. The profile of Bulgaria in MIPEX: http://www.mipex.eu/bulgaria



4- QUESTIONNAIRE 2 – QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MIGRANTS

Regarding this questionnaire, **149 Migrants** answered to the questionnaire:

- France 20 (4+16)
- Portugal 30
- Austria 8
- Bulgaria 51
- Greece 30

Among respondents, 43% are women (notably for Bulgarian and Portuguese panels) and 57% are men. A great coverage has been achieved in terms of age: 31% are between 45 and 65 (especially for Portuguese and Bulgarian panels), 29% are 18-24 (notably for French and Greek panels), and 25% are 25-35.

46% are living in the welcoming country from 1 to 5 years (especially in Austria for 63% of its respondents, France for 52% and Bulgaria for 43%). It is interesting to underline that **41% from more than 5 years**, notably in Portugal (58%). **Only 13% are present for less than one year**, especially for Greece (for 28% of its respondents) and for Bulgaria (10%) and France (10%).

77% of respondents came from outside of EU, which is a reality to keep in mind.

Countries, in which most of migrants came out of EU, are **Portugal (97%), Bulgaria (96%), Austria (71%) and Greece (53%)**. On a very different way, most of migrants **in France came from UE (65%)**.

The **type of residence permitted** is the following:

1. **Equal: family reunification (21%) and business entrepreneurship (21%), especially in Portugal, Bulgaria and France,**
2. Permanent resident or EC long-term resident (15%), typically France,
3. Study (12%)
4. Permit for relatives of an EU/EEA national (7%)
5. Asylum-seeker (4%), refugee (4%) and Beneficiary of subsidiary protection/ Other humanitarian status (2%) : especially in Austria, in Greece;
6. No legal status, undocumented (2%).



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What seems strange: “Do not know” (13%) in France, Portugal and Bulgaria.

Question 1 - Did any members of your family migrate to [country]?

50% of respondents **came with their own family**, but the other part not, which may imply some social and family problems in terms of distance and money (family support).

Migrants with family outside are Bulgaria (66%), Austria (63%) and Greece (43%). It seems easier to come with family in France (75%) and in Portugal (61%).

Question 2 - If you have answered Yes, What were their reasons to migrate?

The reasons given for migration are:

1. **Economic: 47%** (for migrants in France, Portugal and Greece),
2. Political: **11%** (for migrants in Greece and Austria),
3. Religion: 3%
4. **Other not given 39%**.

Some comments given are for example: **France:** - “I come in France in order to ensure a better future to my children.” - “I thought that in Corsica I’ll find a job more easily than in my country.” **Bulgaria:** “reasons related to health”.

Question 3 - Do you have a job?

54% of respondents are employed.

In terms of **unemployment** of respondents, **countries facing this difficulty** for migrants are **France (84%), Austria (75%) and Portugal (58%)**.

Question 4 - In which sector do you work or you would like to work?

Most of respondents answer they are working and/or they are willing to work in the following sectors:

1. Services and other services: **74%**
2. Handcraft: **14%**
3. Industry: **10%**



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There are no discrepancies except for part of migrants in Greece, who are willing to work in agriculture (only 25% of them in Greece). Some comments: *France: "I have competences in construction"; "I'd like to work as assistant in shops, or waiter in restauration sector or home care sector" and "I came here to stay with my family and to study".*

Only 22% of respondents know the local legislation in terms of recognition, which is a very low level; 43% not at all, and only 34% party!

Among them, countries in which respondents don't know or partly know this specific legislation are:

- 1- France: 94%
- 2- Austria: 83%
- 3- Bulgaria: 76%
- 4- Portugal: 71%
- 5- Greece: 63%

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Question 6 - What is your level in speaking in [country language]

Only 4% of respondents don't speak local country language (all are in Bulgaria).

96% have some knowledge:

- 37% of respondents have a **basic knowledge**; among them migrants in France (63%) and in Portugal (42%).
- 27% have a **good knowledge**; among them migrants in Austria (38%) and in Greece (34%).
- 31% have a **very good knowledge**; among them, migrants in **Austria (50%), Bulgaria (41%) and Greece (34%)**.

Conclusion: strong needs for France and Portugal.

Question 7 - If you've been certificated what is "accredited level" in [country language]

From best to low level:

- 7% of respondents have an **A1 level**; among them migrants in Bulgaria (20%), in Greece (13%) and in Portugal (7%).
- 19% of respondents have an **A2 level**; among them migrants in Austria (50%), in Portugal (30%) and in Bulgaria (13%).
- 13% of respondents have a **B1 level**; among them migrants in Austria (50%), in Greece (13%) and in Bulgaria (13%).
- 32% of respondents have a **B2 level**; among them migrants in France (60%), in Bulgaria (27%) and in Greece (25%).



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- **17% of respondents have a C1 level**; among them migrants in Greece (50%), in France (20%) and in Portugal (11%).
- **11% of respondents have a C1 level**; among them migrants in Bulgaria (27%) and in Portugal (22%).

Conclusion: strong needs for Bulgaria and Portugal. Needs for some in Greece and France.

Question 8 - When do you mostly use the [country language]?

Not surprisingly, country language is most spoken at work or at school, rather than in leisure time. Almost 36% of respondents never speak or only rarely speak country language in family, which may be a sign of non-integration. This situation often concerns respondents, who most are in Greece and in Bulgaria.

Question 9 - What is your level in mathematics?

The low level in mathematics is present for migrants from:

- **Greece** (5 don't know to count, 13 basis), **almost 2/3 of the migrants in this country**;
- **Portugal** (15 basic), **almost 50%**.

In general, almost 63% have good command and are very good (Bulgaria, France and Austria).

Conclusion: strong needs for Greece and Portugal.

Question 10 - What is your level in Reading in [country language]

In general, almost 66% have good command and are very good (Bulgaria, France, Portugal and Austria).

The low level in reading is present for some migrants from Greece and Bulgaria.

Conclusion: strong needs for Greece and Bulgaria.

Question 11 - What is your level in Writing in [country language]

In general, almost 56% have good command and are very good, especially in Austria (75%), Bulgaria (55%), Greece (55%) and Portugal (54%).

But, 44% have only basic knowledge or no.

- **The low level in writing concern some migrants from Greece (9 migrants: 17%) and Bulgaria (5 migrants: 17%).**
- **The basic level is a common characteristic in France (75%).**

Conclusion: strong needs for Greece, Bulgaria and France.



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Question 12 - What is your level in Listening in [country language]

In general, almost **76% have good command and are very good**, especially in Austria (100%), Portugal (84%), Bulgaria (67%) and Greece (66%).

But, 24% have only basic knowledge or no.

- The low level (1%) in writing concern 1 migrant in Bulgaria.
- The basic level (23%) is for migrants in Greece (34%), Bulgaria (31%) and Portugal (16%).

Conclusion: strong needs for Greece, Bulgaria and Portugal.

Question 13 - Do you use computer & Internet?

In general, almost **66% have good command and are very good**, especially in France (94%), Austria (75%), Bulgaria (64%) and Portugal (57%).

But, 33% have only basic knowledge or no.

- The low level in writing concern 20 migrants (15%), notably from Greece (10 migrants: 34%), Portugal (9 migrants: 30%) and Bulgaria (1 migrants: 4%).
- The basic level is for Bulgaria (32%), Greece (31%) and Austria (25%).

Conclusion: strong needs for Bulgaria, Greece and Austria.

Question 14 - What is your level of education?

In general, **only 39% have high education (notably Bulgaria 36 migrants).**

Nearly 26% have a secondary school level (notably France, Greece and Portugal).

Area to be improved: low level or no level is the reality for 22% in Portugal, France and Greece.

Question 15 - (following question 14) - Where did you get this [country] diploma?

Only 20% of respondents got their diploma in the welcome country: notably in Portugal (33%) and Greece (17%)

65% got their diploma abroad: France (85%), Austria (71%) and Greece (70%).

Quite strange, 16 respondents in Bulgaria have not specified.



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Question 16 - (following question 14) - If foreign diploma, is it recognized in [country]?

Foreign diploma is recognized in the welcome country only for 38%, especially in Bulgaria (60%) and Greece (47%); much less in Austria (33%), France (20%) and Portugal (15%).

Foreign diploma is not recognized at all in the welcome country only for 18%, especially in Austria (50%).

What is **most significant is that 44% of respondents do not know if their own foreign diploma is recognized or not**, notably concerning migrants in Portugal (75%), France (60%) and Greece (47%).

Question 17 - Do you think your education level is sufficient to get a job?

67% of respondents think that their education level is sufficient to get a job, especially in Portugal (90%), France (85%) and Bulgaria (60%). 14% of respondents **do not think that their education level is sufficient to get a job**, especially in Greece (28%), Austria (25%) and France (15%). Here is a strong need for education or vocational training.

19% do not know, notably 15 migrants in Bulgaria (30%) and 8 in Greece (28%).

Question 18 - Professional Qualification

37% of respondents have no qualification title: France (60%), Portugal (53%) and Greece (46%).

38% of respondents have a qualification: Bulgaria (49%), Portugal (47%) and France (35%).

28% of respondents have not specified: Austria (57%), Bulgaria (43%) and Greece (39%).



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5- QUESTIONNAIRE 3 – QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS AND TRAINERS

Regarding this questionnaire, **65 social workers or trainers** answered to the questionnaire:

- France 17 (11+6)
- Portugal 19
- Austria 12
- Bulgaria 7
- Greece 10

Among respondents, target groups (migrants) have these characteristics:

- **65% are women** (notably for Bulgarian and Portuguese panels) and 35% are men.
- **69% of migrants came from outside of EU, which is a reality to keep in mind.**

Countries, in which most of migrants came out of EU, are:

- 1- Bulgaria (86%)
- 2- Portugal (74%)
- 3- France (71%)
- 4- Greece (70%).

The type of residence permitted is the following:

- 1) Work/entrepreneurship (21%), especially in France,
- 2) Family reunification (14%), typically France,
- 3) Permit for relatives of an EU/EEA national (8%).

What seems strange: “Do not know” (9%) in France and Portugal.



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Question 1 - Are your target groups living alone or are they living with their family in [country]?

Respondents answered that 46% of migrants came with their own family, but the other part not, which may imply some social and family problems in terms of distance and money (family support).

Migrants with family outside are Austria (83%) and France (69%).

Question 2 - Why did your target groups migrate to [country]?

The reasons given for migration are:

1. **Economic: 60%** (for migrants in France, Portugal and Austria),
2. Political: 16% (for migrants in Greece),
3. Religion: 5%
4. Other not given 39%.

Question 3 - Do they have a job?

Only 47% of respondents are employed; in terms of unemployment of migrants, countries facing this difficulty for migrants are Portugal (80%) and France (73%).

Question 4 - In which sector do they mainly work or would like to work?

Most of respondents answer they are working and/or they are willing to work in the following sectors:

1. **Services and other services: 30%**
2. **Industry: 23%**
3. **Agriculture : 11%**

There are no discrepancies except for part of migrants in Portugal and Bulgaria, who are willing to work in other services.



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Question 5 - Do they know the legislation for migrants in [country] in term of recognition of experience or competencies?

Only 28% of respondents answered that target groups know the local legislation in terms of recognition, which is a very low level; 20% not at all, and 52% partly!

Among them, countries in which respondents don't know or partly know this specific legislation are:

1. **France/Corsica: 82%**
2. **Portugal: and Greece: 80%**

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Question 6 - What is their level in speaking in [country language]

Only 2% of respondents answered that migrants don't speak local country language (from Bulgaria).

98% have some knowledge:

- 26% of respondents have a basic knowledge; among them migrants in France (60%).
- 47% have a good knowledge; among them migrants in Portugal (71%) and in Greece (60%).
- 26% have a very good knowledge; among them, migrants in Austria (42%) and Bulgaria (29%).

Conclusion: strong needs for France and Portugal.

Question 7 - If they've been certificated what is their "accredited level" in [country language]

From best to low level:

- 17% of respondents have an A1 level; among them migrants in France (31%) and in Bulgaria (17%).
- 21% of respondents have an A2 level; among them migrants in France (31%) and Bulgaria (29%).
- 24% of respondents have a B1 level; among them migrants in Greece (29%).
- 10% of respondents have a B2 level; among them migrants in Austria (50%).
- 21% of respondents have a C1 level; among them migrants in Bulgaria (17%).
- 7% of respondents have a C1 level; among them migrants in Bulgaria (17%), and then in Austria (8%).

Conclusion: strong needs for France and Bulgaria and Portugal.



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Question 8 - When do they mostly use the [country language]?

Not surprisingly, country language is **most spoken at work or at school (36%), and in family / at home (35%), rather than in leisure time (28%)**. Almost 60% of target group never speak or only rarely speak country language in family, which may be a sign of non-integration. This situation often concerns respondents, who most are in Greece and in Bulgaria.

Question 9 - What is their level in Mathematics

The low level in mathematics is present for migrants from:

- Portugal (8 basic),
- Greece (7 basic), almost 2/3 of the migrants in this country;
- France (9).

In general, almost 54% have good command and are very good (Bulgaria and Austria).

Conclusion: strong needs for Greece and Portugal.

Question 10 - What is their level in Reading in [country language]

In general, almost 69% have good command and are very good (Bulgaria, Portugal and Austria).

The low level in reading is present for some migrants from Greece and France.

Conclusion: strong needs for Greece and France.

Question 11 - What is their level in Writing in [country language]

In general, almost 52% have good command and are very good, especially in Austria (64%), Bulgaria (70%), Greece (60%) and Portugal (64%). **But, 48% have only basic knowledge or no. The low level in writing concern some migrants from France and Corsica.**

Conclusion: strong needs for France/Corsica, then for Greece and Portugal.

Question 12 - What is their level in Listening in [country language]

In general, almost **79% have good command and are very good**, especially in Portugal (92%) and Austria (88%)

But, 22% have only basic knowledge or no.

- The low level (4%) in writing concern 1 migrant in Bulgaria.
- The basic level (18%) is for migrants in France (27%) and Greece (20%).

Conclusion: strong needs for France/Corsica and Greece.



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Question 13 - Do they use computer & Internet?

In general, almost **75% have good command and are very good**, especially in France/Corsica and Portugal (80%), Austria and Bulgaria.
But, 35% have only basic knowledge or no.

Conclusion: some needs for Greece.

Question 14 - What is their level of education?

In general, only 25% have high education.

Nearly 41% have a secondary school level (notably France, Greece and Portugal).

Area to be improved: low level or no level is the reality for France/Corsica.

Question 15 (following question 14) - Where did they get their [country] diploma?

Only 34% of migrants got their diploma in the welcome country: notably in France (47%) and Greece (44%)

43% got their diploma abroad: France (53%), Austria (45%) and Greece (33%).

Quite strange, 13 migrants from Bulgaria, Austria... have not specified.

Question 16 - (following question 14) - If foreign diploma, is it recognized in [country]?

Foreign diploma is recognized in the welcome country only for 36%, especially in Bulgaria (86%) and Greece (40%); much less in Portugal (38%), Austria (33%).

Foreign diploma is not recognized at all in the welcome country only for 29%, especially in France and Corsica (46%).

What is most significant is that 35% of migrants do not know if their own foreign diploma is recognized or not, notably concerning migrants in France (46%) and in Portugal (38%).

Question 17 - Do you think their education level is sufficient to get a job?

Only 52% of respondents think that migrants have sufficient education level to get a job, especially in Bulgaria (86%), Austria (66%) and Portugal (60%).

28% of respondents do not think that migrants' education level is sufficient to get a job, especially in France and Corsica (47%). Here is a strong need for education or vocational training.

20% do not know, notably 11 migrants in 4 countries: strong need for information in this matter.



Question 18 - Professional Qualification

18% of migrants, according respondents, have no qualification title: Greece (40%) and Austria (33%).

41% of migrants have a qualification: France (80%).

41% of migrants have not specified: Portugal (80%) and Bulgaria (71%).



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CONCLUSION

- The study underlines that countries **are willing to regulate migration flows and, on the whole**, to work on migrants' integration (laws, measures, established organizations...).
- All countries are organising some welcome programs for migrants.
- **« Old » countries of migration are still attractive** (i.e. France) and **« new » countries** (former emigration countries) are **becoming attractive** (i.e. Bulgaria); or **transit countries (Bulgaria)**.
- Nationality of migrants is often linked to neighbouring countries or history (former colonies and/or historical links). But time has changed.
- **Both questionnaires (149 Migrants and 65 social workers/trainers have been involved and have accepted to answer to MIDRIL partners), are in line with survey content. They bring a real view on migrants' real situation in terms of qualifications, recognition, origins, desires and projects.**
- **As the survey is focused on theoretical aspects and organization matters, both questionnaires give a double-view on the real situation of migrants, which has some positive aspects** (a lot of structures and entities dedicated to them, European recognition system already done...) **and some negative aspects** (lack of training and of better job opportunities, unemployment...). All these topics are shared by migrants themselves, and by social workers & trainers themselves too.
