



FACTSHEET ON THE POLITICS OF INTEGRATION AND INCLUSION

MATILDE DELIVERABLE 6.1



Call: H2020-SC6-MIGRATION-2019

Work Programmes:

- H2020-EU.3.6.1.1. The mechanisms to promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
- H2020-EU.3.6.1.2. Trusted organisations, practices, services and policies that are necessary to build resilient, inclusive, participatory, open and creative societies in Europe, in particular taking into account migration, integration and demographic change

Deliverable 6.1 – Factsheet on the Politics of Integration and Inclusion

Version 1.1, updated by 19.05.2021

Authors: Marika Gruber, Kathrin Zupan

Contributors: Simone Baglioni, Lisa Bauchinger, Maria Luisa Caputo, Thomas Dax, Ulf Hansson, Ayhan Kaya, Stefan Kordel, Jussi Laine, Raúl Lardiés, Per Olav Lund, Ingrid Machold, Andrea Membretti, Nuria del Olmo, Maria Røhnebæk, David Spenger, Evelina Staykova, Daniele Tonelli, Nora Warhuus Samuelsen, Tobias Weidinger

Approved by Work Package Manager of WP6: Marika Gruber (CUAS), 25.2.2021

Approved by Scientific Head: Andrea Membretti (UEF), 25.2.2021

Picture credits: Cover: Christopher Tompson

Proofreading: Petra Regenfelder-Davis

Carinthia University of Applied Sciences: Villach, February 2021

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.4573101](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4573101)

This document was produced under the terms and conditions of Grant Agreement No. 870831 for the European Commission. It does not necessary reflect the view of the European Union and in no way anticipates the Commission's future policy in this area.

Introduction

According to the MATILDE Grant Agreement (Nr. 870831), the aim of the “Factsheet of the politics of integration and inclusion” is to review and give an overview of existing political strategies, goals and programs (policies) related to coexistence and integration at the European level and in the ten MATILDE partner countries. The goals and guiding principles in the governance of migration and integration, considering their development across time in concomitance with key events from the 1990’s onward, will be highlighted.

Methodology

The Factsheet “Politics of Integration and Inclusion” is based on an in-depth literature review of political strategies and approved programs (policies) in the MATILDE countries and at the EU level, as well as of scientific studies and literature. The following outlined theories of coexistence and managing differences represent a selection and should illustrate the range of different approaches and understandings. The selected integration political goals, strategies, and programs (policies) of the EU and the MATILDE countries, as presented below, should provide an overview of the (country-specific) handling of international (third-country) migration and integration issues before and after the strong refugee inflow in 2015 took place.

Understanding of integration and integration policies

”Integration’ as a chaotic concept: a word used by many but understood differently by most.“ (Robinson, 1998, 118 as cited by Ager & Strang, 2008, 167) In general, definitions or understandings of integration affect integration policies, and especially their targets. As a consequence, policies intend to influence integration processes. Understandings, policies and targets are interdependent

(Oliver & Gidley, 2015). Penninx and Garcés-Mascreñas (2016) mention, integration is often described in policies as a problem, which has to be solved, through integration policies. In order to understand integration policies, the following questions need to be answered: How is integration explained? How is immigration seen – as opportunity or as problem? Who is meant to be a legal immigrant? Who is defined as an unwanted or illegal migrant? Are immigrants described as foreigners, guests or members of the society? What can and shall be done to solve the problem of integration? Are immigrants ignored, treated like temporary guests or understood as permanent members of society? For whom are integration policies written? Which groups of migrants are included? Who is excluded?

Concept of coexistence and managing differences

Ager & Strang’s (2008) mid-level theory presents a model for analyzing integration from two perspectives: the view of migrants (in particular refugees) and the view of the respective local receiving society. In their theory, ten interdependent dimensions (employment, housing, education, health, social bridges, social bonds, social links, language and cultural knowledge, safety and stability, rights and citizenship) build a hierarchical pyramid, with the dimension “rights and citizenship” at its peak. This dimension serves as the foundation and is the key for access to employment, housing, education and health care. These four dimensions are defined by Ager & Strang (2008) as “markers & means” of integration. In their theory, they identify three dimensions (social bridges, social bonds and social links) which build “social connection” and play an important role for the integration processes at a local level. The two dimensions “language and cultural knowledge” as well as “safety and stability” serve as “facilitators” to employment, housing, education and health (Ager & Strang, 2008; for further

details on the theory adopted to the MATILDE conceptual framework, see Kordel & Membretti, 2020, MATILDE Deliverable 2.4). As “spatial mobility” plays an important role for inclusion/exclusion especially in peripheral rural and mountain areas and can therefore be seen as a further facilitator, the model was expanded by this dimension (Weidinger et al., 2017; Weidinger, 2018).

Theories of coexistence may focus on factors such as how to deal with cultural differences or with the extent of equal opportunities and participation. According to John W. Berry et al. (2006), one outcome of the acculturation process, which “result[s] from the direct contact of groups or individuals from different cultures and which bring[s] about changes in the original cultural patterns of the individual or both cultures” (Redfield et al., 1936, 149, as cited by Kamhuber, 2019; own translation) could be **assimilation**. The term stems from the Latin “assimilo” and means to make something similar or equal. Processes of assimilation of individuals or groups to a host society/majority are multidimensional and comprise the cognitive (mental, consciousness) and emotional level, they are sense-focused (values), and strive for participation (equal opportunities) (Mintzel, 1997).

Arends-Tóth et al. (2004, 21) point out that in domain specific acculturation models (e.g. see Keefe & Padilla, 1987; Kim et al., 2001) “individual’s preference for adaptation and cultural maintenance may vary across life domains. [...] For example, one may seek economic or work assimilation and linguistic integration, while maintaining separation in family and marriage.”

The concept of **multiculturalism** refers to the socio-cultural characteristic of a society in which several cultures coexist side by side, whether peacefully or in conflict, segregated or in togetherness. In contrast, multiculturalism describes a political program that reacts positively to the given fact of multiculturalism

(Mintzel, 1997). **Pluralism** is a key concept in the debate on multicultural societies. The concept originated in the USA and represented the counter concept to the Melting Pot Principle. “This pluralism also purposes One World, but One World in pluribus, as a federal union of diversities, not a diversion of diversities into undifferentiated unity.” (Kallen, 1956, 51-52).

Wolfgang Welsch (2005) considers recent worldwide social changes and integrates them in his model of **transculturality**. He points out that cultures are no longer homogenous, nor closed unities, but they are rather characterized by mixtures. Core of his concept is the idea of hybrid cultures showing interdependences, mixings and similarities. Cultures do not end at national borders, but transcend them, and elements of them can also be found in other cultures (Welsch, 2010).

While the above-mentioned theories focus more on dealing with cultural aspects of coexistence, the concept of **inclusion** deals with the question how diversity in groups or society is recognized. Inclusion is a designation originally used in the context of equality for people with disabilities, to enable them to live independently and be included in society (United Nations, 2008). If heterogeneity and diversity within a group is seen as an individual shortcoming, this can result in segregation and/or exclusion (Emanuelsson, 1998). Based on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the concept of inclusion transferred to people with migration experience, does not mean that individuals have to adapt to the mainstream (as it is required in the concept of integration), but the state ensures that all people can fully **participate** in common life (Praetor Intermedia, 2020). While “integration” could be fulfilled when a person finds a job (labour market integration), societal inclusion may not be achieved as long as the person has no realistic chance to participate in associations, sports clubs or community life.

Recent approaches, such as that of **social inclusion and belongingness**, which were further developed in the VOLPOWER project, focus on (similar) narratives of people, the need to find accessible environments (e.g. sports activities) for expressing one's own narrative and to foster social interaction between people sharing similar narratives. The underlying assumption is that sharing (similar/joint) narratives can result in a joint belongingness of newcomers and locals taking place in "narrative communities" (Korkut et al., 2020). The results of the RESPOND project show that "comprehensive, inconsistent or absent integration policies all lead to fraught belonging for European's refugees" (Rottmann, 2020).

A critical reflection of migration and the managing of its consequences is made possible by the **post-migrant discourse**. Post-migrant thinking opens up a "resistant stance against hegemonic social relations" (Hill & Yildiz, 2018, 7; own translation). A post-migrant analysis focuses on relations of inequality, calls for ending processes of exclusion, othering and racism (Foroutan, 2018) and invokes us to rethink migration as a social normality instead of a state of emergency (Hill & Yildiz, 2018).

Overall, it is important to mention that the "integration pathway not only depends on the characteristics of migrants themselves, but also on the reactions of the institutions and the population of the receiving society" (Bolt et al., 2010, 169).

Integration political goals and strategies at the European level

Before 1990

- 1985: Schengen Agreement on the elimination of border controls within the EU
- 1986: Council of Europe - Establishment of the Working Group on Integration

1990s

- 1990: Dublin Agreement on the responsibility for examining an asylum application lodged in the EU
- 1993: Maastricht Treaty as a first step towards European migration and asylum policy (regulates the entry and short-term stay of third-country nationals)
- 1999: Treaty of Amsterdam - Member States transfer competence of asylum, immigration and integration policy to the EU
- 1999: Tampere Programme (2000–2004) - Decision on necessary elements of an European immigration policy; the European Commission committed itself to the fair treatment of third-country nationals residing lawfully in the territory (for further details, see European Parliament, 1999)

2000s

- 2000: Communication from the Commission on a common immigration policy [COM(2000) 757 final]; economic and demographic development of the EU, the absorption capacity of the Member States, situation in the countries of origin, rights for third-country nationals, need for integration measures are outlined
- 2003: Communication from the Commission on Immigration, Integration and Employment [COM(2003) 336 final]; access to the EU labour market is seen as an essential prerequisite for a successful integration process
- 2004: Communication from the Commission - First Annual Report on Migration and Integration [COM(2004) 508 final]; "participation in the political decision-making process is an important formal step to granting foreigners similar rights and obligations as EU-nationals" (European Commission, 2004, 6)
- 2004: Hague Programme (2005–2009) - Ten priorities for the next five years; i.a. a common asylum area (harmonized procedure in accordance with the Union's values and humanitarian tradition) and maximising the positive impact of migration on EU's society and economy (for further details see, European Commission, 2005)
- 2005: Green Paper on an EU Approach to Managing Economic Migration [COM(2004) 811 final]
- 2005: Communication from the Commission - Policy Plan on Legal Migration [COM(2005) 669 final]
- 2005: Common framework for the integration of non-EU nationals [COM(2005) 389 final]
- 2007: Implementation of the European Integration Fund
- 2009: Stockholm Programme (2010–2014) - aiming i.a. to build a dynamic and comprehensive migration policy, focus on integration, unaccompanied minors, asylum - a common area of protection and sharing of responsibilities and solidarity between the Member States (for further details see, European Council, 2010)
- 2011: Implementation of the European Asylum Support Office, supporting the work towards a Common European Asylum System (EASO) (European Asylum Support Office, 2021)
- 2014: Post-Stockholm Programme (2015–2019) - existing priorities of the Stockholm Programme should be continued (e.g. Common European Asylum System) and focus on combating terrorism ("foreign fighters), unlawful migration, EU's external border management (for further details see, Demokratiezentrum Wien, 2016; Kramer, 2014)

2015

- **2015:** European Commission's packages of measures to respond to the refugee crisis (for further details, see European Commission, 2015a and 2015b)
- **2015:** Communication from the Commission – A European Agenda on Migration [COM(2015) 240 final]; reducing the incentives for irregular migration, saving lives and securing the external borders, a strong asylum policy and a new policy on legal migration (for further details, see European Commission, 2015c)
- **2015:** Council of EU launched the EU naval operation (EUNAVFOR Med) against human smugglers and traffickers in the Mediterranean (for further details, see Council of the European Union, 2015)
- **2015:** Eastern Mediterranean – Western Balkans route conference; aimed to enhance i.a. orderly management of refugee and migration flows
- **2015:** Justice and Home Affairs Council – Actions to fight against xenophobia
- **2016:** Launch of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX)(for further details, see Council of the European Union, 2016a)
- **2016:** Schengen Borders Code – Tightening controls at the EU's external borders (for further details, see Council of the European Union, 2016b)

Today

- **2018:** Strengthening the possibilities of FRONTEX with regard to support Member States in return operations
- **2019:** Visa policy: EU updated rules to facilitate legal travel and combat irregular migration (for further details, see Council of the European Union, 2019)
- **2019:** Anchoring of migration policy in the Strategic Agenda 2019–2024 (for further details, see European Council, 2019)
- **2020:** Communication from the Commission – Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion [COM(2020) 758 final]
- **2020:** Communication from the Commission – New Pact on Migration and Asylum [COM(2020) 609 final]
(For further information on the development of EU policies, see also König & Stadler, 2003; Gruber, 2010; Council of the European Union, 2020.)

Integration political goals and strategies on national level

The following chapter presents the different approaches of integration policies of the MATILDE countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom.

1. Austria



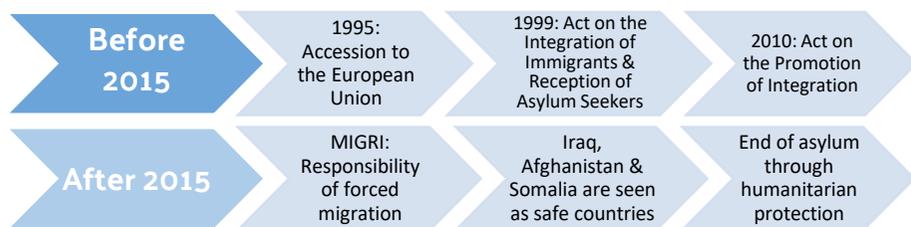
Immigration policy in Austria has been based on labour market strategies since the end of the Second World War (Biffl & Faustmann, 2013). Since the 1990s and especially after 2009, integration has become more institutionalized. Integration and asylum policies are quite restrictive and linked to labour market demands (Biffl, 2019).

2. Bulgaria



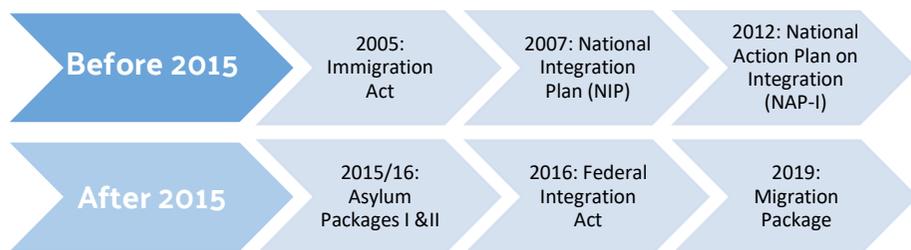
In Bulgaria, the number of migrants was very small for a long time. It increased with the accession to the European Union and the subsequent institutionalization of integration (EWSI, 2019). The policy of integration of refugees was decentralised and shifted from national to local level, but most local authorities are not prepared or willing to fully assume this responsibility (Krasteva, 2019).

3. Finland



Integration in Finland is understood as a process including the whole society (Saukkonen, 2020). Integration policies are linked to the process of Europeanization of Finland (Puuronen, 2004) and aim to support, guide and help immigrants. Even though equality and positive social interaction are prioritized and multiculturalism is an aim (Hiitola et. al, 2018), racism and xenophobia are still present in the discourse.

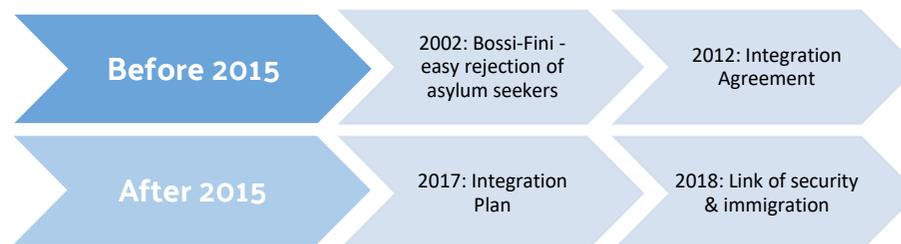
4. Germany



Despite the fact that Germany is the third most popular country for international immigration in the world, the designation as a country of immigration is still officially denied (Eltges & Strubelt, 2019) and an overall integration approach is missing. German immigration policies tend to be more economically oriented. Nevertheless, migrants, who have to prove themselves on the labour market, are preselected and have to meet requirements concerning security and identity

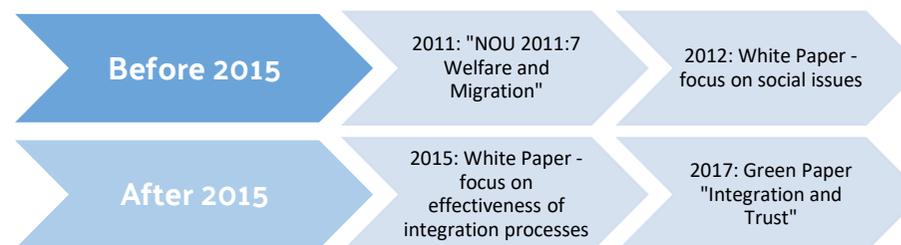
(Schammann, 2018). Integration policies, accordingly, follow the aspects of 'supporting' and 'demanding'.

5. Italy



The migration policies in Italy also prioritize economic and labour market needs. The legal residence of third-country nationals is linked to their regular working activity. Together with this utilitarian approach, a clear repressive and safety-oriented approach has defined irregular entry as a criminal offense. Safety and immigration are linked and effectiveness of judiciary and integration process are the main aims. As a result, third-country nationals become more marginalized and segregated.

6. Norway



Since the 1970s, Norway has become more heterogeneous, and integration has been the dominant policy strategy for managing diversity. Integration is understood as a two-way process between migrants and the receiving society.

Integration policies have focused on ensuring minorities' access to equal social rights and opportunities for social mobility, and the policies have encouraged cultural and religious diversity.

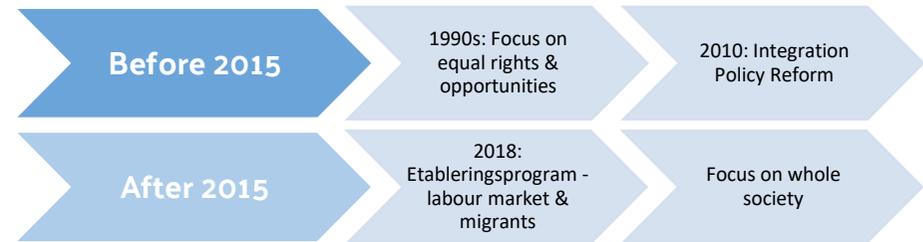
Over the last two decades, integration has been increasingly linked with activation and conditionality (Djuve, 2011). For instance, refugees granted residence permit are obliged to complete an introductory program involving language training. A new integration act places increased focus on education as key to integration.

7. Spain



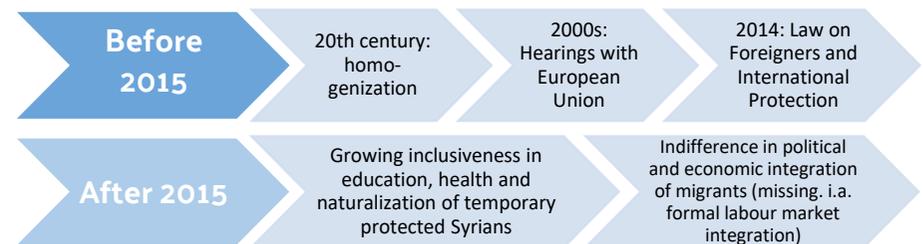
Spain does not have a defined integration model with shared responsibility of the national government and local entities or NGOs. Nevertheless, the Spanish integration policies focus on the needs of the labour market. The legal status of migrants is linked to their successful employment. After the economic crisis in 2008, the strategy failed, due to that fact the economic integration and sociocultural integration go along with each other in Spain (Moreno-Colom & De Alós, 2016).

8. Sweden



In Sweden, a ministry or authority focusing solely integration and a national strategy for integration do not exist. Instead, Sweden places a general emphasis on equality, obligation and possibilities independent of ethnic and cultural background. Sweden has a universal welfare system that aims to provide high-quality welfare services to all its citizens (Government of Sweden, 2017). In the late 1990s, the government set a goal and direction for the country's integration policy. There is a focus on the diversity of society and a societal development characterized by mutual respect and tolerance in which all, regardless of background, are involved in and co-responsible for. Sweden's approach is to involve the whole society in the integration process.

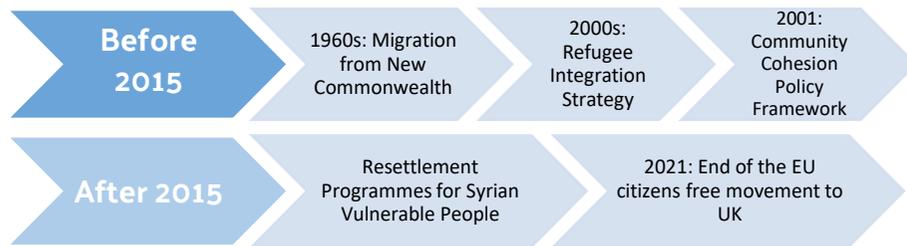
9. Turkey



Turkey has defined itself as homogenous. During the nation-building process in the 20th century, the nation was forced to homogenize and forced to be Turkish. Diversity was suppressed (Öniş, 2004). According to the Law on Foreigners and

International Protection, that was put into force in 2014, an intercultural model of integration is embraced by the Turkish state laying emphasis on the two-way nature of integration involving both locals and migrants. Despite having shortcomings in the political integration of migrants, access to citizenship and anti-discrimination laws, Turkey has recently performed relatively well in terms of the integration of migrants in general, and migrants under temporary protection in particular (MIPEX, 2020). The relative success of Turkey in the integration of migrants is also related to the engagement of local governments, NGOs and academia, which often underline the intercultural aspects of the integration of migrants.

10. United Kingdom



British integration policies emerged in the 1960s when they were notably aimed at migrants from the Commonwealth. Currently, those policies – collected under the strategy of Community cohesion – are aimed at visible minorities, mainly non-migrant. Nevertheless, it is under this strategy that English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) has been developed (2007). Among migrant groups only refugees are targeted by specific integration policies. At British level, asylum seekers have been excluded from those policies because their integration process can only start after obtaining the asylum status. This has to be understood in relation to a misrepresentation of asylum seekers as disguised

economic migrants. In Scotland, this approach is challenged by the policy of “integration from day one” and the New Scots strategy.

Conclusion

Integration needs a multi-governance approach, coordinated at the local, regional, national, bilateral, and multilateral levels. The European Union on the highest multi-governance level has a limited influence on EU member states’ integration policies.

On the national level, the understandings of integration and the target groups of integration policies vary:

- Immigration policies in Austria are quite restrictive with the focus on labour market needs. Agreements of integration have to be signed by migrants; these agreements require a one-way process of integration with most responsibility placed on migrants.
- In Bulgaria, integration policies are based on European Union policies with a positive perception of migration. However, integration mostly works through bottom-up initiatives. But since 2015, the implementation of policies has stopped.
- Finland has a positive understanding of integration, describing it as a process involving the whole society and help and support for migrants.
- In Germany, a general integration approach does not exist, but different integration policies tend toward an economic orientation.
- Italy focuses on economic and labour market needs. Integration has to be effectively achieved through language learning and participation in economic, social and cultural life. In addition, immigration is linked to safety.

- The Norwegian integration policies have placed emphasis on cultural diversity, and equal rights and opportunities for migrants. Moreover, integration is increasingly linked to conditions and demands, such as mandatory participation in introduction program for refugees.
- In Spain, a general integration approach does not exist. Different policies focus on needs of the labour market, due to the belief that socio-cultural integration is achieved through economic integration.
- Sweden promotes equality independent of people's background and focuses on diversity. Nevertheless, newcomers have to attend a labour market program.
- After a long period of homogenization and exclusion of foreigners, Turkey now implements positive integration policies. The integration processes are successful due to bottom-up initiatives.
- The integration policies in the United Kingdom are directed at the second generation of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, but not newcomers. In asylum policies, refugees are excluded from work and language learning is focused on instead.

A more detailed analysis of the presented integration political goals, strategies, and programs (policies) as well as perceptions of integration and inclusion on all governance levels with important changes since the 1990s is discussed in Deliverable D6.2 "Report on the existing integration-political goals, programmes and strategies".

Bibliography

- Ager, A. & Strang, A. (2008): Understanding Integration: A Conceptual Framework. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 21(2), pp. 166-191. (DOI:10.1093/jrs/fen016).
- Arends-Tòth, J. & van de Vijver, F. (2004): Domains and dimensions in acculturation: Implicit theories of Turkish-Dutch. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 28, pp. 19-35. (DOI:10.1016/j.ijintrel.2003.09.001).
- Berry, J., Phinney, J., Sam, D., Vedder, P. (2006). Immigrant youth: Acculturation, identity, and adaptation. *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, 55(3), pp. 303-332.
- Biffi, G. (2019): *Migration and Labour Integration in Austria. SOPEMI Report on Labour Migration Austria 2017-18. Report of the Austrian SOPEMI correspondent to the OECD*. Monograph Series Migration and Globalisation, Krems. https://www.donau-uni.ac.at/dam/jcr:27600429-4a71-4101-9f6d-20cf671b6f88/biffl_2019_sopemi_report_labour_migration_austria_2017-18_final.pdf (accessed last, 18.02.2021).
- Biffi, G. & Faustmann, A. (2013): *Österreichische Integrationspolitik im EU Vergleich. Zur Aussagekraft von MIPEX. Studie im Auftrag des Bundesministerium für Inneres*. Schriftenreihe Migration und Globalisierung, Krems (Edition Donau-Universität Krems). <http://www.gudrun-biffl.at/publications/download/forschungsberichte/2013-biffl-MIPEX-endbericht.pdf> (accessed last, 24.02.2021).

- Bloch, A. (2008): Refugees in the UK labour market: the conflict between economic integration and policy-led labour market restriction. *Journal of Social Policy*, 37 (1), pp. 21-36.
- Bolt, G., Özüekren, A., Phillips, D. (2010): Linking Integration and Residential Segregation. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 36(2), pp. 169-186.
- Brochmann, G. (1994): „Festung Europa“? Einwanderungskontrolle, Krise des Sozialstaates und Fremdenfeindlichkeit. In: Morokvasic, M. & Rudolph, H. (Eds.): *Wanderungsraum Europa. Menschen und Grenzen in Bewegung* (pp. 47-61). Berlin: edition sigma.
- Council of the European Union (2020): *Timeline - response to migratory pressures*. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/migratory-pressures/history-migratory-pressures/> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- Council of the European Union (2019): *Visa policy: EU updates rules to facilitate legitimate travel and fight illegal migration*. Press release from 06.06.2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/06/06/visa-policy-eu-updates-rules-to-facilitate-legitimate-travel-and-fight-illegal-migration/> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- Council of the European Union (2016a): *Securing Europe's external borders: Launch of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency*. Press release from 6.10.2016. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/10/06/launch-ebcg-agency/> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- Council of the European Union (2016b): *Schengen Borders Code: agreement to reinforce checks at external borders*. Press release from 07.12.2016. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/12/07/systematic-checks/> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- Council of the European Union (2015): *Council launches EU naval operation to disrupt human smugglers and traffickers in the Mediterranean*. Press release from 22.06.2015. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/06/22/fac-naval-operation/> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- Demokratiezentrum Wien (2016): *Hintergrundwissen: Europäische Migrationspolitik*. http://www.demokratiezentrum.org/fileadmin/media/pdf/MoT/HW_europaeische_Migrationspolitik_2016_01.pdf (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- Djuve, A. (2011): Introductory programs for immigrants. *Nordic Journal of Migration Research*, 1(3), pp. 113-125.
- Eltges, M. & Strubelt, W. (2019): Migration – Germany's past and present thoughts and figures. *European spatial research and policy* 26(2), pp. 35-58.
- Emanuelsson, I. (1998): Integration and segregation – inclusion and exclusion. *International Journal of Educational Research*, 29, pp. 95-105.
- European Asylum Support Office (2021): *What we do*. <https://www.easo.europa.eu/about-us/what-we-do> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- European Commission (2020a): *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Action plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027 [COM(2020) 758 final]*. <https://ec.europa.eu/home->

- [affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/pdf/action_plan_on_integration_and_inclusion_2021-2027.pdf](#) (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- European Commission (2020b): *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee on the Regions on a New Pact on Migration and Asylum [COM(2020) 609 final]*. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_1706 (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- European Commission (2015a): *European Commission makes progress on Agenda on Migration*. Press release from 27.05.2015, IP/15/5039. Brussels. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_15_5039 (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- European Commission (2015b): *Refugee Crisis: European Commission takes decisive action*. Press release from 09.09.2015, IP/15/5596. Strasbourg. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_15_5596 (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- European Commission (2015c): *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Region. A European Agenda on Migration [COM(2015) 240 final]*. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_en.pdf (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- European Commission (2005): *Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament. The Hague Programme: Ten priorities for the next five years The Partnership for European renewal in the field of Freedom, Security and Justice [COM(2005) 184 final]*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52005DC0184&from=EN> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- European Commission (2004): *Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. First Annual Report on Migration and Integration [COM(2004) 508 final]*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52004DC0508&from=EN> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- European Council (2019): *A New Strategic Agenda. 2019 – 2024*. Brussels. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/39914/a-new-strategic-agenda-2019-2024-en.pdf> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- European Council (2010): *The Stockholm Programme – An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens (2010/C 115/01)*. Official Journal of the European Union. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:2010:115:FULL&from=EN> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- European Parliament (1999): *Tampere European Council, 15 and 16 October 1999. Presidency Conclusion*. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/summits/tam_en.htm (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- EWSI, (2019): *Governance of Migrant Integration in Bulgaria*. <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/governance/bulgaria> (accessed last, 12.11.2020).

- Foroutan, N. (2018): Die postmigrantische Perspektive: Aushandlungsprozesse in pluralen Gesellschaften. In: Hill, M. & Yildiz, E. (Eds.) *Postmigrantische Visionen. Erfahrungen – Ideen – Reflexionen* (pp. 15-27), Bielefeld: transcript Verlag.
- Government of Sweden (2017): *The Swedish Model of Government Administration 2017*.
<https://www.government.se/how-sweden-is-governed/the-swedish-model-of-government-administration/> (accessed last, 24.02.2021).
- Gruber, M. (2020): Migration Governance. In: Kordel, S. & Membretti, A. (Eds.): *Report on Conceptual Frameworks on Migration Processes and Local Development in Rural and Mountain Areas. Deliverable 2.4* (pp. 27-33).
https://matilde-migration.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/MATILDE_WP2_D24_Conceptual_paper_FINAL.pdf
 (accessed last, 24.02.2021).
- Gruber, M. (2010): *Integrationspolitik in Kommunen. Herausforderungen, Chancen, Gestaltungsansätze*. Wien: Springer.
- Hiitola, J., Anis, M., Turtiainen, K. (2018): Johdanto. In Maahanmuutto, palvelut ja hyvinvointi. Kohtaamisissa kehittyviä käytäntöjä. In: Hiitola, J., Anis, M., Turtiainen, K. (Eds.) *Maahanmuutto, palvelut ja hyvinvointi. Kohtaamisissa kehittyviä käytäntöjä* (pp. 6-29). Tampere: Vastapaino.
- Hill, M. & Yildiz, E. (2018): Einleitung. In: Hill, M. & Yildiz, E. (Eds.): *Postmigrantische Visionen. Erfahrungen – Ideen – Reflexionen* (pp. 7-9). Bielefeld: transcript Verlag.
- Kammhuber, S. (2019): Begriff "Akkulturation". *Dorsch – Lexikon der Psychologie*.
<https://dorsch.hogrefe.com/stichwort/akkulturation>
 (accessed last, 24.2.2021).
- Kallen, H. (1956): *Cultural Pluralism and the American Idea. An Essay in Social Philosophy*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Keefe, S. E. & Padilla, A. M. (1987): *Chicano Ethnicity*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.
- Kim, B., Yang, P. H., Atkinson, D. R., Wolfe, M. M., & Hong, S. (2001): Cultural Value Similarities and Differences Among Asian American Ethnic Groups. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 7(4), pp. 343-361.
- Korkut, U., Atalay, D., Nicolson, M. (2020): Focus: Re-Examining Integration through the Study of Narrative, Personal Experience and the Everyday. In *DISCOVER SOCIETY*, .02.09.2020.
<https://discoversociety.org/2020/09/02/focus-re-examining-integration-through-the-study-of-narrative-personal-experience-and-the-everyday/> (last accessed, 24.02.2021).
- Kordel, S. & Membretti, A. (Eds.) (2020): *Report on Conceptual Frameworks on Migration Processes and Local Development in Rural and Mountain Areas. Deliverable 2.4*.
https://matilde-migration.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/MATILDE_WP2_D24_Conceptual_paper_FINAL.pdf
 (accessed last, 24.02.2021).
- König, K./Stadler, B. (2003): Einwanderungs-, aufenthalts- und beschäftigungsrechtliches Regime. In: Fassmann, H./Stacher, I. (Eds.): *Österreichischer Migrations- und Integrationsbericht. Demographische Entwicklungen – sozioökonomische Strukturen – rechtliche Rahmenbedingungen* (pp. 226-260). Klagenfurt/Celovec: Verlag Drava.

- Kramer, R. (2014): Das „Post-Stockholm-Programm“. In *Öffentliche Sicherheit* (9/10), pp. 48-49.
https://www.bmi.gv.at/magazinfiles/2014/09_10/files/europaeische_union.pdf
 (accessed last, 24.02.2021).
- Krasteva, A. (2019): *The Bulgarian Migration Paradox. Migration and development in Bulgaria*. Sofia: Caritas.
<https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/librarydoc/the-bulgarian-migration-paradox-migration-and-development-in-bulgaria?fbclid=IwAR0EXXvMswp7dVI2JfswzaEeWqk3mc70vmjb3ETmZs4KlvyL-kche0FbrvM> (accessed last, 18.11. 2020).
- Mintzel, A. (1997): *Multikulturelle Gesellschaften in Europa und Nordamerika. Konzepte, Streitfragen, Analysen, Befunde*. Passau: Wissenschaftsverlag Rothe.
- MIPEX (2020): *Turkey*. <https://www.mipex.eu/turkey> (accessed last, 24.02.2021).
- Moreno-Colom, S. & De Alós, R. (2016): La inmigración en España: ¿Una integración con pies de barro?. *Política y Sociedad*. 53(2). pp. 509-528.
- Oliver, C. & Gidley, B. (2015): *Integration of Migrants in Europe*. <https://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/OSIFE15-Report.pdf>
 (accessed last. 24.02.2021).
- Öniş, Z. (2004): Turkish Modernization and Challenges for the New Europe. *Perceptions (Autumn)*. pp. 5-28.
- Penninx, R. & Garcés-Mascareñas, B. (2016): The Concept of Integration as an Analytical Tool and as a Policy Concept. In: Penninx, R. & Garcés-Mascareñas, B. (Eds.): *Integration Processes and Policies in Europe*. IMISCOE Research Series (pp. 11-29). Heidelberg: Springer International Publishing.
- Praetor Intermedia (2020): *Inklusion*. <https://www.behindertenrechtskonvention.info/inklusion-3693/>
 (accessed last, 20.10.2020).
- Puuronen, V. (2004): The Finnish Welfare Society at the beginning of the 3rd Millenium. In: Puuronen, V., Häkkinen, A., Pylkkänen, A., Sandlund, T., Toivanen, R. (Eds.): *New Challenges for the Welfare Society* (pp. 7-21). Joensuu: University of Joensuu.
- Redfield, R., Linton, R., & Herskovits, M. (1936) Memorandum for Acculturation. *American Anthropologist*, 38, pp. 149-152. <https://doi.org/10.1525/aa.1936.38.1.02a00330> as cited by Kammhuber, S. (2019): Begriff "Akkulturation", *Dorsch - Lexikon der Psychologie*, <https://dorsch.hogrefe.com/stichwort/akkulturation> (accessed last, 24.2.2021).
- Rottmann, S. (2020): Refugee Integration in Europe: Does Belonging Matter? In: *DISCOVER SOCIETY*, 02.09.2020. <https://discoversociety.org/2020/09/02/refugee-integration-in-europe-does-belonging-matter/> (accessed last, 24.2.2021).
- Saukkonen, P. (2020). *Suomi omaksi kodiksi. Kotouttamispolitiikka ja sen kehittämismahdollisuudet*. Helsinki: Gaudeamus.
- Schammann, H. (2018): *Wo steht die deutsche Flüchtlingspolitik?* Presentation on 27.06.2018.

http://azf3.de/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/180607_Schammann_Vortrag_ohneBilder.pdf

(accessed last, 09.10.2020).

Scholten, P. & Penninx, R. (2016): The Multilevel Governance of Migration and Integration. In: Garcés-Mascreñas, B. & Penninx, R. (Eds.): *Integration Processes and Policies in Europe. Contexts, Levels and Actors* (pp. 91-108). Heidelberg: Springer International Publishing.

United Nations (2008): *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol*.

<https://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/convention/convoptprot-e.pdf>

(accessed last, 20.10.2020).

Weidinger, T. (2018): Residential mobility of refugees in rural areas of Southeastern Germany. Structural contexts as influencing factors. In: Kordel, S., Weidinger, T., Jelen, I. (Eds.): *Processes of Immigration in Rural Europe: The Status quo, Implications and Development Strategies. Cambridge Scholars: Newcastle upon Tyne*, pp. 178-202.

Weidinger, T., Kordel, S., Pohle, P. (2017): Bleiben oder Gehen? Einflussfaktoren auf die Wohnstandortmobilität anerkannter Flüchtlinge in ländlichen Räumen am Beispiel des Bayerischen Waldes. *Europa Regional*, 24 (3-4), pp. 46-61.

Welsch, W. (2010): Was ist eigentlich Transkulturalität? In: Darowska, L., Lüttenberg, T. & Machold, C. (Eds.): *Hochschule als transkultureller Raum? Kultur, Bildung und Differenz in der Universität*. Bielefeld: transcript Verlag.

Welsch, W. (2005): Auf dem Weg zur transkulturellen Gesellschaft. In: Allilio Nücke, L., Kalscheuer, B., Manzeschke, A. (Eds.): *Differenzen anders denken. Bausteine zu einer Kulturtheorie der Transdifferenz* (pp. 314-341). Frankfurt/New York: Campus Verlag.