

From arrival to participation: measuring migrants' social and civic integration – a Nordic review





Nordic Council
of Ministers

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Foreword

As migration continues to shape the Nordic region, a key question arises: how can we ensure effective and sustainable integration into our societies? Integration, however, goes beyond migrants' employment or education levels. It is also about a sense of belonging, trust in institutions, meaningful social connections, and participation in democratic life. These aspects are often overlooked in policy debates.

To gain a more complete understanding of integration and to support evidence-based policymaking, we need better information on its social and civic dimensions. They are however inherently more difficult to define and measure.

This report explores how the Nordic countries currently assess social and civic integration among migrants, comparing indicators and approaches across the region and at international organisations. It highlights both the progress made and the challenges that remain in capturing these complex aspects of integration. It also underscores the need for more harmonised, inclusive, and nuanced data in the Nordics.

When measuring integration, it is also important to remember to ask why it is being measured, for whom, and to what end. Measuring should support—not replace—human understanding and reflect integration as a complex process involving both individuals and society.

We hope this report will inspire continued collaboration and advances in the field of integration monitoring and data development. Better social and civic integration is vital not only for migrants' well-being and participation—it is also key to a socially sustainable, cohesive, and resilient Nordic region.

This study is a collaboration between the Nordic Welfare Centre and Nordregio as a part of the Nordic Council of Ministers' co-operation programme on integration. We would like to thank the researchers Debora Pricila Birgier, Maja Brynteson and Nora Sánchez Gassen at Nordregio for their solid work, and the representatives from the Nordic Statistical Institutes for their valuable input.

For more information about Nordic co-operation on integration and inclusion, please visit the Knowledge bank at www.integrationnorden.org.

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Executive summary

Social and civic integration are crucial for the overall cohesion and stability of host societies, enabling migrants to contribute fully and fostering inclusive communities. In the context of increasing migration and its implications for social cohesion, the ability of national statistical systems to capture these dimensions is essential for evidence-based policymaking.

This report examines the indicators currently used to assess migrant integration, specifically focusing on social participation and civic engagement, across the Nordic region. While Nordic countries are committed to monitoring integration, their approaches and indicators vary. Measuring these aspects is challenging due to their more experiential nature; however, doing so can provide empirical evidence to inform policy, evaluate programme effectiveness, monitor progress, and support academic research. Comparing Nordic countries offers valuable insights in light of their shared welfare state models but divergent integration strategies.

The report's methodology involved examining publicly available databases and reports from National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) in the Nordic countries, conducting interviews with NSI personnel, and reviewing international statistical databases and surveys. As measurable variables used to represent complex phenomena such as social and civic integration, integration indicators aim to capture the essence of these multifaceted concepts.

An outlook on the status of Nordic indicators available through the Nordic Statistical Institutes reveals a heterogeneous and uneven landscape for measuring migrant social and civic integration. While certain dimensions such as political participation (voting, representation) and naturalisation are relatively well-documented in most countries, there are significant deficiencies in other key areas. Notably, indicators for feeling of belonging, trust in host-country institutions, and perceived discrimination are largely absent or not disaggregated by migrant status.

Furthermore, there is limited and inconsistent attention to everyday interpersonal integration, including social contact between immigrants and host-society members, interethnic marriage, and participation in religious or ethics communities. This indicates that current statistical measurement is skewed towards formal and legalistic dimensions at the expense of more experiential and relational aspects of integration.

Interviews with Nordic Statistical Institutes representatives highlighted that while register-based data is central to monitoring structural integration (employment, education, income), data collection for broader social inclusion or civic engagement is less developed and often occurs on an ad hoc or project basis. No formal, standardised definitions for social inclusion or civic engagement are used by the institutes. Major challenges in measuring these dimensions include resource constraints, low survey participation rates among

migrants, cultural and linguistic barriers, and challenges posed by high mobility or unstable residence. The political context also shapes data collection, with a cautious approach to sensitive topics, although growing societal interest is driving demand for more nuanced data.

Beyond Nordic Statistical Institutes, data relevant to social and civic integration is available from other national-level institutions, as well as international and European sources such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), Gallup, World Values Survey (WVS), European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), and European Social Survey (ESS). However, these sources often have limitations such as data aggregation, small sample sizes for detailed migrant analysis, or a lack of specific focus on social and civic dimensions.

Developing a multidimensional assessment of integration could provide a more comprehensive understanding of this complex process. Current approaches typically emphasise economic indicators while neglecting important social dimensions. Significant data gaps remain for these 'softer' dimensions such as culture, identity, social ties, and discrimination, which are crucial components of social and civic integration. Developing robust and comparable indicators calls for the expanded use of available register data, the implementation of targeted surveys and/or larger sampling strategies, as well as efforts to address methodological constraints.



Introduction

This report examines indicators currently used to assess migrant integration across the Nordic region. Indicators are measurable variables used to represent complex phenomena and track changes outcomes over time. In light of increasing migration, the ability of national statistical systems to capture relevant dimensions of integration including social participation and civic engagement has become essential for evidence-based policymaking. While structural aspects of integration are well-documented, social integration dimensions are often overlooked despite their critical importance for social cohesion. Nordic countries do show commitment to monitoring integration outcomes (Arbeids- og inkluderingsdepartementet (AID), 2021; Gauffin & Lyytinen, 2017; SOU, 2024b, 2024a), but their approaches and indicators vary significantly across the region.

This report aims to answer two research questions:

1. What types of indicators for social and civic integration of migrants are currently used by National Statistical Institutes in the Nordic region? And what are their principal strengths and limitations?
2. What improvements can be made to the measurements of migrants' integration, including the social and civic integration?

By addressing these questions, the report aims to provide a comparative overview of current practices within national statistical institutes, identify methodological and conceptual challenges, and propose pathways for enhancing the utility of integration indicators. The findings contribute to a broader understanding of how statistical systems can better support integration governance in the Nordic context through the development of more comprehensive, consistent, and policy-relevant measurement frameworks.

The report is structured into four sections. The first section presents a short **Literature review**, which sets the background for the report. This review explains the definition and concept of civic engagement and social integration of migrants, discusses the importance of assessing these aspects, and highlights the benefits of comparative analysis across the Nordic countries. This is followed

by a **methodological section**, which briefly describes the methods and data used in the subsequent analysis.

In the next section, **An outlook on the status of Nordic indicators**, we provide a comprehensive description of statistical indicators identified through our research and interviews with representatives from Nordic National Statistical Offices. We detail existing indicators, critically assess their strengths and weaknesses, and explore key challenges in developing effective measures for social and civic integration. In addition, this section provides an overview of data from other national-level institutions related to the social and civic integration of migrants in the Nordic region.

The following section, **Other possible available indicators**, highlights a range of surveys and other data sources that are available from international and European institutions as well as Nordic datasets. We then critically assess and discuss the opportunities and challenges these approaches present for developing additional indicators of social and civic integration in the future.

The final section, 'Going Back to the Basics: **should integration be measured in the Nordics and how?**', presents a brief reflection on measurement implications, followed by recommendations.



Background: literature review

Integration is defined in various ways across policy contexts and academic literature. The EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021–27 defines integration as the capacity of immigrants to achieve comparable social and economic outcomes as native-born individuals with similar characteristics (European Commission, 2020a).

Nordic countries have distinctive integration approaches: some emphasise bidirectional processes of mutual adaptation between immigrants and receiving societies, while others prioritise unidirectional adaptation models focusing primarily on immigrant adjustment to host-society norms and practices. For instance, at the moment Sweden's integration policy focuses on migrants having 'the same obligations, rights and opportunities as the rest of the population' (Government of Sweden, 2025)^[1]. Similarly, Iceland seeks to promote a community where immigrants have equal opportunities in society and the labour market (*Immigrant Affairs Act 116/2012*, 2012)^[2] while Norway emphasises language levels, knowledge of Norwegian society, and connection to the workforce (Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 2021).^[3] Denmark adopts a more conditional approach linking integration to active participation and value alignment (Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration,

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1. In Swedish: 'Utrikes födda kvinnor och män ska ha samma skyldigheter, rättigheter och möjligheter som den övriga befolkningen att leva ett fritt, värdigt och självständigt liv inom samhällsgemenskapen. Detta förutsätter att den som långvarigt befinner sig i Sverige anstränger sig för att bli en del av det svenska samhället och att samhället både ställer krav och ger möjligheter till integration. Integrationspolitiken ska bidra till social och kulturell, ekonomisk, språklig och demokratisk integration samt att genom utbildning förbättra förutsättningarna för flickor och pojkar med utländsk bakgrund' (Regeringskansliet, 2024).
 2. In Icelandic: 'Markmið laga þessara er að stuðla að samfélagi þar sem allir geta verið virkir þátttakendur óháð þjóðerni og uppruna. Markmiði þessu skal náð meðal annars með því að: a. hagsmunir innflytjenda séu samþættir allri stefnumótun, stjórnsýslu og þjónustu hins opinbera, b. stuðla að viðtæku samstarfi og samþættingu aðgerða og verkefna milli allra aðila sem koma að málefnum innflytjenda, c. efla fræðslu og miðlun upplýsinga um málefni innflytjenda og samfélag án fordóma, d. stuðla að og styðja við rannsóknir og þróunarverkefni í málefnum innflytjenda.'
 3. In Norwegian: 'Formålet med loven er at innvandrere tidlig integreres i det norske samfunnet og blir økonomisk selvstendige. Loven skal bidra til at innvandrere får gode norskkunnskaper, kunnskap om norsk samfunnsliv, formelle kvalifikasjoner og en stabil tilknytning til arbeidslivet. Loven skal videre legge til rette for at asylsøkere tidlig får kjennskap til norsk språk og samfunnsliv' (Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 2021). Note that some changes to the integration act came into force on 20 June and 1 July 2025 (Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi), 2025).

2020).^[4] Recently, Finland has experienced a notable shift in its integration programme, with the government declaring that it 'will ensure that there are opportunities for integration by imposing greater responsibility on immigrants for their integration and by introducing requirements into the system. The focus of the system will be shifted away from the rights of newcomers towards their obligations and own responsibility' (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (Finland), 2025)^[5].

This variation across Nordic countries, alongside recent policy changes in several of these nations, underscores the significance of temporality. Integration policies (and to some extent migration policies) are subject to substantial transformation and ongoing political debate.

Still, the integration of migrants into their host societies is widely recognised as a multifaceted process encompassing several interconnected dimensions: economic, social, and civic integration (European Commission, 2020c; Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023; Heath & Schneider, 2021; OECD/European Commission, 2023). Economic integration refers to migrants' ability to achieve comparable labour market outcomes to natives with similar characteristics (Duleep, 2015). Social integration encompasses participation in the social fabric of the host environment, including language acquisition, social interactions, community involvement, interethnic marriage, access to social services, and societal acceptance (Laurentsyeve & Venturini, 2017). Civic integration involves inclusion in the civic and political life of the host country, such as participation in democratic processes, national identification, engagement in voluntary organisations, and recognition of rights and duties as society members (Hainmueller et al., 2015).

This report focuses on social and civic integration, which, despite their importance for social cohesion, have received less research attention than economic integration aspects (OECD/European Commission, 2023).

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4. In Danish: 'Lovens formål er at sikre, at nyankomne udlændinge har mulighed for at udnytte deres evner og ressourcer med henblik på at blive selverhvervende og aktivt deltage i og bidrage til det danske samfund på lige fod med øvrige borgere i overensstemmelse med grundlæggende værdier og normer i det danske samfund' (Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration, 2020).
 5. In Finnish: 'Hallitus varmistaa kotoutumisen mahdollisuuksia lisäämällä maahanmuuttajan omaa vastuuta kotoutumisestaan ja muuttamalla järjestelmää velvoittavaksi. Painopistettä siirretään tulijan oikeuksia painottavasta järjestelmästä tulijan velvollisuuksia ja omaa vastuuta painottavaan järjestelmään' (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, 2025).

Significance of social and civic integration

Social and civic integration contributes to the overall cohesion and stability of host societies (European Commission, 2020c; OECD/European Commission, 2023). When migrants are socially integrated, they can participate more fully in their new society's economic, social, and cultural life. This participation facilitates two-way processes of adaptation that can benefit both migrants and host communities (European Commission, 2020a; Karlsdóttir et al., 2020). In this sense, social integration is a bi-directional process, in which migrants adapt to the receiving society and the receiving society evolves to embrace diversity and foster inclusive participation for all members (European Commission, 2020a; Special Eurobarometer, 2021). From an economic perspective, socially integrated migrants can maximise their potential and productivity, contributing to economic growth (Duleep, 2015) and enhancing their identification with their host country (Becker, 2022). Civic integration promotes active citizenship, ensuring that migrants can voice their opinions and influence decisions that affect their lives (Hainmueller et al., 2017). While the assessment of the causal direction between civic integration and economic outcomes for migrants is complex, a large body of studies suggests positive effects of naturalisation on economic outcomes (see, for example, Hainmueller et al., 2017; Helgertz et al., 2014; Peters et al., 2020).

Research examining relationships between integration dimensions reveals considerable complexity in how these processes unfold (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023; Heath & Schneider, 2021; Weber & Vogiazides, 2023). Analysis of theoretical and empirical literature suggests that integration dimensions may develop through various patterns: they can advance simultaneously and cohesively, progress in similar directions at different rates, evolve independently without clear connections, or even move in opposing directions through trade-off mechanisms (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023).

Contemporary scholarship increasingly recognises that integration outcomes may diverge not only between major domains such as structural and sociocultural integration, but also within specific dimensional categories. Empirical evidence, while still developing, indicates that integration processes can vary significantly across different thematic areas and even within individual dimensions (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023; Heath & Schneider, 2021; Weber & Vogiazides, 2023). For example, immigrants are more likely to trust the police and legal system in most OECD countries, but generally show lower participation in voluntary organisations compared to native-born individuals. Additionally, native-born individuals with foreign-born parents and more integrated migrants often report higher feelings of ethnic discrimination than foreign-born adults and less integrated migrants (OECD/European Commission, 2023; Schaeffer & Kas, 2023). This multidimensional complexity is further influenced by factors including ethnic group characteristics, generational differences, and varying policy environments, suggesting that integration pathways are highly contextual rather than uniform across populations (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023; Heath & Schneider, 2021; Weber & Vogiazides, 2023).

Defining migrants in Nordic statistics

Immigration has gained increasing attention in political and public discourse, but there is substantial confusion about how migrants are categorised and defined. This is particularly important from a statistical perspective, as clear definitions are crucial for accurately gathering and interpreting data. Immigration, in its broadest sense, is defined as *a process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement* (IOM, 2011).

From a general statistical perspective, a registered immigrant is someone who has legally immigrated to the country and is now recorded in the population data. However, immigrants constitute a diverse group with varied migration experiences and pathways through Nordic immigration systems. Different data sources employ distinct definitions for categorising migrants, creating challenges for comparative analysis. The OECD/European Commission (2023), for instance, defines immigrants as the foreign-born population, reasoning that while citizenship can change over time, the place of birth remains constant. Yet even within the Nordic region, definitions vary between National Statistical Institutes (Careja & Bevelander, 2018; Heleniak, 2024).

The classification of children of immigrants (descendants) presents additional complexity. Nordic countries typically define children of immigrants as native-born individuals with at least one foreign-born parent, though some definitions also include native-born individuals with two foreign-born parents. However, many countries outside the Nordic region that do not use register data have limited information on native-born individuals with foreign-born parents, as data on parental origin is rarely collected in a systematic manner (OECD/European Commission, 2023). In addition, international datasets such as the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) and EU-SILC do not consistently include information on parents' place of birth.

The Nordic context offers both opportunities and challenges for achieving data comparability. Although high-quality register data facilitates the assessment of individuals with a migrant background, complexity is added by variations in definitions across national statistical institutes, particularly regarding the number of generations tracked. In response to these discrepancies, a collaborative initiative funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers and involving the Nordic statistical

institutes has developed standardised definitions to enhance comparability in migration and integration statistics (Østby & Gulbrandsen, 2020, 2022). As a result, the **Nordic Statistical Database** now employs uniform definitions of the categories foreign-born and descendants, which are consistently applied across all Nordic countries. According to these definitions, 'foreign-born' refers to individuals born outside the country with two foreign-born parents, excluding those adopted by native-born parents. 'Descendants' are defined as individuals born in the country who have two foreign-born parents. The remainder of the population comprises individuals who do not fall into either of these two categories, that is, the total population excluding both foreign-born individuals and descendants as defined above.^[6]

In this report, we broadly define *immigrants* as all individuals who have moved to a Nordic country, regardless of their reason for migration or legal status. All indicators referring to immigrants are interpreted in this broad sense, even if the underlying data sources apply more specific definitions. We also use the term *migrant* synonymously with *immigrant* throughout the report. While these terms can carry different connotations in some contexts, they are used interchangeably for the purposes of this report to refer to individuals who have relocated to a Nordic country from abroad.

Need for measuring social and civic integration

Measuring migrants' integration is central for several reasons. First, it provides empirical evidence of integration outcomes that can inform policy decisions, ensuring that integration strategies are based on facts rather than assumptions. Accurate indicators enable policymakers to assess the effectiveness of existing social and civic integration programmes and identify areas requiring improvement (European Commission, 2010, 2020c).

Second, measuring social and civic integration helps monitor progress over time, allowing the identification of trends and patterns that can inform the public (Laurensyeva & Venturini, 2017). For example, in the EU, public perceptions of migrants and their societal contributions frequently conflict with actual data. For instance, while there has been a significant increase in the educational level of the descendant of migrants in many European countries, public opinion tends to believe otherwise (OECD/European Commission, 2023). This highlights the importance of an up-to-date measurement of migrants' integration that can

6. Nordic Statistics Database, www.nordicstatistics.org

facilitate the comparison of integration outcomes across countries and demographic groups. Such insights are valuable in designing targeted interventions that address specific challenges faced by migrants.

Finally, robust indicators of social and civic integration contribute to academic research, advancing our understanding of complex processes such as migration and integration. These indicators can provide a basis for cross-national comparisons and the development of theoretical frameworks that explain the dynamics of migrant integration (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023; Harder et al., 2018b).

What are indicators?

The concept of an *indicator* refers to a measurable variable used to represent complex, abstract phenomena that cannot be directly observed. For example, some of the most commonly used indicators to measure integration are employment rate and highest level of education attained. They can serve as instruments to evaluate policy initiatives and define political target thresholds. In the context of integration research, indicators serve to operationalise the multifaceted notion of integration by breaking it down into quantifiable components. The primary methodological concern in this process is ensuring **conceptual validity** – that is, confirming that the selected indicators truly capture the essence of the concept under investigation. Capturing integration trends and dynamics requires careful selection of indicators that, taken together, should offer a comprehensive representation of integration. When the indicators align well with the theoretical definition of integration, they are considered to possess high **validity**.

To bridge the gap between theoretical constructs and empirical measurement, Adcock and Collier's (2001) framework on concept and measurement validity provides a useful analytical tool. Their hierarchical model guides researchers in evaluating whether empirical indicators are meaningfully and accurately linked to the underlying concept. For example, the abstract concept of civic integration can be **operationalised** using indicators such as voter turnout among foreign-born residents in local elections or membership in voluntary organisations. These indicators, while imperfect, offer concrete ways to assess to which extent migrants are engaged in civic life. They may thus help translate the broader concept into measurable terms.

In the case of conceptual frameworks such as the migrants' social and civic integration, it is crucial to define, measure, and **operationalise** these dimensions of integration accurately. Indicators serve as tools for this purpose, acting as direct or indirect measures of these concepts. They facilitate the measurement of such variables as migrants' social interaction, levels of social connectedness, or degrees of civic participation.

Dimensions and indicators of migrant integration: review of existing frameworks

Integration is a multidimensional concept, and different scholars have defined it using different dimensions and indicators. For the concept of integration to be analytically meaningful, it must clearly outline the specific domains it encompasses, along with the indicators and criteria used to assess trends and dynamics. However, this is where definitions of integration often become controversial (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023; Harder et al., 2018b; Schinkel, 2018). Scholars have noted that the measurement tool selection and standard-setting processes can inadvertently embed exclusionary characteristics that echo historical assimilation models, even within contemporary frameworks explicitly designed to embrace diversity and inclusion (see, for example, Favell, 2019; Hadj-Abdou, 2019; and Schinkel, 2018). Fajth & Lessard-Phillips (2023) suggest that the construction of dimensions and indicators of integration is based on two main approaches: a *thematic approach*, conceptually driven, and an *empirical approach*, which is based on data and patterns observed in migrant populations. These two approaches may lead to different ways of defining and organising the dimensions of integration (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023).

[Table 1](#) compares several prominent multidimensional frameworks of migrant integration featured in recent academic literature. These frameworks vary not only in their terminology but also in the specific dimensions and indicators they encompass. Their primary purpose is to provide a comprehensive overview of integration, which is inherently multidimensional. As the table demonstrates, all frameworks place considerable emphasis on socioeconomic and structural aspects of integration. Additionally, many include social and civic dimensions, which are highlighted in this table for clarity. However, each framework differs in the exact dimensions and indicators it includes.

Beyond dimensional variations, these frameworks differ substantially in their construction methodologies and intended outputs. Most frameworks presented employ thematic approaches to dimensional classification, while Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023) utilise both thematic and empirical classification methods. The majority of frameworks generate reports or assessment

documents that evaluate migrant integration across specified dimensions using predominantly external data sources, particularly international surveys. The IPL Integration Index represents a notable exception to this pattern. Developed as a thematically-driven, conceptually-grounded framework, the IPL Index provides a standardised questionnaire designed to assess migrant integration across six dimensions: psychological, economic, political, social, linguistic, and navigational (Harder et al., 2018a, 2018b). Available in both abbreviated (IPL-12) and comprehensive (IPL-24) versions, the index demonstrates empirical reliability and cross-national applicability across temporal periods and immigrant populations (Harder et al., 2018b). This framework differs from others by offering a practical measurement instrument rather than solely analytical output, thereby enabling direct data collection for integration assessment.

Table 1: Frameworks, dimension and indicators of migrants' integration

Framework	Dimensions / Indicators
Zaragoza Indicators (European Commission, 2010, 2020b)	1. Employment 2. Education 3. Social inclusion 4. Active citizenship 5. Welcoming society
Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015 – Settling In (OECD & European Union, 2015)	1. Participation in the labor market 2. Job quality 3. Cognitive skills (education and qualifications) 4. Socioeconomic integration: a) Income b) Housing conditions c) Health status and access to healthcare 5. Social participation 6. Social cohesion
Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2018 – Settling In (OECD & European Union, 2018)	1. Skills and the labor market 2. Living conditions 3. Social participation and social indicators
Immigration Policy Lab (IPL) Integration Index (Harder et al., 2018b)	1. Psychological integration 2. Economic integration 3. Political integration 4. Social integration 5. Linguistic integration 6. Navigating society
Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023 – Settling In (OECD/European Commission, 2023)	1. Skills and the labor market 2. Living conditions 3. Civic engagement and social integration indicators
Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023) framework	1. Culture 2. Identity 3. Social 4. Discrimination and Prejudice 5. Economic 6. Civic/Political 7. Spatial 8. Health and Well-Being

In this report we employ two contemporary frameworks of migrant integration as analytical foundations: the models of OECD/European Commission (2023) and Fajth & Lessard-Phillips (2023). Our analysis focuses on dimensions and indicators within these frameworks that encompass social and civic integration in their broader conceptualisations.

The OECD/European Commission (2023) framework addresses social and civic integration through specific dimensional categories. **Civic engagement** encompasses three primary indicators: (1) acquisition of nationality and citizenship uptake; (2) participation in elections, voter participation; and (3) participation in voluntary organisations. **Social integration** incorporates four indicators: (1) host-country degree of acceptance of immigration and interaction with immigrants; (2) perceived discrimination against immigrants on the grounds of ethnicity, race, or nationality; (3) trust in host-country institutions; and (4) public opinion on integration. Notably, while the OECD/European Commission (2023) framework does not explicitly differentiate between civic engagement and social integration, this report maintains such distinctions, consistent with established scholarly classifications (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023; Harder et al., 2018b; Heath & Schneider, 2021; Laurentsyeve & Venturini, 2017).

Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023) present a systematic review of indicators utilised in empirical research to assess migrant integration dimensions. Through a thematic approach, they identify eight distinct integration dimensions, summarised in [Table 2](#).^[7] Their classification provides a comprehensive framework for identifying relevant indicators across thematic domains. Regarding **social integration**, their framework includes indicators measuring social interactions, intermarriage patterns, and organisational membership. **Civic integration** is operationalised through indicators examining citizenship acquisition and political participation. Consistent with the OECD/European Commission (2023) approach, in this report we also incorporate aspects related to culture, identity, discrimination, and prejudice. Therefore, synthesising the Fajth & Lessard-Phillips (2023) and OECD/European Commission (2023) frameworks, **this study examines indicator availability across five dimensions: (1) Culture, (2) Identity, (3) Social, (4) Discrimination and Prejudice, and (5) Civic/Political** in data provided by the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) in the Nordic countries.

7. It is important to note that when applying an empirical approach – specifically cluster analysis – to indicators representing the eight integration dimensions with data from the European Social Survey, the analysis identified only five distinct dimensions: (1) economic or structural integration; (2) health; (3) subjective well-being, including social well-being; (4) cultural assimilation and civic/political integration; and (5) minority socialisation. Nonetheless, for the sake of conceptual clarity and relevance to the present study, we have chosen to focus on the full set of integration dimensions developed through the thematic approach.

Table 2: Dimensions and common sub-dimensions of migrant integration.

Source: Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023).

#	Dimension (Theme)	Common sub-dimensions/Aspects observed
1	Culture	Language (proficiency, use), cultural knowledge, values/attitudes
2	Identity	Sense of belonging; identities
3	Social	Social mixing – interactions, acquaintances, friendships between migrant (background) and majority population; intermarriage Social ties (social capital/social isolation) in general Membership in organisations (majority/ethnic/any)
4	Discrimination and prejudice	Experiences/perceptions of discrimination Attitudes and behaviour of the majority population
5	Economic	Education, income/socioeconomic status (SES), labour market position (employment, occupation, overqualification)
6	Civic/Political	Citizenship, political participation and representation, institutional inclusion
7	Spatial	Housing quality, residential segregation/concentration (ethnic/socio-economic)
8	Health and well-being	Physical health, mental health, subjective well-being

Benefits of comparing social and civic integration in Nordic countries

The Nordic countries offer an outstanding basis for comparative analysis. These nations are characterised by their small, open economies and comprehensive welfare states, grounded in a shared ideology of universal welfare (Esping-Andersen, 1990; Greve et al., 2021; Powell et al., 2020). This common foundation exposes them to similar economic challenges, such as the impact of low-skilled labour migration and the effects of globalisation on local production (Andersen, 2004; Torp & Reiersen, 2020). Despite these shared characteristics, their strategies for integrating immigrants have diverged significantly, particularly in recent decades (Borevi et al., 2017; Brochmann & Hagelund, 2012; Jakobsen et al., 2019; Jensen et al., 2017). While Nordic countries historically emphasised inclusive welfare and equal treatment, growing political and social tensions have influenced differing national responses to immigration (Breidahl, 2017; Finnsdottir & Hallgrimsdottir, 2019; Jakobsen et al., 2019). These responses are reflected not only in integration policies but also in how integration is conceptualised and measured (OECD & European Union, 2018).

Examining the Nordic countries offers a useful opportunity to explore how nations with broadly similar institutional frameworks and welfare models can develop different approaches to migrant integration. Instead of a perfect comparison, the region provides a relatively cohesive context in which to examine the relationship between political discourse, policy design, and the ways in which integration is conceptualised and measured. Comparing across these countries may help to shed light on how national policy choices and political cultures influence the definition, implementation, and evaluation of integration efforts. To contribute to this understanding, our study reviews and analyses which indicators of social and civic integration are currently being assessed across the Nordic region.



Methodology and sources

Three sources of information provided insights into our analysis of the indicators that are currently in use in the Nordic countries to measure the social and civic integration of immigrants. First, we accessed the publicly available databases of the Nordic Statistical Institutes (NSIs) and examined which integration indicators can be found in these sources to civil servants, politicians, and the interested public. We also consulted reports and documents published by the NSIs and from other Nordic institutes specialising on migration and integration to identify additional indicators that are or have been developed and published without being available on the main NSI databases.

Secondly, we conducted interviews with experts working in each of the NSIs to gather information on how and why indicators for social and civic integration are developed, barriers and challenges in developing indicators for social and civic integration, as well as plans and opportunities for the development of additional indicators in the future. [Appendix A](#) provides a list of the interview partners from the NSIs, while [Appendix B](#) contains a list of the questions which have guided the interviews.

Third, we conducted a review of international statistical databases and surveys, including those from the OECD, the European Social Survey, PIAAC, and others. This review helped identify both opportunities and challenges for developing additional indicators of social and civic integration in the Nordic context.



Outlook on the status of Nordic indicators

What do national statistical institutes present?

This chapter examines Nordic indicators pertaining to migrants' civic and social integration. The indicators are sourced from respective **National Statistical Institutes** (NSIs) and categorised in [Table 3](#) according to the thematic domains relevant to social integration and civic engagement, as defined earlier in the discussion on migrant integration dimensions and indicators see Dimensions and indicators of migrant integration: review of existing frameworks.^[8] The table synthesises available data across NSIs within the dimensional framework established in [Table 2](#), based on Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023). It encompasses dimensions and sub-dimensions relevant to migrants' social and civic integration, regardless of whether corresponding indicators exist within NSI databases. Consequently, certain dimensions may appear in the table despite lacking available data across all institutes.^[9]

It is important to note that the data presented here is based on indicators available on the official NSI websites, as part of their database. While statistical institutes occasionally publish data in comprehensive reports^[10], these reports are not consistently produced across all years. Consequently, they were not used as a primary source for the data compiled in this table. The table provides an overview of the availability and gaps in statistical data related to social and civic integration that are currently available at the NSI websites. A full list of the indicators is presented in appendix table A1 alongside the link to the table at the NSI database.

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8. As stated earlier, the examination focuses on indicators aligning with integration dimensions presented by Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023) and the OECD/European Commission (2023), excluding economic, spatial, and health dimensions (see Table 2).
 9. It should be noted that the indicators included in the table do not exactly correspond to those used by Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023) or the OECD/European Commission (2023). Rather, they represent the closest available indicators relevant to the respective dimensions and sub-dimensions, as identified within the datasets of the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs).
 10. While NSIs frequently publish thematic reports addressing migrant integration, these publications typically fall outside routine publication schedules and are not systematically included in standardised databases. To ensure methodological consistency across all countries, this analysis focuses exclusively on information available through official NSI databases.

Table 3: Indicators of social and civic integration by dimension and the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs)

#	Dimensions	Sub-dimensions	Group of indicators	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Iceland
1	Culture	Language	Participants of introduction programme	-	✓	-	-	-
		Culture and religion	Members of religious/ethics and worldview communities (number of members)	-	✓	✓	-	-
2	Identity	Feeling of belonging	Sense of belonging; identities, feel close to country	-	-	-	-	-
3	Social	Social contacts	Contact between natives and immigrants in different arenas	-	✓	-	-	-
			Interethnic marriage	-	✓	✓	✓	-
		Trust in host-country institutions	Trust by institution	-	-	Not by migration background	-	-
4	Discrimination and prejudice	Attitudes to migration	Attitudes to migration and immigration	-	✓	-	-	-
		Perceived discrimination	Discrimination by different grounds	-	-	-	-	-
5	Civic / Political	Political participation	Naturalisations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			Voting (right to vote, turnout)	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
			Representation at different levels	✓	✓	-	-	✓

Table 3 Source: The indicator is based on data from a Nordic National Statistical Institute (NSI) database. Full details and a link to the corresponding table are provided in Appendix A1. Notes: A This dimension was not included in the classification proposed by Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023), but it was categorised under the social dimension in the OECD/European Commission (2023) report and is therefore included in this analysis.

Table 3 Note: Information on some of these sub-dimensions is available in reports or articles but not as an indicator in the statistical database, and often not as a yearly evaluation. For example, in the case of Norway there are reports on identity (Pettersen, 2018; Vrålstad & Wiggen, 2017), and discrimination (Oppøyen, 2022).

The availability of social and civic integration indicators across Nordic Statistical Institutes demonstrates considerable heterogeneity and substantial coverage gaps. While formal integration dimensions – particularly political participation and naturalisation – are systematically documented, experiential dimensions including social integration, institutional trust, and perceived discrimination remain significantly underrepresented in official statistical frameworks.

Political participation constitutes one of the most comprehensively documented domains across Nordic national databases. Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Iceland provide systematic data on voting rights and electoral turnout disaggregated by migrant background, facilitating comparative analysis of migrants' democratic access and engagement. Additionally, Sweden and Norway have developed indicators measuring political representation across governance levels, tracking whether elected officials possess migrant backgrounds. This enables assessment of civic inclusion beyond formal enfranchisement. The universal presence of naturalisation indicators across all countries merits emphasis, as naturalisation represents a crucial long-term integration marker, reflecting both administrative status and formalised societal belonging.

However, while civic integration receives relatively comprehensive indicator coverage, significant lacunae exist within **social integration dimensions** as conceptualised here. Regarding **cultural** dimensions, only Norway and Denmark provide relevant indicators: participation in introductory programmes (Norway) and membership in religious or ethics/worldview communities (Norway and Denmark). Within **social dimensions**, Norway presents survey-based data on social contacts for select years, whereas Denmark and Finland document interethnic marriage patterns. The limited availability of data on interethnic marriage – reported only in Denmark and Finland – illustrates the restricted inclusion of indicators capturing intimate relational dimensions of integration. This is particularly notable given that such indicators can, in principle, be derived from administrative registers. Institutional trust disaggregated by migration

status is not measured across Nordic countries, with only Denmark providing population-wide data. This absence constrains an understanding of how migrants experience integration within broader social contexts.

Similarly, none of the Nordic countries provides **identity**-related indicators that measure a sense of belonging, thereby limiting the ability to assess migrants' subjective identification with host societies. Such information is typically collected through international surveys, such as the European Social Survey, and cannot be obtained from administrative data sources (unlike many of the other social indicators).

Discrimination and prejudice indicators, including perceived discrimination measures, are largely absent or lack migrant-specific disaggregation. Attitudinal indicators toward migration are available exclusively in Norway, while a yearly indicator of perceived discrimination data is unavailable across all countries, limiting assessment of host-society reception and migrant acceptance.^[11]

Cross-national comparison reveals Norway as the most comprehensively covered country, spanning four of five identified domains, though substantial dimensional gaps persist even within the Norwegian database.

In sum, while certain Nordic countries – notably Norway – demonstrate efforts to expand integration measurement scope, prevailing statistical frameworks remain predominantly oriented toward formal and legalistic dimensions, consequently neglecting experiential and relational integration aspects. Given these methodological constraints, the following section examines interview findings from Nordic National Statistical Institutes' personnel, providing systematic analysis of current data sources and approaches to assessing migrants' social and civic integration.

Reflection on the status of integration indicators: national statistical institutes

As part of this investigation into indicators of social and civic integration of migrants, we conducted semi-structured interviews with representatives from the national statistical institutes of the five Nordic countries. The purpose was to obtain a detailed understanding of the current data collected on migrant integration, with a specific emphasis on social and civic integration, including the scope, methodologies, and frequency of data collection, as well as institutional challenges and priorities. This synthesis highlights key themes emerging from the interviews, focusing on the indicators employed, data collection strategies, methodological constraints, and opportunities for enhancing integration measurement. The results are organised thematically to reflect shared patterns while acknowledging differences in institutional contexts, priorities, and

11. In the case of Norway, data on discrimination is available in a report based on the Quality of Life Survey, an annual survey since 2020 (Oppøyen, 2022). However, this information is not included in the database.

migration centrality across countries.

1. Institutional approaches and data infrastructures

Across all five countries, register-based data continues to play a central role in how migrant populations are monitored statistically, particularly in relation to structural dimensions such as employment, education, and income. Interviewees consistently emphasised the advantages of such administrative data, including its coverage, reliability, and longitudinal potential.

However, interviewees also acknowledged that data collection related to broader aspects of integration – such as social inclusion or civic engagement – is less developed. In general, formal frameworks or institutional strategies specifically focused on monitoring these dimensions do not seem to exist. Instead, efforts to capture them have often been described as sporadic or project-based, responding to particular requests or emerging policy concerns. For example, in Iceland, interviewees noted that data collection related to social inclusion and civic engagement tends to occur on an ad hoc basis, with limited institutional vision guiding the integration of these topics into the broader statistical system. Rather than being a part of a cohesive monitoring strategy, the selection of indicators is often shaped by the specific objectives of individual projects or by external funding opportunities.

While some National Statistical Institutes, including Statistics Norway and Statistics Finland, have included questions related to civic engagement and well-being in selected surveys, these initiatives do not appear to be a part of a comprehensive or consistently maintained integration-monitoring system. For example, Statistics Norway has made notable efforts to collect data on social participation and trust through instruments such as the Survey on Living Conditions among Immigrants. However, these surveys are conducted infrequently and remain highly dependent on external funding and political priorities. Similarly, the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare collects relevant data in periodic surveys, which include questions on language skills, organisational participation, and well-being. Yet, as the interview with Statistics Finland revealed, there is no dedicated integration-monitoring framework coordinating these efforts in the statistical offices, and much of the statistical work in this area depends on the initiative of individual experts rather than a centrally defined long-term strategy.^[12]

2. Conceptualisation and Operationalisation of Social Inclusion and Civic Engagement

None of the institutes reported using formal, standardised definitions of *social inclusion* or *civic engagement*. Instead, interviewees tended to describe how

12. Note that while Statistics Finland does not maintain a dedicated integration-monitoring framework to coordinate these efforts, Finland has established a national monitoring system for integration through the KEHA centre (see kototietokanta.stat.fi). This system encompasses participation indicators and produces both annual reports and comprehensive reviews covering entire government terms. These sources are further discussed in the next section, which deals with other national-level institutes.

these ideas were interpreted or approached in practice, often through the lens of available data or existing surveys. For example, civic engagement is frequently proxied by voter turnout data, typically derived from population or election surveys. Other forms of civic engagement – such as volunteering or membership in associations – are addressed more unevenly, often through general-purpose surveys that do not oversample migrants.

Indicators linked to social inclusion – such as participation in cultural activities, language proficiency, or social trust – were referenced in some cases, but these are not consistently measured across time or systematically tailored to migrant populations.

Several interviewees noted that while the social and civic integration of immigrants is recognised as important, they have not been prioritised within existing statistical monitoring, partly due to challenges in data collection and resource limitations. For example, in Norway, interviewees strongly emphasised the importance of measuring social inclusion but argued that it was not consistently measured over time or specifically tailored to migrant populations. For instance, while the Cultural Participation Survey includes data on immigrants' engagement in cultural life, and the Survey on Living Conditions among Immigrants (last conducted in 2016 and planned to be conducted again in 2026) covered language skills and social trust, these efforts are infrequent and costly, limiting the ability to track trends or respond promptly to changes. Interviewees noted that social inclusion indicators often depend on survey-based data, with such challenges as low response rates among immigrants due to language barriers and mistrust, as well as funding constraints. As a result, the measurement of softer dimensions of integration remains underdeveloped compared to economic or educational indicators.

Similarly, interviewees from Statistics Sweden suggested that social inclusion is mostly explored through existing surveys like the EU-SILC (Survey on Living Conditions) and a large-scale Citizens Survey commissioned by municipalities. However, the interviewees explained that the Citizens Survey does not represent official statistics, and data are not routinely disaggregated by migrant background due to sample size limitations and large confidence intervals.

In sum, interviewees from the Nordic Statistical Institutes reported that the extent to which indicators for social and civic inclusion are used and measured is influenced by national administrative structures and data availability, rather than by a shared conceptual model. This contributes to a somewhat fragmented picture of how inclusion and engagement are understood and measured across the Nordic region.

3. Indicator Development and Data Collection Practices

The development of new indicators or statistical outputs related to migrant integration appears to be largely demand-driven in the Nordic countries. Interviewees often described a process in which interest from ministries, the media, or civil society can prompt the creation or refinement of indicators or the

publication of a report on a specific subject. This responsiveness can be a strength, allowing NSIs to adapt to changing information needs. At the same time, reliance on external demand may also mean that certain areas – say, social or cultural aspects of integration – receive less consistent attention.

In Denmark (Danmarks Statistik, DST) and Sweden (Svenska Statistiska Centralbyrån, SCB), NSIs have been able to respond with new data tables or disaggregation of existing register data when external interest arises. For example, in the interview with Statistics Denmark it was suggested that the decision to publish data disaggregated by migration status is often reactive, based on observed societal interest and repeated requests. If the media, politicians, or civil society organisations frequently inquire about particular topics, the Danish statistical office may assess whether it is feasible and appropriate to produce new tables or reports. Similarly, in Sweden, the inclusion of indicators disaggregated by migrant background is currently determined at the level of individual statistical domains. For example, in 2023, the agency released a report based on data from the Citizens Survey, including comparisons between Swedish-born and foreign-born respondents.

In Finland and Iceland, where institutional resources were described as constrained, interviewees suggested that producing new outputs often depends on project funding or individual initiative within the organisation. Driven by an interest to better understand immigrant integration, an employee in Finland initiated a report, with the hope that this report would be published biennially. This reflects a bottom-up approach to data reporting, where internal advocacy might lead to the development of regular reports on immigration, even without substantial external funding. Nonetheless, such individual engagement was only feasible since relevant data were available. Similarly in the case of Iceland, experts from Statistics Iceland argued that the lack of a strategic vision means that indicators are often selected on the basis of individual initiatives rather than as a part of a coordinated institutional agenda. In response to a question about who defines which indicators are collected or published, an employee said that decisions about which indicators to use and whether to include immigration status or not often depend on individuals, rather than being guided by a clear, overarching framework. There is a lack of consistent vision or coordinated approach in this area. This suggests that the use of disaggregation by migration status often depends on the specific analyst or department working on a dataset, rather than on top-down policy or guideline implementation.

Survey-based data collection was generally described as more challenging, especially in relation to migrant populations. Issues such as language barriers, low response rates, and small sample sizes were raised in all five interviews, and no country reported routinely oversampling migrants in general surveys. As a result, the ability to disaggregate data on social inclusion or civic engagement by migration status is often limited.

4. Methodological and operational challenges in measuring social inclusion and civic engagement

The interviews revealed that there are persistent challenges in measuring social inclusion and civic engagement. These dimensions are often difficult to quantify, as they involve subjective assessments of migrants' participation in and sense of belonging to society. Several issues emerged that hinder comprehensive measurement:

- **Resource constraints:** During the interviews, several statistical institutes mentioned that limited resources – both financial and human – pose challenges to the development and maintenance of large-scale surveys on social and civic engagement. For instance, representatives from Statistics Iceland noted that, as a relatively small agency, they must prioritise mandatory EU reporting obligations, leaving limited capacity for additional data collection efforts, particularly in areas not covered by existing frameworks. They emphasised that developing new indicators in these areas would largely depend on the availability of external funding and institutional demand. Another example was raised by Statistics Norway: the new edition of the *Living Conditions Survey among People with an Immigrant Background* is currently underway, with hopes that full-scale data collection can take place in 2026. However, the implementation is dependent on funding, as the estimated cost is approximately 30 million Norwegian kroner. Similar limitations were also acknowledged by statistical institutes across the other Nordic countries.
- **Survey participation rates:** Low response rates among migrants are a common challenge. This was clearly evidenced in the interview with Statistics Sweden, where officials highlighted persistent difficulties in obtaining sufficient survey participation from foreign-born individuals. For example, the Citizens Survey, which is one of the largest surveys administered annually in Sweden with over 200,000 respondents, reports an overall response rate of about 35%, but this drops sharply to approximately 20% among migrants. Similarly, the Danish statistical office interview highlighted that representativeness and response rates remain unresolved challenges, particularly when it comes to survey-based data collection involving migrant populations, who may be more distrustful of official surveys and less likely to participate. One staff member pointed out a case where a short survey asking about reasons for migration caused a public backlash, reinforcing the sensitive and politically charged nature of surveying migrants in Denmark. In Norway, it was argued that some immigrants, particularly those from countries with histories of government repression, may be hesitant to participate in official surveys. This hesitancy results in lower response rates among migrant groups, making it difficult to generate reliable and representative survey data. Interviewees in Iceland and Finland also noted the impact of small migrant populations on survey design and statistical representativeness.

- **Linguistic barriers:** Both language and cultural differences play a significant role in limiting migrant participation in surveys and other data collection efforts. While translation services and multi-language surveys are used to mitigate these barriers, their effectiveness remains inconsistent, especially for non-EU migrants or those with limited proficiency in the primary languages of data collection. For example, in Norway it was argued that while surveys are offered in multiple languages, there are still difficulties in reaching respondents with limited Norwegian proficiency. Similarly in the case of the Citizens Survey in Sweden, interviews mentioned that although measures such as providing paper surveys in Arabic have been introduced, uptake among Arabic-speaking respondents has remained small. These patterns not only limit the analytical reliability of disaggregated data – due to wide confidence intervals – but also underscore the broader methodological challenges national statistical agencies face in capturing representative data on migrant populations.
- **High mobility:** High mobility and unstable residence among migrants pose significant challenges to the consistent measurement of migrant integration. It was argued in Norway that many immigrants, particularly labour migrants, move frequently or live in temporary housing, making it harder to reach them for follow-up inquiries. In Iceland, interviewees specifically identified a high temporary residence pattern (due to return and onward migration) within the migrant population as a major barrier to survey participation and data reliability. They argued that *'many come to Iceland for short-term employment, remaining only for one to three years before moving elsewhere.'* This short-term residency makes it difficult to capture stable, longitudinal data on integration. They also emphasise that migrants who stay longer than five years are more likely to respond to surveys at similar rates as native-born citizens. In contrast, newer arrivals with unstable residence are far less likely to participate in surveys, which undermines the representativeness and analytical value of existing data sources.
- **Existing international surveys:** concerns were also raised about the validity of existing data from international surveys such as European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) or European Social Survey (ESS). In Finland and Sweden, for example, interviewees highlighted potential issues with sample weighting and representativeness, particularly for smaller migrant subgroups. These limitations constrain the comparability and analytical value of such data for monitoring integration outcomes.

5. Societal and political context

The broader societal and political context emerged as an important factor shaping data collection on migrant integration. In several countries, interviewees described a cautious approach to introducing new indicators, particularly those touching on potentially sensitive issues such as motives for migration, identity,

or religion. In Denmark, for instance, a proposal to collect additional data on migrant populations has at times triggered public debate or concerns over privacy and discrimination.

In some Nordic countries, interviewees suggested that societal interest in integration-related topics is growing, which leads to increasing expectations to provide more nuanced data on migrants' integration. For example, in Sweden, a 2023 government inquiry into integration objectives, as well as a new assignment from the Ministry of Labour, indicate an interest in re-evaluating and potentially expanding integration monitoring. Statistics Sweden has been tasked with providing recommendations on how to proceed with a proposed Integration Barometer, a survey instrument aimed at capturing more nuanced, multidimensional aspects of integration. Although its implementation is still uncertain, the very fact that this proposal exists reflects a rising demand for richer data on migrant experiences. Statistics Sweden interviewees also acknowledge this changing context, stating that the SCB is increasingly aiming to make integration a cross-cutting theme, with the long-term goal of treating migrant background with the same consistency as gender in statistics.

Similarly, in Finland, interviewees acknowledge a significant shift about a decade ago, triggered by increasing immigration, which has led to a growing awareness of the need for better data on migrants' integration. The relatively rapid increase in immigrants and their growing share of the population have increased interest in migrant integration. Lastly, in Iceland, interviewees noted that during the last election, migrant integration became a salient topic due to public discourse, making it necessary for the statistical office to respond with relevant data.

6. Cross-national collaboration and future prospects

Interviewees across countries expressed interest in improving Nordic cooperation and coordination and learning from neighbouring countries' approaches to measuring integration. Several interviewees mentioned the potential value of shared methodological tools or indicator frameworks to support more consistent monitoring of integration and to facilitate Nordic comparisons.^[13] At the same time, most emphasised that any such efforts would require additional resources, careful political consideration, and ideally, a shared understanding of what integration and its various dimensions entail.

Looking ahead, several possible areas for development were identified to improve data availability on civic and social dimensions of integration. These include expanding the use of migrant-specific oversamples in surveys, improving the use of register data and survey data for the monitoring of social and civic integration. Nevertheless, the majority of interviewees recognised that advancement in these domains requires political will, financial resources, and adequate staffing capacity.

13. It should be noted that knowledge of the earlier Nordic project on integration indicator harmonisation, which underpins the Nordic Statistical Database, was inconsistent among interview participants.

Other national-level institutes assessing social and civic integration in Nordic countries

In addition to the Nordic National Statistical Institutes, several research institutions also focus on issues related to immigration and the integration of immigrants in the Nordic countries. These institutions frequently publish existing – and occasionally collect new – data concerning the civic and social integration of immigrant populations. Our study does not centre on such data due to the general absence of consistently published annual indicators, but a brief overview of these institutions is nonetheless provided. Where these bodies have conducted relevant surveys, particular attention is given to them in order to offer a more comprehensive understanding of existing data and indicators.

Sweden

In Sweden, various institutions and agencies publish reports and collect data relevant to migrant integration, covering both social and civic dimensions. Key contributors include governmental reports under the auspices of the Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) and the Migration Studies Delegation (Delmi), which plays a central role by coordinating research and providing policy-relevant knowledge on migration and integration.

The Migration Studies Delegation (Delmi) is an independent body that commissions and disseminates research on migration. Its aim is to inform policy development and foster public discourse. In recent years, Delmi has published several reports and policy briefs related to language acquisition (Thalberg & Liljeberg, 2022), social interactions (Jonsson, 2023; Thalberg et al., 2021; Thalberg & Liljeberg, 2022; Westholm, 2022), social capital (Holmgren & Liljeberg, 2021), trust (Wallman Lundåsen, 2021; Westholm, 2022), perception and acceptance of the receiving society (Goldschmidt, 2021; Strömbäck et al., 2017; Strömbäck & Theorin, 2018; Wallman Lundåsen, 2021; Westholm, 2022), well-being and social acceptance (Cheung et al., 2024), and overall social integration of migrants and their descendants (Jonsson, 2023). The majority of the publications do not draw on original survey data, but rather utilise existing datasets, such as the European Social Survey (ESS) and the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU).

Governmental reports: two recent governmental inquiries (SOU, 2024b, 2024a) present a comprehensive framework for reforming Sweden's integration policy through new objectives and enhanced governance structures. The inquiry (SOU, 2024a) establishes that 'Integration is a dynamic, long-term and two-way process that requires both those who immigrate and the rest of the population to be mutually obliging and accommodating' (SOU, 2024a). The proposed integration policy adopts a requirement-based approach emphasising individual responsibility for societal participation while ensuring equal opportunities (SOU, 2024a). The new overall objective stipulates that foreign-born women and men should possess the same rights, obligations, and opportunities as the general

population to pursue autonomous, dignified lives. This objective is operationalised through five interim targets: economic integration (employment and self-sufficiency), linguistic integration (Swedish language proficiency), education and qualification (upper secondary completion), democratic integration (political participation), and social integration (belonging and societal cohesion) (SOU, 2024a). To enable systematic monitoring, SOU (2024b) proposes that Statistics Sweden develop specific indicators for each interim target, based on register data and reportable annually at national, regional, and municipal levels. These indicators should be disaggregated by background variables including sex, age, education level, duration of residence, and region of birth. The measurement framework includes both quantitative indicators and a proposed Integration Barometer, a regular national survey measuring self-perceived integration of foreign-born persons (SOU, 2024b).

Norway

In Norway, several institutions and agencies publish reports or collect data relevant to migrant integration, including social and civic dimensions. Among these are governmental reports (see, for example, NOU-utvalget ledet av Grete Brochmann, 2017); Statistics Norway (SSB); Fafo, the Institute for Social Research (ISF); and the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi).

IMDi, a government agency under the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, publishes an annual integration report that in recent years has included sections on social and civic integration (see, for example, Fedoryshyn et al., 2023). Other publications focus on specific topics such as attitudes towards immigrants (Lidén et al., 2018).

It is also important to highlight the surveys conducted by **Statistics Norway** which are relevant to social and civic integration of migrants. The *Living Conditions Survey Among People With an Immigrant Background* aimed to assess the living conditions of immigrants and their descendants in comparison to the general population. Although not longitudinal, the survey builds on earlier cross-sectional surveys conducted in 1983, 1996, 2005/2006, and 2016. The 2016 survey included over 8,000 immigrants and 2,000 Norwegian-born individuals with immigrant parents. It addressed topics such as housing, employment, education, health, language proficiency, discrimination, social networks, and civic engagement. Data was collected in multilingual interviews, with a 54% response rate. While the overall sample was considered robust, individuals with higher education were overrepresented (Holmøy & Wiggen, 2017). A new wave is planned for 2026, with potential methodological revisions, including a shorter questionnaire and expanded use of web-based data collection and register data (Strøm et al., 2024).

Statistics Norway also conducts complementary surveys. The *Parliamentary Election Survey* (2021) gathers demographic and behavioural voting data, with a 51% response rate and multilingual administration. The *Culture and Media Use Survey*, revised in 2021, includes oversamples of immigrants and descendants to explore cultural participation. The *Quality of Life Survey*, conducted annually since 2020 for the Norwegian Directorate of Health, includes approximately 2,000–2,500 immigrants per wave. Despite low response rates – especially

among immigrants from the Middle East and parts of Asia – the survey offers insight into subjective well-being. Recent iterations include translated versions to improve accessibility. Still, the number of migrants in these surveys is low, which limits the ability to disaggregate the data by detailed migrant groups (Strøm et al., 2024). This is the main reason for the decision to conduct the 2026 wave of the *Living Conditions Survey Among People With an Immigrant Background*.

Denmark

In Denmark, various organisations and agencies produce reports or gather data related to migrant integration, covering also social and civic aspects. Key contributors include government publications mainly by the Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration, Statistics Denmark, and the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit.

Statistics Denmark has published a yearly report on the integration of migrants over the last 19 years. In the 2023 publication, there was also information on interethnic marriage, daycare use, and the outcomes of descendants of migrants (Danmarks Statistik, 2023). Most of the data used in this report is based on register data. In the most recent publication, there is also a novel addition, providing information on cultural integration. The results come from *The Cultural Habits Survey*, which employs quarterly data collection from residents aged 16 and above to assess cultural participation over three-month intervals. The 2023 survey included 12,272 responses, comprising 11,206 Danish-origin participants and 1,066 immigrants and descendants. Aspects covered included news consumption rates, library utilisation, entertainment consumption such as cinema attendance, television consumption, music, physical exercise participation, and voluntary work engagement (Danmarks Statistik, 2024).

The Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration publishes comprehensive reports on migrant integration, with the majority emphasising structural integration dimensions rather than social integration aspects. The Ministry operates an integration barometer incorporating indicators that address various qualitative integration components (Danmarks Statistik, 2025),^[14] encompassing Danish language proficiency^[15], citizenship^[16], equal treatment^[17], and self-determination^[18]. The barometer primarily draws data from the

14. See the website <https://integrationsbarometer.dk/udviklingsrapporter/hele-landet.html>

15. Measured by three main indicators: (1) The proportion of immigrants (arrived aged 0–12) with non-Western origin who achieve a grade 2 or above in the 9th-grade final exam in oral Danish and spelling; (2) The proportion of immigrants of non-Western origin who do not experience any or only minor problems with their Danish skills; and (3) The proportion of students covered by the Integration Act programme who pass a Danish test within 5 years of starting Danish language education.

16. Measured by three main indicators: (1) The proportion of immigrants and descendants of non-Western origin who experience that people with an immigrant background are recognised for their contributions to society; (2) The proportion of immigrants and descendants of non-Western origin who are members of an association; and (3) The proportion of immigrants and descendants of non-Western origin who are politically active.

17. Measured by the proportion of immigrants and descendants of non-Western origin who experience discrimination due to their ethnic background.

18. Measured by three main indicators: (1) The proportion of 18–29-year-old immigrants and descendants of non-Western origin who have their freedom and self-determination limited by their family with regard to choosing a partner or spouse; (2) The proportion of 18–29-year-old immigrants and descendants of non-Western origin who have their freedom and self-determination limited by their family with regard to choice of education and friends; and (3) The proportion of 18–29-year-old immigrants and descendants of non-Western origin who do not support gender equality.

Citizenship Survey (Medborgerskabsundersøgelsen), which employs a mixed-methods approach combining online questionnaires with telephone interviews to generate municipality-level results. The survey's methodological limitations warrant consideration, as the 2024 sample comprised approximately 2,650 migrants and 1,000 native-born respondents, with response rates ranging at 24–31% among migrant groups and 31–50% among native participants, varying by demographic characteristics (Udlændinge- og Integrationsministeriet, 2024). Additional ministerial publications examine electoral participation, social dynamics, partnership patterns, Danish language education provision, and integration programme effectiveness (Udlændinge- og Integrationsministeriet, 2017). Recent analyses have expanded to include Swedish language usage, sense of belonging, life satisfaction within Denmark, and the significance of linguistic competence in integration processes (Udlændinge- og Integrationsministeriet, 2019).

Finland

In Finland, various organisations and agencies produce reports or collect data pertinent to migrant integration, also covering aspects related to social and civic dimensions. These bodies include the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Statistics Finland (Tilastokeskus), and government publications (such as those from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment).

The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) serves as a primary source of data concerning social inclusion among Finland's foreign-born population. THL has conducted two comprehensive national surveys examining the health, well-being, functional capacity, and service utilisation experiences of migrants. The initial survey on well-being among foreign-born population (FinMonik) was conducted in 2018–2019, sampling 13,650 participants with a 53.1% response rate ($n = 6,836$) (Kuusio et al., 2021). Social inclusion findings are documented in Kuusio et al. (2020). The subsequent national survey on health, well-being, and service use among foreign-born population (MoniSuomi) was administered in 2022–2023 to examine discrimination, identity formation, civic participation, health outcomes, and well-being among foreign-born adults. Using stratified random sampling from Finland's Population Information System, researchers selected 18,600 foreign-born residents aged 20–74 with minimum twelve-month residency, achieving a 44.1% response rate ($n = 7,838$) through electronic, paper-based, and telephone data collection methods. THL maintains a quadrennial survey schedule, with the next iteration planned for 2026 (Kuusio et al., 2024).

These survey data complement the **Integration Indicators Database (Integration.fi)**^[19], an open statistical repository maintained by the KEHA Centre (Kotoutuminen.fi Centre, 2020) that utilises both register data from Statistics Finland and survey data from collaborative efforts between THL, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, and Helsinki metropolitan municipalities. The database categorises indicators across five thematic areas: employment,

19. [Integration Indicators Database | Integration](#)

education, well-being, participation, and two-way integration, with register-based indicators updated annually and survey-based metrics refreshed quadrennially. Future survey iterations are scheduled at four-year intervals, commencing in 2026.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment has published reports examining social integration dimensions. The recent publication addressed social inclusion challenges in digitalising services and cross-cultural encounters between foreign and Finnish mothers. It also included findings on Finnish/Swedish language proficiency, societal acceptance, discrimination, and identity formation based on MoniSuomi data (Renvik & Säävälä, 2024). An earlier ministry report examined social well-being and health linkages among foreign-born populations, two-way integration processes including social media integration discussions, sociocultural recognition regarding Muslim women's headscarf use, and the impact of discrimination experiences on well-being and integration outcomes (Kazi et al., 2019).

Iceland

In Iceland, empirical evidence on migrants' social and civic integration has been published by Statistics Iceland and the OECD. An **OECD** report has examined language training programmes (OECD, 2024) and educational diversity, including teacher preparedness for multicultural environments (Koutsogeorgopoulou, 2023). The OECD (2024) assessment drew substantially from the *Workers in Iceland 2024 Survey*, administered by the **Varða Institute** – Iceland's Labour Market Research Institute – representing the fifth iteration of this survey. The survey is conducted in Icelandic, English, and Polish languages.

Statistics Iceland released its inaugural comprehensive immigrant integration report in 2019, marking the first systematic statistical examination of this population across multiple life domains including financial status, educational attainment, employment patterns, housing conditions, democratic participation, work–life equilibrium, environmental quality, and personal security. This thematic publication aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of immigrant circumstances in Iceland, emphasising social well-being indicators. Employment, work–life balance, and democratic participation measurements derived from Labour Market Survey data collected in telephone interviews. Housing, environmental quality, and safety indicators originated from Statistics Iceland's annual Living Standards Survey, conducted within the European Union-coordinated Living Standards Survey (EU-SILC) framework. Statistics Iceland acknowledged methodological limitations inherent in sample-based research, noting that immigrants' statistical scarcity complicates accurate assessment. Consequently, confidence intervals for immigrant-focused social indicators consistently exceeded those for general residents. Publication standards required standard errors below 5% for inclusion in the final report (Iceland, 2019). Additionally, Statistics Iceland has published civic integration results examining electoral participation patterns in both local and national elections (Sigurjónsson, 2022, 2023; Vilhjálmssdóttir, 2019), utilising official electoral data sources.



Other possible international sources for indicators

In this chapter, we list a range of institutions at different territorial levels that produce useful indicators for the measurement and definition of social and civic integration of migrants. While the data presented thus far is derived from indicators reported by the National Statistical Institutes and other Nordic bodies and institutions, information on the social and civic integration of immigrants is also available through international organisations such as the OECD and the European Union. This section presents relevant international data, and also addresses the limitations associated with their use, including issues related to sample size and other methodological challenges.

Nordic database

At the Nordic level, the [Nordic Statistics Database \(NSD\)](#) is a possible source for migration-related indicators. However, a significant limitation of the NSD is its lack of data concerning the social and civic integration of migrants as conceptualised here; it exclusively provides indicators related to economic integration, such as employment and education.

The key advantage of the NSD lies in its use of a unified and consistent definition of migrants across the Nordic countries, thereby facilitating comparative analyses (Østby & Gulbrandsen, 2020, 2022). The database compiles data from national statistical institutes, Eurostat, OECD, and the United Nations and has been supported by the Nordic Council of Ministers since the mid-1960s.

Nonetheless, the temporal coverage is limited, with most data on migration beginning only in 2017 and most recent data referring to 2022. Consequently, while the NSD serves as a valuable resource for examining economic aspects of migrant integration, its utility for comprehensive analyses encompassing social and civic dimensions is constrained.

International institutions

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

As stated earlier in this report, a key contribution is the 2023 report by the OECD and the European Commission on indicators of immigrant integration, the latest in a series following editions in 2015 and 2018 (OECD & European Union, 2015, 2018). It advances prior work by defining integration as 'the ability of immigrants to achieve the same social and economic outcomes as natives, taking into account their characteristics' (OECD/European Commission, 2023, p. 18). Providing a harmonised and comprehensive set of indicators, the OECD framework serves as a valuable tool for scholars and policymakers aiming to monitor, analyse, and improve immigrant integration. The report draws on data from sources such as the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), the European Social Survey (ESS), and other international surveys. A core strength of this framework is its capacity to facilitate cross-national comparisons of migrants' integration outcomes. However, a notable limitation in this context is the aggregation of migrants into (mostly) a single broad category, either due to small sample sizes in many countries or the general scope of the report.

Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)

PIAAC is an international survey led by the OECD, and is the most comprehensive international survey of adult skills. It evaluates literacy, numeracy, and problem-solving skills in technology-rich environments among adults aged 16 to 65 (OECD, 2013). Four Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) participate in cycles 1 and 2 of the survey.^[20]

The first cycle of PIAAC was implemented between 2011 and 2018 in over 30 countries, including all five Nordic countries. Literacy, in the PIAAC context, refers to the ability to understand, evaluate, and engage with written texts to function effectively in society and pursue personal goals (OECD, 2013). Nationally representative samples were drawn to reflect each country's adult population: Sweden included approximately 5,400 participants, while Norway, Finland, and Denmark each had about 5,000 participants. Iceland had a smaller sample of roughly 1,300 individuals (OECD, n.d.).

Though the survey included foreign-born individuals, precise figures for migrant participation within each national sample differ across countries (OECD, 2013).

20. The Nordic-Baltic PIAAC network unites six countries (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Norway, Sweden) to strengthen the collective influence within OECD's adult skills assessment programme. The collaboration focuses on three objectives: publishing thematic reports (2025–2026), coordinating communication including a 2026 Helsinki conference, and facilitating researcher access to combined survey and register data. This partnership leverages shared regional characteristics to advance evidence-based adult education and labour market policies (Learning (NLL), 2025).

For example, in Norway, the most recent available results are from the 2011–2012 survey, which involved approximately 5,000 participants with a 62% response rate and was conducted through face-to-face interviews in which immigrants constituted 13% of the sample (Strøm et al., 2024).

The second cycle of PIAAC commenced in 2022, with the data collection timeline varying across countries (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), n.d.). This cycle features an expanded background questionnaire, incorporating more granular data on migration histories, education pathways, and labour market participation. In the Nordic countries, the sample sizes were as follows: 17,700 in Denmark, 10,953 in Finland, 11,700 in Norway, and 12,000 in Sweden. The numbers of individuals with cognitive assessment data were 4,180 in Denmark, 3,787 in Finland, 3,789 in Norway, and 3,604 in Sweden (Nordic Network for Adult Learning (NLL), 2024).

Overall, PIAAC provides internationally comparable data on adult skills, including those for the Nordic countries. Migrants were included in both cycles, but detailed breakdowns by different migrant groups may be limited. In addition, issues related to the language in which the survey is conducted can affect the representativeness of the sample. Nonetheless, PIAAC data is widely used in academic literature to assess aspects of migrants' linguistic integration (see, for example, Bar-Haim & Birgier, 2024; Bussi & Pareliussen, 2017; Lind & Mellander, 2020). Once data from the second cycle become available, analyses of literacy skills among migrant populations can be updated.

Gallup data

Gallup constitutes a major global analytics company conducting extensive public opinion polling and social research across more than 100 countries, including Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. While Gallup datasets contain variables relevant to migrants' integration, the publicly available indicators are aggregated at national levels without disaggregation by demographic characteristics, limiting their utility for migrant-specific analysis (Gallup, 2020).

The dataset contains annual measures of emotional well-being, featuring a series of questions related to individuals' emotional states. These responses are combined into a Positive Experience Index, calculated as the average percentage of affirmative answers to selected items, multiplied by 100. Higher scores reflect a greater prevalence of positive emotions within a country and are closely associated with perceptions of living standards, personal freedoms, and social networks (Gallup, 2020).

Gallup has also developed a *Migrant Acceptance Index* based on survey questions assessing attitudes toward immigrants living in one's country, becoming neighbours, or marrying into families. This index highlights varying levels of acceptance across countries and relates migrant acceptance to emotional health and well-being (Esipova et al., 2021).

Additionally, Gallup provides data on trust, including Leadership Approval and Trust in Institutions, reported at the national level. Given the relatively small sample size of approximately 1,000 respondents per country, it is understandable that the indicators are not presented by demographic subgroups. However, individual-level data can be made available to researchers and institutions – albeit at a cost – enabling the calculation of indicators by migration status and other relevant demographic variables.^[21]

World Values Survey (WVS)

The World Values Survey (WVS) is a comprehensive international research initiative that examines the values and beliefs of individuals across diverse societies, aiming to understand how these cultural factors influence social and political life. Since its inception in 1981, the WVS has conducted nationally representative surveys in nearly 100 countries, encompassing over 90% of the global population. Each participating country employs a standardised questionnaire, allowing for comparative analysis across nations and overtime. The surveys typically include a minimum sample size of 1,200 respondents, with larger samples in more populous or diverse countries to ensure representativeness. The WVS assesses a wide array of dimensions, including attitudes toward democracy, governance, religion, gender roles, family, and economic life. Notably, it identifies two major dimensions of cultural variation: traditional versus secular-rational values, and survival versus self-expression values. These insights have been instrumental in understanding cultural shifts and their implications for societal development (Haerpfer et al., 2020).

Although the World Values Survey (WVS) provides insights into aspects relevant to the social and civic integration of migrants, its limited sample size in each country restricts focused analysis on migrant populations. To address this in Sweden, the **Survey of Swedish Migrants** study (2018) – conducted as part of the WVS's 7th wave by the Institute for Futures Studies – oversampled migrants who had arrived between 2007 and 2018. The target group included non-European migrants registered in Sweden and residing in one of 54 strategically selected municipalities. Participants were recruited through written invitations, language courses for immigrants, and upper secondary school classes. A total of 7,161 individuals were invited, with a final sample of 6,516 respondents. Surveys were conducted in seven languages, with support for illiterate participants provided by translation assistants (Institute for Futures Studies, 2019; Norris & Puranen, 2019).

Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)

The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) serves as a tool for evaluating integration policies across nations, covering 56 countries, including EU and OECD member states (Solano & Huddleston, 2020). The index analyses eight

21. See, for example, the Delmi report on migrants' well-being and population attitudes towards migration, which has made use of Gallup data (Cheung et al., 2024).

policy domains and has evolved since its pilot phase in 2004 and official launch in 2007, with 2019 representing the most current data available. Research by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre characterises MIPEX as the most extensive migration policy dataset currently available, noting its unique coverage of all 28 EU member states (Scipioni & Urso, 2018). Periodic updates of the index enable researchers to conduct both comparative and temporal analyses of policy developments.

While MIPEX offers comprehensive policy analysis, it has limited applicability for measuring actual integration outcomes, focusing on institutional frameworks rather than migrants' lived experiences. Nevertheless, the index remains useful for contextualising the policy landscape within which integration processes occur, and has been employed to examine policy differences among Nordic countries (Alaimo et al., 2023).

European institutions

At the European level, the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) survey, the European Social Survey (ESS), and the European Value Survey (EVS) provide indicators relevant to the social and civic integration of migrants.

European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)

The EU-SILC survey collects harmonised annual data across the EU, EEA, and selected neighbouring countries. The sample unit in most countries is the household, and in many countries the sampling design is based on the stratified two-stage sampling process (Wirth & Pforr, 2022). Following a 2021 revision, the survey structure includes fixed annual themes – such as income, poverty, housing, health, labour market participation, and childcare – alongside rotating modules on such topics as quality of life, social mobility, debt, and access to services (Eurostat, 2025; Wirth & Pforr, 2022).^[22]

The EU-SILC sample is representative of the population aged 16 and older, including individuals with immigrant backgrounds (Eurostat, 2025; Wirth & Pforr, 2022). Within the Nordics, the 2018 sample size ranged from nearly 3,000 households and over 8,600 individuals in Iceland to around 5,800 households and over 14,400 individuals in Sweden (Wirth & Pforr, 2022). In most Nordic countries, however, immigrants form a relatively small but growing subgroup in the survey samples, limiting the ability to conduct detailed analyses. Public use data are typically grouped into two broad regional categories (e.g., immigrants from EU/EFTA vs. Africa/Asia), and selective non-response – often linked to language barriers – may further bias results (Strøm et al., 2024).

22. For an overview of the ad hoc models, see Wirth and Pforr (2022).

While the survey provides a basis for general comparisons of living conditions between immigrants and the general population, it has a limited capacity for more detailed analysis of immigration-specific factors such as social and civic integration as defined by Fajth & Lessard-Phillips (2023) and used in this report, or country-of-origin effects. As such, EU-SILC is more appropriate for broad, population-level monitoring of income levels and living conditions than for detailed exploration of immigrants' lived experiences and integration outcomes – particularly when examining indicators of social and civic integration as conceptualised in this report.

European Social Survey (ESS)

Launched in 2002 and based on face-to-face interviews, the European Social Survey (ESS) is conducted every two years. It provides cross-national data on attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours, which can support comparative studies across more than 30 countries (European Social Survey, 2025a). In each participating country, the sample represents all individuals aged 15 and above residing in private households, irrespective of nationality, citizenship, or language. Participants are selected using rigorous random probability techniques at all stages. Sampling frames may consist of individuals, households, or addresses. Each country is required to achieve a minimum effective sample size of 1,500 respondents, or 800 for countries with populations under two million (European Social Survey, 2025b). The survey follows consistent methodological practices and covers a range of topics, but its usefulness for understanding aspects of migrant integration varies depending on sample size.

Each round of the ESS includes a core module repeated consistently, along with rotating modules that explore different themes. Modules addressing immigration and integration were included in Rounds 1 (2002/2003) and 7 (2014/15), and are planned for Round 12 (2025). These modules touch on public perceptions of immigration, perceived societal impacts, and some aspects of migrants' experiences (European Social Survey, 2025a).

Several indicators in the ESS may be relevant for exploring social and civic integration:

- Subjective well-being: Self-reported life satisfaction and happiness.
- Social trust: General trust in people and institutions.
- Political participation: Involvement in civic activities such as voting or protests.
- Perceived discrimination: Reports of unfair treatment.
- Social networks: Contact with friends, family, and others.
- Language proficiency: Self-rated ability to use the local language.
- Sense of belonging: Feelings of connection to the host country or community.

Information for these indicators is collected through different temporal frameworks, some annually and others exclusively within the immigration modules. The resulting indicators enable multidimensional analysis of integration processes, encompassing structural, cultural, social, and political components. Scholarly research has employed ESS data to examine associations between trust, social ties, and migrants' belonging and civic engagement outcomes. When examining migrant populations, ESS data are predominantly employed for cross-national comparative analyses or through the aggregation of multiple survey rounds to obtain sufficient sample sizes for statistical analysis (European Social Survey, 2025a).

Overall, the European Social Survey can offer a structured approach to examining various aspects of migrant integration, including social and civic integration. However, given the sample size, its ability to serve as the primary tool for monitoring these aspects of integration is very limited. Nonetheless, the work done in developing the questionnaire could serve as a foundation for the possible implementation of a larger survey in the Nordic region.

European Value Survey (EVS)

The European Values Study (EVS) is a large-scale, cross-national, longitudinal survey research programme that explores basic human values across Europe. Initiated in 1981, the EVS has conducted five waves of data collection, with the most recent wave (Wave 5) carried out between 2017 and 2021. The EVS aims to provide insights into the beliefs, preferences, attitudes, and values of European citizens, facilitating comparative analyses over time and across countries (European Values Study, 2020a).

The fifth wave of the EVS encompassed 36 countries, gathering data from approximately 60,000 respondents. The sampling strategy was probabilistic, targeting the resident population aged 18 years and older. For countries with populations exceeding 2 million, the effective sample size was set at 1,200 respondents, while for smaller countries, it was set at 1,000. Some countries, such as Germany, the Netherlands, Iceland, and Switzerland implemented a mixed-mode design, combining face-to-face interviews with self-administered questionnaires to enhance data quality and response rates (European Values Study, 2020b; GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, 2020).

The EVS aims to represent the resident adult population regardless of nationality or language, with questionnaires translated into all languages spoken by at least 5% of each country's population to ensure inclusivity. However, the proportion of migrants in national samples varies across countries and remains relatively small. Consequently, detailed analysis of specific migrant subgroups is constrained by sample size limitations, and data granularity for different migrant populations is restricted (European Values Study, 2020a). Similar to European Social Survey applications, scholarly research using EVS data for migration questions has typically utilised cross-national comparative approaches or combined multiple survey waves to obtain sufficient migrant sample sizes (see, for example, Naveed & Wang, 2021).

The EVS questionnaire encompasses a broad range of topics to capture the multifaceted nature of human values (European Values Study, 2020a). Key domains include:

- Family, marriage, and gender roles
- Work, leisure, and well-being
- Religion and spirituality
- Politics, governance, and democracy
- Social capital and trust
- Ethical values and norms
- National identity and attitudes toward migrants
- Environmental concerns

The European Values Study (EVS) provides valuable contextual data on societal values, some of which are relevant to aspects of social and civic integration. Similar to the European Social Survey, the limited sample size of the EVS poses challenges for its use as a tool for systematically monitoring integration-related values. Nevertheless, the EVS's well-established questionnaire and thematic structure may serve as a useful foundation for the development of future survey initiatives that more directly address integration issues in the Nordic context.



Discussion: advancing toward a multidimensional assessment of integration in the Nordic context

Immigrant integration represents a complex, multidimensional process that extends beyond traditional indicators such as economic outcomes or language proficiency. Recent scholarship emphasises the necessity of comprehensive frameworks to capture the diverse aspects of integration processes (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023; Harder et al., 2018b). The relevance of multidimensional measurement approaches is also increasingly recognised within policy spheres, as evidenced by recent governmental initiatives across the Nordic region (Barstad & Molstad, 2020; NOU-utvalget ledet av Grete Brochmann, 2017; SOU, 2024b). Sweden exemplifies this policy evolution through a recent government inquiry that explicitly calls for the development of structured 'indicators and an integration barometer' to enhance monitoring and evaluation of integration outcomes (SOU, 2024b). This initiative reflects a broader policy trend toward systematic, evidence-based approaches to integration governance. Given the varied methodological approaches to measuring migrant integration across Nordic countries, a multidimensional framework offers significant potential for capturing the complex and interconnected aspects of integration processes.

While academic literature increasingly acknowledges the importance of multidimensional integration frameworks, considerable variation persists in their conceptualisation and structural organisation (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023; Harder et al., 2018b). Moreover, a growing body of studies suggests that integration outcomes may vary in unexpected patterns, producing divergent results across different dimensions of integration, including economic/structural integration, health outcomes, subjective well-being, cultural adaptation, civic/political participation, and minority socialisation processes. Analysis of theoretical and empirical literature suggests that integration dimensions may develop through various patterns: they can advance simultaneously and cohesively, progress in similar directions at different rates, evolve independently

without clear connections, or even move in opposing directions through trade-off mechanisms. Additionally, integration processes may differ across groups and generations, further complicating our understanding. This complexity highlights the need for measuring integration from a multidimensional perspective while recognising that integration processes do not always follow a linear progression across time and generations, nor do they necessarily co-evolve across dimensions (Fajth & Lessard-Phillips, 2023).

This report has focused on two contemporary frameworks: the OECD/European Commission (2023) and the Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023) frameworks. The latter encompasses eight primary domains that guided our examination of integration indicators across Nordic contexts. Building upon the dimensions proposed by Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023), Table 4 provides a potential roadmap for identifying sources for compiling indicators for migrant integration within the Nordic context. Based on current data collection practices outlined in this study, the development and implementation of comprehensive indicator systems remain incomplete across the Nordic region. Nonetheless, the analysis reveals that data for several dimensions would be accessible through national administrative registers. Nordic countries are comparatively well-positioned for integration measurement due to the availability and quality of administrative data. Consequently, opportunities for monitoring immigrant integration are generally more conducive than in countries that rely more heavily on survey-based data collection (Careja & Bevelander, 2018).

However, despite this advantageous starting point, there is untapped potential within existing administrative data systems. For instance, indicators related to interethnic marriages, residential segregation, and other socially significant integration outcomes could be further developed and reported. This suggests that even in data-rich contexts, opportunities exist to expand and refine integration measurement by making fuller use of available administrative sources.

In addition, significant gaps persist in 'softer' dimensions – including cultural integration, social relations, identity formation, discrimination experiences, and civic engagement – which we categorise as social and civic integration components. Addressing these lacunae requires targeted survey methodologies, such as those currently planned in Norway, or enhanced migrant sampling in existing survey frameworks. Furthermore, prior questionnaire development efforts, particularly those undertaken by the European Social Survey, may provide valuable methodological insights into addressing these data deficiencies.

Although Table 4 indicates how additional indicators of immigrant integration can be developed in a multidimensional manner, insights from interviews with representatives of National Statistical Institutes underscore the substantial challenges involved in data collection. One important challenge highlighted by the NSIs representatives were low survey participation rates, affecting both the general population and immigrant populations specifically. Among immigrants, low participation may be attributed to language barriers and mistrust toward

institutions responsible for administering surveys. Furthermore, immigrant mobility – including higher likelihood of residential moves and repeated migration – complicates sampling and follow-up procedures, making it difficult to track individuals longitudinally.^[23]

These factors present a risk of sampling bias, as successfully surveyed individuals tend to be immigrants who are already more established or integrated, thereby skewing results and limiting the accuracy of integration estimates. Also, some interviewees expressed concerns about the representativeness of widely used international surveys, such as the European Social Survey (ESS) and the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), particularly about their ability to capture the specific experiences of diverse immigrant populations. Lastly, the representatives identified a range of resource constraints, including limited budgets, insufficient personnel, and high costs associated with conducting surveys or producing detailed data outputs.

These challenges illustrate the inherent complexity of developing reliable and comprehensive multidimensional measures of immigrant integration at the national level. This complexity is further amplified at the regional and local level, where statistical capacity and resources are often more constrained. Municipalities frequently lack the financial and technical capacity to independently develop such indicators, and the required monitoring processes, particularly survey-based methodologies, are resource-intensive. The incorporation of geographic dimensions into indicator development presents challenges, but it also offers important benefits, as integration processes primarily occur at local levels. As highlighted by Yilmaz et al. (2023), a lack of subnational data hampers both cross-country and intra-country comparisons while limiting assessment of policy influences on integration outcomes. Similarly, Pasetti et al. (2024) underscore methodological and empirical challenges in developing indicators for subnational comparative analysis, advocating for more systematic approaches to measuring regional governance of migrant integration. Such geographic considerations could enable more detailed policy assessment and contribute to understanding how local conditions influence integration outcomes, thereby addressing current gaps in regionally sensitive indicators of social and civic integration.

While this discussion has highlighted both the **opportunities** (as illustrated in [Table 4](#)) and the **challenges** associated with measuring migrant integration from a **multidimensional perspective** – particularly with regard to incorporating **social and civic dimensions** as defined in this report – it also raises more fundamental questions of **if and how integration should be measured**. Beyond the technical and methodological considerations, **this invites critical reflection** on the purpose, assumptions, and implications of measurement itself. This short reflection sets the stage for several recommendations.

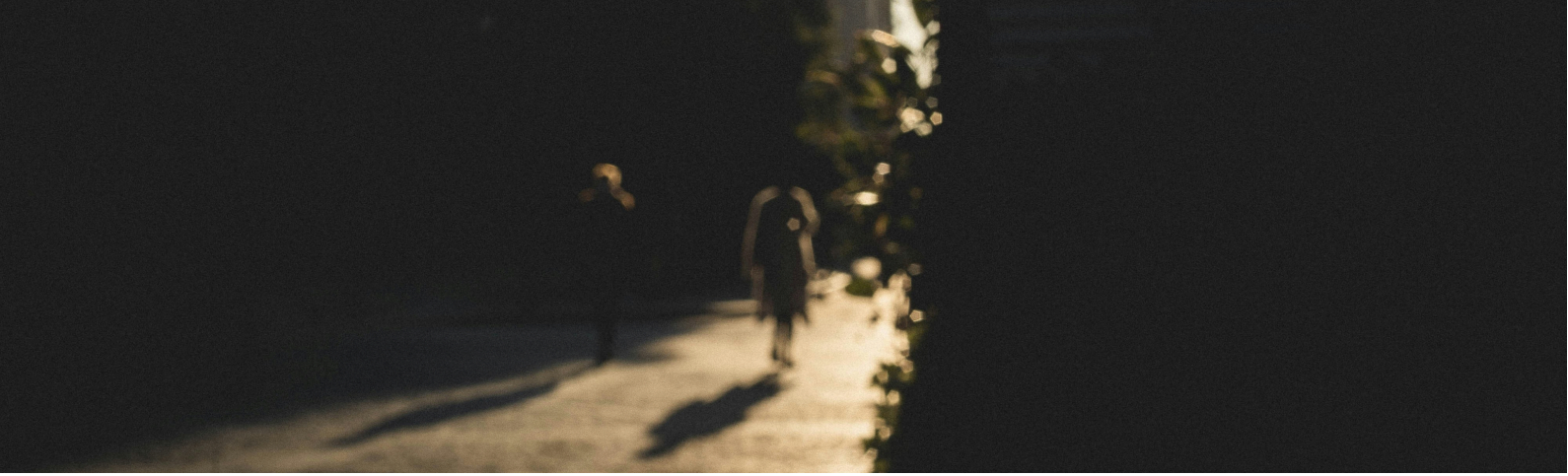
23. The low response rates observed may be attributed, in part, to register overcoverage of immigrant populations. When migrants remain registered in national administrative systems even if they no longer reside in the country, and these registers constitute the sampling framework, response rates may be systematically affected by such overcoverage bias. In Sweden, for instance, immigrant overcoverage in population registers has been estimated to range between 2–12%, with variations depending on the estimation year and methodological approach employed (Monti et al., 2020).

Table 4: An illustration of how the following dimension could be measured in the Nordic countries, and possible sources for future data or questionnaires.

Source: own elaboration based on Fajth and Lessard-Phillips (2023) dimension.

#	Dimension	Common sub-dimensions/Aspects observed	Possible source of data	Possible source of questionnaire
1	Culture	Language (proficiency, use) Cultural knowledge Values/attitudes	Targeted survey / language course statistics Targeted survey Targeted survey	PIAAC / course completion ESS ESS / EVS
2	Identity	Sense of belonging Identities	Targeted survey Targeted survey	ESS ESS
3	Social	Interactions, acquaintances, friendships, Intermarriage Membership in organisations (majority/ethnic/any)	Targeted survey Register data Targeted survey / Register data	ESS ESS
4	Discrimination and prejudice	Experiences/perceptions of discrimination Attitudes of the majority population	Targeted survey Targeted survey	ESS ESS / EVS
5	Economic	Education, income/socioeconomic status (SES), labour market position (employment, unemployment or inactivity, occupation, overqualification)	Register data	
6	Civic/Political	Naturalisation Political participation and representation, institutional inclusion	Register data Voting Register data	
7	Spatial	Housing quality, residential segregation/concentration	Register data Register data	
8	Health and well-being	Physical health Mental health Subjective well-being	Register data / Targeted survey Register data / Targeted survey Targeted survey	SHARE SHARE ESS

An illustration of how the following dimension could be measured in the Nordic countries, and possible sources for future data.



Going back to the basics: should integration be measured in the Nordics and how? Four recommendations.

The methodological question of measuring immigrant integration extends beyond technical considerations to encompass important political, ethical, and social dimensions. Measurement inherently involves power dynamics: the authority to define integration parameters and to establish criteria of success determines whose experiences receive analytical attention (Favell, 2019; Schinkel, 2018).^[24] It also reflects institutional approaches and underlying objectives – whether measurement primarily serves understanding, policy development, or comparative assessment.

While empirical data can enhance policy formulation, measurement frameworks risk reducing integration to standardised indicators that may emphasise certain achievements over others. Quantitative measures, particularly those derived from standardised surveys, face inherent limitations in capturing experiential, affective, and relational integration dimensions. These include security perceptions, experiences of being welcomed and included, and meaningful social connections.

Additionally, measurement approaches may inadvertently emphasise certain narratives of integration processes, cultural adaptation, and belonging criteria over others. Such framings may not fully capture the reality that integration emerges through reciprocal processes, inclusive institutional structures, and local environments that support participation and dignity.

24. For vivid academic discussions surrounding the question of measuring integration and its implication, see, for example, Abdelhady and Norocel (2023); Favell (2019, 2022); Hadj-Abdou (2019); and Spencer and Charsley (2021).

Consequently, methodological questions regarding *how* to measure integration should be preceded by fundamental inquiries concerning *why*, *for whom*, and *toward what objectives* measurement occurs. Effective measurement frameworks should demonstrate accountability to both policymakers and the communities they seek to represent. Rather than replacing interpersonal understanding with purely technical approaches, measurement should support policies and practices that recognise integration as a multifaceted process involving both individual and societal dimensions.

With these considerations in mind, we propose four key recommendations:

1. Understanding Integration as a Multidimensional and Evolving Process

Integration is best conceptualised not as a single outcome or static state, but rather as a dynamic and multifaceted process that unfolds across various domains over extended time. This recommendation is primarily directed toward policy makers and requires consideration of several key dimensions:

- **Temporal considerations:** Integration should be recognised as an evolutionary process that develops differently for first-generation migrants, descendants, and across individual life courses. Current approaches that present data solely by migration status limit our capacity to examine this process comprehensively. Even when results are disaggregated by generational status to examine descendants of migrants, important factors such as parents' duration at destination and other background characteristics are often overlooked.
- **Multiple spheres of integration:** indicators should if possible extend beyond traditional measures of economic participation and educational attainment to encompass social networks, cultural belonging, civic engagement, health and well-being, experiences of discrimination, and other aspects highlighted in this report. While measuring these qualitative dimensions presents methodological challenges, reflecting on them when debating integration outcomes enhances nuanced discussions over the integration process.
- **Interconnected dimensions:** Different aspects of integration may co-evolve or develop independently over time, across generations, and within different population groups. Policy makers should avoid assuming that progress in one dimension will automatically translate to advancement in another. Policy arguments should be grounded in empirical evidence about integration processes, acknowledging the inherent complexity of this phenomenon.

This recommendation calls for a paradigm shift from linear or compartmentalised measurement approaches toward multidimensional frameworks capable of reflecting the complex interplay of factors that shape migrants' lived experiences.

2. Optimising Existing Data Sources to Enhance Integration Monitoring

Rather than developing entirely new data collection infrastructures, substantial potential exists in improving and maximising utilisation of current sources – particularly in the Nordic context, where high-quality register data are already available. Practical recommendations include:

- **Expanding register-based indicators:** Additional indicators can be derived from existing register data, including interethnic marriage rates as proxies for social relations, spatial segregation patterns, and other relevant measures.
- **Mainstreaming migration background variables:** Indicators currently available in National Statistical Institute (NSI) databases can be systematically disaggregated by migration background. NSI representatives have noted the absence of clear guidelines regarding which statistical tables should include migration background options. Mainstreaming these variables while ensuring definitional harmonisation across Nordic countries would enhance international comparability.
- **Implementing targeted oversampling strategies:** Migrant oversamples can be incorporated into ongoing national and regional surveys conducted by the Nordic NSIs. Additionally, oversampling within established international surveys such as the European Social Survey (ESS) or the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) in order to increase representation can be supported through dedicated funding. This approach offers several important advantages: these surveys employ validated instruments and established operational infrastructure; they already incorporate longitudinal dimensions; they are often administered by non-governmental organisations, which might increase migrants' trust and could potentially improve migrant response rates; and they provide foundations for international comparison through existing harmonisation protocols. This strategy can enhance representativeness without requiring expensive, standalone integration surveys.
- **Linking administrative and survey data:** Where feasible, connecting survey responses to administrative records can produce more comprehensive indicators that capture both objective and subjective dimensions by, for example, combining employment statistics with data on discrimination experiences or identity formation. While data sensitivity considerations must be carefully evaluated, such linkages offer significant analytical benefits.
- **Harmonising cross-national data in the Nordic countries:** To facilitate comparative analyses while accounting for national variations, greater harmonisation across Nordic countries should be pursued. This objective can be achieved through cross-country collaboration and initiatives such as those supporting the Nordic Statistics Database project.

These approaches might prove more cost-effective, timely, and potentially more representative, particularly for accessing smaller or more mobile migrant subgroups. They might also promote institutional learning and capacity-building across the statistical agencies in the Nordics.

3. Recognising Integration as a Bidirectional, Relational Process

Integration should be understood as a reciprocal process occurring between individuals, institutions, and communities. A bidirectional conceptualisation of integration encompasses:

- **Measuring receptivity alongside adaptation:** Assessment should examine how welcome migrants feel, not merely how successfully they adapt. This includes evaluating public discourse, civic openness, and local-level initiatives that foster trust, dignity, and social cohesion.

This perspective challenges assumptions that integration is primarily an individual responsibility. Instead, it promotes mutual recognition and transformation, whereby both migrants and host communities contribute to and benefit from inclusive processes. Consequently, monitoring frameworks should capture not only migrant outcomes but ideally also reflect how structural conditions and societal attitudes enable or constrain integration processes.

4. Strengthening Nordic Cooperation in Integration Indicator Development

Enhanced Nordic collaboration could offer potential for advancing the development and application of integration indicators. Given the relatively comparable institutional frameworks across the region, increased cooperation – including exploration of joint survey development initiatives – may yield advantages, such as cost-sharing opportunities and improved data comparability across national contexts. This could help facilitate comparison and sharing of policy and practice initiatives between countries, potentially enabling better understanding of what works and what does not, which may contribute to improved integration outcomes across the region.

- **Opportunities for collaborative development:** The institutional similarities among Nordic countries provide a foundation for developing shared approaches to the monitoring of integration. Joint initiatives could include collaborative survey design, standardised indicator frameworks, and coordinated data collection protocols that leverage the region's existing statistical infrastructure. While the potential benefits are substantial, such collaborative efforts face practical constraints. Achieving consensus on survey content, indicator selection, and definitional frameworks may prove complex given varying national priorities and political contexts. These differences could complicate efforts to establish fully coordinated measurement systems across the region.

- **Fostering knowledge exchange:** Even where comprehensive coordination may not be feasible, significant opportunities exist for mutual learning and capacity building. Nordic statistical agencies would benefit from systematic exchange of experiences, sharing of methodological innovations, and joint approaches to addressing common challenges in integration monitoring. Such collaborative learning can enhance national capabilities while building regional expertise.
- **Resource and capacity considerations:** Effective collaboration requires dedicated resources and technical capacity, which remain constrained in many national statistical offices. The successful implementation of enhanced cooperation depends on sustained commitment and adequate funding to support collaborative activities over time.

Continued support through established Nordic cooperation frameworks could facilitate ongoing dialogue and generate cumulative value through shared learning and coordinated development efforts. This approach recognises both the potential benefits and practical limitations of regional collaboration while providing a pathway for incremental progress in integration-monitoring capabilities.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: List of interviews

- Statistics Norway – Two employees, January 8, 2025, 9:00 AM
- Statistics Sweden – One employee, January 9, 2025, 1:00 PM
- Statistics Sweden – One employee, January 15, 2025, 9:30 AM
- Statistics Iceland – Two employees, January 20, 2025, 12:00 PM
- Statistics Denmark – Four employees, January 24, 2025, 12:00 PM
- Statistics Finland – Two employees, February 19, 2025, 12:00 PM

Appendix 2: List of interview questions

General framework and objectives

1. What are the key indicators used to measure migrants' integration? Are they also relevant to assess social inclusion and civic engagement?
2. Who set the list of indicators that will be collected?
3. Who defines what information will be available as part of the online indicators and what will be part of reports?

Defining social inclusion and civic engagement

4. How do you define 'social inclusion' and 'civic engagement' in the context of your work and do they even have a definition?
5. Are there specific dimensions of social inclusion (e.g., language, cultural, political) that you focus on?
6. What constitutes civic engagement for migrants (e.g., voting, volunteering, community participation)?

Methodology and data collection

7. What methods are used to collect data on migrants' integration?
8. Is there any focus on social inclusion and civic engagement?
9. Do you use international surveys to assess migrants' integration?

Challenges and limitations

10. What are the biggest challenges you face in measuring social inclusion and civic engagement among migrants?
11. How do you ensure that the data collection process is inclusive and representative of diverse migrant populations?
12. What role do surveys, administrative data, or other tools play in your data collection
13. How do you address challenges related to language barriers or cultural differences during data collection?

Future directions

14. What are your priorities for improving the measurement of migrants' integration? Is there something also related to social inclusion and civic engagement among migrants?
15. Do you collaborate with other National Statistical Institutes or international organisations on these measurements?
16. Would you be interested in a meeting with the other NSIs to collaborate?

Appendix 3: List of table and indicators presented by the NSI's

Themethic area / Domain	Indicator	Detalies	Source	Years	Country	BY	DOI/- Number of table	Link
Voting	European Parliament election.	Voting rates among Swedish citizens registered in Sweden by country of birth.	SCB	Election year 2004, 2009, 2014	Sweden	sex and age (survey)		https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO110/ME0110T15/
		European Parliament election. Voting rates among Swedish citizens registered in Sweden by foreign/Swedish background	SCB	Election year 2004, 2009, 2014	Sweden	sex (survey), Foreign born, Born in Sweden with two foreign born parents, Born in Sweden with one parent born in Sweden and one foreign born parent, Born in Sweden with two parents born in Sweden		https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO110/ME0110T16/
		Those entitled to vote by category of those entitled, percent	SCB	Election year 2004, 2009, 2014, 2019, 2024	Sweden	Municipality level, Swedish citizens in Sweden, Swedish citizens residing abro, Foreign EU-citizens		https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO109_ME0109B/ME0109T02/

Election to the Riksdag	Elected candidates in the election to the Riksdag	SCB	Term of office 2002-2006 - 2018-2022	Sweden	sex, foreign/Swedish background and those who left office. Number and percent. Term of office 2002-2006 - 2018-2022	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO107_ME0107T42/
Elections to the regional councils	Elected candidates in the elections to the County Councils	SCB	Term of office 2002-2006 - 2018-2022	Sweden	Sex, foreign/Swedish background and those who left office. Number and percent.	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO107_ME0107B/ME0107T37/
Elections to the Municipal Councils	Elected candidates in the elections to the Municipal Councils	SCB	Term of office 2002-2006 - 2018-2022	Sweden	Sex, foreign/Swedish background and those who left office. Number and percent.	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO107_ME0107A/ME0107T31/
	Nominated and elected in the election to the municipal councils, by party	SCB	1991-2022	Sweden	by sex, party, background variable (including country of birth), observations and election year	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO107_ME0107A/ME010720T04/

	Nominated and elected candidates in the election to the municipal councils , by municipality	SCB	1991-2023	Sweden	by sex, party, background variables (including country of birth), and municipality	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO107_ME0107A/ME010720T05/
Election to the Riksdag.	Voting rates among Swedish citizens registered in Sweden	SCB	Election year 2002 - 2014	Sweden	by region of birth and sex (Survey).	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO105_ME0105C/ME0105T06/
	Voting rates among Swedish citizens registered in Sweden	SCB	Election year 2002 - 2014	Sweden	by foreign/Swedish background and sex (survey).	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO105_ME0105C/ME0105T07/
Elections to the regional councils	Participation in elections to the regional councils by region, sex and background variables. Number of persons entitled to vote and voting rates.	SCB	Election year 2018 - 2022	Sweden	by region, sex and background variables (including country of birth or Country of citizenship)	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO105_ME0105B/ME0105T29/

	Elections to the regional councils. Voting rates by country of citizenship and sex (Survey). Election year 2002 - 2014	SCB	Election year 2002 - 2014	Sweden	country of citizenship/region (Sweden, The Nordic countries excluding Sweden, Europe excluding the Nordic countries, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Other countries (including missing values))	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO105_MEO105TB/ME0105T19/
	Elections to the regional councils. Voting rates by region, Swedish/foreign citizens and sex (Survey). Election year 2002 - 2014	SCB	Election year 2002 - 2014	Sweden	by region, Swedish/foreign citizens (Swedish citizens vs.foreign citizens) and sex (Survey).	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO105_MEO105TB/ME0105T18/
	Elections to the regional councils. Voting rates by Swedish/foreign citizens, sex and age (Survey). Election year 2002 - 2014	SCB	Election year 2002 - 2014	Sweden	by Swedish/foreign citizens (Swedish citizens vs.foreign citizens) , sex and age	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO105_MEO105TB/ME0105T16/
Elections to the Municipal Councils	Participation in elections to the municipal councils by county, sex and background variables. Number of persons entitled to vote and voting rates.	SCB	Election year 2018 - 2022	Sweden	by region, sex and background variables (including country of birth or Country of citizenship)	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO105_MEO105TA/ME0105T30/

	Elections to the Municipal Councils. Voting rates by country of citizenship and sex (Survey). Election year 2002 - 2014	SCB	Election year 2002 - 2014	Sweden	country of citizenship/region (Sweden, The Nordic countries excluding Sweden, Europe excluding the Nordic countries, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Other countries (including missing values))	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_ME0105_ME0105T25/
	Elections to the Municipal Councils. Voting rates by Swedish/foreign citizens. Election year 2002 - 2014	SCB	Election year 2002 - 2014	Sweden	by Swedish/foreign citizens (Swedish citizens vs.foreign citizens) , civil status, sex and age (Survey). -By county and sex -By income, sex and age	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_ME0105_ME0105T26/
Elections to the County Councils	Elections to the County Councils - those entitled to vote Number and percent.	SCB	Year of election 2002 - 2022	Sweden	by Swedish/foreign citizenship, sex and region of birth.	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_ME0104_ME0104T17/
	Elections to the County Councils - those entitled to vote . Number and percent.	SCB	Year of election 2002 - 2022	Sweden	by Swedish/foreign citizenship, sex and foreign/Swedish background	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_ME0104_ME0104T18/

Elections to the Municipal Councils	Elections to the Municipal Councils - those entitled to vote by region and citizenship.	SCB	Year of election 1973 - 2022	Sweden	by region and citizenship	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO104_ME0104_A/Kommunmed/
	Elections to the Municipal Councils - those entitled to vote by sex and country of citizenship. Number and percent.	SCB	Year of election 2002 - 2022	Sweden	by sex and country of citizenship/region (Sweden, The Nordic countries excluding Sweden, Europe excluding the Nordic countries, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Other countries (including missing values))	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO104_ME0104_A/ME0104T9/
	Elections to the Municipal Councils - those entitled to vote by municipality, Swedish/foreign citizenship and sex. Number and percent. Year of election 2002 - 2018	SCB	Year of election 2002 - 2018	Sweden	by municipality, Swedish/foreign citizenship and sex	https://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_ME_MEO104_ME0104_A/ME0104T6/

Electoral turnout	Municipal council and county council election.	Municipal council and county council election. Electoral turnout, (per cent) (M) = municipality	SSB	2019 - 2023	Norway	by sex and immigration category (Immigration category/citizenship / Norwegian citizens with no immigrant background/ Norwegian citizens, immigrants/ Norwegian citizens, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents/ Foreign citizens)	12813	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/12813/
		Municipal council and county council election. Electoral turnout, Selected municipalities (per cent) (M)	SSB	2019 - 2023	Norway	by sex, immigration category and country background ((1)All countries (2) EU/EFTA until 2004, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand (3) New EU countries after 2004 (4)Europe except EU/EFTA/UK, Africa, Asia, America except USA and Canada, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, polar regions)	12814	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/12814/
		Municipal council and county council election. Electoral turnout among immigrants, (per cent) 2019 - 2023	SSB	2019 - 2023	Norway	by country background (detailed), age, sex and immigration category (3 categories: (1) Norwegian citizens, immigrants (2)Norwegian citizens, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (3) Foreign citizens)	13048	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13048/

Municipal council and county council election. Electoral turnout among immigrants, (per cent)	SSB	2019 - 2023	Norway	by country background (detiled), age and immigration category (3 categories: (1) Norwegian citizens, immigrants (2)Norwegian citizens, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (3) Foreign citizens)	13049	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13049/
Foreign citizens who stated that they voted in the last election to the national assembly or president of the home country, (per cent) 2019	SSB	2019	Norway	by citizenship and sex	13052	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13052/
Municipal council and county council election. Electoral turnout (per cent) 2019 - 2023	SSB	2019 - 2023	Norway	by labour force status, norwegian or foreign citizen, immigration category and sex	13778	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13778/
Municipal council and county council election. Electoral turnout(per cent) 2019 - 2023	SSB	2019 - 2023	Norway	by labour force status, country background, norwegian or foreign citizen, and sex	13850	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13850/
Storting election. Electoral turnout, (per cent) (M) 2021	SSB	2021	Norway	by sex and immigration category. Selected municipalities	13358	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13358/

Starting election. Electoral turnout among immigrants and norwegian born immigrants, (per cent) 2021	SSB	2021	Norway	by country and sex	13710	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13710/
Starting election. Electoral turnout among immigrants (per cent)	SSB	2021	Norway	by labour force status, country background (9 categories, continents)and sex	13810	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13810/
Starting election. Electoral turnout (per cent)	SSB	2021	Norway	by labour force status, immigration category and sex	13818	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13818/
Municipal council and county council election. Electoral turnout, (per cent) (M) (closed series)	SSB	2007 - 2015	Norway	by sex, age, level of education, citizenship , immigration category, country background and number of times entitled to vote	11059	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/11059/
Starting election. Electoral turnout among the sample of Norwegian citizens with immigrant background, (per cent) (closed series)	SSB	2001 - 2013	Norway	by country background and sex	5967	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/05967/

Starting election. Electoral turnout among the sample of immigrants and Norwegian- born to immigrants with Norwegian citizenship, (C) (closed series)	SSB	1997 - 2013	Norway	by sex	8361	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08361/
Starting election. Electoral turnout among the sample of Immigrants and Norwegian- born to immigrants with Norwegian citizenship,(closed series)	SSB	2005 - 2013	Norway	by country background and age	8328	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08328/
Starting election. Electoral participation among the sample of Immigrants, and Norwegian- born to immigrants with Norwegian citizenship. (per cent) (closed series)	SSB	2005 - 2013	Norway	By country background and years of residence	8314	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08314/

	Starting election. Electoral turnout among the sample of Norwegian citizens with immigrant background, (per cent) (closed series)	SSB	2001 - 2013	Norway	by age and sex	5968	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/05968/
	Starting election. Electoral turnout among the sample of Norwegian citizens with immigrant background, (per cent) (closed series)	SSB	2001 - 2013	Norway	by sex and years of residence	5969	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/05969/
Persons entitled to vote	Starting election. Persons entitled to vote,	SSB	2013 - 2021	Norway	by immigration category, sex, age and electoral district	13446	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13446/
	Starting election. Persons entitled to vote,	SSB	2013 - 2021	Norway	by immigration category, country background and electoral district	13447	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13447/
	Starting election. Norwegian citizens with immigrant background entitled to vote, . Estimated figures (M)	SSB	2013 - 2021	Norway	by country background and selected municipalities	9853	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/09853/

Starting election. Changes of persons entitles to vote from last elections,. Estimated figures	SSB	2013 - 2021	Norway	by country background	9866	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/09866/
Municipal council and county council election. Norwegian citizens with immigrant background, entitled to vote. Estimated figures. Selected countries	SSB	1999 - 2023	Norway	immigrant background	5480	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/05480/
Municipal council and county council election. Foreign citizens entitled to vote. Estimated figures. Selected countries	SSB	1999 - 2023	Norway	Foreign citizens entitled	5561	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/05561/
Municipal council and county council election. Foreign citizens and Norwegian citizens with immigrant background, entitled to vote. Estimated figures (C)	SSB	2023	Norway	immigrant background, counties	12753	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/12753/

		Municipal council and county council election. Norwegian citizens with immigrant background, entitled to vote. Estimated figures (M)	SSB	2023	Norway	Immigrant background(Detailed), Selected municipalities and countries.	13967	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13967/
		Municipal council and county council election. Norwegian citizens with immigrant background , entitled to vote. Selected municipalities and countries. Estimated figures (M)	SSB	2023	Norway	Immigrant background(Detailed), Selected municipalities and countries.	13968	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13968/
Storting election, election survey	General election. Voters, (per cent)		SSB	2017 - 2021	Norway	by political party, immigration category/country background and sex	11729	
Municipal and county council election, candidates and representatives	Members of the municipal councils,		SSB	2019 - 2023	Norway	by region and country background (4 categories)	12873	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/12873/

	Members of the municipal councils,	SSB	2003 - 2023	Norway	by country background (4 categories) and party/electoral list	4980	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/04980/
	Members of the county councils, by country background	SSB	2003 - 2023	Norway	by country background	4996	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/04996/
	List nominees at municipal council election with immigration background,	SSB	2007 - 2023	Norway	by country background and sex	6541	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/06541/
Municipal and county council election, electoral survey	Municipal and county council election. Political interest, (per cent)	SSB	2015 - 2019	Norway	by sex, age, immigration category and voted/not voted	11237	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/11237/
	Municipal and county council election. Support for the different parties, (per cent)	SSB	2015 - 2023	Norway	by sex, age and immigration category/country background	11242	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/11242/
	Municipal and county council election. Participation in political discussions prior to the election, (per cent)	SSB	2015	Norway	by sex, age, immigration category and voted/not voted	11244	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/11244/

		Municipal and county council election. Important information sources during the election campaign, (per cent)	SSB	2015	Norway	by sex, age, immigration category and voted/not voted	11247	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/11247/
		Municipal and county council election. Reasons not to vote, (per cent)	SSB	2019	Norway	by sex, age and immigration category	13285	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13285/
		Municipal and county council election. Number of respondents in the survey,	SSB	2015	Norway	by sex, age, immigration category and voted/not voted	11259	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/list/vundkomm
Culture and recreation	Religious communities and life stance communities	Members of congregations in religious and philosophical communities outside the Church of Norway,	SSB	2006 - 2024	Norway	by religion/philosophy	6326	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/06326/
		Members of Christian communities outside the Church of Norway,	SSB	2006 - 2024	Norway	by religious communities	6339	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/06339/
	Introduction programme for immigrants	Participants of introduction programme	SSB	2008 - 2023	Norway	by country of birth and sex	8427	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08427/

Participants in the introduction programme,	SSB	2008 - 2023	Norway	by age and sex	9435	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/09435/
Participants of introduction programme, (M)	SSB	2013 - 2023	Norway	by municipality and sex	8432	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08432/
Participants of introduction programme,	SSB	2009 - 2023	Norway	by country of birth, sex and year of immigration	8438	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08438/
Persons receiving introduction benefit who were long-term recipients of social assistance (C)	SSB	2008 - 2023	Norway		8444	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08444/
Participants of introduction programme, (C)	SSB	2008 - 2023	Norway	by sex and measures	8437	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08437/
Former participants in the introduction programme for immigrants. Status on the labour market in November,	SSB	2011 - 2023	Norway	by sex and age, time since completed	10809	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/10809/

		Former participants in the introduction programme for immigrants. Status on the labour market in November, by sex (M) (UD)	SSB	2011 - 2023	Norway	by sex and region	10824	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/10824/
		Former participants in the introduction programme for immigrants. Status on the labour market in November,	SSB	2011 - 2023	Norway	by sex and country background (detailed)	10823	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/10823/
Attitudes	Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration	Attitudes towards seven statements on immigrants	SSB	2002 - 2024	Norway		8778	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08778/
		Attitudes towards refugees' and asylum seekers' access to residence permits in Norway. Compared to today, should it be easier, more difficult or remain the same as today	SSB	2002 - 2024	Norway		8783	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08783/
		Answers to four questions about relation to immigrants	SSB	2022 - 2024	Norway		13859	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/13859/

		Contact with immigrants in different arenas	SSB	2002 - 2024	Norway		8784	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08784/
		Number of arenas where contact with immigrants takes place	SSB	2002 - 2024	Norway		8790	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08790/
		Answers to tree questions on relation to immigrants (closed series)	SSB	2002 - 2021	Norway		5916	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/05916/
Naturalisations	Naturalisations	Naturalisations (M)	SSB	1977 - 2022	Norway	By region	04768	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/04768/
		Naturalisations, by sex, age and earlier citizenship	SSB	1977 - 2023	Norway	by sex, age and earlier citizenship	4767	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/04767/
		Utenlandske statsborgere som har fått norsk statsborgerskap, etter tidligere statsborgerskap	SSB	1977 - 2023	Norway	former citizenship	7114	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/07114/
		Naturalisations, by previous citizenship (C)	SSB	1977 - 2022	Norway	by previous citizenship and region	8835	https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/table/08835/

Culture and recreation	Religious communities and life stance communities	Population 1. January by parish, ancestry and member of the National Church	Statbank.dk	2008-2024	Denmark	Municipality and ancestry (5) (1) Persons of Danish origin (2) Immigrants from western countries (3) Immigrants from non-western countries (4) Descendants from western countries (5) Descendants from non-western countries Not member of National Church	KMSTA-001	https://www.statbank.dk/selectVarVal/Define.asp?MainTable=KMSTA001&PLanguage=1&PXSID=0&wsid=cftree
Naturalisations	Naturalisations	People, who have acquired Danish citizenship by sex, age and former citizenship	Statbank.dk	1979-2023	Denmark	by sex, age and former citizenship	DKSTAT	https://www.statbank.dk/selectVarVal/Define.asp?MainTable=DKSTAT&PLanguage=1&PXSID=0&wsid=cftree
		Permanent residence permits (year)	Statbank.dk	2003-2023	Denmark	by citizenship and residence permit	VAN66P	https://www.statbank.dk/selectVarVal/Define.asp?MainTable=VAN66P&PLanguage=1&PXSID=0&wsid=cftree

Inter-ethnic marriage	Marriages	Marriages between two of different sex	Statbank.dk	1999-2023	Denmark	by citizenship of spouses and age	VIE5	https://www.statbank.dk/statbank5a/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?MainTable=VIE5&PLanguage=1&PXId=0&wsid=cftree
	Marriages	Marriages between two of different sex	Statbank.dk	1999-2023	Denmark	by country of origin of spouses, ancestry (4 categories (1)Persons of Danish origin (2)Immigrants (3) Descendant (4) Unknown origin) and age	VIE4	https://www.statbank.dk/statbank5a/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?MainTable=VIE4&PLanguage=1&PXId=0&wsid=cftree
Trust / life satisfaction	Trust	Trust in others by background information and unit	Statbank.dk	2021-2023	Denmark	background information (36 options- does not contain migration background)	SILC52	https://www.statbank.dk/statbank5a/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?MainTable=SILC52&PLanguage=1&PXId=0&wsid=cftree
		Overall life satisfaction by background information and unit	Statbank.dk	2021-2023	Denmark	background information (36 options- does not contain migration background)	SILC50	https://www.statbank.dk/statbank5a/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?MainTable=SILC50&PLanguage=1&PXId=0&wsid=cftree

	Quality of life	Quality of life by social relations, unit, ancestry, region and sex	Statbank.dk	2015	Denmark	by region and ancestry (4 categories (1)Persons of Danish origin (2)Immigrants (3) Descendant (4) Unknown origin)	LIVHE7	https://www.statbank.dk/statbank5a/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?MainTable=LIVHE7&PLanguage=1&PXSID=0&wsid=cftree
Inter-ethnic marriage	Inter-ethnic marriage	Marriages contracted by citizenship , wife or both spouses permanently resident in Finland	Tilastotietokannat	1987 - 2016	Finland	by citizenship , wife or both spouses	003 --	https://pxdata.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin_Passiivi/StatFin_Passiivi_ssaaty/stafinpas_ssaaty_pxt_003_2016_00.px/
		Marriages contracted by citizenship by husband or both spouses permanently resident in Finland	Tilastotietokannat	1987 - 2016	Finland	by husband or both spouses	004 --	https://pxdata.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin_Passiivi/StatFin_Passiivi_ssaaty/stafinpas_ssaaty_pxt_004_2016_00.px/
		Marriages contracted by language of spouses	Tilastotietokannat	2000-2016	Finland	by language of spouses	007 --	https://pxdata.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin_Passiivi/StatFin_Passiivi_ssaaty/stafinpas_ssaaty_pxt_007_2016_00.px/

Families by family type	Families by family type and language of spouses	Tilasto-tietokannat	1992-2023	Finland	by language of spouses categories (NATIONAL LANGUAGES, TOTAL, Finnish, Swedish, Sami, FOREIGN LANGUAGES (TOTAL))	12c9 --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_perh/statfin_perh_pxt_12c9.px/
Families	Citizenship of spouses and cohabiting partners of Finnish men	Tilasto-tietokannat	1992-2023	Finland	by year, Nationality of woman/younger spouse, Age of man/older spouse, Family type	12ca --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_perh/statfin_perh_pxt_12ca.px/
Families	Citizenship of spouses and cohabiting partners of Finnish women	Tilasto-tietokannat	1992-2023	Finland	by year, Nationality of man/older spouse, Age of woman/younger spouse, Family type	12cb --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_perh/statfin_perh_pxt_12cb.px/
Families	Country of birth of spouses and cohabiting partners of men born in Finland	Tilasto-tietokannat	1992-2023	Finland	by year, Country of birth of woman/younger spouse, Age of man/older spouse, Family type	12cc --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_perh/statfin_perh_pxt_12cc.px/
Families	Country of birth of spouses and cohabiting partners of women born in Finland	Tilasto-tietokannat	1992-2023	Finland	by year, Country of birth of man/older spouse, Age of woman/younger spouse, Family type	12cd --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_perh/statfin_perh_pxt_12cd.px/

	Families	Families according to origin and background country of spouses	Tilasto-tietokannat	1992-2023	Finland	by year, Origin and background country of man/older spouse, Origin and background country of woman/younger spouse, Family type	12ce --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_perh/statfin_perh_pxt_12ce.px/
Naturalization	Citizenships granted	Citizenships granted according to previous nationality,	Tilasto-tietokannat	1990-2023	Finland	by previous nationality,	11l3 --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_kans/statfin_kans_pxt_11l3.px/
		Citizenships granted according to age group and sex by region,	Tilasto-tietokannat	2010-2023	Finland	by age group, sex, and region,	11l4 --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_kans/statfin_kans_pxt_11l4.px/
		Citizenships granted according to country of birth and sex,	Tilasto-tietokannat	1990-2023	Finland	by country of birth and sex	11l5 --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_kans/statfin_kans_pxt_11l5.px/
Voting	Data on votes cast	Data on votes cast: turnout by origin, language and sex in the European Parliament elections, 2024	Tilasto-tietokannat	2024	Finland	by origin, language and sex Categories (Persons with Finnish background, Persons with foreign background, Finnish or Sami speakers, Swedish speakers, Foreign-language speakers, Language unknown)	14hc --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/euvagg/statfin_euvagg_pxt_14hc.px/

County elections	Foreigners entitled to vote and foreigners who voted	Tilasto-tietokannat	2022	Finland	by wellbeing services county and sex in the county elections	13dc --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_alvaa/statfin_alvaa_pxt_13dc.px/
Persons entitled to vote	Persons entitled to vote, candidates and the elected by main activity, education, employer sector, highest and lowest income decile, language and origin in Parliamentary elections,	Tilasto-tietokannat	2011-2023	Finland	by Background variables (Finnish or Sami speakers, Swedish speakers, Foreign-language speakers, Language unknown, Foreign background)	13su --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_evaa/statfin_evaa_pxt_13su.px/table/tableViewLayout1/
Parliamentary elections	Data on votes cast: turnout by origin, language and sex	Tilasto-tietokannat	2023	Finland	by origin, language and sex. Categories (Persons with Finnish background, Persons with foreign background, Finnish or Sami speakers, Swedish speakers, Foreign-language speakers, Language unknown)	13yu --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_evaa/statfin_evaa_pxt_13yu.px/
Presidential elections	Data on votes cast: turnout by origin, language and sex in the Presidential elections	Tilasto-tietokannat	2024	Finland	by origin, language and sex in the Presidential elections	14nm --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_pvaa/statfin_pvaa_pxt_14nm.px/

Gender	Victims of domestic violence and intimate	Victims of domestic violence and intimate partner violence known to the authorities by origin, sex, age, offence heading, relation and year of reporting	Tilasto-tietokannat	2009-2023	Finland	by year, age, Relation between the victim and suspect, Offence heading, and Origin	14cf --	https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin_rpk/statfin_rpk_pxt_14cf.px/
Election	Candidates and elected members	Candidates and elected members to the Althingi by sex and origin 2021	hagstofa islands	2021-2024	Iceland	by sex and origin		https://px.hagstofa.is/pxen/pxweb/en/lbuar/lbuar_kosningar_althingi_althkjornir/KOS02050.px/
Election	Candidates and elected members	Participation by origin, sex and constituency in general elections 2021	hagstofa islands	2021-2024	Iceland	by origin, sex and constituency in general elections		https://px.hagstofa.is/pxen/pxweb/en/lbuar/lbuar_kosningar_althingi_althkjosedur/KOS02101c.px/
Naturalization	gaining Icelandic citizenship	Foreign citizens gaining Icelandic citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age 1991-2023	hagstofa islands	1991-2023	Iceland	by former citizenship, sex and age 1991-2023		https://px.hagstofa.is/pxen/pxweb/en/lbuar/lbuar_mannfjoldi_3_bakgrunnur_Rikisfbr/MAN04119.px/

Naturali-
zation

gaining
Icelandic
citizenship

Foreign citizens
gaining Icelandic
citizenship by
country of birth, sex
and age 1991-2023

hagstofa
islands

1991-2023

Iceland

by country of birth, sex and
age

https://px.hagstofa.is/pxen/pxweb/en/lbuar/lbuar_man_nfjoldi_3_bak_grunnur_Rikis_fbr/MAN04120.px/

About this publication

From arrival to participation: Measuring migrants' social and civic integration – a Nordic review

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