INTEGRATION NATIONS: THE NATION-STATE AND RESEARCH ON IMMIGRANTS IN WESTERN EUROPE

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Multicultural Challenge
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Abstract
Despite its somewhat old-fashioned, functionalist air, “integration” is still the most popular way of conceptualizing the developing relationship between old European nation-states and their growing non-European, “ethnic” immigrant populations. It is also widely used to frame the advocacy of political means for dealing with the consequences of immigration in the post-World War II period. Many similar, difficult-to-define concepts can be used to describe the process of social change that occurs when immigrants are “integrated” into their new host society. But none occurs with the frequency or all-encompassing scope of the idea of integration across such a broad range of West European countries. This fact continues to decisively structure policy research and policy debate on these subjects in Europe.

Citation

The European Commission and OECD consolidated data on key integration indicators across all European Union (EU) and OECD countries, with a focus on third country nationals in the European Union, and young people with an immigrant background. The Migration Policy Institute's National Centre on Immigrant Integration Policy is a platform for government officials, non-profit organizations, educators, journalists, researchers, local service providers and others, who seek to respond to the challenges and opportunities of immigrants' integration in local communities the United States and Europe. Back to top. Data strengths & limitations. The international bodies or organisations and research community that have Integration of migrants is an intrinsic part of the modern life of almost all European states pursuing an active migration policy. This article sets out to identify socioeconomic and demographic conditions for the formation of a national migrant integration policy in the framework of implementing European directives. The study contributes to a better understanding of the mechanisms of efficient integration policy development. The key point in the integration of long-term legal migrants is granting third country nationals the same rights as the indigenous people. It was used in establishing a nation state in the United States and France until the 1980's. It is based on the notion of a homogeneous culture and unified nation-state identity (late XIX — early XX century.) EDITOR'S NOTE: The Nation believes that helping readers stay informed about the impact of the coronavirus crisis is a form of public service. “This measure is positive and places Portugal as one of the few countries in Europe with policies to include immigrants during the Covid-19 response,” she said. There are outstanding uncertainties about people who are left out, what happens when the temporary permits expire, and how the measures will be implemented. Nonetheless, the move was hailed as significant at a time when anti-migrant discourse and legislation is on the rise in Europe. “We are a country of migrants,” said Amnesty Portugal's director Pedro Neto, citing his country's histories of emigration to help explain this positive move Western Europe is quite different. The nation-states there emerged before the massive influx of migrants. This is why attempts to plant public rhetoric and political practice, peculiar to immigration countries, in European soil are bound to seem awkward. The issue is multiculturalism. Multiculturalism, at least on the rhetorical level, gained ground in a number of European countries in the 1980s-early 1990s. However, it soon waned, giving way to disappointment or outright hostility. These bold statements, however, leave a number of questions unanswered. Was the call for multiculturalism in Europe in fact mimicking a fashion in North America? Was multiculturalist rhetoric backed by systematic policy? And, if so, was it really a failure?