



# **Integration of Migrant Women in the EU and Norway: Policies and Measures**

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## Integration of Migrant Women in the EU and Norway: Policies and Measures

### National contribution from Hungary

The specific aim of the study is to provide information on the numbers of migrant women residing in Hungary and the integration arrangements (policies and measures) in place, including information on assessment of success, costs and lessons learned.

The study gives an overview on the data available regarding the time period between 2016 and 2020 concerning migrant women, especially comparing their situation to migrant men. Moreover on the national integration policies and measures, and the practice evolved regarding these arrangements. The study also focuses on the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the responses given by the Member States in relation to integration policies and measures.

Section one of the study concerns data and debates on integration of migrant women, while also mapping the key opportunities and challenges for migrant women's integration as identified by the Member States. In Hungary the proportion of migrant population is low compared to Western European countries; third country nationals living in the country make up about two percent of the population. Concerning the demographic situation of migrant women, regarding migrants from EU 28 countries, the percentage of male migrants is higher, but the percentages between males and females stayed the same in the period of 2016-2020. On the contrary regarding non-EU citizen migrants, the percentage increased regarding male migrants over the years.

Section two of the study provides an overview on national integration policies and strategies concerning migrant women in Hungary. This part focuses on policies only regarding women, especially in the area of labour market, entrepreneurship, education and vocational training, language training, housing, health, civic integration.

Foreigners living in Hungary (beneficiaries of international protection, EU citizens, third-country nationals) have a wide range of rights, but at the same time these are fragmented, broken down into subsystems in relation to each residence permit. In Hungary due to national specificities no dedicated and complex institutional system has yet been established to coordinate integration, and to create an integration network. There are similar pilot programmes for beneficiaries of international protection, but these only cover the initial phase of integration, whereas integration is a multi-year process that often takes long time and concerns the second or third generation.

Section three of the study focuses on measures concerning migrant women's integration in Hungary. Integration efforts and measures are comprehensive in Hungary, not only specifically for migrant women. Efforts are also made with a more comprehensive approach by NGOs and organizations, without focusing the group of migrant women.

Section four concerns the new integration policies and measures developed to counteract the negative consequences of COVID-19 especially regarding migrant women. Currently there are no new developments in Hungary regarding this aspect.

## Section 1: Integration of migrant women – data and debates

**Q1 Please analyse the data on first residence titles issued by reason in 2016-2020 in your country as extracted from Eurostat and included in the statistical Annex (see Annex 1.1) and describe the main forms of immigration used by third-country migrant women compared to third-country migrant men. What are the top 3 countries of citizenship in the period of 2016-2020? Did any significant changes occur in 2020 that might be related to COVID-19?**

### Data concerning first residence permits

- In 2016 out of the 22 842 total permits 10 217 migrant women got granted first permit in Hungary, which is approximately 45%, while in 2020 out of the total 54 835 permits 21 235 women received first permit (approximately 39% of total permits issued), which means an overall decrease compared to 2016. The highest number of first permits was in 2019 with a total of 62 073 permits issued, 23 269 permits for women.
- Regarding first permits issued for men, in 2016 out of the 22 842 total permits 12 625 permit was granted, which is slightly higher – 55% of total permits - than the data concerning women. In 2020 out of the total 54 835 permits 33 600 first permit was granted for men (61% of the permits), which means an increase regarding percentage compared to 2016.

Overall there is an exponential increase regarding first permits issued in Hungary between the period of 2016-2020, however the rate of first permits issued for women out of the total permits decreased from 45% to 39%, while this rate concerning men grew from 55% to 61%.

According to the data, in 2020 only a total of 54 835 permits were issued. On the contrary in 2019 62 073 permits were issued. The decrease is the consequence of the restrictive measures in relation to Covid-19 pandemic.

### Reason for issuing residence permits

- For migrant women in 2016 out of the total 10 217 first permits 2658 was granted for family reasons, while in 2020 out of 21 235 only 2240. The highest number of granted permits for family reasons was in 2018, when 3450 permit was issued.

In 2016 3800 permit was issued for migrant women for education reasons, while in 2020 this number is higher, since 4090 permit was granted. The highest number was noted in 2018 with 5078.

In 2016 only 1576 first permit was issued for remunerated activities, however with a sharp increase in 2020 9706 permit was issued for this reason. The highest number regarding remunerated activities concerned 2019 with 11 291 permits.

In 2016 2183 first permit was issued for other reason. With an exponential growth, this number in 2020 reached 5199.

- For migrant men in 2016 out of total 12 625 first permits, 2072 was issued for family reasons. There was a decrease, and in 2020 according to the statistics only

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1386 permits were issued for this reason out of the total 33 600 permits granted. The highest number was noted in 2018 with 2576 permits.

In 2016 for education reasons 4074 first permit was issued, while in 2020 4886, however this number was the highest in 2017 with 5943 permits granted.

4275 first permits were issued in 2016 for remunerated activities. With a sharp increase in 2019 this number reached 27 584 permits, however in 2020 there was a decrease with 22 134 permits issued.

In 2016 there were 2204 permits issued for other reason. In 2020 with an exponential increase, 5194 permits were granted.

***According to the latest data from 2020, the reason for granting first permits for women is mainly for remunerated activities (9706 permits - 46% of total permits issued for women), other reason (5199 permits - 24%), education reasons (4090 permits - 19%) and lastly family reasons (2240 permits - 11%).***

***According to the latest data from 2020, the reason for granting first permits for men is remunerated activities (22 134 permits - 66% of the total permits granted for men), other reason (5194 permits- 15,5%), education reasons (4886 permits- 14,5%) and lastly family reasons (1386 permits - 4%).***

### **Top 3 most important citizenships in 2016-2020**

- According to the data in the Eurostat table (Annex 1.1.), in 2016 the most first permits were issued for citizens from the United States (2245 permits), China (2889 permits) and Russia (1160 permits).
- In 2017 the citizens of China (2879 permits), Serbia (2409) and the United States (2044 permits), were granted permits with the highest percentage.
- Concerning permits issued in 2018, the citizens of China (4161 permits), Serbia (3 767 permits) and the United States (2145 permits) mean the top three countries of citizenship.
- In 2019 the most first permits were issued for citizens of China (5473 permits), Serbia (3 162 permits) and Vietnam (2960 permits)
- Regarding 2020 the top three countries of citizenship were China (5998 permits), Vietnam (3030 permits) and Serbia (2104 permits).

**Q2 Please analyse the data on population in 2016-2020 as extracted from Eurostat and included in the statistical Annex (see Annex 1.2) and describe the share of third-country national migrant women among the total population compared to third-country national migrant men. Please include any evidence for changes related to COVID-19 if available.**

In Hungary in 2016 the total population was 9 830 485 persons. By 2020 this number decreased to 9 769 526.

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- Regarding country of citizenship, in 2016 out of the total population indicated above, 85 143 persons had citizenship of the EU 28 countries, while in 2020 this number decreased to 81 060, which is still a higher number than the data indicated in the previous years between 2017 and 2019, since at this period the number did not reach 80 000. Out of the total EU citizen population in 2016 35 007 (41% of total) were women, and in 2020 the number decreased to 33 567 (41% also).
- In 2016 71 062 non EU citizens resided in Hungary. The statistics show an exponential growth, since in 2020 this number reached 118 534 persons. In 2016 out of the total number there were 32 931 (46% of total) migrant women, while in 2020 the number increased to 49 189 (41% of total).
- In 2020 out of the total population the migrant population (199 594 persons EU and non-EU citizens) was 2%. However in 2016 this was only 1,6 % (total of 156 196 persons - EU and non-EU citizens), therefore this means an increase in the percentage of migrant population compared to the total population.
- Regarding the rate between men and women, in 2016 migrant men (38 131 persons) gave 54% of the total non- EU migrant population (71 062 persons), while women (32 931 persons) gave 46%. In 2020 regarding the non-EU migrant population (total of 118 534 persons) migrant men (69 345 persons) meant 58,5%, while women (49 189 persons) meant 41,5%. This shows a decrease of the percentage regarding third country national migrant women.

***The data shows an exponential growth regarding the third country national migrant population. Regarding migrants from EU 28 countries, the percentage of male migrants is higher, but the percentages between males and females stayed the same. On the contrary regarding non-EU citizen migrants, the percentage increased regarding male migrants over the years.***

**Q3 Please analyse the data on labour market, entrepreneurship, education, housing and health indicators in 2016-2020 as extracted from Eurostat and included in the statistical Annex (see Annex 1.3) and describe the main findings with specific focus on third-country national migrant women compared to third-country national migrant men and non-migrant women. Did any significant changes occur in 2020 that might be related to COVID-19?**

### **Labour market/unemployment rate**

Regarding labour market, in 2016 the total unemployment rate was 5.1%, however the rate decreased to 4.3% in 2020. The rate was lowest in 2019 with 3.4%.

Concerning women, the rate in 2016 was 5.1%, but there was a significant decrease, and in 2020 this rate was only 4.5%. Regarding men, there was also a decrease from 5.1% to 4.1%. It is important to note that concerning the rate, an increase is visible compared to 2019.

In the Eurostat Table there is no data available concerning the unemployment rate of migrant population in Hungary.

### **Self-employment**

No data available in Eurostat regarding migrant women.

## **Education**

- **Primary, primary and lower secondary education**

In Hungary (reporting country) during 2016 total percentage was 21.8%, however there was a decrease and in 2020 it was only 19.7%. Regarding males in 2016 the percentage was 20.6%, while in 2020 it decreased to 19.9%. Concerning females data shows 23% in 2016, and 20.6% in 2020.

In 2020 the total percentage was 19.7%, which means a decrease compared to 2016 when this percentage was 21.8%. In 2016 among males it was 20.6% and for females 22.5%. In 2020 regarding males the percentage decreased to 18.8% and concerning females to 20.5%.

According to Eurostat data, in 2016 the percentage concerning EU28 countries was 18.7%. Data is not available regarding 2020, but in 2019 the this number decreased to 15.3%. There is no data available regarding the percentage of females and males.

Concerning citizens from foreign countries, in 2016 this percentage was 19.2% and it decreased to 17.7% in 2020. Concerning males this percentage was 17% in 2016 and it increased to 17.1%. For females this percentage was 22.3% in 2016 and it decreased to 18.5% in 2020.

***Therefore regarding primary, primary and lower secondary education, a decrease can be observed through 2016 and 2020 both regarding males and females. However there is a difference between the percentages, since the data concerning females indicates a higher percentages compared to males. according to the data the percentage is lower regarding female citizens of foreign countries compared to Hungarian female citizens.***

- **Upper secondary, post-secondary non- tertiary education (level 3-4)**

Among Foreign countries in 2016 the percentage was 54.1% and it decreased to 40.5% in 2020. Concerning females the percentage decreased from 56% to 38.4% between 2016 and 2020. Regarding males there was also a decrease from 52.7% to 42.1%.

Regarding Hungary (Reporting country) in 2016 the data shows 57.7% and with a small decrease 56.9% concerning 2020. In 2016 this percentage was 62% concerning males, and in 2020 with a slight decrease it was only 61.6%. Regarding women in 2016 this data was 53.4% while in 2020 52.1%.

- **Upper secondary, post-secondary non- tertiary education (level 3-8)**

Concerning Hungary the 78.2% increased to 80.3% between 2016 and 2020. For males the 79.4% increased to 81.1%. Concerning females from 77% the percentage also increased 79.4%.

According to data on foreign nationals from 80.8% there was a slight increase to 82.3% from 2016 to 2020. For males a decrease can be seen from 83% to 82.9%. However regarding females there was an increase from 77.7% to 81.5%

***According to data a slight increase in percentage can be seen both regarding Hungarian and foreign nationals. However the biggest increase was among foreign women. At the same time a slight decrease is visible regarding foreign males.***

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- Tertiary education

Regarding Hungary in 2016 the percentage from 20.5% increased to 23.4% in 2020. Data concerning males shows an increase (2016- 17.4% while in 2020 19.5%), and for females the percentage is even higher (2016 -23.6% while in 2020 27.3%).

Concerning foreign countries in 2016 the total was 26.8%, and an increase is visible in 2020 to 41.8%. Regarding males there was an increase from 30.4% to 40.7% and for females from 21.7% to 41.3%.

***According to the data increase can be seen both regarding Hungarian and foreign country nationals. However this increase is much sharper concerning foreign nationals, especially women, since regarding the percentage it almost doubled in the 2016-2020 period.***

### **Housing**

No data available in Eurostat regarding migrant women.

### **Health**

No data available in Eurostat regarding migrant women.

**Q4 What are the key opportunities and challenges for migrant women's integration as identified in national statistical sources (e.g. integration monitors, census, administrative data) or available research (e.g. surveys among migrant women)?**

**For each challenge please:**

- a) describe for whom it is a challenge,**
- b) indicate why it is mentioned as a challenge, and**
- c) indicate the source / evidence for the challenge.**

Challenges:

### **1. Language barrier**

a) According to a study regarding the integration of migrant women, the Chinese and Ukrainian women interviewed said that the language barrier was a big challenge in the integration process and also regarding their access to the labour market.

b) According to the study, adult women from lower classes have virtually no chance of mastering the Hungarian language. All of the women interviewed spoke about the difficulties they encountered in learning Hungarian, and most of them experienced discrimination by the host community because of their language difficulties.

The language gap is also an obstacle to the integration of Chinese women. The Chinese diaspora has its own language courses, which unfortunately does not provide the basic knowledge needed for everyday life. Working and learning a language (and in most

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cases raising a child) at the same time is too much, almost an impossible undertaking - as many of the narrators themselves have complained.

c) Research report 88 – Population Research Institute of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office supported by FEMAGE

Chapter: The migration experiences of Chinese and non-Hungarian speaking Ukrainian immigrant women living in Hungary (the study is available in Hungarian on the [following link](#))

### 2. Over-qualification

a) According to a study regarding the integration of migrant women, some of the women interviewed indicated the problem.

b) The majority of women interviewed presented life stories in which they had maintained their status, but it is also important to see that they had only usually regained this status after a temporary "loss of occupation" (, i.e. downward mobility in the initial phase of migration )and it took great effort to overcome this stage. In other words, 'job loss', under-employment, is a common experience for third-country nationals. Overall employment mobility and underemployment cannot be considered as static, the time spent in the host country is likely to have a large impact on labour market status.

c) Research report 88. – Population Research Institute of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office supported by FEMAGE.

### 3. Isolation in the diaspora

a) According to a study regarding the integration of migrant women, some of the women interviewed indicated the problem.

b) Forming diasporas or ethnic enclaves may be a logical attempt to offset migration costs, insecurities or even discrimination, while many people are stuck inside this relatively closed community, and host societies may be very wary of their organisation. This problem was especially indicated by women living the Chinese diaspora.

c) Research report 88. – Population Research Institute of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office supported by FEMAGE.

### 4. Lack of incentive measures

The lack of incentive measures (e.g. regarding labour market, language learning) may pose a problem for migrants.

## Opportunity:

### 1. Access to labour market

In the Hungarian labour market, employment is available for migrant women. According to research, their participation rate in the Hungarian labour market is high.

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### 2. Education

In Hungary universities make efforts to attract foreign students and provide courses in English language. Migration for the purposes of education is also significant regarding students from surrounding countries.

#### **Q5 Are more disaggregated data or research available at national level (compared to what is available through Eurostat), e.g. by resident status/reason for migration, by number of children in households or by first/second generation of migrants?**

There are statistics available on the Hungarian Central Statistical Office website regarding third country nationals. There is data concerning the Foreign citizens residing in Hungary, by country of citizenship and sex, (data regarding 1 January available [here](#)). Foreign citizens residing in Hungary by county and region, data from 1 January available [here](#). Foreign citizens residing in Hungary by purpose of stay, county and region data from 1 January available [here](#).

There is a summary concerning data on the labour market situation of first and second generation migrants made by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office in 2015 (available [here](#) in Hungarian).

There are statistics available regarding children living in households, however it does not contain information specifically concerning migrant women or migrants in general.

#### **Q6 What are the main public and policy debates regarding migrant women's integration (opportunities and challenges)?**

N/A

## Section 2: National integration policies in the Member State

#### **Q7 Please describe your country's overall organisational approach with regard to integration policy: who are the competent authorities for integration policy? Is integration policy a national, regional, local or shared competency and which responsibilities come with that competency?**

In Hungary no specific institutional system has yet been established to coordinate integration, and to create an integration network.

There are pilot programmes for beneficiaries of international protection, but these only cover the initial phase of integration, whereas integration is a multi-year process that often takes long time and concerns the second or third generation.

#### **Q8 Is the integration of migrant women a policy priority in your country?**

Currently there is no complex integration programme. However there was a Migration Strategy concerning the time period between 2014 and 2020, in which integration was a key element

In the past between the 2014 and 2016, integration contracts were concluded between the authorities and the foreigners granted asylum. However these measures were not found

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effective since most of the contracts were terminated immediately due to lack of cooperation of the client, most of them having left for an unknown destination.

### **Q9 Is gender mainstreamed in national integration policies? Is this approach also complemented by gender specific policies (dual approach to gender equality)?**

Currently there is no complex integration programme.

### **Q10 Are migrant women specifically addressed in national integration policies (e.g. strategies, action plans, government programmes)?**

Table 1: Policies addressing migrant women

Yes		No <sup>1</sup>	n/a (no national integration policy available)
Third-country nationals	Migrants in general (that might also include EU citizens with migrant background and third- country nationals)		
-	-	-	No national integration policy available
<b><i>Please continue with Q11</i></b>		<i>Please continue with Q10a</i>	<i>Please continue with Q10b &amp; Q11</i>

#### **a) If migrant women are not specifically addressed in national integration policies, what is the reason or underlying approach (e.g. mainstreaming approach)?**

No information.

#### **b) If no national integration policy is available in your country, are migrant women specifically addressed in national policies across different sectors relevant to integration?**

The Hungarian Migration Strategy concerning the 2014-2020 period did not mention specific questions regarding migrant women, however treated unaccompanied and separated children

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<sup>1</sup> If women are not specifically mentioned but if the policy implies women. (e.g. as parents), that should be reported as "yes". But if the policy is not specific to women but addresses everyone (men, women, boys, girls) this should not be reported and the answer should be "no".

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and young adults receiving post-care support as priority who are recognized as refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

### Q11 How are migrant women addressed with regard to the following sectors: labour market, entrepreneurship, education and vocational training, language training, housing, health, civic integration, other?

In Hungary migrant women are not specifically addressed in the policy areas referred above.

Table 2: Labour market integration

Labour market	Name of integration policy or sector specific policy	Please add columns as necessary
How are migrant women addressed with regard to labour market integration?	<i>There are no labour market integration policies concerning migrant women only.</i>	
Are migrant women specifically targeted or are they addressed as part of a wider group?		
Are specific categories of migrant women targeted (for example low-/highly-skilled labour migrants, students, family migrants, asylum seekers, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
At what stage of the integration process does the policy start (e.g. recently arrived or no differentiation)?	N/A	

### 3: Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship	Name of integration policy or sector specific policy	Please add columns as necessary
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<b>Entrepreneurship</b>	<b>Name of integration policy or sector specific policy</b>	<b>Please add columns as necessary</b>
<b>How are migrant women addressed with regard to entrepreneurship?</b>	There are no integration policies on entrepreneurship concerning migrant women only.	
<b>Are migrant women specifically targeted or are they addressed as part of a wider group?</b>		
<b>Are specific categories of migrant women targeted (for example low-/highly-skilled labour migrants, students, family migrants, asylum seekers, etc.)?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>At what stage of the integration process does the policy start (e.g. recently arrived or no differentiation)?</b>	N/A	

Table 4: Education and vocational training

<b>EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING</b>	<b>Name of integration policy or sector specific policy</b>	<b>Please add columns as necessary</b>
<b>How are migrant women addressed with regard to education and vocational training?</b>	<i>There are no labour market integration policies or sector specific policies concerning migrant women.</i>	
<b>Are migrant women specifically targeted or are they addressed as part of a wider group?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Are specific categories of migrant women targeted (for example low-/highly-skilled labour migrants, students, family migrants, asylum seekers, etc.)?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	

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<b>At what stage of the integration process does the policy start (e.g. recently arrived or no differentiation)?</b>	N/A	
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Table 5: Language Training

<b>LANGUAGE TRAINING</b>	<b>Name of integration policy or sector specific policy</b>	<b>Please add columns as necessary</b>
<b>How are migrant women addressed with regard to language training?</b>	<i>There are no integration policies or sector specific policies concerning migrant women regarding language learning.</i>	
<b>Are migrant women specifically targeted or are they addressed as part of a wider group?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Are specific categories of migrant women targeted (for example low-/highly-skilled labour migrants, students, family migrants, asylum seekers, etc.)?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>At what stage of the integration process does the policy start (e.g. recently arrived or no differentiation)?</b>	N/A	

Table 6: Housing

<b>HOUSING</b>	<b>Name of integration policy or sector specific policy</b>	<b>Please add columns as necessary</b>
<b>How are migrant women addressed with regard to housing?</b>	<i>There are no integration policies or sector specific policies concerning migrant women regarding housing.</i>	

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<b>HOUSING</b>	<b>Name of integration policy or sector specific policy</b>	<b>Please add columns as necessary</b>
<b>Are migrant women specifically targeted or are they addressed as part of a wider group?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Are specific categories of migrant women targeted (for example low-/highly-skilled labour migrants, students, family migrants, asylum seekers, etc.)?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>At what stage of the integration process does the policy start (e.g. recently arrived or no differentiation)?</b>	N/A	

Table 7: Health

<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>Name of integration policy or sector specific policy</b>	<b>Please add columns as necessary</b>
<b>How are migrant women addressed with regard to health (including mental health)?</b>	<i>There are no integration policies or sector specific policies concerning migrant women regarding health.</i>	
<b>Are migrant women specifically targeted or are they addressed as part of a wider group?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Are specific categories of migrant women targeted (for example low-/highly-skilled labour migrants, students, family migrants, asylum seekers, etc.)?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>At what stage of the integration process does the policy start (e.g. recently arrived or no</b>	<i>Please describe</i>	

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HEALTH	Name of integration policy or sector specific policy	Please add columns as necessary
differentiation)?		

Table 8: Civic integration<sup>2</sup>

CIVIC INTEGRATION	Name of integration policy or sector specific policy	Please add columns as necessary
How are migrant women addressed with regard to civic integration?	<i>There are no integration policies or sector specific policies concerning migrant women regarding civic integration.</i>	
Are migrant women specifically targeted or are they addressed as part of a wider group?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are specific categories of migrant women targeted (for example low-/highly-skilled labour migrants, students, family migrants, asylum seekers, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
At what stage of the integration process does the policy start (e.g. recently arrived or no differentiation)?	N/A	

Table 9: Other<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> For example validation of skills, civic courses, political participation or other.

<sup>3</sup> For example anti-discrimination measures, measures against racism, hate speech and violence against women, measures to enhance exchanges with the majority population, measures focusing on specific groups e.g. parents/families, or other.

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OTHER	Name of integration policy or sector specific policy	<i>Please add columns as necessary</i>
<b>How are migrant women addressed with regard to other areas?</b>	There are no other integration policies or sector specific policies concerning migrant women.	
<b>Are migrant women specifically targeted or are they addressed as part of a wider group?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Are specific categories of migrant women targeted (for example low-/highly-skilled labour migrants, students, family migrants, asylum seekers, etc.)?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>At what stage of the integration process does the policy start (e.g. recently arrived or no differentiation)?</b>	N/A	

### Section 3: Integration measures in the Member State

**Q12 Is national funding available in your Member State for measures to support the integration of migrant women? Do structural funds / EU programmes fund integration measures targeting or addressing migrant women and if yes, to what extent (as a share of total funding)?**

In Hungary EU programmes and national funding is available for integration measures which are not specifically targeting migrant women.

**Q13 What integration measures (systematic initiatives, projects or legislative measures) are available in the Member State that specifically address migrant women and have been identified as “good practice”? Please provide, if possible, up to three examples from the period 2016-2020 and note why the example was selected.**

In Hungary there are no integration measures that specifically address migrant women and have been identified as “good practice”.

Table 10

Measure 1 -	
<b>a) Overview</b>	
<b>Name</b>	
<b>Type</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic initiatives (multi-year / long term) <input type="checkbox"/> Projects (ad-hoc) <input type="checkbox"/> Legislative (structural) measure
<b>Area</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Labour market <input type="checkbox"/> Entrepreneurship <input type="checkbox"/> Education and vocational training <input type="checkbox"/> Language training <input type="checkbox"/> Housing <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Civic integration <input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please specify</i> )

**Detection, identification and protection of third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings**

<b>Access</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Third-country nationals <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants in general (not only third-country nationals, but also EU nationals)
<b>Target group</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Tailor-made measure (only migrant women). <i>Please specify the category if possible.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Mainstream measure (migrant women are taken into account while the measure has a wider target group). <i>Please describe how migrant women are specifically targeted in the measure.</i>
<b>Stage of the integration process (e.g. recently arrived or no differentiation)</b>	<i>Please describe</i>
<b>Coverage</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local
<b>Link</b>	
<b>Source and justification</b>	
<b>b) Description</b>	
<p><b>i) What is the objective of the measure and underlying integration opportunity/challenge to be addressed?</b>  <i>Please describe.</i></p> <p><b>ii) When was the measure introduced and what was/is its duration? Is/was it a pilot measure? Is funding provided to ensure sustainability?</b>  <i>Please describe.</i></p> <p><b>iii) How and by whom (agency, government institution, NGOs, private sector, etc.) is/was the measure implemented?</b>  <i>Please describe.</i></p> <p><b>iv) How/by whom is/was the measure funded?</b>  <i>Please describe.</i></p>	

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**v) What strategies have been adopted to reach migrant women?**

***Please describe.***

**vi) Are evaluations of the measure available? If yes, did the measure meet the anticipated objectives in relation to migrant women? What are the main outcomes?**

***Please describe.***

**vii) Where there any obstacles during implementation and if yes, how were they overcome (i.e. what are the lessons learnt)?**

***Please describe.***

#### **Section 4: Responses to COVID-19**

**Q14 Were integration policies or measures developed to counteract the negative consequences of COVID-19 specifically for migrant women's integration?**

**a) Integration (or sector specific) policies**

*No there were no integration policies developed in relation to COVID-19 specifically for migrant women's integration.*

**b) Integration measures**

*There were no integration measures developed to counteract the negative consequences of COVID-19 specifically for migrant women's integration.*

**Detection, identification and protection of third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings**

## Section 5: Plans and future outlook

**Q15 Please provide information on planned policy developments as well as plans to introduce new measures, also in light of the impact of COVID-19:**

**a) Does your Member State plan to develop new or revise existing national integration policies that address challenges faced by migrant women?**

*There are no plans regarding the development of integration policies of this kind in Hungary.*

**b) Does your Member State plan to develop any new integration measures that address challenges faced by migrant women?**

*There are no plans regarding the development of integration measures of this kind in Hungary.*

## Section 6: Conclusions

**Q16 Please synthesise the findings of your national report by drawing conclusions from your responses to Q1-Q15:**

**a) What are the main integration opportunities and challenges for migrant women identified in your country (Section 1)?**

*In Hungary the main integration opportunities are the accessibility of labour market and education. On the other hand language learning, over-qualification, isolation in diasporas and lack of incentive measures may pose possible challenges for migrant women.*

**b) What are the key characteristics of the national integration policies (Section 2) and measures (Section 3) presented in terms of categories, focus area, stage of the integration process, etc.?**

*There are no integration policies in Hungary specifically targeting migrant women.*

**c) How do special integration policies or measures developed to counteract the negative consequences of COVID-19 (Section 4) differ from those previously in place (Sections 2 and 3)?**

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*There were no integration policies developed to counteract the negative consequences of COVID-19 specifically for migrant women's integration.*

**d) How do planned new integration policies and measures (Section 5) link to the main opportunities and challenges identified (Section 1 / Q16a) and/or responses to COVID-19 (Section 4)?**

*In Hungary currently there are no plans regarding the development of integration policies of this kind.*