

# Making a success of integrating immigrants into the labour market

Anita Kleinberga

Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia  
Department of Society Integration Affairs

## 1. Introduction

Integration of immigrants is one of the components of the integration policy that to this point has been solved within the frameworks of separate state policies – interior, education, employment, etc. Society integration is a two-way process, directed towards mutual understanding and co-operation between the majority and minority of inhabitants, where the minority is an irreplaceable part of the society.<sup>1</sup>

EU immigrant integration is defined as a two-way process based on the mutual rights and the corresponding obligations of third-country nationals and the host country which provides for the full participation of immigrants.<sup>2</sup>

In order to characterize the set of activities that have to be performed to ensure immigrant integration in Latvia, important are the involvement levels mentioned in both definitions, so a three-sided relationship process, whose subjects are the country, the immigrant and the society. In addition to the fact that integration defines the relationships between the country and the individual immigrant, it is also a process where a tight partnership develops between different level society representatives, such as employers, labor unions, religious organisations, mass media and nongovernmental organisations. In order to create fair and effective immigrant integration policy, it is relevant to achieve the correct balance in the involvement of each partnership level, especially putting an emphasis on the active involvement and participation of immigrants themselves.

The competency, responsibility and tasks of institutions in the field of migration are set in the Immigration Law, Law on Asylum, Repatriation Law and their subordinate regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers.

In Latvia, at this moment the creation of immigrant integration political, legal and institutional framework is only in the beginning stage, therefore the activities, ensured by the European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals, are a substantial support to improve the immigrant integration system of Latvia.

Today's Latvia can be mainly described as rather being an emigration than immigration country. Therefore in regard to integration policies and practices, we have to take into account three distinct groups of people with very different integration needs: (1) *return migrants* and their family members, (2) first and second generation *established* national minorities and migrants, who

<sup>1</sup> "Main statements for Society Integration Policy for the years 2011 – 2017" project, page 5, November, 2010

<sup>2</sup> Statement of the European Commission Committee conclusion about the Commission communication to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on immigration, integration and employment, COM(2003)336 final version, (CdR 223/2003).

arrived to Latvia during the Soviet Union and (3) *recently* arrived migrants. To put in broader context, we need to give a short historical note of migration processes in Latvia.

## 2. Historical background

Latvia has experienced several waves of migration in the twentieth century. After the Second World War, during which Latvia was annexed to the Soviet Union, until 1991, when Latvia regained its independence, ethnic proportions in Latvia changed significantly due to inward migration. During the Soviet era many thousands of Russian-speaking people from Slavic Soviet Republics, especially from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, arrived to live and work in Latvia (Zvidrins, 2002). The ethnic proportions changed dramatically during the Soviet time: comparing the census data of 1935 to the data of 1989, the proportion of ethnic Latvians shrunk from 76.99% to 52.04%, while the proportion of ethnic Russians grew from 8.83% to 33.96%, the proportion of Ukrainians - from 0.10% to 3.45%, Byelorussians - from 1.41% to 4.49% (Dribins, 1998). Most of the people who arrived lived in the biggest Latvian cities and towns, therefore in 1989 in seven biggest cities, including the capital, ethnic Latvians were the minority. Many of those who arrived during the Soviet time are integrated in Latvian society, know Latvian language, and have obtained Latvian citizenship. Yet 16.361% of the population remain non-citizens, in fact with a form of quasi citizenship, given to those ex-citizens of the former Soviet Union who, or whose parents, were not citizens of Latvia before the Soviet Union annexed Latvia in 1940 and 2.034% were holding foreign citizenship. (Statistics, Naturalisation board ad of 1sr October, 2008).<sup>3</sup> Development of national legislation after renewal of Latvian State, drive to situation when we still have large amount of permanent residents who are not citizens of the Republic of Latvia and either do not have citizenship of any other country.

- On October 15, 1991 the Supreme Council passed the resolution "On the Renewal of the Rights of Citizens of the Republic of Latvia and Fundamental Principles of Naturalisation". According to this resolution only persons, who were Latvian citizens on June 17, 1940 and their descendants were considered the citizens of the state. Procedure was set up for identifying the body of Latvian citizenship, registering in the Population Registry. All other permanent residents would have to naturalize (however the naturalization procedure has not been determined by this resolution).
- On April 12, 1995 was adopted Law "On the Status of those Former U.S.S.R. Citizens who do not have the Citizenship of Latvia or that of any Other State".
- Article 1 of this law defines non-citizens in the following way: those citizens of the former USSR or their children, residing in Latvia or are temporarily away from the country for a specified period of time, who are not or have not been citizens of Latvia or any other country, who had registered residence in Latvia as of July 1, 1992, as well as persons whose last registered place of residence before July 1, 1992 was Latvia, or persons who resided on the territory of Latvia for at least 10 years without interruption.

<sup>3</sup> Aija Lulle, University of Latvia, Advanced Social and Political Research Institute, Independent expert's comment paper.

Table 1. *Number of citizens, non-citizens and aliens (data of Citizenship and migration office)*

Year	Citizens	Non-citizens	Aliens	Total
As at 20.05.1997.	1 766 800	665 148	11 833	2 443 781
As at 01.01.2009.	1 860 297	357 811	49 457	2 267 886
As at 01.07.2009.	1 860 297	351 435	49 706	2 261 603
As at 01.07.2010.	1 857 241	344 095	44 021	2 245 357

In accordance with Article 17(1) of the Lisbon Treaty (now Article 20 TFEU) non-citizens of Latvia can be considered as third country nationals, as far as they are not citizens of Latvia or any other country. As that they have been taken into account in previous MIPEX measurements.

Summing up this historical context it should be underlined that today in Latvia there are two terms defining foreigners: one refers to 'established immigrants', while the other refers to recently arrived 'new immigrants.' (Akule, 2007). At the same time it also should be noted, that these people are not called migrants in public discourses, but national minorities to avoid negative connotations of a term 'migrant', even if legally some of them could be described in such way. The numbers of newcomers are still very low.

### 3. Current situation in Latvia

The integration of immigrants in Latvia is a politically sensitive issue. On the one hand, it is due to the negative emotions arising from the experience when Latvia was part of the USSR. On the other hand, the little known and the foreign in Latvian society creates anxiety about its future existence. Latvia cannot be considered a popular country of destination among immigrants. Latvian integration policy is strict and conservative with the main aim to protect the national labour market. Since the entrance in the EU, with an increase in the living standard and development of economy Latvia is becoming more attractive to immigrants, the number of migrants has not changed considerably but the numbers of migrants are increasing gradually every year. Main reasons for immigration are: family reunion, work and studies.

Official migration data do show that, the total number of foreigners (persons with permanent and temporary residence permits) compared to number of inhabitants in Latvia is small – approximately 2% of the number of inhabitants.

Most of immigrants in Latvia come from former Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries. Main reasons for this are: income level in former CIS countries is lower than in Latvia; geographical situation, similar cultures and language skills.<sup>4</sup> People from former CIS countries do not have a language barrier; they can live and work in Latvia using knowledge of Russian

<sup>4</sup> Does Latvia need labour migration? Kazaks, M. Kule, L. Strasuna – Hansabank, 2007- Page 9.

language. The general opinion is that it is easier for people from former CIS countries to integrate in Latvia due to the common history. Although the problems might cause the situation when immigrants integrate in Russian speaking community and do not in Latvian speaking community. It can create a bigger gap between both communities living in Latvia. Employers are also trying to facilitate immigration from former CIS countries as knowledge of Russian language helps to communicate with potential workers.

On 1st January, 2010, 7538 third-country nationals had valid limited residence permits, of which 1044 were handed out on the grounds of work contract and 3272 on the grounds of family reunification.<sup>5</sup>

The social security of these people is threatened, mainly in cases when sufficient means of subsistence are not accessible. If a national of a third country, who has arrived on the basis of a work contract, loses his job, he has to inform the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs about this fact during 3 working days, where the work permit is annulled on the grounds of finished work relationships and he has to leave the country in 10 days time. The members of his family also have to leave the country, except in cases, when a family member can prove that he has sufficient means of subsistence. Until July 1, 2009, 289 cases of work permit annulments were registered. In order for these people not to get into a crisis situation, it is necessary to provide them with the necessary information on the guaranteed rights before arrival, especially in the areas of work rights, labor safety and social guarantees.

One of the most important aspects of integration is the provision of basic human rights that are determined by the legal and institutional framework of social security. The way how the rights for employment, home, education, health and social security are enforced in a country, is the prerequisite of integration, because it points to the possibilities for mutual and positive involvement in the life of society.

The access of immigrants to social, health and education services are determined by their legal status in connection with the type of the granted residence permit (see Table 2, *Access of third-country nationals to the social benefits, health care and education in relation to the legal status and in comparison with other newcomer groups*)<sup>6</sup>.

---

<sup>5</sup> Information given by Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (OCMA).

<sup>6</sup> The table is prepared according to the 07.09.1995. "Social Security Law", 31.10.2002. law "State Social Benefits Law", 12.06.1997.g. "Medical Law", Cabinet of Ministers 09.08.2005. Regulation No 586 "Procedure, how education has to be provided for the under-aged children of asylum seekers or under-aged asylum seekers", Cabinet of Ministers 01.11.2005.Regulation No.822 „Regulations on compulsory requirements for the admission of students and their transfer to the next grade in general education institutions (except boarding schools and special education institutions)", Article 25.-28.

**Table 2. Access of third-country nationals to the social benefits, health care and education in relation to the legal status and in comparison with other newcomer groups**

Area of social security	Limited residence permit	Permanent residence permit	Citizens of EU, EEA, Swiss Confederation, status of permanent resident of the European Community in Latvia
Access to state social benefits and social services (incl. children)	None	Present	Present
Access to health care (incl. children)	None	Present	Present
Access to state education (adults)	None	Present	Present

From the social security viewpoint, the most non-protected, in comparison with other immigrant categories, are third-country nationals with limited residence permits, especially women, children, youth, elderly people and people with disabilities. These persons do not have the rights of state ensured health care, social help and social services. According to the data of Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, on July 1, 2009, 4779 limited residence permits were registered that had been handed out on the grounds of family reunification. It means that in parallel to the target group that comes to Latvia because of employment intentions (1433 limited residence permits that are handed out on the grounds of a work contract)<sup>7</sup>, a much larger group is formed by third-country nationals, that have immigrated because of intention of family reunification. Mainly among them are women and children, as well as elderly people. The adult family members of third-country nationals, who have come because of the intention of family reunification, have very small perspectives to involve in the work market in order to stabilize the social security of their family.

In the framework of year 2007 and 2008 programs of the European Integration Fund, support activities for third-country nationals with a disability, as well as support activities for mothers with children have started. The current support activities for special groups of immigrants can be viewed as pilot projects, which are based on the information, received in the direct contact of the service provider and the target group and which depend on the resources of every project applicant and the target group to be reached. In accordance with information based on practical experience as most necessary activities for less-protected groups of third country nationals are recognized child care services for families in a period of early adaptation, creation of grant-aided work places for third country nationals, for example, for people with low education level or young people without work experience.

#### Institutional framework: national level

Due to the complex and multifaceted nature of migration, the regulation of these issues is the responsibility of various institutions:

- The Ministry of Justice;
- The Ministry of the Interior;

<sup>7</sup> Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs data on July 1, year 2009.

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- The Ministry of Welfare;
- Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs;
- Till 1 January, 2009, Secretariat of Special assignments Minister for Society Integration.

The main governmental institution to deal with integration issues is the Ministry of Justice. Each of the above institutions is being in charge of a specific range of topics in the area of migration.

The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations state that the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs is governed by the Ministry of the Interior and its mandate covers the implementation of the state migration policy; it rather focuses on immigration policy.

The Ministry of Welfare and the State Employment agency (under the ministry) are the main institutions, which are responsible for development and implementation of labor migration policy. There are no yet institutional settings on regional or local level to respond to migration realities.

Integration of immigrants came to political agenda in 2007 with initiative of European Union level to develop more targeted integration measures in member states. At that time Secretariat of Special assignments Minister for Society Integration was main responsible institution for society integration and there were designed Multiannual program for 2007-2013 and Annual programs for 2007 and 2008, for implementation of European Integration Fund. At the same time were adopted necessary laws for undertaking of these financial and political responsibilities.

The functions of the minister and the integration secretariat included coordinating social integration policy, addressing the rights of national minorities, promoting civil society development, combating racial and ethnic discrimination, supporting Latvia's indigenous people, the Livs, supporting the Latvian Diaspora, and in the end, promoting immigrant integration policy.

The onset of the 2008 economic crisis in Latvia was occasioned by a broader debate about streamlining government and reducing the size of the public sector. In this context, the integration secretariat was the first to fall to budget cuts. At the end of 2008, the government adopted a decision to fold the functions of the integration secretariat into the Ministry of Children and Families, so as to create a Ministry for Children, Families and Social Integration Affairs as of 1 January 2009. However, this was a short-lived, politically motivated solution (the Minister for Children and Families came from the same political party as the integration minister). On 28 April 2009, after a change in the governing coalition, the government adopted a decision to do away with this ministry as well.<sup>8</sup>

Prime responsibility for integration policy fell to the Ministry of Justice, which created a department of Society integration affairs. Restricted human resources (7 persons) demands careful planning and definition of priorities for planned measures.

---

<sup>8</sup> For a broad overview of the rise and decline of integration policy, see Juris Rozenvalds (2010), 'The Soviet Heritage and Integration Policy Development Since the Restoration of Independence.' In Muižnieks, ed., *How Integrated is Latvian Society?*, pp. 33-60.

The measures undertaken by Latvia for immigrant integration so far is mainly project based, there is no systematic integration of third country nationals. The projects are mainly implemented by nongovernmental organisations in co-operation with state institutions and as it was mentioned before, mostly financed by European Integration Fund for Third country nationals.

### City Level Integration Programmes

Significant integration work and some monitoring have also taken place at the local level. Monitoring at the local level has been sporadic and unsystematic, relying in the best case on a local sociological survey, but often merely relying on information compiled by the various sectoral units (education, social issues, culture) of the city government.

Following the onset of discussions surrounding the need for an integration program from 1998 until 2001, a number of local governments began to act. In April of 2000, the city of Ventspils adopted its own integration program and created a non-citizen's advisory council. The Liepāja city government also established an "integration promotion working group" in 2000 that prepared a draft city integration program and hired an integration project coordinator.<sup>9</sup> Over the subsequent several years, there was a virtual explosion of integration activity at the local level that was probably prompted by policy movement at the national level.

By the end of 2003, 25 different municipal governments had their own social integration programs and another 29 had sectoral programs that were directly linked to social integration (the glaring exception has been Riga).<sup>10</sup> In the mid-2000s, 20 different local governments claimed to have a unit (usually, a working group, council or commission) responsible for social integration issues.<sup>11</sup> The understanding of integration at the local level differed slightly from that at the national level. If issues pertaining to citizenship, language and common values predominated at the national level, at the local level the most common issues addressed in integration policy documents were education, social issues (e.g., the disabled, health), culture and NGOs.<sup>12</sup>

Several local governments have continued their integration work. On 24 April 2008, the Jelgava local government adopted an updated Jelgava Social Integration Programme for the period 2008 to 2013 focusing on minority cultural preservation, social issues and youth.<sup>13</sup> The Jelgava city government has also commissioned research on ethnic integration in the city, apparently focusing on ethnic relations, as well as the situation and needs of minority communities in the city.<sup>14</sup> Having adopted an integration program in 2003, in late 2009 the Jūrmala city government announced that in 2010 it planned to "analyze the programme's implementation" and to update it.<sup>15</sup> The Riga City Council, which had no integration policy throughout the 2000s, belatedly

<sup>9</sup> See Latvian Centre for Human Rights and Ethnic Studies (2001), *Human Rights in Latvia in 2000*. Riga: LCRES, pp. 41-2.

<sup>10</sup> Baltijas Sociālo zinātņu institūts (2004), *Pašvaldību loma sabiedrības integrācijas procesā*. Riga: BSZI, p. 7.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, p. 10.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, p. 11.

<sup>13</sup> See Jelgavas Dome (2009), *Jelgavas Pašvaldības 2008. gada Publiskais Pārskats*. Jelgava, pp. 68-9.

<sup>14</sup> See the relevant section of the Jelgava city government's home page at <http://www.jelgava.lv/pilseta/sabiedriba/integracija/>.

<sup>15</sup> See the information in the home page of the Jūrmala City Council „Jūrmalas Pašvaldības iedzīvotāju integrācijas komisija pieņem darba plānu 2010. gadam,” 28 October 2009, available at [http://www.jurmala.lv/page/1027&news\\_id=98&comment=news&mode=print](http://www.jurmala.lv/page/1027&news_id=98&comment=news&mode=print).

created a unit devoted to integration and project work on 10 March 2010 and an advisory council on integration issues.<sup>16</sup>

## Measurements of Integration

With Latvia's entry into the European Union in 2004, the availability and comparability of data has improved. Latvia's Central Statistical Board now cooperates intensively with EUROSTAT, Latvia regularly participates in Eurobarometer, European Social Survey and other more specific thematic studies.<sup>17</sup>

At the national level, the basic source of information is the national census, which has only been carried out once (in 2000) since the restoration of independence. The next census is scheduled for 2011.<sup>18</sup> From the perspective of measuring integration, the most interesting census data include population by (self-reported) ethnicity at the national and local levels, mixed marriages, (self-reported) command of Latvian and other languages, and international long-term migration by country of origin.

A second national level data base is the Population Register maintained by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs of the Ministry of Interior.<sup>19</sup> The methodology used for this data base is different from that in the census, as here; data on ethnicity are based on the ethnicity entry in passports, which was obligatory until 2002. Data available from the Population Register of interest for measuring integration include population by ethnicity, citizenship, and year of birth at the national and local levels. When the ethnicity entry became voluntary after 2002, a new category - "undecided" – appeared in the data base.

The only specific long-term systematic monitoring of an integration-related issue has been done in the realm of language. The National Agency for Latvian Language Training commissioned 13 representative sociological surveys from 1996 through 2008 covering all aspects of language, including self-reported level of Latvian language proficiency (by age, gender, ethnicity), attitudes towards language use, reported language use and habits in various contexts, desire and motivation to improve Latvian language proficiency, as well as Russian language proficiency among Latvians.<sup>20</sup> The surveys were conducted by the reputable Baltic Institute of Social Sciences, which is one of the major sources of reliable survey data on integration issues.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>16</sup> See the interview with Eiženija Aldermane, head of the committee on education in the Riga City Council, in *Vesti segodnya* 12 March 2010.

<sup>17</sup> For the home page of the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, see <http://www.csb.gov.lv>; for standard Eurobarometer reports, see [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/standard\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/standard_en.htm); for European Social Survey results, see <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/>; for the results of a specialized European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey, see [http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/eu-midis/eumidis\\_main\\_results\\_report\\_en.htm](http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/eu-midis/eumidis_main_results_report_en.htm).

<sup>18</sup> For basic information on the census, see [http://www.csb.gov.lv/csp/content/?cat=339&cc\\_cat=339&mode=arh&period=](http://www.csb.gov.lv/csp/content/?cat=339&cc_cat=339&mode=arh&period=).

<sup>19</sup> For basic information on the Population Register, see <http://www.pmlp.gov.lv/en/pakalpojumi/izcelosana.html>.

<sup>20</sup> For the results of the 2007 survey in English, see [http://www.lvava.gov.lv/bildes/dokumenti/Valoda\\_2007\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.lvava.gov.lv/bildes/dokumenti/Valoda_2007_ENG.pdf); for the results of the 2008 survey in English, see [http://www.lvava.gov.lv/bildes/dokumenti/VALODA\\_2008\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.lvava.gov.lv/bildes/dokumenti/VALODA_2008_ENG.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> See its home page at <http://www.biss.soc.lv>.

The primary means of seeking to monitor integration more broadly has been broader sociological survey studies. The baseline used as reference points in many subsequent studies have been two surveys, one conducted in 1997/1998 and the other in 2000/2001 called "Towards a Civic Society."<sup>22</sup> The surveys, which were commissioned by a consortium of state, non-governmental and international organisations,<sup>23</sup> polled citizens and non-citizens on a wide range of issues: attitudes towards the state, democracy, citizenship and naturalization, language policy, various state institutions, political participation, migration, perceptions of ethnic distance and more. In later years, the integration secretariat commissioned similar surveys on a more or less regular basis.<sup>24</sup>

## New challenges

While public debate about integration began in the mid-1990s, the first policy document to specifically enshrine integration was the Framework Document on the Integration of Society in Latvia adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 7 December 1999.<sup>25</sup> Subsequently, on 6 February 2001, the government adopted the National Program on the Integration of Society in Latvia, which reiterated the basic postulates of the Framework Document and sketched in the main policy directions to be pursued, even mentioning concrete projects to be implemented in the short-term.<sup>26</sup>

The most necessary measure for Latvia is development of new integration policy and for that is necessary to adopt new guideline document for society integration. At Ministry of Justice is designed a new framework document and towards adoption of it at 14 October, 2010 were organised a public consultation on integration policy for 2011-2017 period. Stakeholders and any interested parties were requested to register and to discuss this new political agenda. About 30 different organisations were represented at this public consultation. Further document will be promoted to Cabinet of Ministers.

<sup>22</sup> For the SPSS data files and results of the 1997/1998 survey, see <http://www.biss.soc.lv/?lang=en&category=resurss&id=pilsoniskaSabiedriba1997>; for the SPSS data files and results of the 2000/2001 survey, see <http://www.biss.soc.lv/?lang=en&category=resurss&id=pilsoniskaSabiedriba2000>.

<sup>23</sup> The first study was funded by the Soros Foundation – Latvia and the National Human Rights Office, together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The working group that commissioned the survey included representatives of these organisations, as well as the Naturalization Board, the National Programme for Latvian Language Training, the Citizenship and Immigration Department, and the implementing agency, the Baltic Data House.

<sup>24</sup> See SKDS (2006), *Sabiedrības integrācijas aktuālākie aspekti*. Rīga: SKDS; SKDS (2007), *Sabiedrības integrācijas aktuālākie aspekti*. Rīga: SKDS; SIA „AC Konsultācijas” (2008), *Kvantitatīvs un kvalitatīvs pētījums par sabiedrības integrācijas un pilsonības aktuālajiem aspektiem*. Rīga: AC Konsultācijas.

<sup>25</sup> Available at [http://www.politika.lv/temas/sabiedribas\\_integracija/4104/](http://www.politika.lv/temas/sabiedribas_integracija/4104/).

<sup>26</sup> Available at [http://www.politika.lv/temas/sabiedribas\\_integracija/4106/](http://www.politika.lv/temas/sabiedribas_integracija/4106/).

## Some examples of best practices from Integration Fund projects

### Project “Compass to life in Latvia for students – third-country nationals” (2007/1.3/4)

- Project was aimed to ensure integration of students – third-country nationals in Latvian society by providing necessary information to them, to promote their involvement in social networks and by promoting their communication with universities and state institutions.
- Needs students - third-country nationals who live Latvia – were researched in these projects and informative brochures were developed.
- Project involved students themselves into research of their needs.
- Project promoted involvement of students - third-country nationals in social networks. Electronic means (interest group in Facebook) were used not just to reach target group, but also to promote their mutual cooperation.
- 38 students were involved in project, 53 are active members of social network promoted by the project and 92 students received informative brochure developed during project. Informative brochure was also distributed to 8 universities and other higher education institutions in Latvia.

### Project “Development of the competence of teachers in intercultural education” (2008/1.4.2./7)

- Training programme was developed and published, 140 teachers were trained.
- We see very high level of interest of teachers in intercultural education. Other projects in this field have been very successful, too. This is main reason why we consider this project to be a success story.
- Training was carried out in all regions of Latvia.
- Teachers are important information channel in Latvian society, so projects like this reach not just teachers themselves, but also pupils and their families, promoting awareness about third-country nationals. Project improves knowledge of teachers how to work with children of third-country nationals, but also trains them how to teach about third-country nationals to Latvian pupils.