Integrating migrant students in schools means creating a learning environment that is welcoming for students from diverse backgrounds and with different needs, and guaranteeing a safe space where all students feel secure, valued and able to learn.

Primary school students who do not speak the language of instruction at home have a lower sense of belonging to their school, and they report being more frequently bullied by their peers.

**Diversity**

- How is diversity addressed?
- Education systems have top-level regulations/recommendations on additional language of instruction classes.
- Education systems advocate the teaching of home languages.
- Home languages were taught in Finnish basic and general upper secondary schools in 2017/18.

**Whole-child approach**

- How do migrant students feel?
- Spain (Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña), Portugal, Sweden and Finland assess the way newly arrived migrant student feel and not only what they know.
- Prevention approach: Spain (Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña), France, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland and the United Kingdom (England) promote all students’ social and emotional competences through the curriculum.
- Intervention approach: 33 education systems promote the availability of psycho-social support services for all students, including migrant students.

**Comprehensiveness**

- Finland and Sweden put equal emphasis on addressing diversity and promoting a whole-child approach.