

4.14.4.3. Language instruction

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While no new legislative or policy developments were reported for 2021, researchers looked into the implementation and impact of some current policies. For example, fees for Danish language courses for self-supported students (for example, working migrants) were abolished in 2020, and the number of enrolled students in 2021 rose by 78%.^{[1125](#)} The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit observed refugees with neighbours from the same ethnic background were less likely to begin a language course, while those who have found a job were less likely to finish their language course.^{[1126](#)}

A RESPOND policy brief analysed the link between the education opportunities and employment perspectives of adult beneficiaries of international protection in Poland. It found that only 35% of beneficiaries attended Polish language classes because the content of the classes did not correspond to their daily needs.^{[1127](#)}

1125-1127

^{[1125](#)} European Website on Integration. (2022, January 25). Abolishment of fees facilitates access to Danish language classes. https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/abolishment-fees-facilitates-access-danish-language-classes_en

^{[1126](#)} European Website on Integration. (2022, January 18). Denmark: Refugees quit language courses once employed. https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/denmark-refugees-quit-language-courses-once-employed_en

^{[1127](#)} Sza?an?ska, J., & Sobczak-Szelc, K. (2021). Adult Refugees' Integration in Poland: Challenges in area of education and their effects on access to the labour market. Policy Brief 17. RESPOND Project. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/19SWV8phE82XMVYHirVa0nJ8WjPJvJb6i/view>