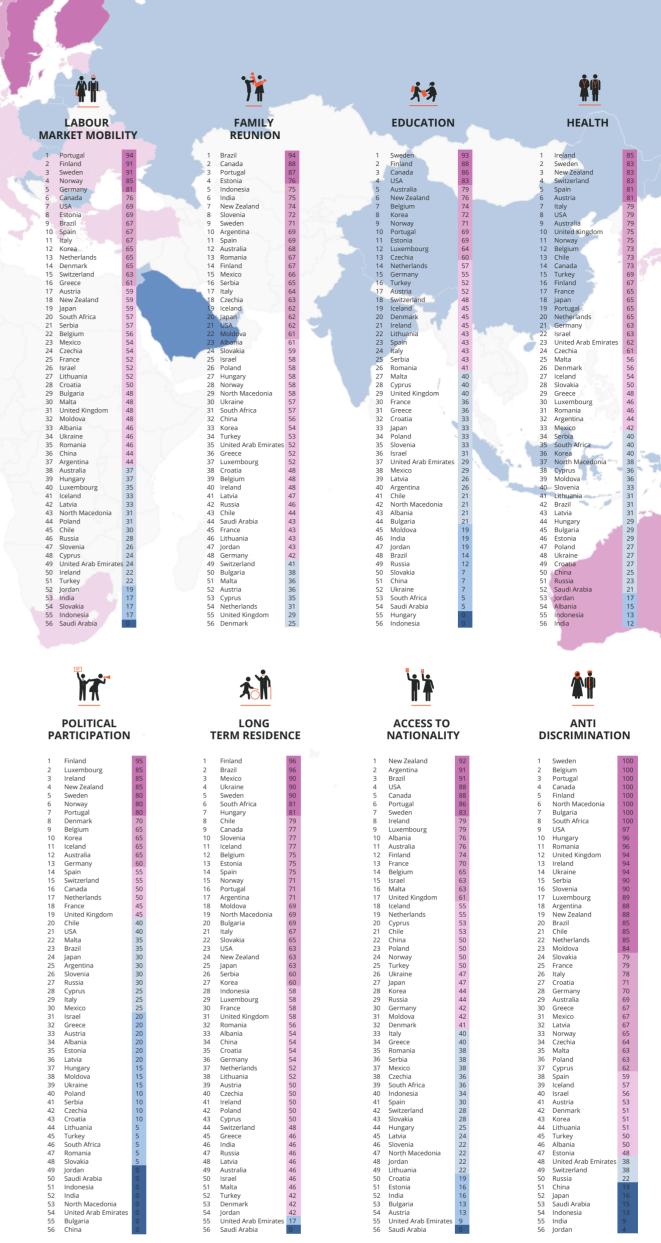
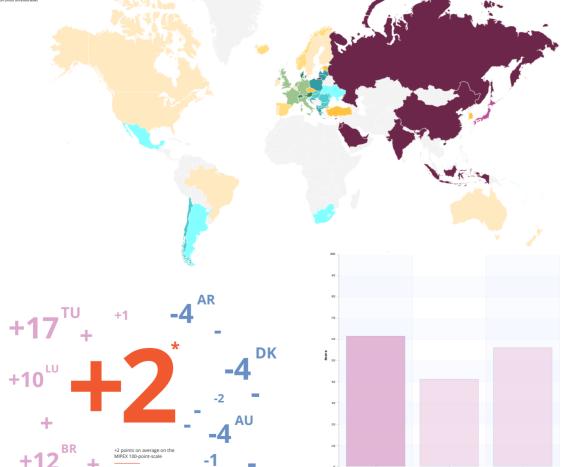
MIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICY INDEX

RESULTS

Country name	Approach to integration	Overall score 2020	Change since 2014
Sweden	Comprehensive (Top10)	86	- 1
Finland	Comprehensive (Top10)	85	+ 3
Portugal	Comprehensive (Top10)	81	+ 3
Canada	Comprehensive (Top10)	80	+ 2
New Zealand	Comprehensive (Top10)	77	/ 0
USA	Comprehensive (Top10)	73	- 2
Norway	Comprehensive	69	- 3
Belgium	Comprehensive (Top10)	69	/ 0
Australia	Comprehensive (Top10)	65	- 4
Brazil	Comprehensive (Top10)	64	+ 12
Luxembourg	Comprehensive	64	+ 10
Ireland	Comprehensive (Top10)	64	+ 5
Spain	Comprehensive	60	+ 3
Germany	Temporary	58	+ 1
Argentina	Equality on paper	58	- 4
Italy	Temporary	58	- 1
Netherlands	Temporary	57	/ 0
Iceland	Comprehensive	56	+ 7
France	Temporary	56	+ 3
United Kingdom	Temporary	56	- 1
Korea	Comprehensive	56	- 2
Chile	Equality on paper	53	+ 3
Mexico	Equality on paper	51	- 1
Estonia	Comprehensive	50	+ 5
Switzerland	Temporary	50	/ 0
Serbia	Equality on paper	50	+ 5
Czechia	Comprehensive	50	+ 3
Romania	Equality on paper	49	/ 0
Israel	Comprehensive	49	- 1
Denmark	Temporary	49	- 4
Ukraine	Temporary	48	+ 2
Malta	Comprehensive	48	+ 5
South Africa	Equality on paper	48	/ 0
Slovenia	Equality on paper	48	+ 3
Japan	Integration denied	47	+ 1
Moldova	Equality on paper	47	+ 8
Greece	Equality on paper	46	+ 3
Austria	Temporary	46	/ 0
Albania	Equality on paper	43	+ 1
Hungary	Equality on paper	43	+ 1
Turkey	Comprehensive	43	+ 17
North Macedonia	Equality on paper	42	/ 0
Cyprus	Integration denied	41	+ 2
Bulgaria	Equality on paper	40	+ 3
Poland	Equality on paper	40	- 1
Croatia	Equality on paper	39	+ 1
Slovakia	Equality on paper	39	+ 2
Latvi	Equality on paper	37	+ 3
Lithuania	Equality on paper	37	+ 4
China China	Integration denied	32	+ 5
Russia	Integration denied	31	+ 2
	es Integration denied	29	+ 8
Indonesia	Integration denied	26	+ 1
India	Integration denied	24	/ 0
Jordan	Integration denied	21	+ 2
Saudi Arabia			
Jauui Alabid	Integration denied	10	- 1





CHANGES

Integration policies continue to improve very slowly over time. The change in the MIPEX56 average was +2 points between 2014-2019. Over the past five years, the MIPEX56 score (average of the 56 countries' scores) increased by +2 points on basic rights, by +2 on equal opportunities and by +4 on secure future. Positively, the greatest policy improvements were in the two international areas of weakness: +7 points on education and +5 points on political participation. Permanent residence is the only area in which immigrants have seen policies worsening (-2 points).

DIMENSIONS OF INTEGRATION

Immigrants enjoy many basic rights (average score is 62) and, to a certain extent, long-term security (56). However, they do not enjoy the equal opportunities (41) security that they need to fully participate in all areas of life.

RANKING: APPROACHES TO INTEGRATION

52 Turkey53 Denmark

Comprehensive integration. A comprehensive approach to integration guarantees equal rights, opportunities and security for immigrants.

Equality on paper. Equality on paper means that immigrants enjoy equal rights and long-term security, but not equal opportunities.

Temporary integration. Temporary integration means that immigrants enjoy basic rights and equal opportunities, but not equal security, as they face obstacles to settle long-term.

Immigration without Integration (Integration Denied). Immigration without integration means that immigrants are denied basic rights and equal opportunities, even if they are able to settle long-term in the country.

Within each of these four categories, there are a range of policies. In other words, countries with the same approach to integration may have more vs. less developed policies. Therefore, countries are categorised under 10 different groups that reflect their overall approach to integration and their level of policy development.

KEY FINDINGS

Integration policies in the 56 MIPEX countries are, on average, only halfway favourable (49/100). That means, on average, countries' policies are creating as many obstacles as opportunities for immigrants to participate and settle in their new home country.



FINAL REMARKS

The major disparities in integration policies around the world reflect the major differences in integration outcomes and attitudes around the world. The integration policies identified by MIPEX also shape how immigrants and the public respond to these inequalities. A country's approach to integration matters because these policies influence how integration works as two-way process. This two-way approach emerges from around 130 independent scientific studies that use MIPEX to investigate if and how these policies can close gaps in key integration outcomes.

The way that governments treat immigrants strongly influences how well immigrants and the public interact with and think of each other. Inclusive policies create a virtuous circle' of integration that promotes openness and interaction. Immigrants and the public are more likely to interact with and think of each other as equals in countries where inclusive policies treat immigrants as equals and invest in integration as an opportunity for society. Inclusive policies not only increase positive attitudes and interactions between the public and immigrants, but also create an overall sense of belonging, well-being and trust. Under inclusive policies, the public feels less fear of immigrants while immigrants thave more regular, positive interactions. They also more frequently develop positive attitudes about their identity, their health, their satisfaction with life, their trust in society and their participation in politics.

POLICY AREAS

In terms of international areas of strength, migrant workers, reunited families and permanent residents enjoy basic security, rights, and protection from discrimination. Within Europe, national policies are stronger and convergent in these areas covered by EU law. The international areas of weakness are education and political participation.

On education, most immigrant pupils worldwide have little extra support to find the right school and class, catch up if they're behind, quickly learn the language and, if they're lucky, learn some of the rules of the language that they use at home. Teachers and other pupils are lucky if they learn anything about diversity or immigrants. Most countries leave it up to the general education system to fix (or exacerbate) any problems.

DVERALL LABOUR FAMILY EDUCATION POLITICAL PERMANENT ACCESS ANTI-DISOR HEALTH SCOBE (WITH MARKET REUNION HEALTH) MOBILITY MOBILITY NOBILITY







