



**MIGRANT
INTEGRATION
POLICY INDEX**
2020



Measuring
**POLICIES TO
INTEGRATE MIGRANTS**
across six continents



MIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICY INDEX 2020

Giacomo Solano and Thomas Huddleston

With the scientific review and support of David Ingleby and Francesco Pasetti, and the support of Sara Bortoletti, Stefano Deodati, Marco Paron Trivellato, Khaddija Jobe, Anna Busquets and Carlota Cumella de Montserrat.

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Barcelona Center for International Affairs (CIDOB)
Elisabets, 12
08001 Barcelona, Spain
mipex2015@cidob.org
<http://www.cidob.org>

Migration Policy Group (MPG)
205 Rue Belliard, Box 1
1040 Brussels, Belgium
mipex@migpolgroup.com
<http://www.migpolgroup.com>

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INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS MIPEX

The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) is a unique tool which measures policies to integrate migrants in countries across six continents, including all EU Member States (including the UK), other European countries (Albania, Iceland, North Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine), Asian countries (China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, United Arab Emirates), North American countries (Canada, Mexico and US), South American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile), South Africa, and Australia and New Zealand in Oceania.

Policy indicators have been developed to create a rich, multi-dimensional picture of migrants' opportunities to participate in society. In the fifth edition (MIPEX 2020), we created a core set of indicators that have been updated for the period 2014-2019 (see Methodology). MIPEX now covers the period 2007-2019. The index is a useful tool to evaluate and compare what governments are doing to promote the integration of migrants in all the countries analysed. The project informs and engages key policy actors about how to use indicators to improve integration governance and policy effectiveness.

To that end, the project identifies and measures integration policies and identifies the links between integration policies, outcomes and public opinion, drawing on international scientific studies.

Thanks to the relevance and rigor of its indicators, the MIPEX has been recognised as a common quick reference guide across Europe. Policymakers, NGOs, researchers, and European and international institutions are using its data not only to understand and compare national integration policies, but also to improve standards for equal treatment. The Joint Research Center of the European Commission compared MIPEX to other indexes and concluded that "no other index currently offers the same coverage. In addition, the presence of a discrete number of updates (and the expectations of further ones) makes the index one of the few 'alive' source of information for migration policies, and moreover allow comparison between countries and within countries (over time)" (see: JRC, 2017, p. 29) Building on its ongoing success, the MIPEX project is entering its fifth edition.

WHY USE MIPEX?

Integration actors can struggle to find up-to-date, comprehensive research data and analysis on which to base policies, proposals for change and projects to achieve equality in their country.

The MIPEX aims to address this by providing a comprehensive tool which can be used to assess, compare and improve integration policy. The MIPEX includes 56 countries in order to provide a view of integration policies across a broad range of differing environments.

The tool allows you to dig deep into the multiple factors that influence the integration of migrants into society and allows you to use the full MIPEX results to analyse and assess past and future changes in policy.

WHO'S USING MIPEX?

The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) stimulates debates, informs high-level reports and is used for civil society action on migrant integration policy across the world. It has been used in a variety of situations and by a variety of experts and stakeholders, from the UK's House of Lords to non-governmental and church organisations and the media using comparable data to influence and inform debate. MIPEX is the most reliable and cited index of integration and citizenship policies, widely used by qualitative and quantitative researchers and academics across the world. The MIPEX has caught the attention of governments, NGOs, researchers, the media and even banks, successfully providing factual information to enhance policy debates, studies and action in the field of migrant integration. The initial drafts of the UN's Draft Global Compact on Migration specifically recommended the participation of all States in MIPEX as a means to identify challenges and best practices (see: Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration – Draft REV 1, < 26 March 2018, section 30(a), p. 18). The Migration Research Hub, led by IMISCOE - the Europe's largest network of scholars in the area of migration and integration -, employs MIPEX data to show integration policy trends in Europe. A recent google scholar search reveals that MIPEX has been cited in more than 4.600 documents.

WHO PRODUCES MIPEX?

MIPEX 2020 conducts a complete review of integration policies in 56 countries across six continents, including including all EU Member States (including the UK), other European countries (Albania, Iceland, North Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Russia, Turkey and

Ukraine), Asian countries (China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, United Arab Emirates), North American countries (Canada, Mexico and US), South American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile), South Africa, and Australia and New Zealand in Oceania. MIPEX 2020 is associated with the CrossMigration project, funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement Ares (2017) 5627812-770121. MIPEX 2020 was co-funded by the Centre for Global Development Europe.

The fifth edition of the MIPEX rests on the extensive and long-term collaboration of trusted partners, experts and supporters of the project. We are extremely grateful to our network of partners for their energy and commitment to the MIPEX. We extend our full and heartfelt appreciation to the networks of experts, peer reviewers, and country profile contributors, who shared their detailed knowledge to produce the comparative data on which the MIPEX depends. The research is designed, coordinated and undertaken by the Migration Policy Group in cooperation with CIDOB and the research partners. The publication, including the results and country profiles, were written by the Migration Policy Group in cooperation with CIDOB.

WHAT DOES MIPEX MEASURE?

MIPEX measures policies that promote integration in all societies. Integration in both social and civic terms rests on the concept of equal opportunities for all. In socio-economic terms, migrants must have equal opportunities to lead just as dignified, independent and active lives as the rest of the population. In civic terms, all residents can commit themselves to mutual rights and responsibilities on the basis of equality.

When migrants feel secure, confident and welcome, they are able to invest in their new country of residence and make valued contributions to society. Over time, migrants can take up more opportunities to participate, more rights, more responsibilities and, if they wish, full national citizenship. The process of integration is specific to the needs and abilities of each individual and each local community. Although government policy is only one of a number of factors which affects integration, it is vital because it sets the legal and political framework within which other aspects of integration occur. The state can strive to remove obstacles and achieve equal outcomes and equal membership by investing in the active participation of all, the exercise of comparable rights and responsibilities and the acquisition of intercultural competences.

MIPEX aims to be a regular assessment on a widening range of policy areas, critical to a migrant's opportunities to integrate, where countries can benefit from benchmarking policies to the highest, newest international standards. This edition focuses on eight policy areas: Labour Market Mobility, Family Reunion, Education, Political Participation, Long-term Residence, Access to Nationality, Anti-discrimination and Health. A number of policy areas cut across the MIPEX strands, such as integration programmes and healthcare and housing.

WHAT ARE THE HIGHEST STANDARDS USED BY MIPEX?

For each of the 8 policy areas MIPEX identifies the highest European and international standards aimed at achieving equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities for all residents. The highest standards are drawn from Council of Europe Conventions, European Union Directives and

international conventions (for more information see: <http://mipex.eu/methodology>). Where there are only minimum standards, European-wide policy recommendations are used.

How does MIPEX decide the scores?

MIPEX score is based on a set of indicators covering eight policy areas that has been designed to benchmark current laws and policies against the highest standards through consultations with top scholars and institutions using and conducting comparative research in their area of expertise. The policy areas of integration covered by the MIPEX are the following: Labour market mobility; Family reunification; Education; Political participation; Permanent residence; Access to nationality; Anti-discrimination; and Health. A policy indicator is a question relating to a specific policy component of one of the 8 policy areas. For each answer, there are a set of options with associated values (from 0 to 100, e.g., 0-50-100). The maximum of 100 is awarded when policies meet the highest standards for equal treatment. Within each of the 8 policy areas, the indicator scores are averaged together to give the policy area score for each of the 8 policy areas per country which, averaged together one more time, lead to the overall scores for each country.

The research process

The research process started with the revision of MIPEX indicators. In order to ensure MIPEX sustainability over time, we decided to select a core set of indicators from the original list of 167 indicators from MIPEX 2015. Researchers comparing migration policy indexes have identified MIPEX as the most reliable, complete and cited index on integration policies (EC-JRC, 2018). Given that MIPEX number of indicators is much higher than any other index and following recommendations of MIPEX users in quantitative research, the team conducted a conceptual and statistical analysis of the 167 MIPEX indicators to determine which specific indicators were the key drivers of variation between countries.

In other words, all MIPEX indicators are simply not necessary—if a country has Policy A, it's high likely to have Policy B, C, D and E, which means that MIPEX only needs an Indicator of A and not 4 additional indicators on B, C, D and E. The statistical analysis consisted of checking indicators' reliability by means of the following quantitative techniques: Distribution analysis; Correlation analysis, Cronbach's Alpha; Categorical Principal Components Analysis.

The team also performed a conceptual analysis to understand the indicators' conceptual reliability, which was assessed based on:

- a) Indicators' thematic scope: e.g., which indicators were the best suited to catch a policy area; whether or not indicators overlapped;
- b) item formulation: e.g., wording, terminology used, answer options;
- c) results of the statistical checks.

As part of the conceptual analysis, the MPG team had interviews and/or e-mail exchanges with leading experts on integration policies to assess the importance of indicators for each area and select the most relevant key indicators. The experts for each strand reviewed the indicators to guarantee that they were clearly worded, policy-relevant, and sustainable for future updating.

By means of this process, MPG selected 58 indicators as "core indicators". This core set of indicators still includes all 8 MIPEX strands. This core set of indicators represents the smallest set of indicators that provides the most accurate

and comprehensive picture of the integration policy situation in a country. We tested the core set of indicators against the full set of indicators (on 2014) and the core set of indicators has the same statistical and conceptual accuracy that the full set of indicators. The scores produced by the core set of indicators are consistent with the scores from the MIPEX full set of indicators and reproduces the same national rankings and trends.

The core indicators will not necessarily replace the full MIPEX indicators. Our aim is to update MIPEX full set of indicators in the future in order to provide more fine-tuned qualitative information on integration policies around the world. The questionnaire consisting of the core set of indicators were then sent to the country experts. Before sending them the questionnaire, we provided clear and detailed instructions to country experts (e.g., MIPEX guide). During the completion of the research process, we provided a continuous support to the country experts (through phone calls and e-mails).

The questionnaires, including indicators for the years 2014-2019 were completed by the national experts (at least one per country). The health strand was completed by a separate set of migrant health policy experts and only for 2014 and 2019. On 2014, both for the health strand and the other strands, national experts were asked to check all previous answers and to provide updated scores for the period 2015-2019.

MPG's central research staff checked the experts' responses to guarantee that they properly understood the questions and answered them in a consistent manner as in other countries. MPG's research team also double-checked questions based on publicly-available data and legal texts (e.g., GLOBALCIT, the European Equality Law Network, the European Migration Network). Three MPG/CIDOB researchers checked each of the country questionnaires. When any doubts arose, the MPG's research staff came back to the country experts asking for additional information. Other national experts were involved when additional information was needed. In addition, MPG research team conducted a final question-by-question consistency check and a check of the changes over time to ensure that similar situations and changes received the same score/change across all countries.

The finalised data for the 56 countries were inputted and analysed centrally by the MPG team. MPG research team conducted quantitative analyses to understand the state of integration policies in the MIPEX countries and overall trends and changes over time. The team mainly conducted univariate analysis (distribution and measure of central tendency) and bivariate analysis (cross-tabulation, comparisons of means of different groups of country or years). The team also conducted a multivariate analysis of the indicators to understand the underlying dimensions of MIPEX. This analysis, which was done by means of Categorical Principal Component Analysis, resulted in the identification of three dimensions:

Basic rights:

Can immigrants enjoy comparable rights as nationals? E.g., equal rights to work, training, health, and non-discrimination

Equal opportunities:

Can immigrants receive support to enjoy comparable opportunities as nationals? E.g., targeted support in

education, health, and political participation

Secure future:

Can immigrants settle long-term and feel secure about their future in the country? E.g., family reunification, permanent residence and access to nationality

Countries have been then sorted in groups based on their scores on those dimensions.

Based on these analyses, the MPG and CIDOB teams were able to write up national country profiles. They focused on recent policy changes and investigated the justifications and potential impact of these changes. The results were also written up for each of the eight policy strands as well as for the overall score.

POLICY OUTCOMES AND EFFECTIVENESS

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, as literature shows.

To provide this overview of data linking integration policies to outcomes, the MPG team conducted a full interdisciplinary literature review of all multivariate or multilevel analyses over the past decade that studied these links. The studies included are peer reviewed articles from scientific journals and academic sources. These studies measure integration policies by using MIPEX. These studies measure outcomes in all the different areas of integration, such as labour market participation, participation in most other areas of life as well as public attitudes. In the end, this global literature review, which has been carried out in Google Scholar by using 'MIPEX' and 'Integration Policy Index' as keywords, identified 128 studies that analysed 414 links between a wide variety of integration policies and outcomes.

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The MIPEX coordination team:

Principal investigators

Giacomo Solano, Head of Research, MPG
Thomas Huddleston, Strategic Advisor, MPG

Other researchers

Francesco Pasetti, Research Fellow CIDOB
David Ingleby Affiliated Researcher, University of Amsterdam

Assistants

Sara Bortoletti, Research Assistant, MPG
Marco Paron Trivellato, Research Assistant, MPG
Khaddija Jobe, Research Assistant, MPG
Stefano Deodati, Research Assistant, MPG
Anna Busquets, Content Manager, CIDOB
Carlota Cumella de Montserrat, Research Assistant, CIDOB

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LIST OF EXPERTS

ALBANIA / Researchers: Nirvana Deliu (European Movement Albania) Gledis Gjipali (European Movement Albania)

ARGENTINA / Researchers: Veronica Jaramillo Fonnegra (Universidad Nacional de Lanús)

AUSTRALIA / Researchers: Marianne Dickie (University of Southern Queensland) Luisa Martinez (Migration Council Australia) Lidia Horvat (Department of Health and Human Services Victoria - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Kim van den Nouweland (Department of Health and Human Services Victoria - Health)

AUSTRIA / Researchers: Norbert Bichl (Beratungszentrum für Migranten and Migrantinnen) udith Hoerlsberger (Beratungszentrum für Migranten and Migrantinnen) Katharina Habimana (Austrian Public Health Institute - Health)

BELGIUM / Researchers: Daniela Vintila (Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), University of Liege) Alessandro Mazzola (Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), University of Liege) Angeliki Konstantinidou (Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), University of Liege) Marie Dauvrin (Catholic University of Louvain - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Veerle Evenepoel (MedImmigrant - Health)

BRAZIL / Researchers: Andreza Aruska de Souza Santos (University of Oxford) Marília Fernandes Rodrigues de Macêdo (Observatório das Migrações Internacionais - OBMigra/ UnB) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Patrícia Penélope Mendes Jerónimo Vink (University of Minho - Access to nationality) Cláudia Giovanetti Anjos (Advisor for Refugees Issues at the Ministry of Woman, Family and Human Rights - Antidiscrimination) Luis Renato Vedovato (Universidade Estadual de Campinas) Luisa Faustini (Pompeu Fabra University)

BULGARIA / Researchers: Georgi Angelov (Open Society Institute Sofia)

CANADA / Researchers: Marshia Akbar (Ryerson University, Toronto) Anna Triandafyllidou (Ryerson University, Toronto) Marie Serdynska (McGill University Health Centre - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Karima Karmali (Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto - Health)

CHILE / Researchers: Regina Ingrid Diaz Tolosa (Universidad Autónoma de Chile)

CHINA / Researchers: Jingjing Li (IMMRC, KU Leuven) Ching Lin Pang (University of Antwerp & KU Leuven)

CROATIA / Researchers: Snježana Gregurović (Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, IMIN) Margareta Gregurović (Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, IMIN) Simona Kuti (Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, IMIN) Julija Kranjec (Centre of Peace Studies - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Drago Zuparic-Iljic (University of Zagreb - Health)

CYPRUS / Researchers: Stefanos Spaneas (CARDET & University of Nicosia) Charalambos Vrasidas (CARDET & University of Nicosia) Savvas Charalambous (CARDET) Panayiotis Panou (Open University Cyprus - Health)

CZECHIA / Researchers: Ondřej Novotný (People in Need) Marie Jelinkova (Charles University) Helena Hnilicova (Charles University Prague - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Karolína Dobiášová (Charles University Prague - Health)

DENMARK / Researchers: Silvia Adamo (University of Copenhagen) Per Mouritsen (Aarhus University) Allan Krasnik (University of Copenhagen - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Natasja Koitzsch Jensen (University of Copenhagen - Health)

ESTONIA / Researchers: Kristjan Kaldur (Institute of Baltic Studies, IBS) Kats Kivistik (Institute of Baltic Studies, IBS) Triin Pohla (Institute of Baltic Studies, IBS)

FINLAND / Researchers: Markus Himanen (Helsinki University) Hannamaria Kuusio (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Johanna Mäki-Opas (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare - Health)

FRANCE / Researchers: Alexia Duvernoy (France terre d'asile) Héléne Soupios-David (France terre d'asile) Paul Dourgnon (Institute for Research and Information in Health Economics, IRDES - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Jawhar Sarhiri, (Institute for Research and Information in Health Economics, IRDES - Health)

GERMANY / Researchers: Claudia Koehler (Farafina Institute) Kathrin Lotter (University of Bamberg) Michael Knipper (Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Giessen - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Sascha Krannich (Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Giessen - Health) Nikru Kavoosifar (Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Giessen -

Silvia Adamo (University of Copenhagen) Per Mouritsen (Aarhus University) Allan Krasnik (University of Copenhagen - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Natasja Koitzsch Jensen (University of Copenhagen - Health)

ESTONIA / Researchers: Kristjan Kaldur (Institute of Baltic Studies, IBS) Kats Kivistik (Institute of Baltic Studies, IBS) Triin Pohla (Institute of Baltic Studies, IBS)

FINLAND / Researchers: Markus Himanen (Helsinki University) Hannamaria Kuusio (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Johanna Mäki-Opas (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare - Health)

FRANCE / Researchers: Alexia Duvernoy (France terre d'asile) H  l  ne Soup  os-David (France terre d'asile) Paul Dourgnon (Institute for Research and Information in Health Economics, IRDES - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Jawhar Sarhiri, (Institute for Research and Information in Health Economics, IRDES - Health)

GERMANY / Researchers: Claudia Koehler (Farafina Institute) Kathrin Lotter (University of Bamberg) Michael Knipper (Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Giessen - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Sascha Krannich (Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Giessen - Health) Nikru Kavooosifar (Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Giessen - Health) Nabor Keweloh (Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Giessen - Health) Leon Foltan (Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Giessen - Health) Laura Winter (Institute for the History of Medicine, University of Giessen - Health)

GREECE / Researchers: Kostas Vlachopoulos (ELIAMEP) Elli Ioannides (National School of Public Health, Greece) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Panagiota Mandi (Hellenic Ministry of Health - Health)

HUNGARY / Researchers: Andras Kovats (Mened  k - Hungarian Association for Migrants) Istv  n Szilard (University of P  cs - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Zolt  n Katz (University of P  cs - Health) Csaba Jaksa (University of P  cs - Health) Attila Dobos (Simmelweis University - Health)

ICELAND / Researchers: Margret Steinarsd  ttir (Icelandic Human Rights Centre) Bjarney Fridriksdottir (Deusto University, Health)

INDIA / Researchers: Varun Aggarwal (India Migration Now, IMN) Priyansha Singh (India Migration Now, IMN) Rohini Mitra (India Migration Now, IMN) Rohan Bhatia (India Migration Now, IMN) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Meera Sethi (International Organisation for Migration, IOM) Mukta Naik (Centre for Policy Research, CPR) Akhil C S (Centre for development Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, JNU)

INDONESIA / Researchers: Antje Missbach (Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, Freiburg University) Wayne Palmer (Monash University)

IRELAND / Researchers: Catherine Cosgrave (Immigrant Council of Ireland) Teresa Buczkowska (Immigrant Council of Ireland) Brian Killoran (Immigrant Council of Ireland) Anne MacFrlane (University of

Limerick - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Therese Donnellan (Health and Safety Executive - Health) Tony Quilty (Health and Safety Executive - Health) Mary O'Malley (Health and Safety Executive - Health) Una McInerney (University of Limerick - Health)

ISRAEL / Researchers: Olena Bagno-Moldavski (Consultant in Research Methodology, AlphaStrategy Consulting) Nelly Kfir (The Center for International Migration and Integration)

ITALY / Researchers: Ennio Codini (Fondazione ISMU) Alessio Menonna (Fondazione ISMU) Margerita Giannoni (University of Perugia - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Antonio Chiarenza (Local Health Authority of Reggio Emilia - Health)

JAPAN / Researchers: Atsushi Kondo (Meijo University) Keizo Yamawaki (Meiji University)

JORDAN / Researchers: Marah Jamous (West Asia-North Africa (WANA) Institute) Kareem Al-Sharabi (West Asia-North Africa (WANA) Institute) Shereen Shaheen (West Asia-North Africa (WANA) Institute)

KOREA / Researchers: Kwang-Il Yoon (Sookmyung Women's University) Hye-Jin Oh (Sookmyung Women's University) Hyun-Sook Kim (Sookmyung Women's University)

LATVIA / Researchers: Agnese Lace (Centre for Public Policy PROVIDUS) Andris   vajevs (Centre for Public Policy PROVIDUS) Ilm  rs Mezs (International Organisation for Migration - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Aiga Rurane (WHO - Health)

LITHUANIA / Researchers: Giedr   Bla  yt   (Diversity Development Group) Linas Sumskas (Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Kaunas - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Daiva Bartu  ien   (Vytautas Magnus University - Health), Gintar   Guzevi  iut   (Lithuanian Red Cross) Gintar   Guzevi  iut   (Lithuanian Red Cross - Health)

LUXEMBOURG / Researchers: Serge Kollwelter (Association for the Support of Migrant Workers, ASTI) Laurence Hever (Association for the Support of Migrant Workers, ASTI) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Laurence Hever (Association for the Support of Migrant Workers, ASTI)

MALTA / Researchers: Bethany Archer (The People For Change Foundation) Jean-Pierre Gauci (The People For Change Foundation) Luca Bottazzi (The People for Change Foundation) Sandra Buttigieg (University of Malta - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Maria Pisani (University of Malta - Health), Marika Podda Connor (Primary Health Care Directorate, Malta - Health)

MEXICO / Researchers: Laura Coello (Inclusive Works) Omar Valdez (Law Student, Mexico)

MOLDOVA / Researchers: Valeriu Mosneaga (Moldova State University)

NETHERLANDS / Researchers: Arjen Leerkes (Erasmus University & Maastricht University) David Ingleby (University of Amsterdam - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Maria van den Muijsenbergh (Radboud University Nijmegen - Health) Rob van Dijk (Health)

NEW ZEALAND / Researchers: Petra Butler (Victoria University of Wellington) Grace Wong (Auckland University

of Technology - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Priya Saravanakumar (Auckland University of Technology - Health) Max Abbott (Auckland University of Technology - Health)

NORTH MACEDONIA / Researchers: Zlatko Simonovski (Center for Research and Policy Making, CRPM) Fimke Tozija (Institute of Public Health of the Republic of North Macedonia - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Brankica Mladenovik (Institute of Mother and Child Health - Health)

NORWAY / Researchers: Jan-Paul Brekke (Institute for Social Research, ISF) Bernadette Kumar (Norwegian Institute of Public Health - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Charlott Nordstrøm (Norwegian Institute of Public Health)

POLAND / Researchers: Anna Górska (Institute of Public Affairs, IPA) Kseniya Homel (Institute of Public Affairs, IPA) Ewa Kownacka (Institute of Public Affairs, IPA) Elżbieta Czapka (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Anna Kosińska (University of Lublin - Health)

PORTUGAL / Researchers: Maria João Hortas (Centro de Estudos Geográficos, Instituto de Geografia e Ordenamento do Território, Universidade de Lisboa) Sandra Silva (Centro de Estudos Geográficos, Instituto de Geografia e Ordenamento do Território, Universidade de Lisboa) Lucinda Fonseca (Centro de Estudos Geográficos, Instituto de Geografia e Ordenamento do Território, Universidade de Lisboa) Beatriz Padilla (University Institute of Lisbon, ISCTE - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Cláudia de Freitas (Institute of Public Health, University of Porto - Health)

ROMANIA / Researchers: Ovidiu Voicu (Center for Public Innovation) Alexe Irese (Novapolis Association - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Monica Roman (Bucharest University of Economics - Health)

RUSSIA / Researchers: Victoria Galyapina (National Research University Higher School of Economics) Maria Bultseva (National Research University Higher School of Economics) Vladimir Mukomel (Institute of Sociology, the Russian Academy of Sciences) Irina Molodikova (Institute for Socio-Political Studies, the Russian Academy of Sciences) Irina Kuznetsova (School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University Birmingham) Vyacheslav Postavnin (the Migration XXI Century Foundation) Sergey Abashin (the European University at St. Petersburg) **Other researchers:** Tatyana Yudina (Commission on migration issues and socio-cultural adaptation of foreign citizens, the Council the Russian Federation on interethnic relations) Oleg Khukhlaev (Moscow State Psychological and Pedagogical University) Konstantin Troitsky (the Civic Assistance Committee) Elena Varshavskaya (National Research University Higher School of Economics) Valentina Chupik (Tong Jahoni NGO) Dilshod Rakhimov (Vakhdat - Unity) Daniel Kashnitsky (Moscow Higher School of Economics - Health)

SAUDI ARABIA / Researchers: Françoise De Bel-Air (GLMM - Gulf Labour Markets, Migration and Population)

SERBIA / Researchers: Miroslava Jelačić Kojić (Group 484) Gordana Grujičić (Group 484) Vladimir Petronijević (Group 484) Robert Kozma (Group 484)

SLOVAKIA / Researchers: Zuzana Bargerova (Centre for the Research of Ethnicity and Culture, CVEK) Martina Sekulová (Institute of Ethnology and Social Anthropology, Slovak Academy of Sciences) Daniela Kállayová (Public Health Department Ministry of Health - Health)

SLOVENIA / Researchers: Veronika Bajt (the Peace Institute) Maja Ladić (the Peace Institute) Katarina Vučko (the Peace Institute)

SPAIN / Researchers: Carlota Cumella de Montserrat (CIDOB - Barcelona Centre for International Affairs) Francesco Pasetti (CIDOB - Barcelona Centre for International Affairs) Manuel Garcia Ramirez (University of Seville - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Rocío Garrido Muñoz de Arenillas (University of Seville - Health) Daniel de la Parra Casada (University of Alicante - Health) Tona Lizana (Catalan Public Health Agency - Health)

SWEDEN / Researchers: Henrik Emilsson (Malmö University) Slobodan Zdravkovic (Malmö University - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Elisabeth Mangrio (Malmö University - Health) Hilda Gustafsson (Malmö University - Health)

SWITZERLAND / Researchers: Denise Efionayi-Mäder (Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies, University of Neuchâtel) Didier Ruedin (Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies, University of Neuchâtel) Rosita Fibbi (Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies, University of Neuchâtel) Paolo Ruspini (University of Lugano - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Sandro Cattacin (University of Geneva - Health)

SOUTH AFRICA / Researchers: Mulugeta F. Dinbabo (University of the Western Cape) Michael Nguatem (University of the Western Cape)

TURKEY / Researchers: Gülay Uğur Göksel (Istanbul Bilgi University) Neva Övünç Öztürk (Ankara University) Kaya Burak Öztürk (Ankara University) Seval Akgun (Baskent University School of Medicine - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Coskun Bakar (Canakkale 18 March University - Health) Özgür Erdem (Directorate of Public Health - Health)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES / Researchers: Françoise De Bel-Air (GLMM - Gulf Labour Markets, Migration and Population) Froilan T. Malit (GLMM - Gulf Labour Markets, Migration and Population)

UKRAINE / Researchers: Iryna Sushko (Europe without barriers) Pavlo Kravchuk (Europe without barriers) Mykhailo Kremer (Europe without barriers)

UK / Researchers: Ben Gidley (Birkbeck College, University of London) Rachel Benchekroun (University College London) Mark Johnson (De Montfort University Leicester - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Hiranthi Jayaweera (University of Oxford - Health)

USA / Researchers: Westy Egmont (Immigrant Integration Lab, Boston College) Maurice Belanger (Maurice Belanger Consulting) Eva Millona (National Partnership for New Americans) Tanya Broder (National Immigration Law Center, NILC - Health) **Other researchers/Peer-reviewers:** Julia Puebla Fortier (Arts and Health South West England - Health)

ANNEX:

LIST OF INDICATORS



1. LABOUR MARKET MOBILITY

- 1.1. Immediate access to labour market;
- 1.2. Access to public sector;
- 1.3. Access to self employment;
- 1.4. Public employment services;
- 1.5. Education, vocational training and study grants;
- 1.6. Recognition of academic qualifications;
- 1.7. Economic integration measures of TCNs;
- 1.8. Economic integration measures of youth and women;
- 1.9. Access to social security;



2. FAMILY REUNION FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS

- 2.1. Residence period;
- 2.2. Eligibility for dependent parents/grandparents and dependent adult children;
- 2.3. Pre-entry integration requirement;
- 2.4. Post-entry integration requirement;
- 2.5. Economic resources;
- 2.6. Accommodation;
- 2.7. Duration of validity of permit;
- 2.8. Grounds for rejection, withdrawal, refusal;
- 2.9. Personal circumstances considered;
- 2.10. Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children;



3. EDUCATION

- 3.1. Access to compulsory and non-compulsory education;
- 3.2. Access to higher education;
- 3.3. Educational guidance at all levels;
- 3.4. Provision of support to learn language of instruction;
- 3.5. Measures to address educational situation of migrant groups;
- 3.6. Teacher training to reflect migrants' learning needs;
- 3.7. School curriculum to reflect diversity;
- 3.7. Measures to bring migrants into the teacher workforce;
- 3.8. Teacher training to reflect diversity



4. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- 4.1. Right to vote and stand in national and local elections;
- 4.2. Membership in political parties;
- 4.3. Strength of national consultative body;
- 4.3. Active information policy;
- 4.4. Public funding/support for national immigrant bodies;



5. PERMANENT RESIDENCE

- 5.1. Residence period;
- 5.2. LTR Language requirement;
- 5.3. Economic resources;
- 5.4. Duration of validity of permit;
- 5.5. Renewable permit;
- 5.6. Periods of absence allowed;
- 5.7. Access to social security and assistance;



6. ACCESS TO NATIONALITY

- 6.1. Residence period;
- 6.2. Citizenship for immigrant children (birthright and socialisation);
- 6.3. Naturalisation language requirement;
- 6.4. Naturalisation integration requirement;
- 6.5. Economic resources;
- 6.6. Criminal record;
- 6.7. Dual nationality for first generation;



7. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

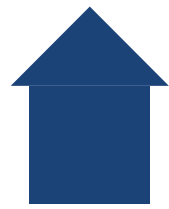
- 7.1. Law covers direct/indirect discrimination, harassment, instruction;
- 7.2. Employment & vocational training;
- 7.3. Education;
- 7.4. Social protection;
- 7.5. Access to and supply of public goods and services, including housing;
- 7.6. Enforcement mechanisms;
- 7.7. Mandate of specialized equality body - grounds;
- 7.8. Mandate of specialized equality body - powers;
- 7.9. Law covers positive action measures



8. HEALTH

8.1 ENTITLEMENT TO HEALTH SERVICES

- 8.1. Health entitlements for legal migrants;
- 8.2. Health entitlements for asylum-seekers;
- 8.3. Health entitlements for undocumented migrants;
- 8.4. Administrative discretion and documentation for legal migrants;
- 8.5. Administrative discretion and documentation for asylum-seekers;
- 8.6. Administrative discretion and documentation for undocumented migrants;
- 8.7. Information for migrants concerning entitlements and use of health services;
- 8.8. Information for migrants concerning health education and promotion;
- 8.9. Availability of qualified interpretation services;
- 8.10. Involvement of migrants in information provision, service design and delivery;
- 8.11. Support for research on migrant health;
- 8.12. Whole organisation approach;



MIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICY INDEX 2020



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