



**MIGRANT
INTEGRATION
POLICY INDEX**
2020



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



MIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICY INDEX 2020

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

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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 five 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, and South Korea), North American countries (Canada, Mexico and US), South American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile), 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 52 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 52 countries across five 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, and South Korea), North American countries (Canada, Mexico and US), South American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile), 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:

- Indicators' thematic scope: e.g., which indicators were the best suited to catch a policy area; whether or not indicators overlapped;
- item formulation: e.g., wording, terminology used, answer options;
- 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 52 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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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

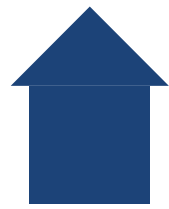
- 7.1. Law covers direct/indirect discrimination, harassment, instruction;
- 7.2. Employment & vocational training;
- 7.3. Education;
- 7.4. Social protection;
- 7.5. Access to and supply of public goods and services, including housing;
- 7.6. Enforcement mechanisms;
- 7.7. Mandate of specialized equality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



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