



**INTEGRATION  
POLICIES:  
WHO  
BENEFITS?**

# **MIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICY INDEX 2015**

**METHODOLOGY & 8 POLICY AREAS**

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**MPG**  
MIGRATION POLICY GROUP



Co-funded by  
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[WWW.MIPEX.EU](http://WWW.MIPEX.EU)



## **LATEST POLICY** COMPARISONS:

What are the trends and differences in integration policies in eight areas across Europe and the developed world?

## **MONITORING** STATISTICS:

Which integration outcomes can and do different integration policies affect?  
Which immigrants can and do benefit from these policies?

## **ROBUST** EVALUATIONS:

Which countries have robust evaluations of their policies' effects on integration?  
Which policies are found to be most effective for improving integration outcomes?



**LABOUR MARKET MOBILITY**  
**EDUCATION OF CHILDREN**  
**POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**  
**FAMILY REUNION**  
**ACCESS TO NATIONALITY**  
**PERMANENT RESIDENCE**  
**ANTI-DISCRIMINATION**

**AND NOW HEALTH**

*(in partnership with IOM and the COST/ADAPT research network).*

**8**  
**POLICIES**



**ALL EU MEMBER STATES**, plus  
ICELAND;  
NORWAY;  
SWITZERLAND;  
TURKEY;  
JAPAN;  
KOREA;  
AUSTRALIA;  
CANADA;  
NEW ZEALAND;  
UNITED STATES

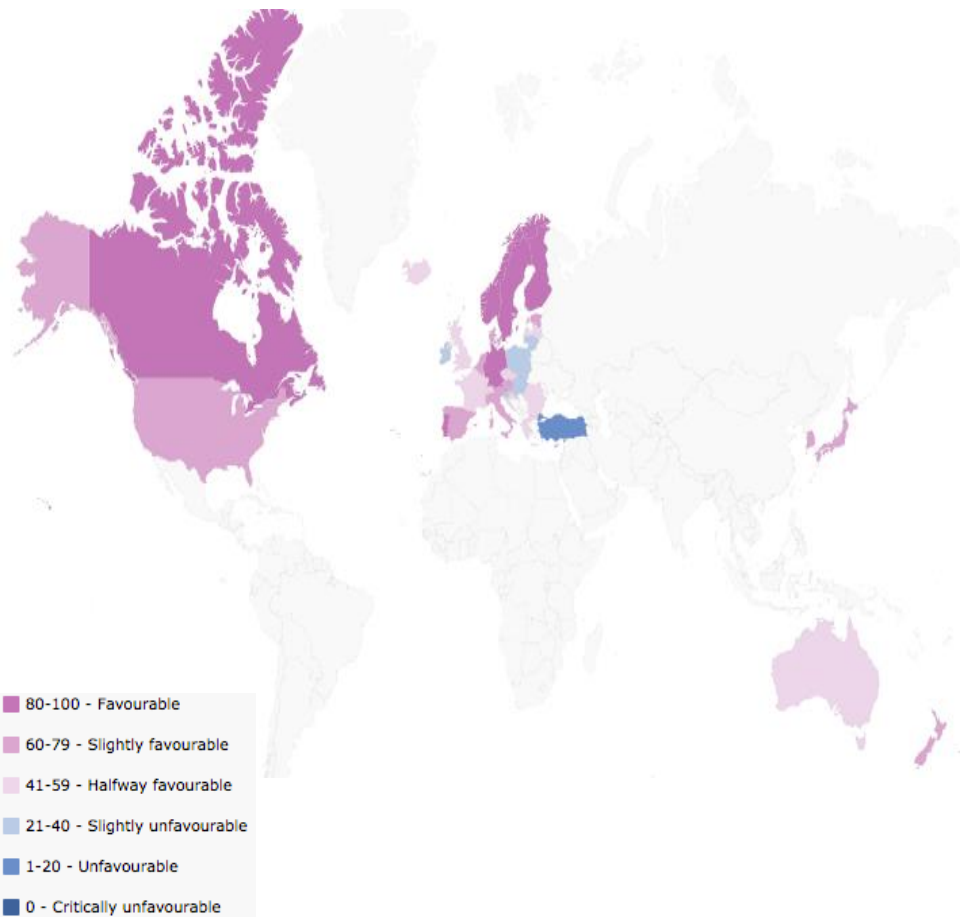
38  
COUNTRIES



- A **policy indicator** is a question relating to a specific policy component
- Benchmark current laws and policies, **highest standards**
- Within each policy area, **4 dimensions** are measures with different questions
- For each answer, there are **3 options**
- The maximum of **3 points** is awarded when policies meet the highest standards

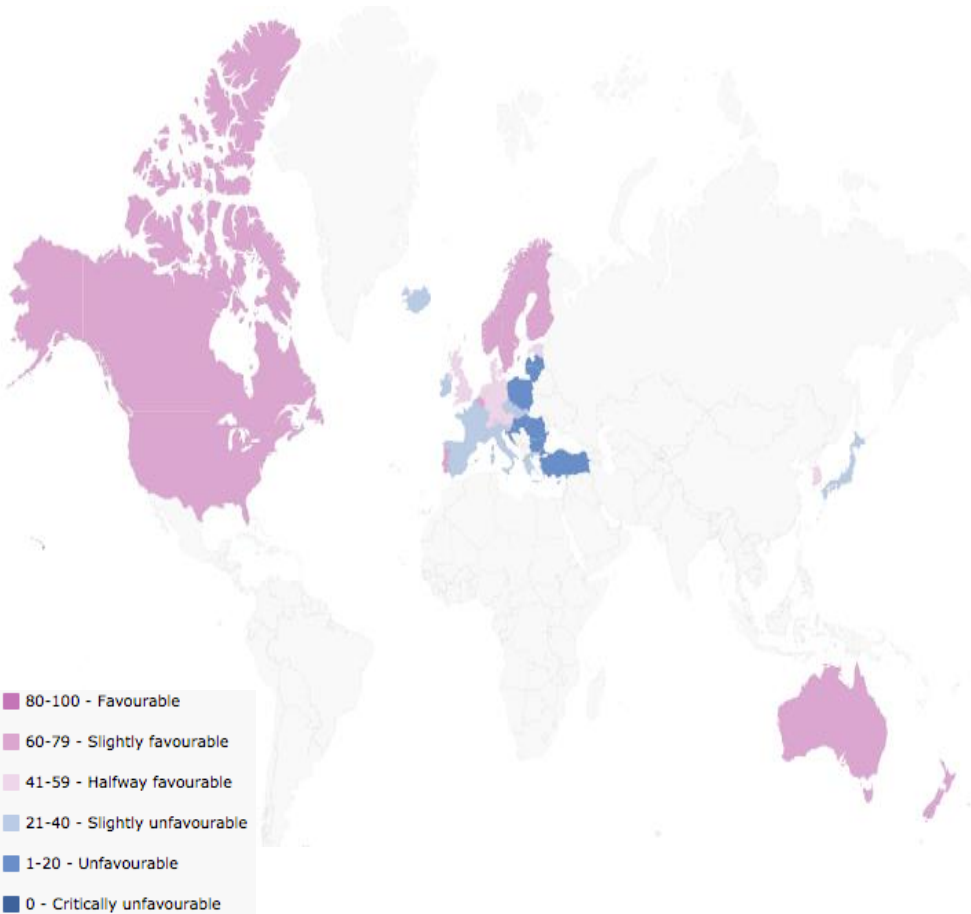
167  
INDICATORS

# LABOUR MARKET MOBILITY



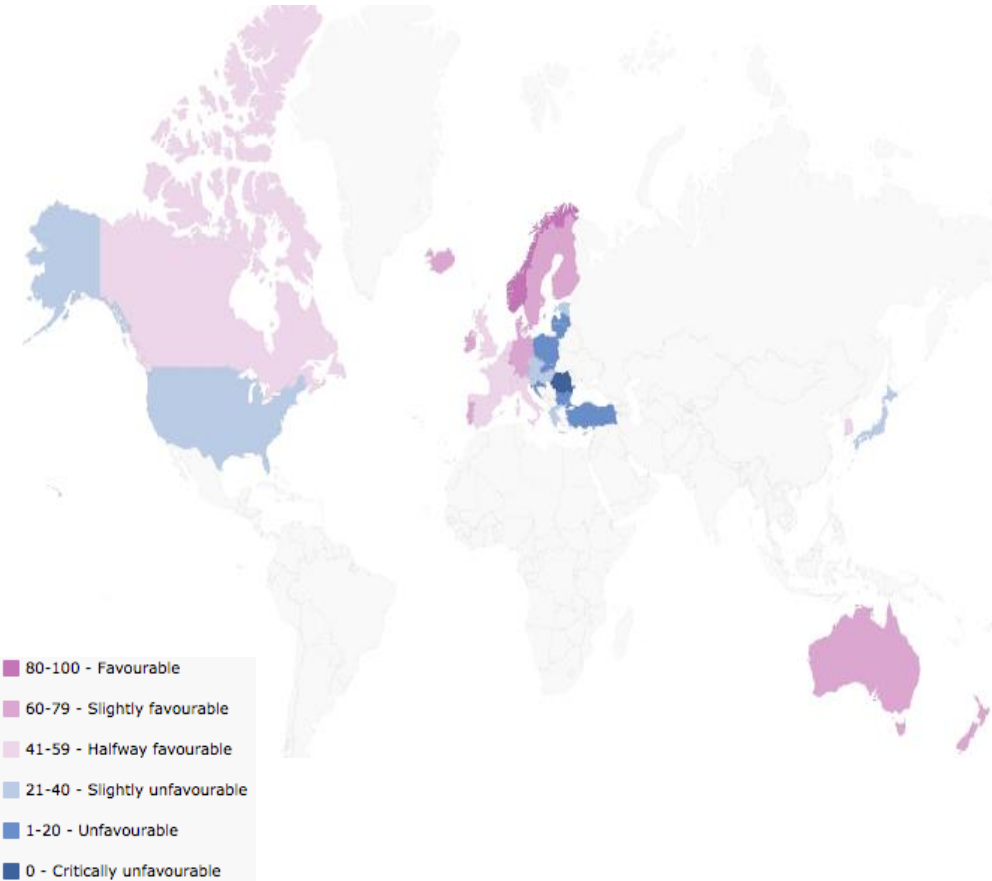
- Policies are **too new** and **small** to reach the many non-EU citizen
- **33% of working-age** non-EU citizens are not in employment, education or training
- **Better access** and **targeted support** in traditional countries of immigration and Western Europe
- Majority of countries are continuing to **invest in reform**, improvements in 20 countries since 2010 (on average +6 points).

# EDUCATION OF CHILDREN



- The **greatest weakness** in integration policies in most countries
- Countries respond with new, but weak **targeted education policies**, not always well implemented or effective
- **More targeted policies** in countries with large numbers of pupils with an immigrant background. **Lower** in new destination countries or GR, IE, IT and ES
- **25 countries** making no major changes since 2010

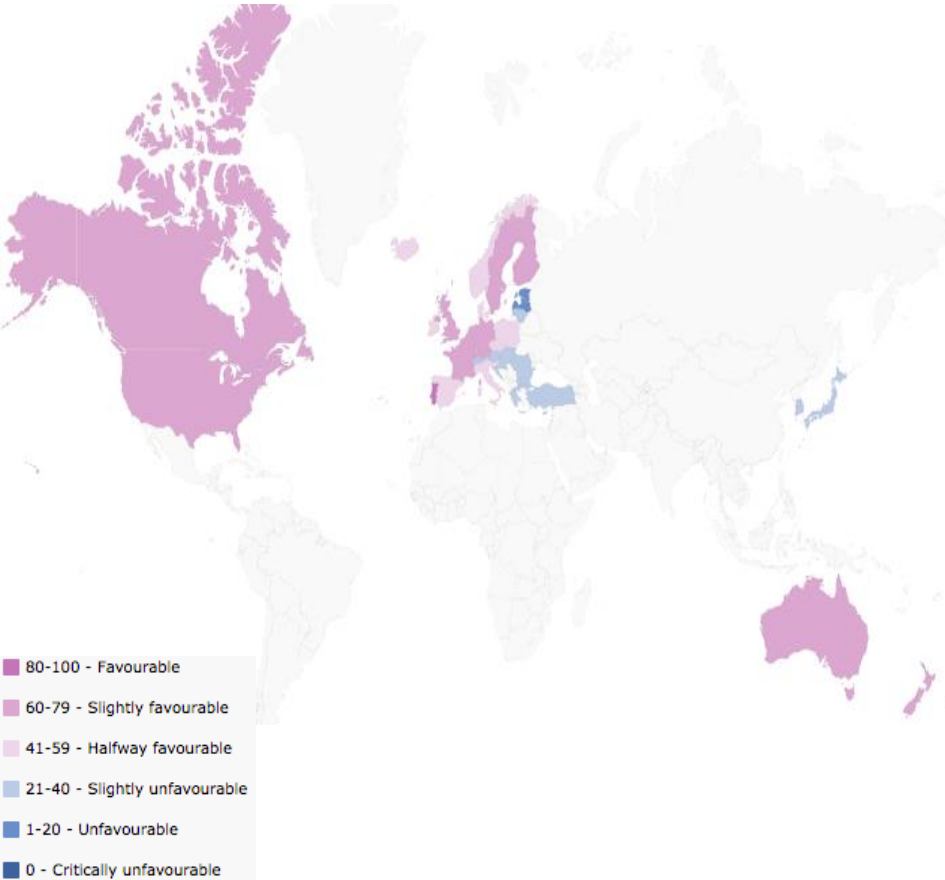
# POLITICAL PARTICIPATION



- Slight area of **weakness for integration policy** across countries
- Restrictive policies disenfranchise millions of citizens from **voting**. Weak **consultative bodies** and poorly **funding** for immigrant organisations
- In **Western Europe** immigrants enjoy greater opportunities. Political participation is missing in **Central Europe** and **Baltics**
- **Political opportunities** are not getting much better (only +1 on average)



# ACCESS TO NATIONALITY



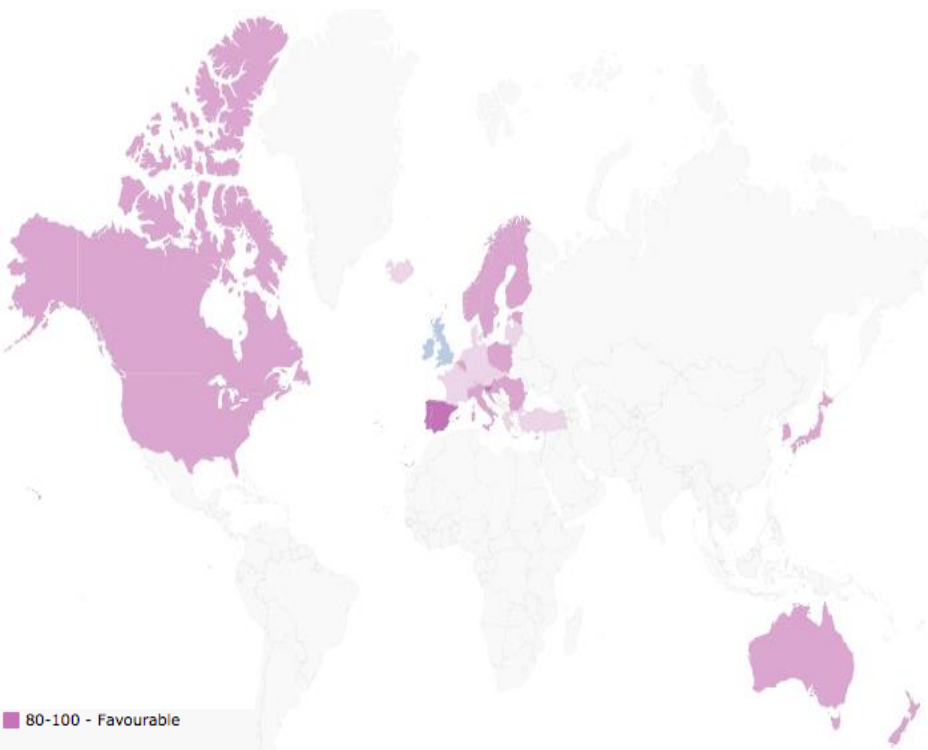
-One of the **major area of weakness** for most European countries, especially in Baltics and Southeast Europe

- Highly discretionary and costly path discourages immigrants to apply and succeed as new citizens

- Slightly favourable opportunities in the traditional countries of immigration

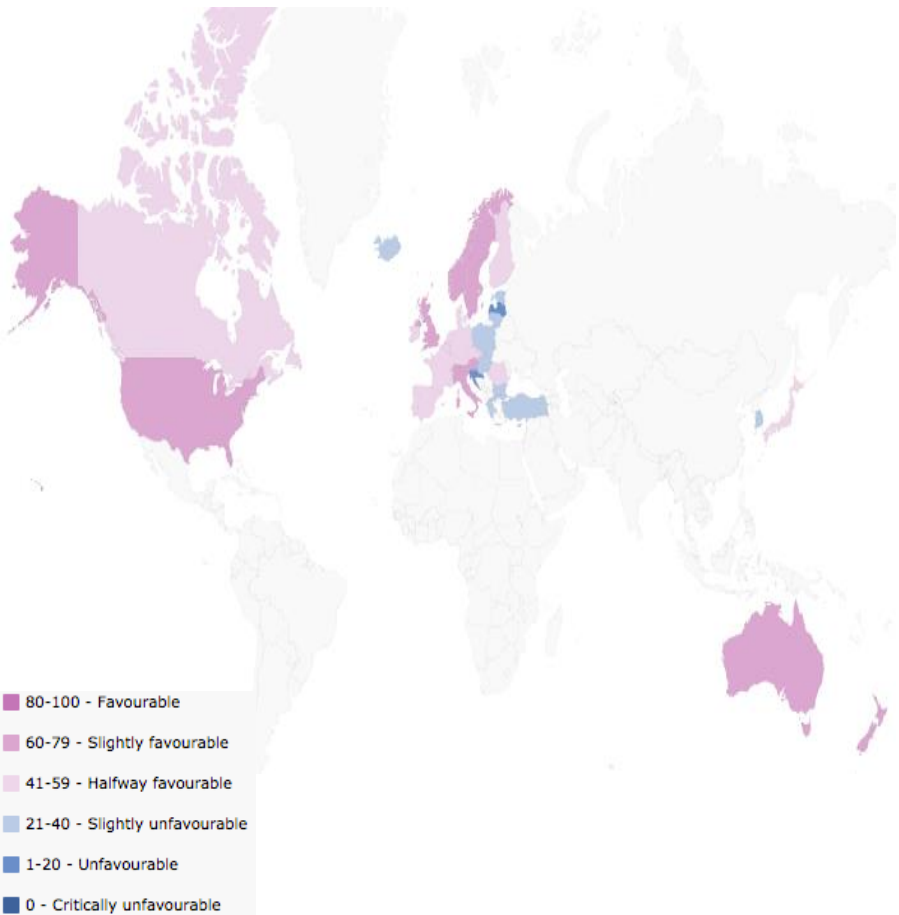
- Since 2010 immigrants' opportunities have improved in 11 countries and restricted in GR, CA, NL and UK

# FAMILY REUNION



- In most countries, reunited families acquire both a **secure residence** and **basic equal rights**
- **Disagree** most on how to define the family and what are the conditions necessary to reunite (modern nuclear family)
- Since 2010, policies have been **maintained** in 14 MIPEX countries, **improved** in 12 (+4 on average) and **restricted** in 10 (-5 on average)

# HEALTH



- More '**migrant-friendly**' in countries with a strong commitment to equal rights and opportunities
- **Favourable** in most English-speaking countries, Nordics and major regions of destination. **Rarely inclusive** in countries with restrictive policies
- **Austerity measures** also play a major role (GR, PT, ES)
- Targeted health policies are **stronger** in countries with greater GDP, more immigrants and tax-based health Systems (AU, DK, IE, IT, NO, ES)

# PERMANENT RESIDENCE

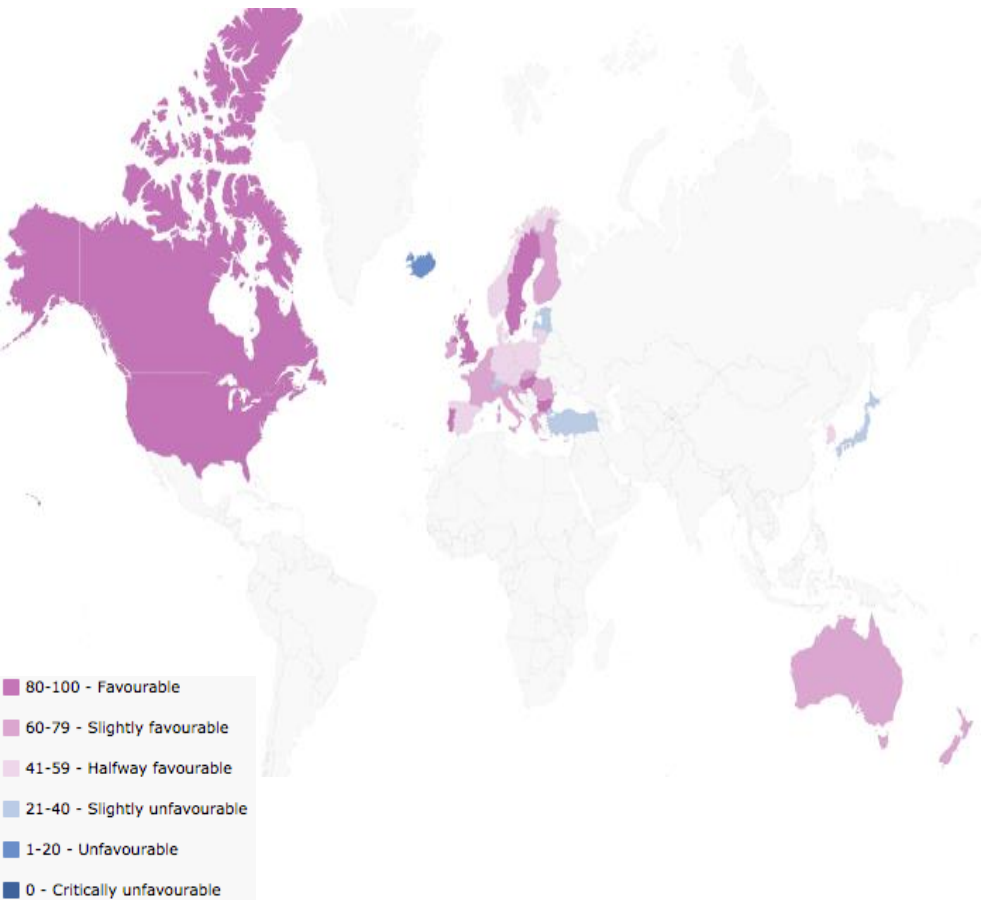


- Most residents living **5 years** can apply for a permanent status, but only if they prove that they can make **their own way** in society

-Permanent residence is a **normal part of the integration process** in top-scoring countries. In contrast, many most newcomers may be unable to pass the restrictive and costly conditions in 11 countries

- **10 countries** have new restrictive conditions (-6 points on average), minor improvements in **8 countries** (+4 on average).

# ANTI-DISCRIMINATION



- Victims are **best protected and supported** in traditional countries of immigration and EU countries with longstanding legislation

- But people might not know and use these rights in practice. Laws are **rather new** and often **poorly supported** by weak equality bodies

Since 2007, 15 MIPEX countries made major **positive reforms** (+10 on average). Several major **funding cuts** (HU, IE, RO, UK) and mergers into **larger bodies** (FR, IE, NL, UK)