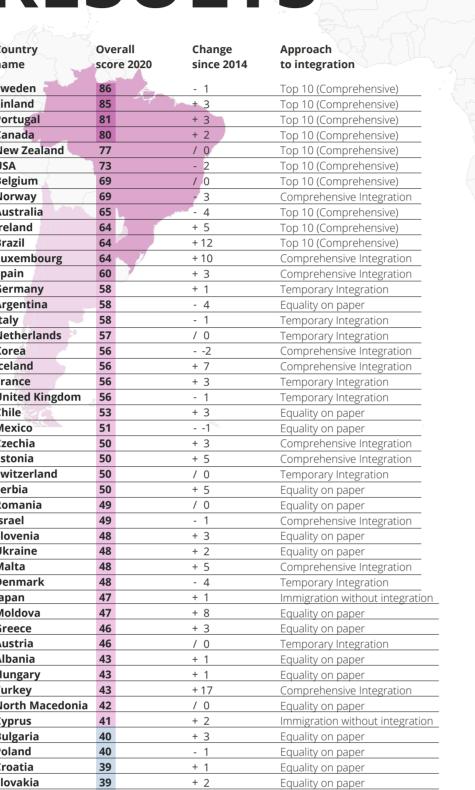
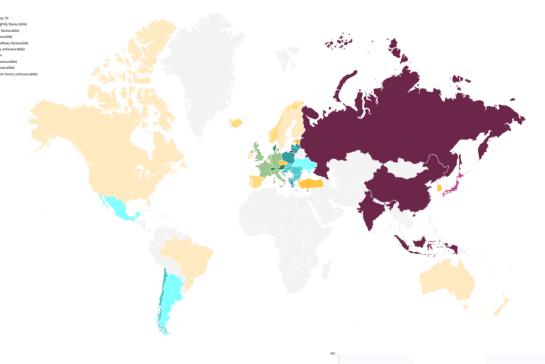
# MIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICY INDEX

### RESULTS

80 - 100 - Favourable
60-79 - Slightly favourable
41-59 - Halfway favourable
21-40 - Slightly unfavourable
1-20 - Unfavourable
0 - Critically unfavourable

Country name	Overall score 2020	Change since 2014	Approach to integration
Sweden	86	- 1	Top 10 (Comprehensive)
Finland	85	+ 3	Top 10 (Comprehensive)
Portugal	81	+ 3	Top 10 (Comprehensive)
Canada	80	+ 2	Top 10 (Comprehensive)
New Zealand	77	/ 0	Top 10 (Comprehensive)
USA	73	- 2	Top 10 (Comprehensive)
Belgium	69	/ 0	Top 10 (Comprehensive)
Norway	69	- 3	Comprehensive Integration
Australia	65	- 4	Top 10 (Comprehensive)
Ireland	64	+ 5	Top 10 (Comprehensive)
Brazil	64	+ 12	Top 10 (Comprehensive)
Luxembourg	64	+ 10	Comprehensive Integration
Spain	60	+ 3	Comprehensive Integration
Germany	58	+ 1	
Argentina	58	- 4	Temporary Integration
		-	Equality on paper
Netherlands Netherlands	58 57	- 1 / 0	Temporary Integration
			Temporary Integration
Korea	56	2	Comprehensive Integration
Iceland	56	+ 7	Comprehensive Integration
France	56	+ 3	Temporary Integration
United Kingdom	56	- 1	Temporary Integration
Chile	53	+ 3	Equality on paper
Mexico	51	1	Equality on paper
Czechia	50	+ 3	Comprehensive Integration
Estonia	50	+ 5	Comprehensive Integration
Switzerland	50	/ 0	Temporary Integration
Serbia	50	+ 5	Equality on paper
Romania	49	/ 0	Equality on paper
Israel	49	- 1	Comprehensive Integration
Slovenia	48	+ 3	Equality on paper
Ukraine	48	+ 2	Equality on paper
Malta	48	+ 5	Comprehensive Integration
Denmark	48	- 4	Temporary Integration
Japan	47	+ 1	Immigration without integration
Moldova	47	+ 8	Equality on paper
Greece	46	+ 3	Equality on paper
Austria	46	/ 0	Temporary Integration
Albania	43	+ 1	Equality on paper
Hungary	43	+ 1	Equality on paper
Turkey	43	+ 17	Comprehensive Integration
North Macedonia	42	/ 0	Equality on paper
Cyprus	41	+ 2	Immigration without integration
Bulgaria	40	+ 3	Equality on paper
Poland	40	- 1	Equality on paper
Croatia	39	+ 1	Equality on paper
Slovakia	39	+ 2	Equality on paper
Latvia	37	+ 3	Equality on paper
Lithuania	37	+ 4	Equality on paper
China	32	+ 5	Immigration without integration
Russia	31	+ 2	Immigration without integration
Indonesia	26	+ 1	Immigration without integration
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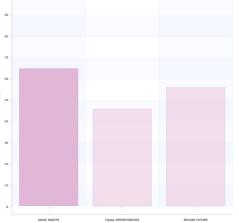






### **CHANGES**

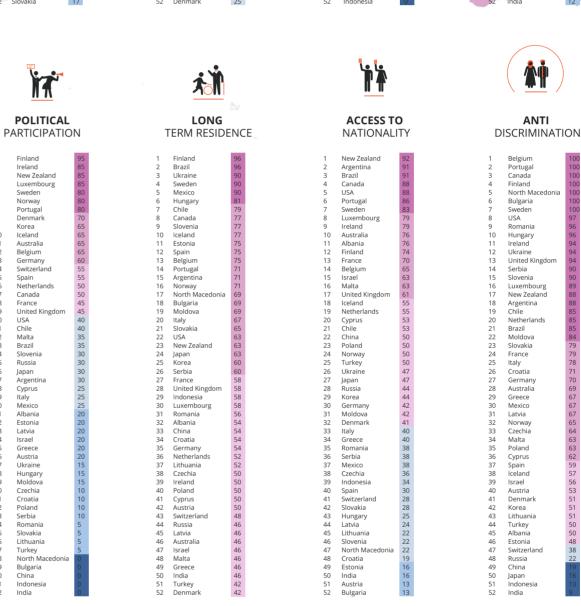
Integration policies continue to improve very slowly over time. The country average policy change between 2014-2019 was +2 points. Over the past five years, the MIPEX52 score (average of the 52 countries' scores) increased by +4 points on basic rights, by +5 on equal opportunities and by +1 on secure future. Equal opportunities - the least developed of the three dimensions - thus saw the great-est improvements between 2014 and 2019, Positively, the greatest policy improvements were in the two international areas of weakness: +7 points on education and +10 points on political participation. Permanent residence is the only area in which immigrants have seen policies worsening (-1 points).



#### **DIMENSIONS OF INTEGRATION**

Immigrants enjoy many basic rights (average score is 65) and, to a certain extent, long-term security (56). However, they do not enjoy the equal opportunities (46) security that they need to fully participate in all areas of life.

## 7 **FAMILY EDUCATION** HEALTH **LABOUR**



### **RANKING: APPROACHES TO INTEGRATION**

Countries have been then sorted in groups based on their scores on the three dimensions of integration (basic rights, equal opportunity, secure future). These groups represent different country's approaches to integration. We identified four main approaches:

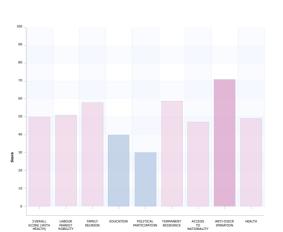
Comprehensive integration. A comprehensive approach to integration guarantees equal rights, opportunities and security for immigrants.

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.



### **POLICY AREAS**

In terms of international areas of strength, migrant workers, reunited families and permanent residents enjoy basic security, rights, and portection 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.

### **KEY FINDINGS**

Integration policies in the 52 MIPEX countries are, on average, only halfway favourable (50/100). 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 a 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 again in August integration purchases. 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 while opportunities to learn and contribute. As a result, immigrants and non-immigrants have 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.









