



**INTEGRATION
POLICIES:
WHO
BENEFITS?**

WWW.MIPEX.EU



Recent trends in national integration policies

And their significance

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Strategic approaches to Migrant Integration in Europe
Global Exchange - Autumn Academy 2016



Migrant Integration Policy Index

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LATEST POLICY COMPARISONS:

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

MONITORING STATISTICS:

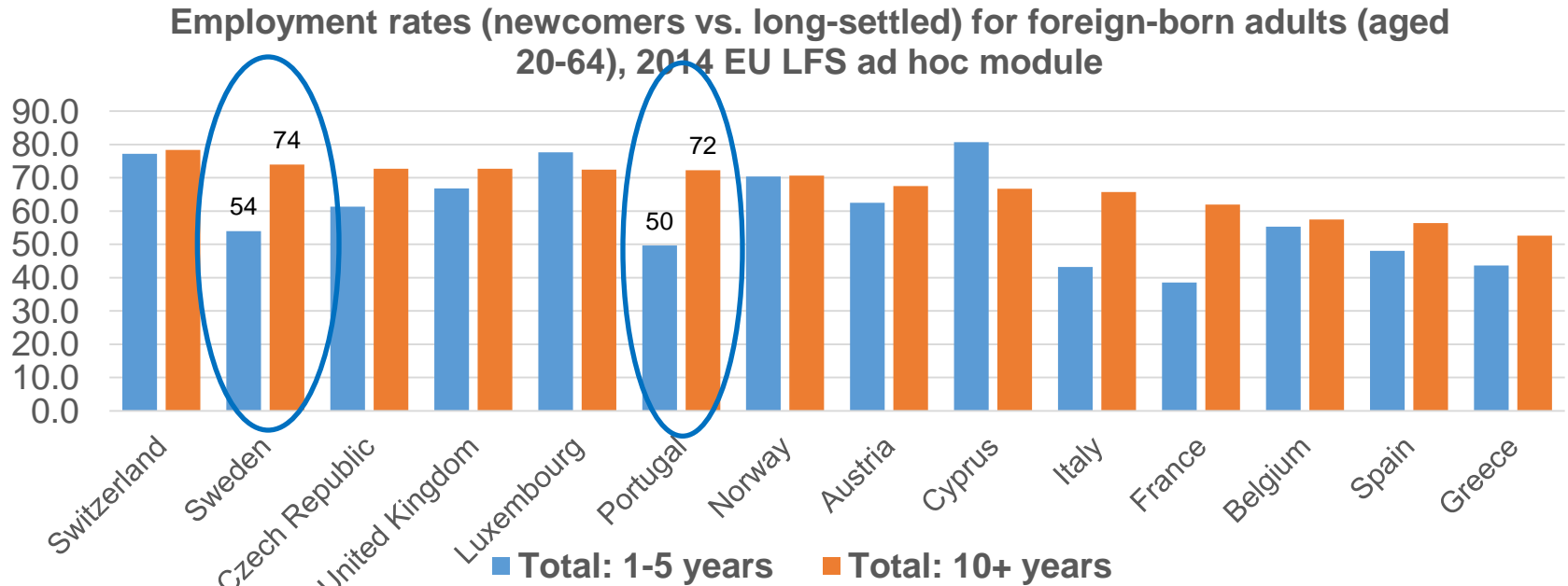
Which integration outcomes can and do different integration policies affect? Which immigrants can and do benefit from these policies?

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?

Keep the long-term perspective on integration process

- Labour market integration happens over time esp. for family/humanitarian migrants (1/2 working after 10 yrs)
- Key drivers are labour market, education, language, residence/generation
- Under-addressed challenge is securing equal quality jobs using immigrants' skills & providing a living wage



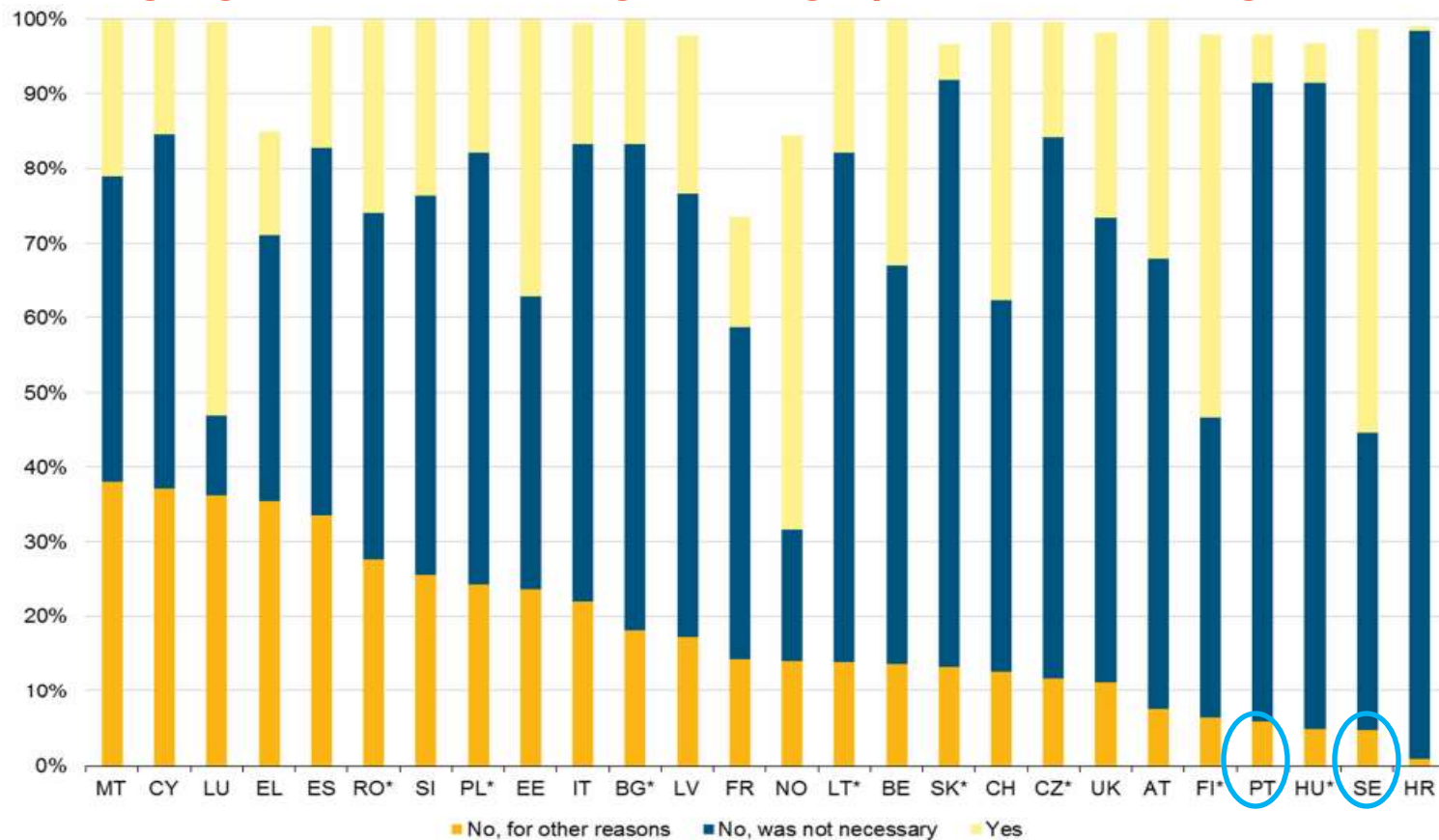
EU Website on Integration (2016) "Largest-ever European survey of immigrants gives big picture on long-term integration"

States are increasingly providing labour market access & targeted training, but rarely based on pilots of the most effective policies. Few non-EU citizens access language courses, lifelong learning, qualification recognition or a new degree.

Uptake of lifelong learning among working-age non-EU citizens



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Uptake of language courses among foreign-born adults, 2014 EU LFS

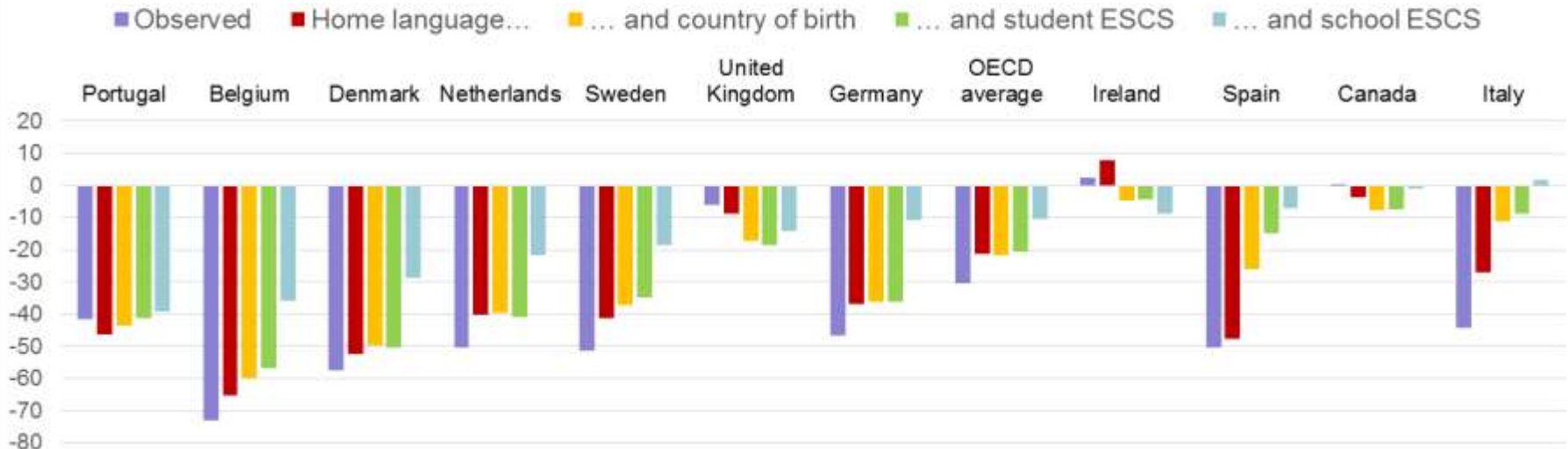
**Most countries are ‘promoting but not supporting’ language & civic integration.
Few provide enough free ‘quality’ courses to obtain skilled work or citizenship.**

Approach to linguistic and civic integration in OSCE participating states		Support for linguistic and civic integration	
		Insufficient/no free courses provided	Sufficient free courses and materials provided
Linguistic and civic integration requirements (courses, citizenship, permanent residence)	No requirements	Inactive (neither demanding nor supporting) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Serbia	Voluntary (supporting without demanding) Ireland
	Linguistic integration required	Language as obstacle (demanding without supporting) Bulgaria, FYROM, Poland	Obligatory (demanding and supporting) Finland, Portugal, Slovenia
	Linguistic and civic integration required	Language and civics as obstacle (demanding without supporting) Armenia, Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA	Obligatory (demanding and supporting) Belgium (Flanders but FR-speaking TBD), Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Luxembourg, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Sweden

Over-concentration in disadvantaged schools: little action to address key factor

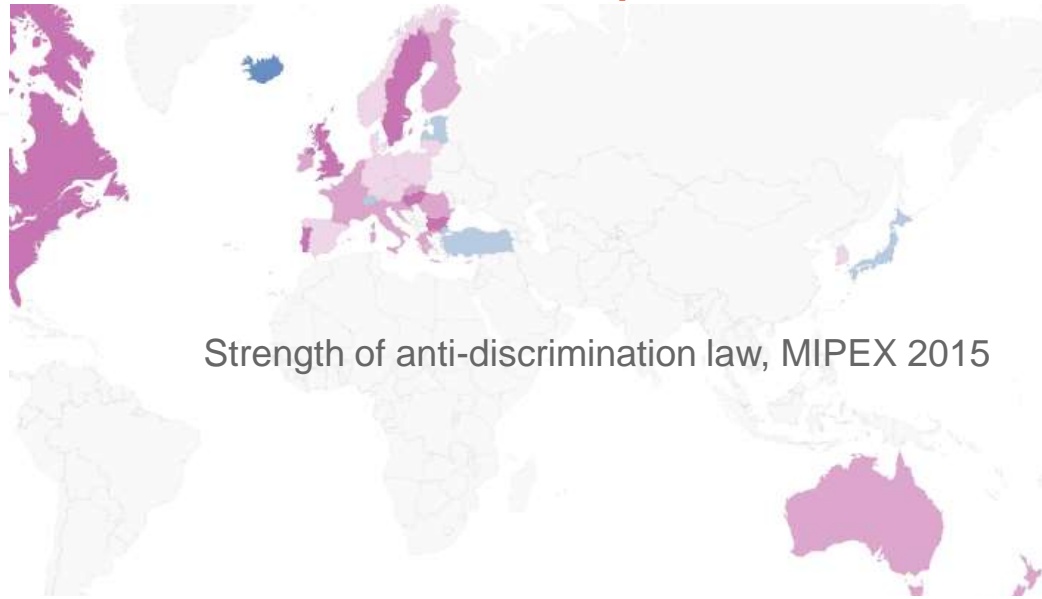
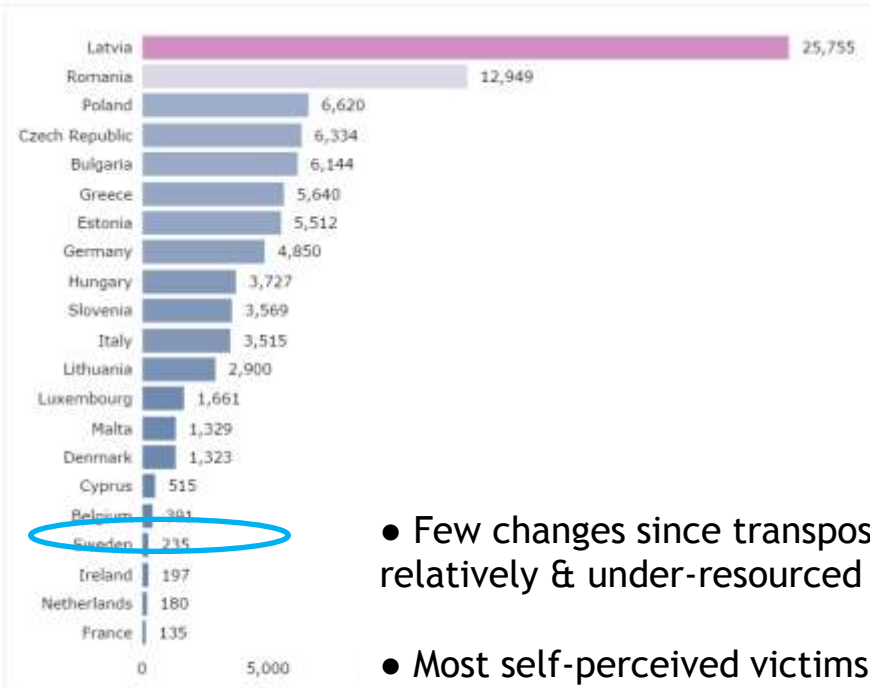
- Ambitious policies reach more 1st gen. pupils with limited literacy & several countries make progress from 1st to 2nd gen. (EN-speaking, FR, SE) comparing pupils with low-educated mothers
- Little improvement in recent years (2015 about capacity or reparative measures)
- **Policies still missing or worsening Europe's major weakness:** Large over-concentrations of immigrant pupils in disadvantaged schools (even comparing pupils with low-educated mothers)

Difference in 2012 PISA math scores for 1st/2nd generation vs. non-immigrant pupils



Challenge for anti-discrimination law across EU is now 1st steps to enforcement

Complaints to equality bodies per self-perceived victims of racial, ethnic & religious discrimination



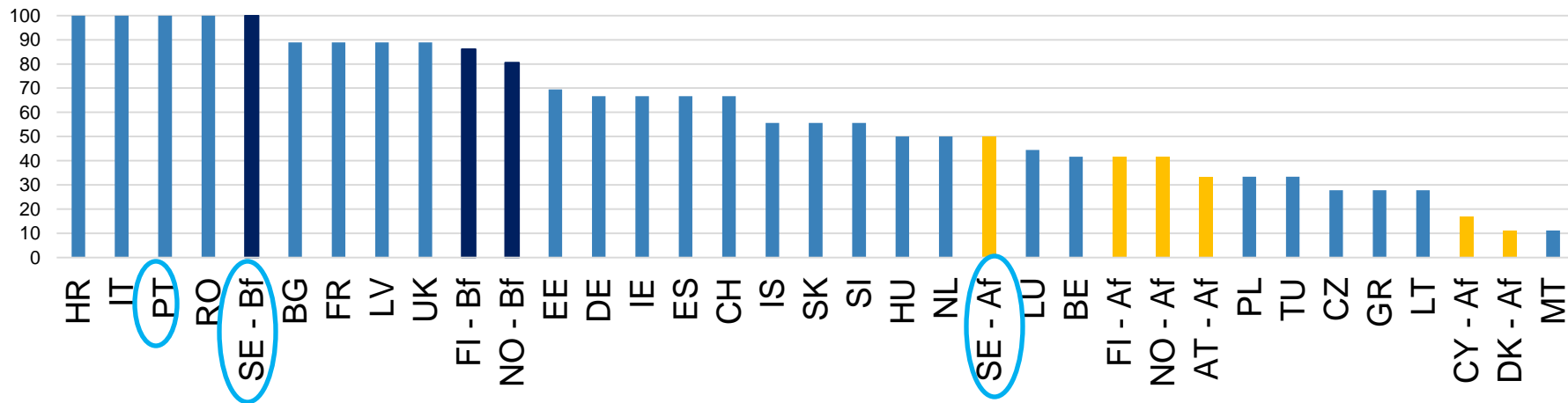
Strength of anti-discrimination law, MIPEX 2015

- Few changes since transposition of EU law except minor improvements. Laws still relatively & under-resourced at national level
- Most self-perceived victims do not make complaint to the equality body
- The stronger the law, the public is better informed over time &, as a result, more likely to report witnessing discrimination & less likely to identify as a discriminated group (Ziller 2014); also greater trust in justice system by immigrants (Roder & Muhlau 2012)

Family reunion ignored as major workable legal channel & integration starting point

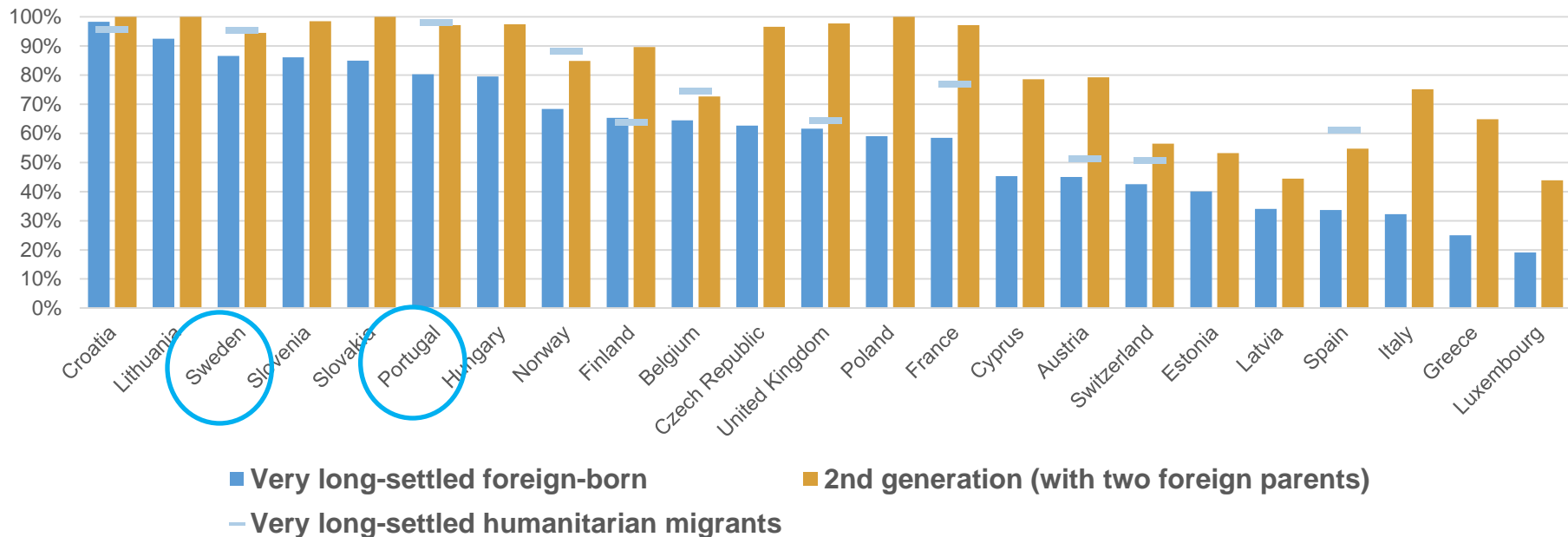
- Uncertain future for non-EU families: Family reunion rates strongly driven by policies, with frequently changing definitions & requirements for ‘ordinary’ applicants
- Right for all BIPs were stable & facilitated across EU (*extended origin family w/out additional requirements*)
- Trend in major destinations with ‘ordinary’ conditions for refugees, limited for others under protection
- Requirements new/few, challenged as disproportionate, & seem ineffective for integration outcomes (*delays are negative for children’s and potentially spouses’ education, language and employment*)

Facilitation of refugee family reunification (pilot NIEM indicators)



Naturalisation—highly driven by laws & procedures—can boost labour market integration, discrimination protection, political participation & other outcomes, especially for refugees & vulnerable groups

Share of citizens among very long-settled (10+ years), humanitarian migrants and 2nd generation with two foreign-born parents, 2014 LFS



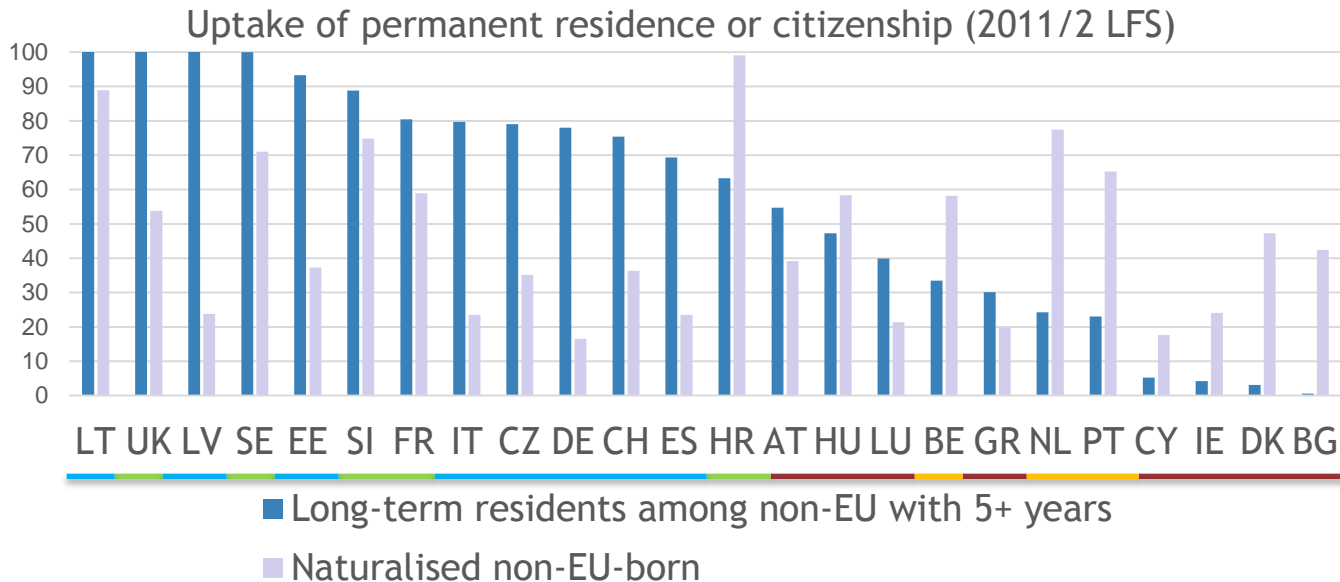
PERMANENT RESIDENCE PROVIDES PERSPECTIVE FOR INTEGRATION

- Most non-EU citizens are long-settled (3/4 w/5+ yrs) or likely to as families & refugees (17 yrs average conflict)

- Residence & citizenship policies are key factors, esp. for vulnerable groups.

- Paths to citizenship & settlement: ‘Permanently temporary’ (red), ‘2nd-class citizens’ (blue), ‘equal rights’ (green) & ‘quickly citizens’ (yellow)

- Policies rarely change until now: Few ‘temporary’ restrictions lead to new proposal to change EU law



Changes in the length of residence permits

Country	Refugee status (in years)		Subsidiary protection (in years)	
	Before	After	Before	After
Austria	Permanent	3	1	1
Belgium	Permanent	5	1	1
Denmark	5	2	5	1
Hungary	10	10	5	3
Sweden ³⁸	Permanent	3	Permanent	1

Source: ECRE “Asylum on the clock? Duration and review of international protection...”

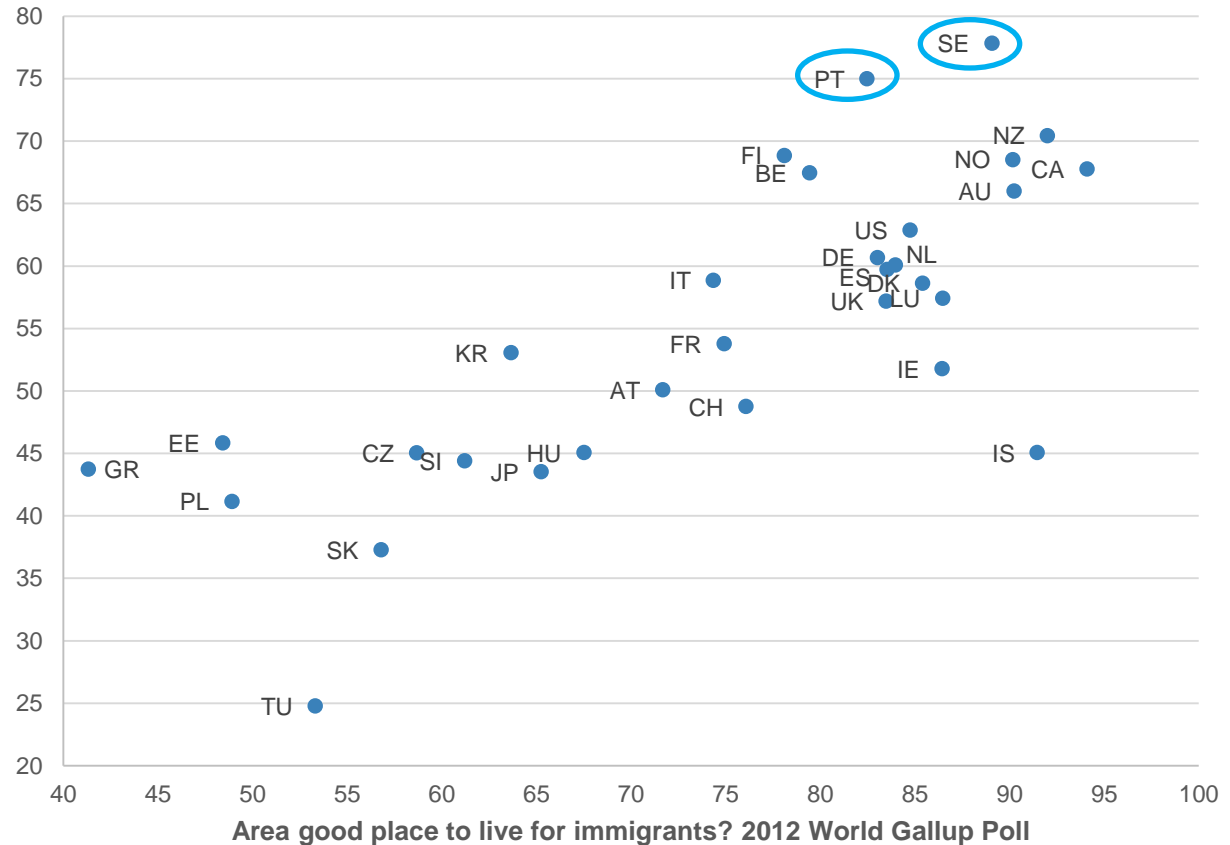
Policies & public opinion are interdependent: Politicisation & leadership

- Strong links between **MIPEX & public opinion** (e.g. economic threat vs. opp, home, rights, etc.) even after controlling for other key factors (*Callens 2015*)

- Integration policies & discourse can shape **uninformed public opinion**, but the **far-right's historic success** can reshape public opinion & policies for years to come

Callens, 2015

Strong correlation between integration policy & public opinion





INTEGRATION POLICIES: WHO BENEFITS?

- Beyond well-known individual & contextual factors driving integration outcomes, **policies generally help** immigrants in practice to reunite families together, get basic training, become permanent residents, eligible voters and citizens & to help discrimination victims to know and use their rights
- Ambitious integration policies are generally more responsive, evidence-based, most effective in procedures & investing in most effective support.
- Integration is a priority for many more **local & regional governments & voluntary citizens' initiatives** (EWSI), but weak multi-level governance to change the structural offer to all newcomers
- **EU countries rarely make major improvements or changes (even since 2015)**. Despite rapid migration/community changes, integration policies stalled or even backsliding as needed investments are assumed to be 'pull factors' & tied to uncertain EU reforms (Relocation/CEAS/EU-Turkey deal)
- July 2016 EU proposals on reception & qualifications are **a missed opportunity & a risk** undermining its greatest effect on integration over the past 15 years



INTEGRATION POLICIES

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Thank you for your attention.