

MIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICY INDEX III

*Integration policies and
their links with education*

Thomas Huddleston, MPG



Migration Policy Group

15+ years as an independent policy 'think-and-do-tank'

Mission: lasting and positive change for open and inclusive societies

- better informed debate and action on migration, equality and diversity;
- greater European cooperation between & within sectors

4 activities:

- Establish expert networks
- Compare and analyse policies
- Engage more stakeholders at EU level
- Create new opportunities for dialogue and mutual learning

Projects e.g. Non-discrimination.eu, Immigrant Citizens Survey, Mobile Talent



148 policy indicators to compare, analyse, and improve integration policy

Do all residents have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities to become equal members of society & citizens?

7 Policy Areas for immigrants to participate in society:

1) Labour market mobility* 2) Family reunion* 3) Education 4) Political participation* 5) Long-term residence* 6) Access to nationality 7) Anti-discrimination

- Covers 27 EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Canada, United States of America (now also Australia & Japan)
- 100+ national independent legal experts answer and peer review, all based on policies passed by 31 May 2010



Portugal's 2nd Plan for Immigrant Integration: MIPEX as a benchmark for success

01.01.2010



Portuguese Presidency of the Council of Ministers

With the objective of giving continuity to a new generation of social policies, the Government with the present Resolution approves the Second Plan for Immigrant Integration (2010-2013), which comprises 9 measures across various policy areas... All these efforts have met with very positive reception at international level, as attested by MIPEX (Migrant Integration Policy Index) 2007 and, more recently, the United Nations Human Development Report of 2009, which places Portugal at the top of the ranking in immigrant integration policy.... [READ MORE.](#)



Anna Terrón, Secretaria de Estado de Inmigración y Emigración, preside la presentación del MIPEX III en Madrid



El British Council España y el CIDOB co-organizaron el pasado 24 de marzo un Seminario en la Representación de la Comisión Europea en España con motivo de la presentación de la versión española del *Migrant Integration Policy Index III* (MIPEX III)...

La presentación del MIPEX III corrió a cargo de Joaquín Arango, Presidente del Foro para la Integración de los Inmigrantes, Jan Niessen, Director del Migration Policy Group y Anna Terrón, Secretaria de Estado de Inmigración y Emigración...

[Read more](#)

**MIGRANT
INTEGRATION
POLICY
INDEX III**



WWW.MIPEX.EU

How did MPG come to migrant education?

Anti-discrimination: 2000 Employment Equality Directive (vocational training, religion); 2000 Racial Equality Directive (education, race/ethnic origin)

Integration: 2008 European Commission Handbook on Integration, 3rd edition
*OECD 'Where immigrant succeeds,' 'What works in migrant education'
**2008 EC Green Paper, November 2009 Council Conclusions

- **Inclusive general education system**
- **Equal access at all levels**
- **Target non-SES needs, especially for newcomers**
- **Language learning: academic fluency, high-quality, subject-based**
- **Training and diversity of all teachers, school governance**
- **Immigrant languages and cultures (from interdependence thesis to effects on achievement, confidence, multilingualism)**
- **Implement intercultural education (effects on confidence, expectations)**



Migrant education: Indicators

1) ACCESS

- Pre-primary education
- Compulsory education as legal right
- Assessment of prior learning
- Support to access secondary education
- Vocational training
- Higher education
- Advice and guidance

2) TARGETING NEEDS

- Induction programmes
- Support in language(s) of instruction
- Pupil monitoring
- Targeted technical and financial assistance
- Teacher training on migrants' needs

3) NEW OPPORTUNITIES

- Option to learn immigrant languages
- Option to learn about immigrant cultures
- Promoting social integration & monitoring segregation
- Support to parents and communities

4) INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION

- Inclusion in curriculum
- State supports information initiatives
- Modifying curricula to reflect diversity
- Adapting daily life
- Bringing migrants into teaching staff
- Teacher training on intercultural education

Education EU Area of Weakness

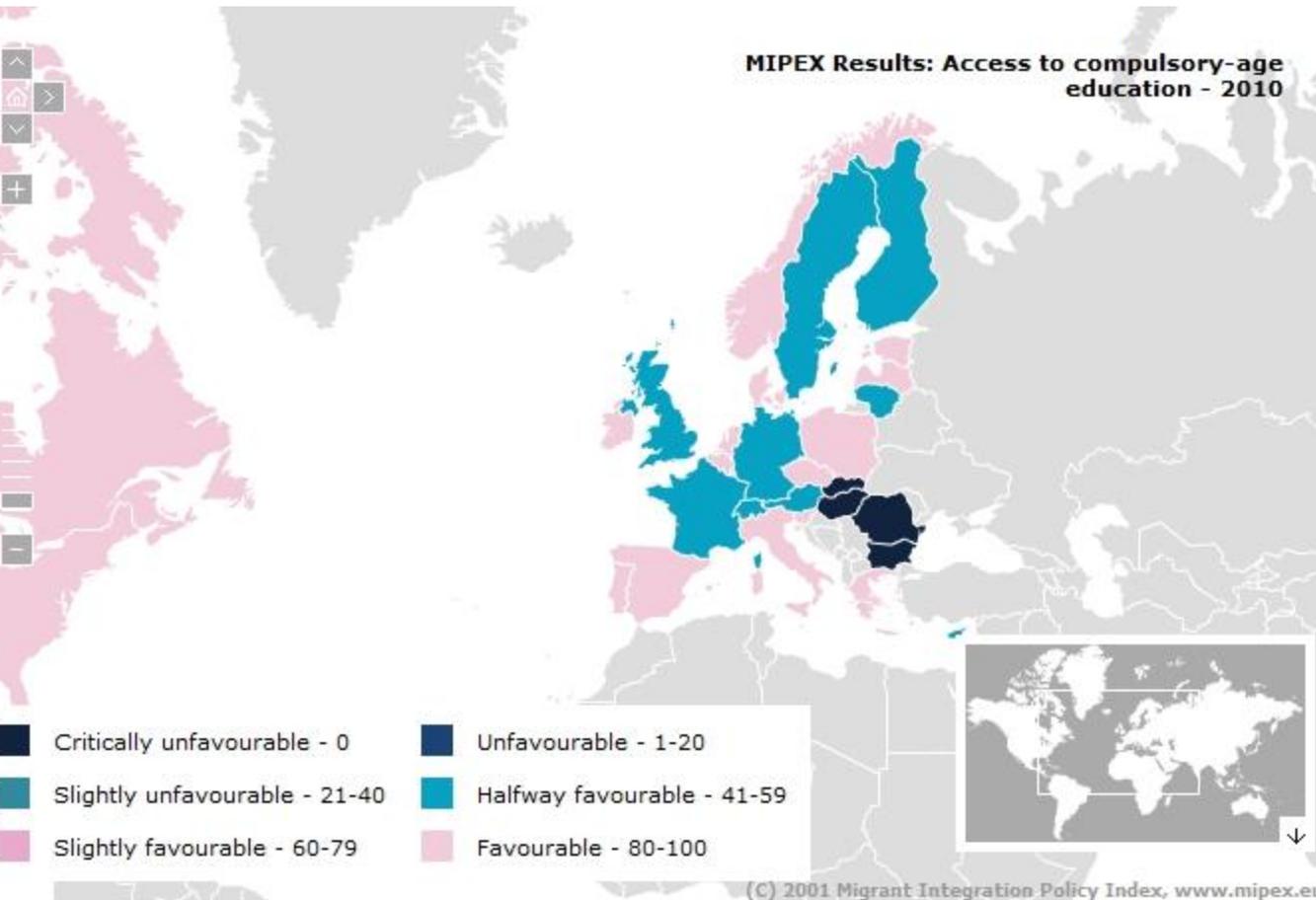
Rank	Country	MIPEX% III
1	Sweden	77
2	Canada	71
3	Belgium	66
4	Finland	63
	Norway	63
	Portugal	63
7	United Kingdom	58
8	USA	55
9	Luxembourg	52
10	Denmark	51
	Netherlands	51
12	Estonia	50
13	Spain	48
14	Switzerland	45
15	Austria	44
	Czech Republic	44
17	Germany	43
18	Greece	42
19	Italy	41
	<i>EU Average</i>	39
20	Cyprus	33
21	France	29
	Poland	29
23	Ireland	25
24	Slovakia	24
	Slovenia	24
26	Romania	20
27	Latvia	17
	Lithuania	17
29	Malta	16
30	Bulgaria	15
31	Hungary	12



- Equal access in compulsory
- Equal access in all (1/2)
- Few targeted access policies
- Few entitlements, standards
- Migrant languages, not for all
- Little to diversify teachers, schools, parents' groups
- Uneven support for intercultural education
- Part of comprehensive policies
 - USA Targeting Needs
 - CA, AU multiculturalism



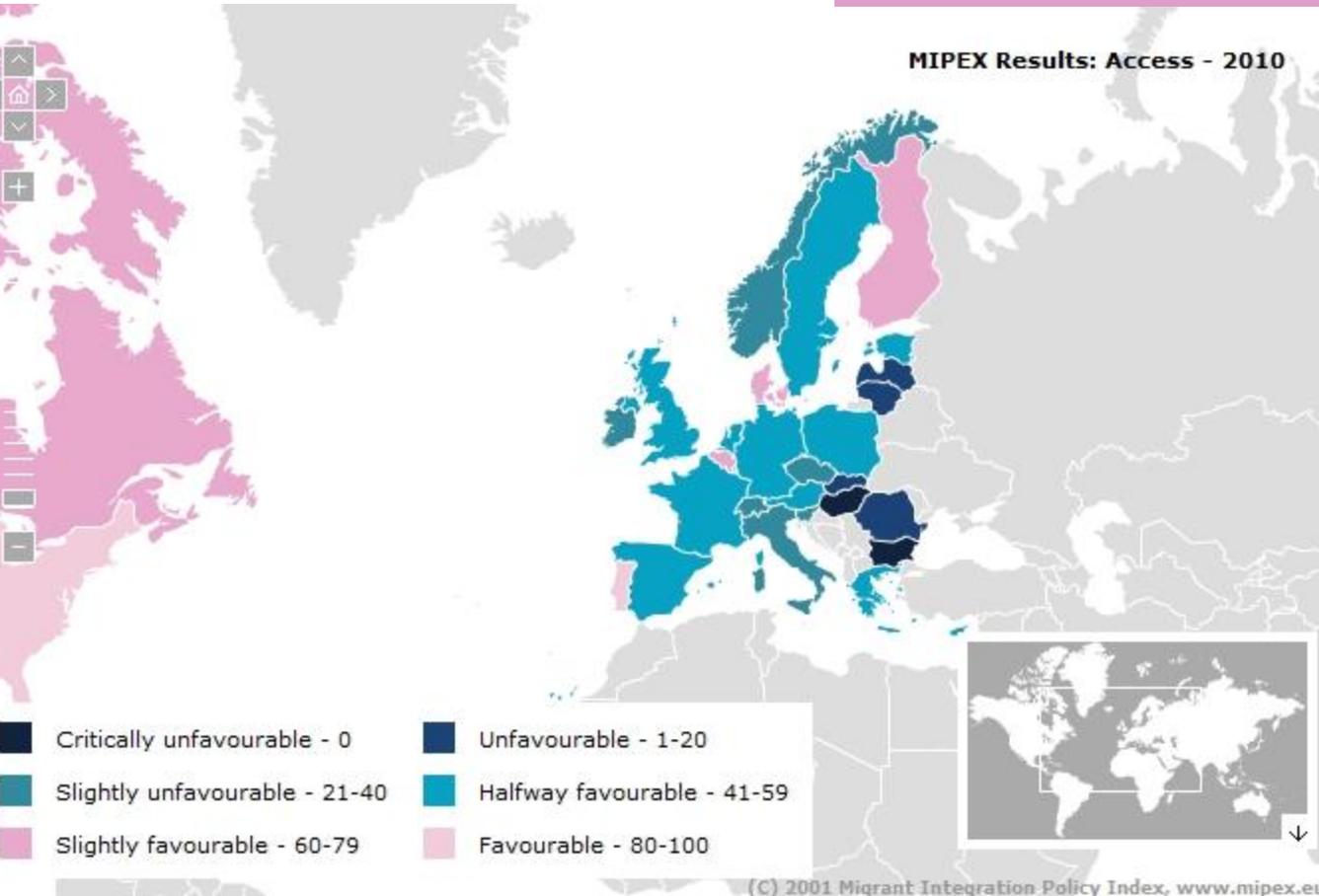
Access to compulsory education



- Equal access in compulsory (most)



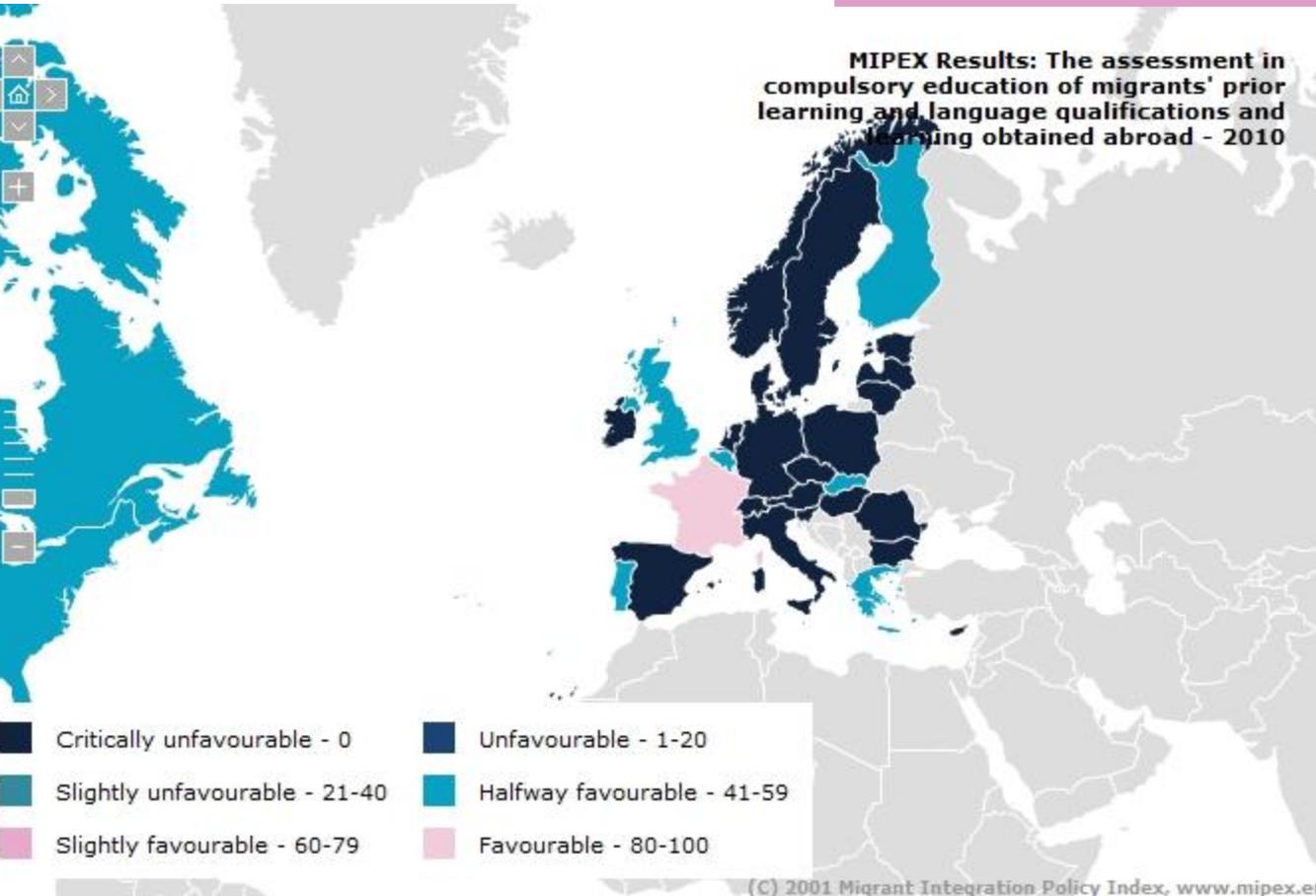
Some legal access, few proactive measures



- Equal access in all (1/2 of countries)
- Few targeted measures on access at all levels
- e.g. Targeted measures in DK, FI, BE, NL, and PT ACIDI projects



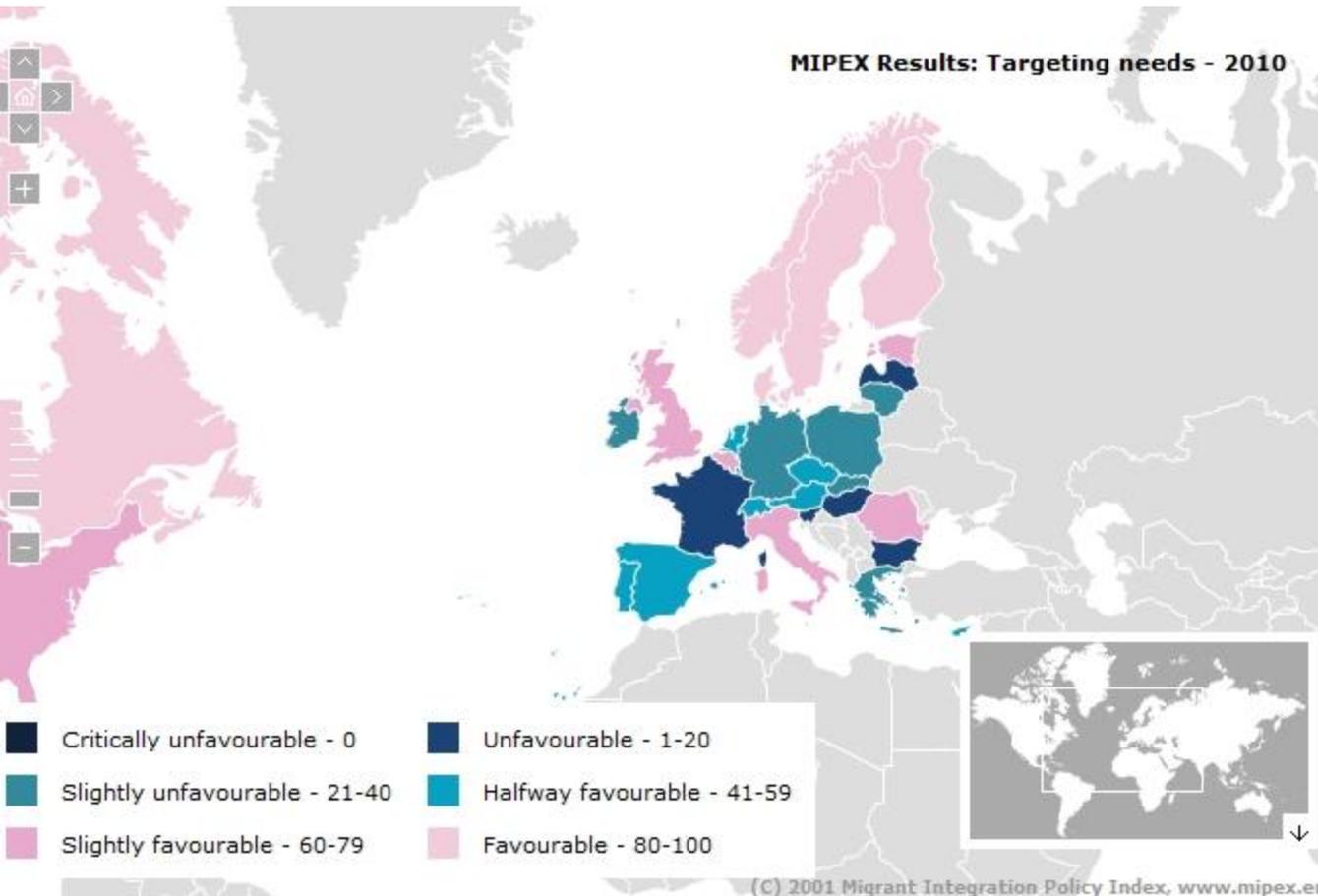
Prior learning



- Hardly any formal method to recognise child's previous learning
- CASNAV in FR, LU



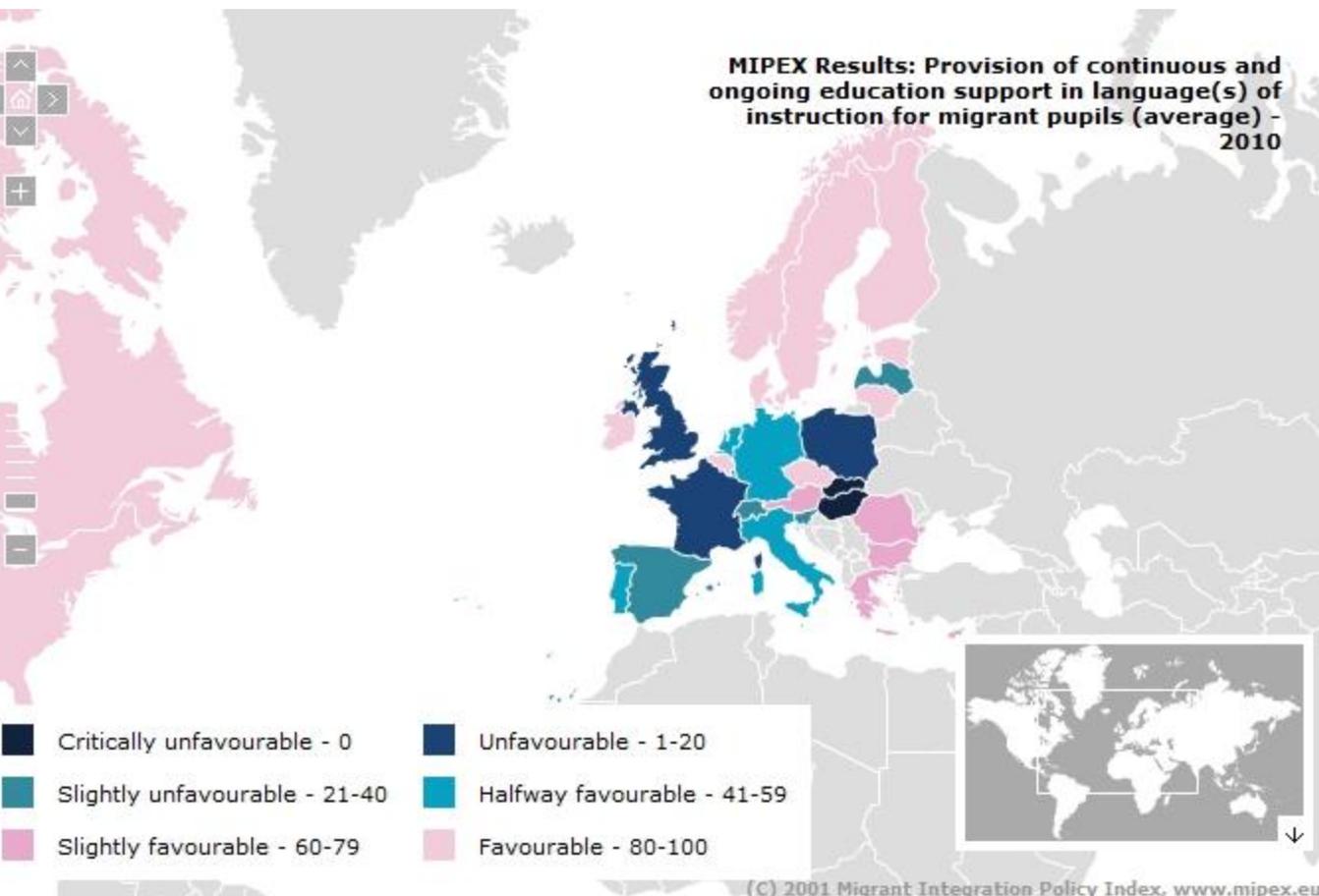
Targeting specific needs



- Few entitlements & standards on targeting needs
- e.g. Nordic mainstreaming



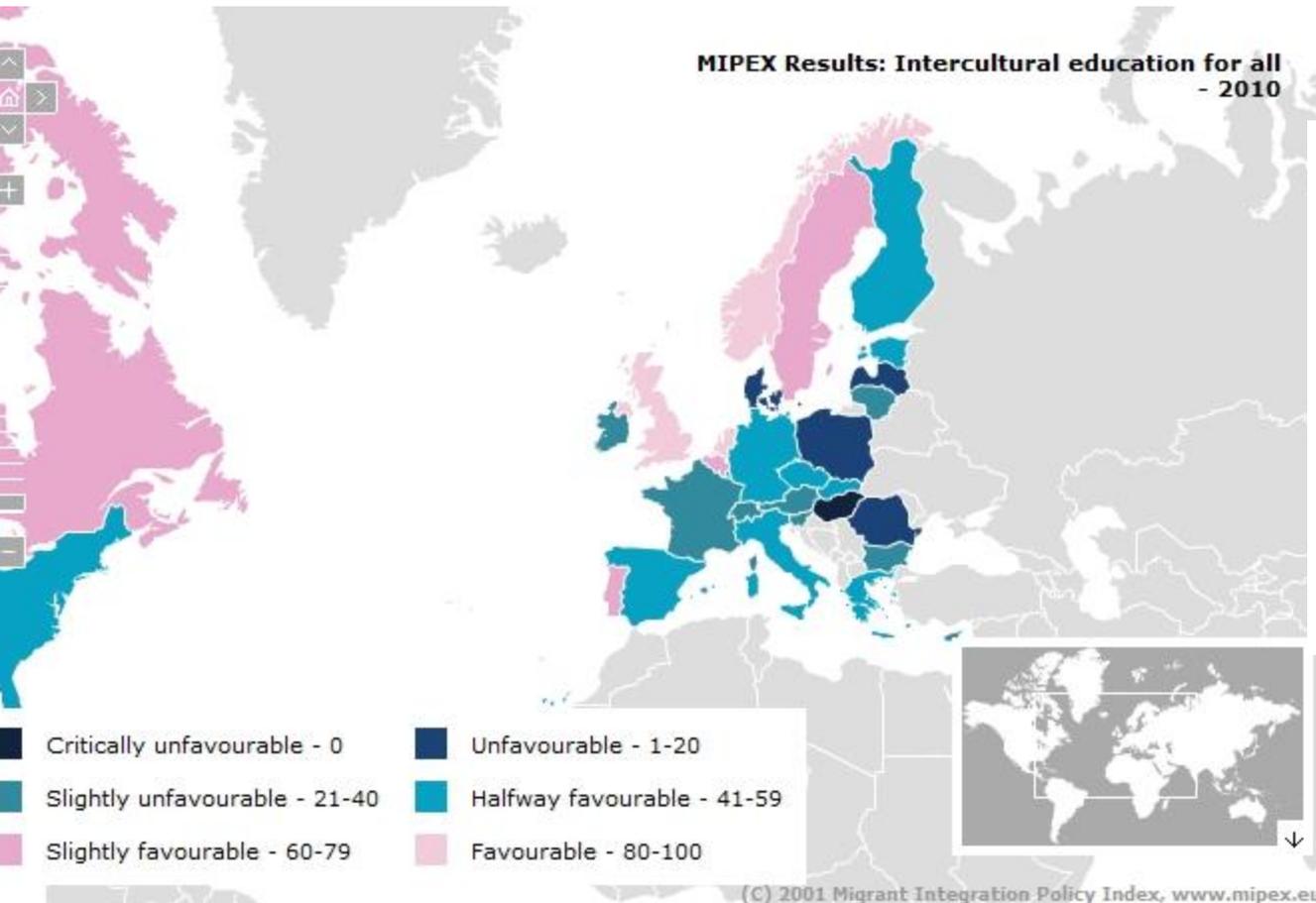
Learning the language



- Language support often not held up to same standard as rest of curriculum (academic fluency, qualified teacher common materials)



Intercultural Education



- Uneven support for intercultural education
- UK Citizenship Curriculum, NO 'Equal Education in Practice!', ES Education for Citizenship & Human Rights



Overall Index Findings

Rank	Country	Change since MIPEX	
		III*	II**
1	Sweden	83	▼ (-1)
2	Portugal	79	▲ (+5)
3	Canada	72	▲ (+1)
4	Finland	69	■ (0)
5	Netherlands	68	■ (0)
6	Belgium	67	▲ (+4)
7	Norway	66	▼ (-1)
8	Spain	63	▲ (+3)
9	USA	62	■
10	Italy	60	▼ (-1)
11	Luxembourg	59	▲ (+8)
12	Germany	57	▲ (+1)
	United Kingdom	57	▼ (-10)
14	Denmark	53	▲ (+2)
	<i>EU Average</i>	52	■
15	France	51	■ (0)
16	Greece	49	▲ (+10)
	Ireland	49	▲ (+1)
18	Slovenia	48	■ (0)
19	Czech Republic	46	▲ (+4)
	Estonia	46	▲ (+2)
21	Hungary	45	▲ (+3)
	Romania	45	■
23	Switzerland	43	■ (0)
24	Austria	42	▲ (+3)
	Poland	42	▲ (+1)
26	Bulgaria	41	■
27	Lithuania	40	▲ (+1)
28	Malta	37	■ (0)
29	Slovakia	36	■ (0)
30	Cyprus	35	■ (0)
31	Latvia	31	▲ (+3)



- More targeted education policies in countries with ambitious policies on integration (& work migration)
- Generally, political will counts, more than tradition
- Related to public opinion
- Changes are slow, rarely based on evaluations
- Policy more similar/strong with EU law
- Overall, policies often not coherent, but linked



Labour market mobility

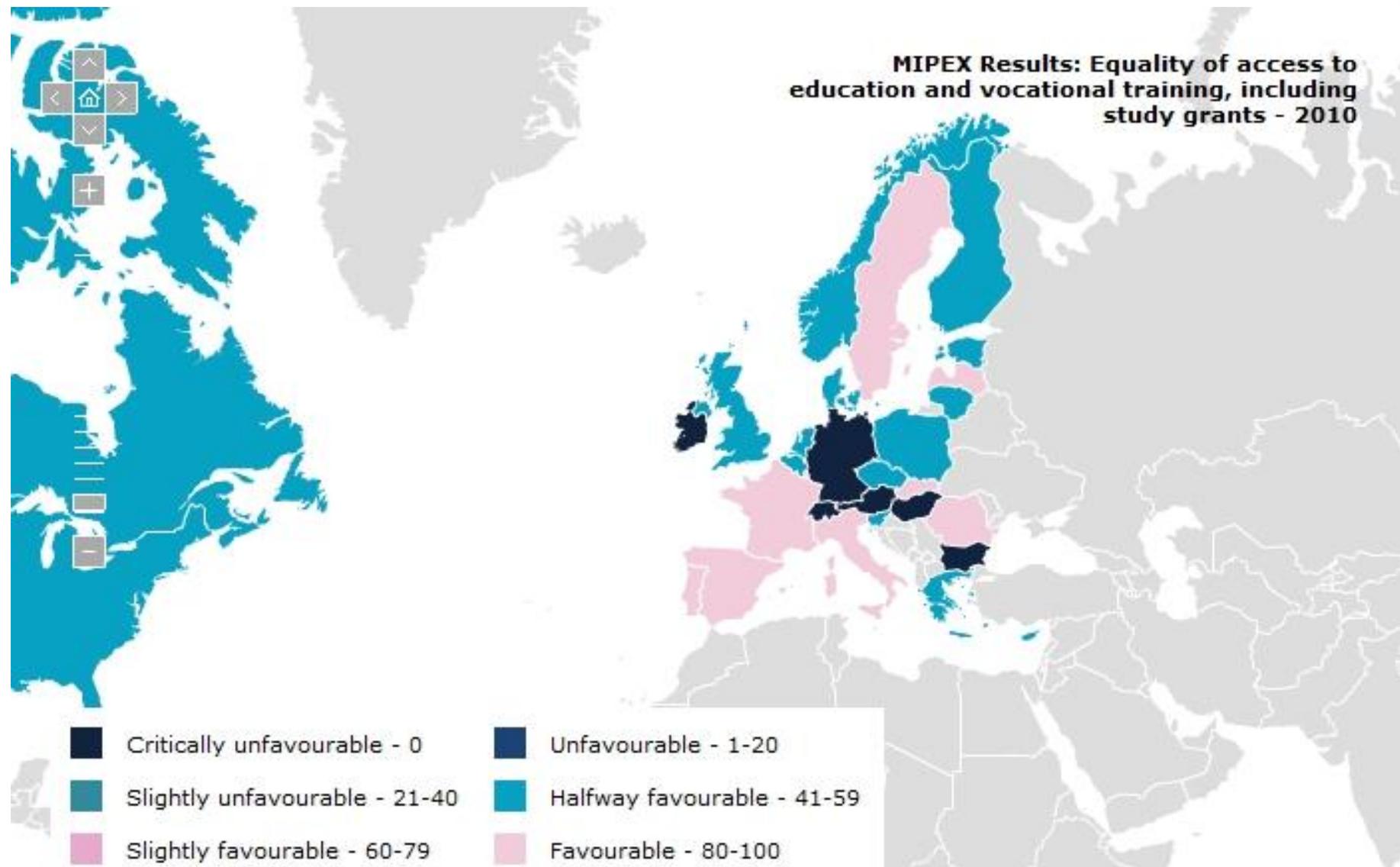
Rank	Country	MIPEX%	
		III	II
1	Sweden	100	█ (100)
2	Portugal	94	▲ (80)
3	Netherlands	85	█ (85)
4	Spain	84	▲ (79)
5	Canada	81	▲ (77)
6	Germany	77	█ (77)
7	Denmark	73	▲ (64)
	Norway	73	▼ (76)
9	Finland	71	█ (71)
10	Italy	69	█ (69)
11	Romania	68	█
	USA	68	█
13	Estonia	65	█ (65)
	EU Average	57	█
14	Austria	56	▲ (44)
15	Czech Republic	55	█ (55)
	United Kingdom	55	█ (55)
17	Belgium	53	█ (53)
	Switzerland	53	█ (53)
19	Greece	50	▲ (45)
20	France	49	█ (49)
21	Luxembourg	48	▲ (45)
	Poland	48	▲ (45)
23	Lithuania	46	█ (46)
24	Slovenia	44	█ (44)
25	Malta	43	▼ (48)
26	Hungary	41	▲ (36)
27	Bulgaria	40	█
28	Ireland	39	▼ (42)
29	Latvia	36	▲ (27)
30	Cyprus	21	█ (21)
	Slovakia	21	█ (21)



- More equal access in Northern Europe & countries of work migration
- Uneven access to self-emp., ed. & training, public sector
- Generally weak targeted policies, similar countries as targeted education policies (wealthy, larger destinations, wider gaps with natives)
- Links between education & employment outcomes (SES)



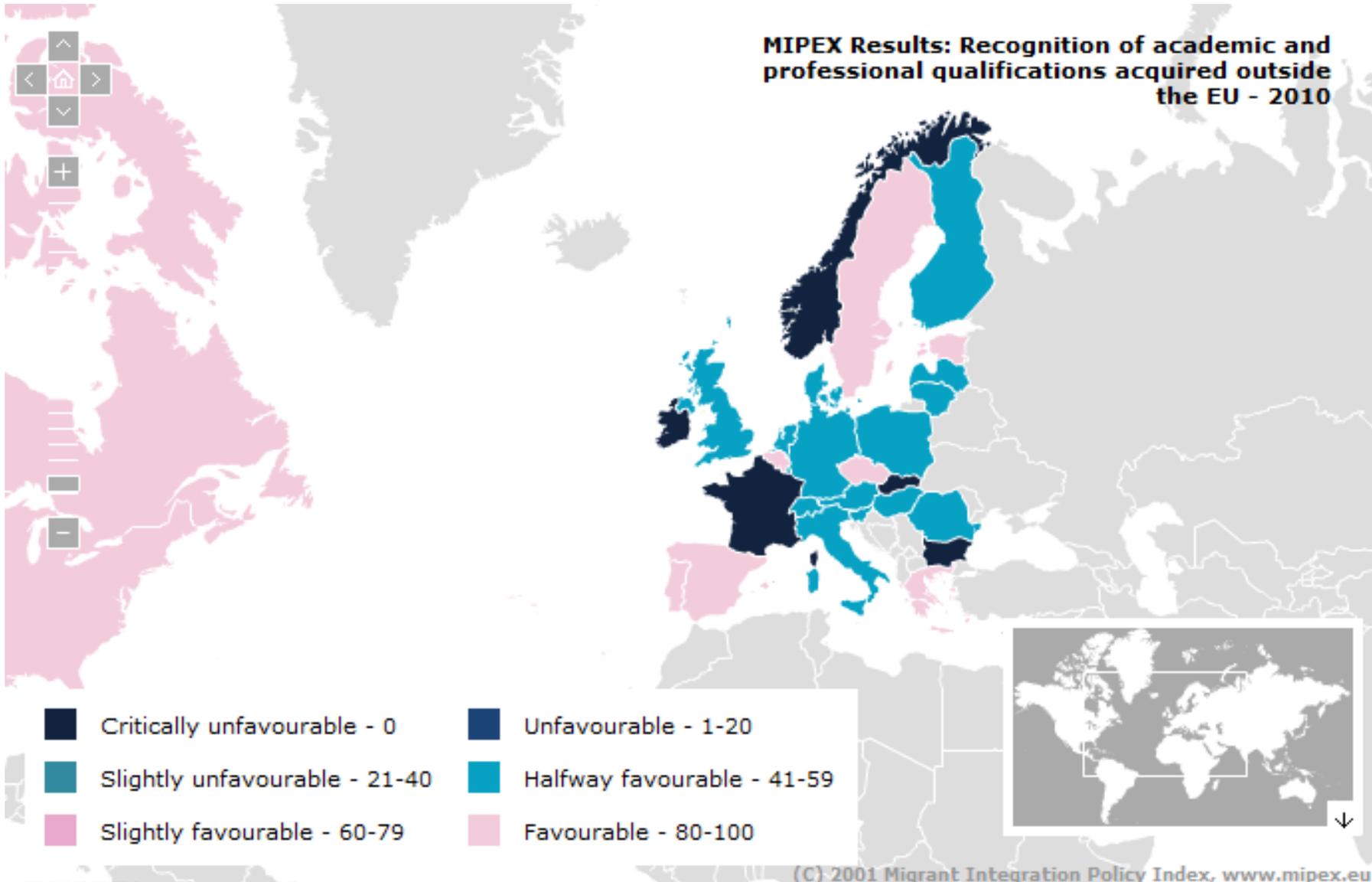
MIPEX Results: Equality of access to education and vocational training, including study grants - 2010



(C) 2001 Migrant Integration Policy Index, www.mipex.eu



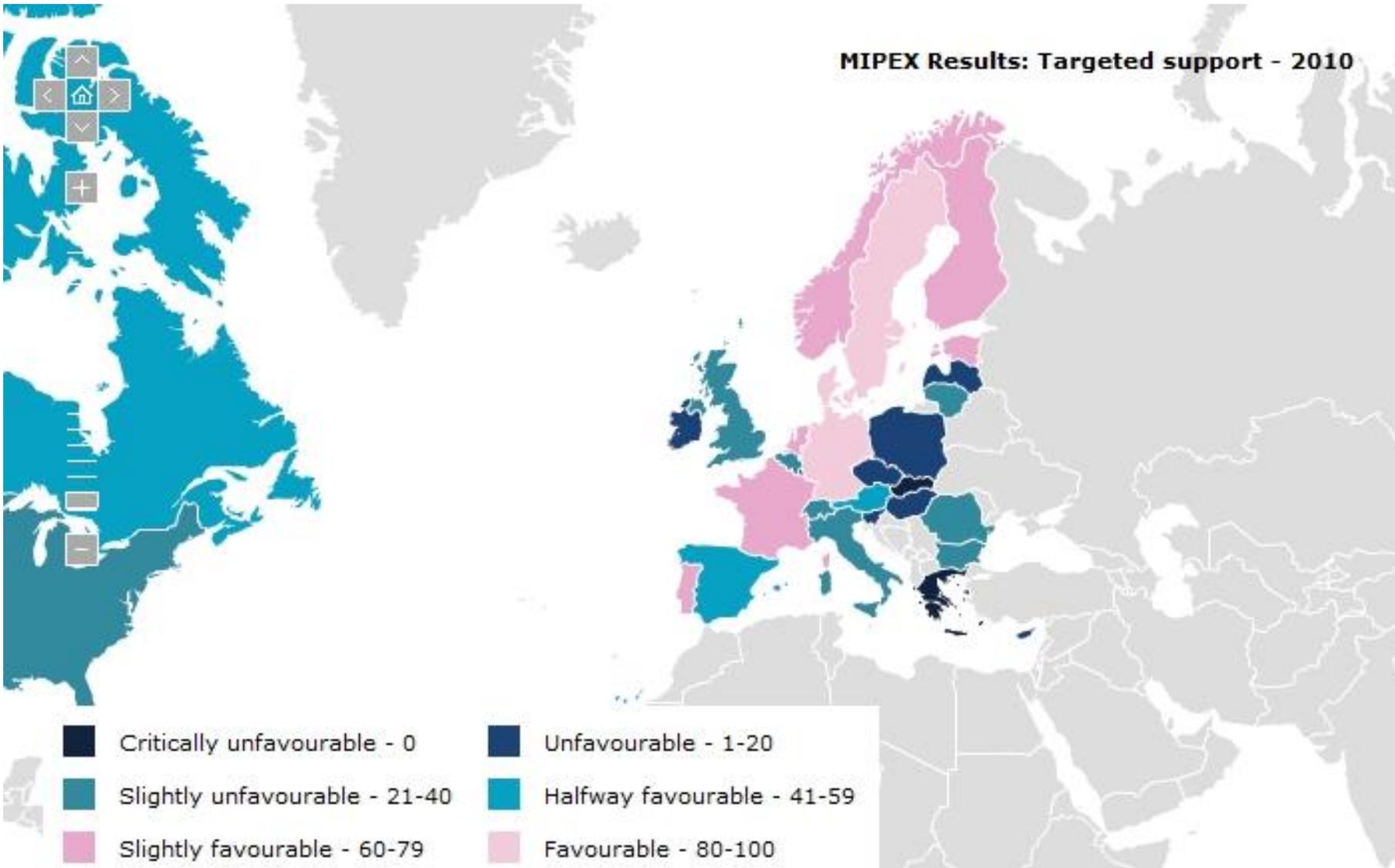
MIPEX Results: Recognition of academic and professional qualifications acquired outside the EU - 2010



(C) 2011 Migrant Integration Policy Index, www.mipex.eu



MIPEX Results: Targeted support - 2010



(C) 2001 Migrant Integration Policy Index, www.mipex.eu



Family reunion

Rank	Country	MIPEX%	
		III	II
1	Portugal	91 ▲ (89)	
2	Canada	89 ■ (89)	
3	Spain	85 ▲ (76)	
4	Sweden	84 ▼ (89)	
5	Slovenia	75 ■ (75)	
6	Italy	74 ▼ (78)	
7	Finland	70 ■ (70)	
8	Belgium	68 ▼ (70)	
	Norway	68 ▼ (72)	
10	Luxembourg	67 ▲ (53)	
	Poland	67 ■ (67)	
	USA	67 ■	
13	Czech Republic	66 ■ (66)	
14	Estonia	65 ■ (65)	
	Romania	65 ■	
16	Hungary	61 ▲ (56)	
17	Germany	60 ▼ (62)	
	<i>EU Average</i>	60 ■	
18	Lithuania	59 ■ (59)	
19	Netherlands	58 ▼ (59)	
20	United Kingdom	54 ▼ (56)	
21	Slovakia	53 ■ (53)	
22	France	52 ▼ (53)	
23	Bulgaria	51 ■	
24	Greece	49 ▲ (47)	
25	Malta	48 ▼ (50)	
26	Latvia	46 ■ (46)	
27	Austria	41 ▼ (43)	
28	Switzerland	40 ■ (40)	
29	Cyprus	39 ■ (39)	
30	Denmark	37 ■ (37)	
31	Ireland	34 ▼ (36)	



- Link: family reunion & labour market mobility
- Most granted basic security/rights, including education (due to EU law)
- Link: conditions & definition of family
- Restrictive policies lower family reunification rate
- Research suggests that new criteria (e.g. tests) do not improve language or education outcomes
- OECD: Facilitating family reunion improves education outcomes of children (PISA)



Long-term residence

Rank	Country	MIPEX%	
		III	II
1	Belgium	79 ▲ (64)	
2	Spain	78 ▲ (72)	
	Sweden	78 ■ (78)	
4	Portugal	69 ▲ (55)	
	Slovenia	69 ■ (69)	
6	Netherlands	68 ■ (68)	
7	Estonia	67 ▼ (68)	
8	Denmark	66 ▲ (64)	
	Italy	66 ▼ (69)	
10	Czech Republic	65 ■ (65)	
	Poland	65 ■ (65)	
12	Malta	64 ■ (64)	
13	Canada	63 ▲ (60)	
14	Norway	61 ■ (61)	
15	Hungary	60 ▲ (54)	
16	Latvia	59 ▲ (51)	
	<i>EU Average</i>	59 ■	
17	Austria	58 ▲ (54)	
	Finland	58 ■ (58)	
19	Bulgaria	57 ■	
	Lithuania	57 ■ (57)	
21	Greece	56 ■ (56)	
	Luxembourg	56 ▼ (57)	
23	Romania	54 ■	
24	Germany	50 ■ (50)	
	Slovakia	50 ■ (50)	
	USA	50 ■	
27	France	46 ■ (46)	
28	Ireland	43 ■ (43)	
29	Switzerland	41 ■ (41)	
30	Cyprus	37 ▼ (41)	
31	United Kingdom	31 ▼ (74)	



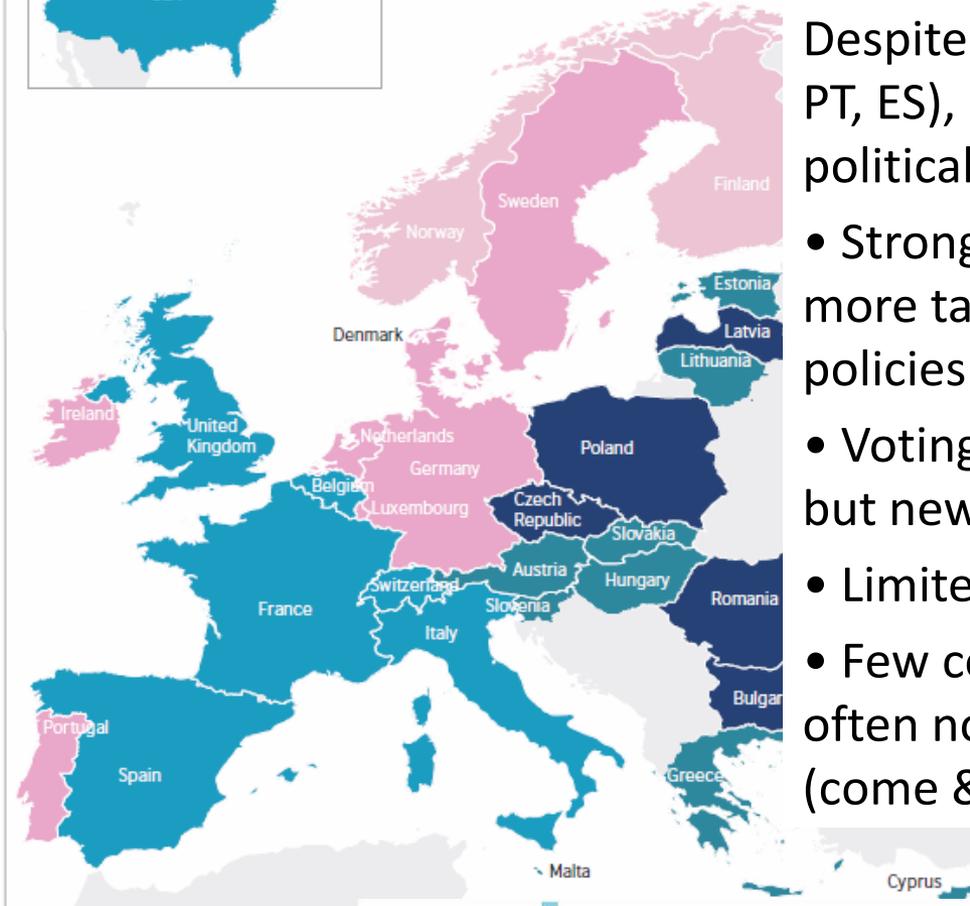
- Most can apply after 5yrs; status grants basic security/ rights, including education & training (due to EU law)
- Naturalisation criteria increasingly placed on LTR
- % of LTRs lower with restrictive LTR law OR easier access to nationality



Political participation EU Area of Weakness

Despite renewed interest (e.g. PT, ES), major reform & political will needed.

- Stronger in countries with more targeted integration policies (including education)
- Voting rights in half, secure; but newer are weaker
- Limited mig. NGO funding
- Few consultative bodies, often not strong/independent (come & go as govts. wish)



Rank	Country	MIPEX%	
		III	II
1	Norway	94	■ (94)
2	Finland	87	■ (87)
3	Ireland	79	■ (79)
	Netherlands	79	■ (79)
5	Luxembourg	78	▲ (76)
6	Sweden	75	■ (75)
7	Portugal	70	▲ (69)
8	Germany	64	■ (64)
9	Denmark	62	▼ (66)
10	Belgium	59	▼ (61)
	Switzerland	59	▲ (58)
12	Spain	56	■ (56)
13	United Kingdom	53	■ (53)
14	Italy	50	■ (50)
15	USA	45	■ (44)
16	France	44	■ (44)
	EU Average	44	■
17	Greece	40	▲ (25)
18	Canada	38	■ (38)
19	Austria	33	■ (33)
	Hungary	33	■ (33)
21	Estonia	28	■ (28)
	Slovenia	28	■ (28)
23	Cyprus	25	■ (25)
	Lithuania	25	■ (25)
	Malta	25	■ (25)
26	Slovakia	21	■ (21)
27	Latvia	18	■ (18)
28	Bulgaria	17	■
29	Czech Republic	13	■ (13)
	Poland	13	■ (13)
31	Romania	8	■



Access to Nationality EU Area of Weakness



Reform as countries transform from emigration-to-immigration:

- Short residence requirement
- Dual nationality (18 countries)
- Some ius soli (15), can ease education for children

Notwithstanding this trend, still many discretionary procedures (e.g. language test vs. interview)

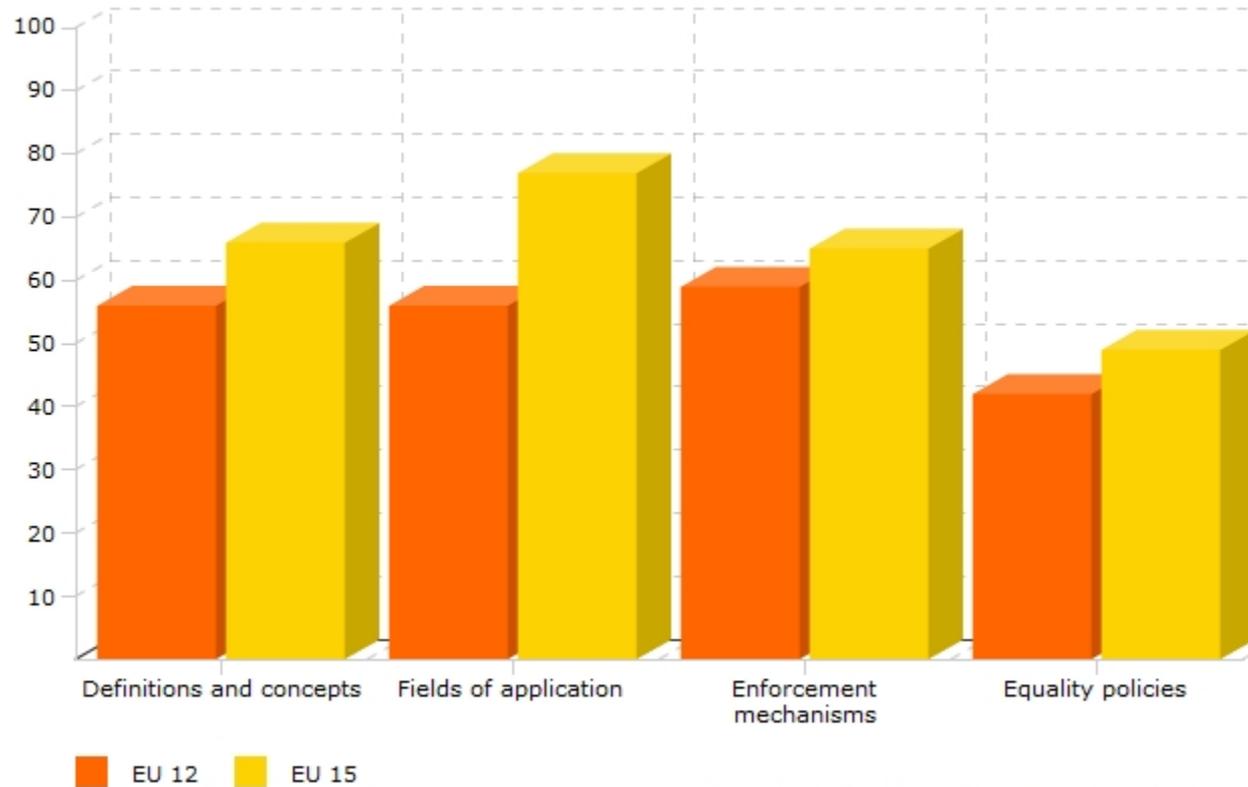
Policy affects naturalisation rate
OECD: Naturalisation boosts employment outcomes (perhaps also language & training)

Rank	Country	MIPEX%	
		III	II
1	Portugal	82	■ (82)
2	Sweden	79	■ (79)
3	Canada	74	■ (74)
4	Belgium	69	■ (69)
5	Luxembourg	66	▲ (34)
	Netherlands	66	▲ (65)
7	Italy	63	▼ (65)
8	USA	61	■
9	France	59	■ (59)
	Germany	59	▲ (52)
	United Kingdom	59	▼ (75)
12	Ireland	58	▼ (60)
13	Finland	57	▲ (54)
	Greece	57	▲ (18)
	<i>EU Average</i>	44	■
15	Norway	41	■ (41)
16	Spain	39	■ (39)
17	Switzerland	36	■ (36)
18	Poland	35	■ (35)
19	Czech Republic	33	■ (33)
	Denmark	33	■ (33)
	Slovenia	33	■ (33)
22	Cyprus	32	■ (32)
23	Hungary	31	▲ (28)
24	Romania	29	■
25	Slovakia	27	▼ (39)
26	Malta	26	■ (26)
27	Bulgaria	24	■
28	Austria	22	■ (22)
29	Lithuania	20	■ (20)
30	Estonia	16	▲ (15)
31	Latvia	15	▼ (16)



Anti-discrimination

MIPEX Results: 2010



- Due to **EU law** to fight discrimination, countries greatly and consistently improve legal conditions
- Strength of law related to public awareness, but still relatively few cases
- Strongest still CA/US, EU countries with oldest legislation (UK, BE, NL, SE)
- Gap on nationality discrimination (& in some MS education), also in ed.
- Few equality policies, positive actions, also in ed.

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Conclusions: Where can we go with migrant education?

Achievement/dropout levels for migrants related to those for natives

Socio-economic status is a central factor. Others include language & age

Most ambitious targeted education policies in countries with largest gaps, who also are more wealthy, educated, egalitarian with larger migrant populations

Hardly any evaluations of the implementation of targeted policies

Targeted policies are not sufficient, cannot be effective without a more inclusive education system (preschool, tracking, segregation, school day, mentoring)

Migration and education stakeholders rarely work on migrant education...



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