



MIGRATION POLICY GROUP



NATIONAL RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY

Center for Sociocultural Research

Migrant Integration Policy Index 2020 launch in Russia



**MIGRANT
INTEGRATION
POLICY INDEX**
2020

What is Migration Policy Group?

- MPG is an independent think-and-do tank. MPG's purpose is rooted in its ability to inspire networks to provide evidence-based projects, research and campaigns in the areas of integration, migration and anti-discrimination.
- MPG was established in 1995 in Brussels, Belgium.
- MPG's mission has been to achieve lasting progress towards more open and inclusive societies.
- MPG is focused on informing the policy and legal agenda on anti-discrimination, integration and legal migration, while contributing to all activities that bolster the resilience of the sector.
- We create data-driven resources, collect evidence in a pan-European manner, organize campaigns, and engage in extensive outreach.

What is MIPEx?

Most comprehensive tool to compare integration policies in different countries:

- *Number of indicators* (167 indicator questions, in eight areas)
- *Thematic scope* (including labour market, education, family reunion, political participation, permanent residence, access to nationality, antidiscrimination, and health)
- *Methodology with national experts* (experts and reviewers from each area, moderated anonymous discussions)
- *Longitudinal scope* (2007-2019)
- *Geographic scope* (52 countries)

Most cited international benchmark used by global actors, NGOs, media & researchers

Example: Draft Global Compact on Migration recommended participation of all States in MIPEx to identify challenges & best practices Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration – Draft REV 1, « 26 March 2018, section 30(a), p. 18).

Country's approach to integration

Use of core indicators captures country's approach to integration on 3 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.

Country's approach to integration

Based on these dimensions, we found **5 main approaches to integration**:

- **Top Ten countries:** Countries in this group represent the top ten out of MIPEX52 countries. A comprehensive approach to integration guarantees equal rights, opportunities and security for immigrants and citizens.
- **Comprehensive integration.** A comprehensive approach to integration guarantees equal rights, opportunities and security for immigrants and citizens. However, policies in these countries are less comprehensive and advanced than in the 'Top 10' MIPEX countries.
- **Equality on paper.** Equality on paper means that immigrants enjoy equal 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.** 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.

MIPEX links integration policies & outcomes

- Links between policies & outcomes: 130 peer reviewed scientific studies linking MIPEX to integration outcomes for immigrants & the public
- 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.

Dozens of studies link policies & public opinion

390

International Journal of Comparative Sociology 58(5)

Do integration policies relate to economic and cultural threat perceptions? A comparative study in Europe

Marie-Sophie Callens

Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER), Luxembourg;

Bart Meuleman

KU Leuven, Belgium

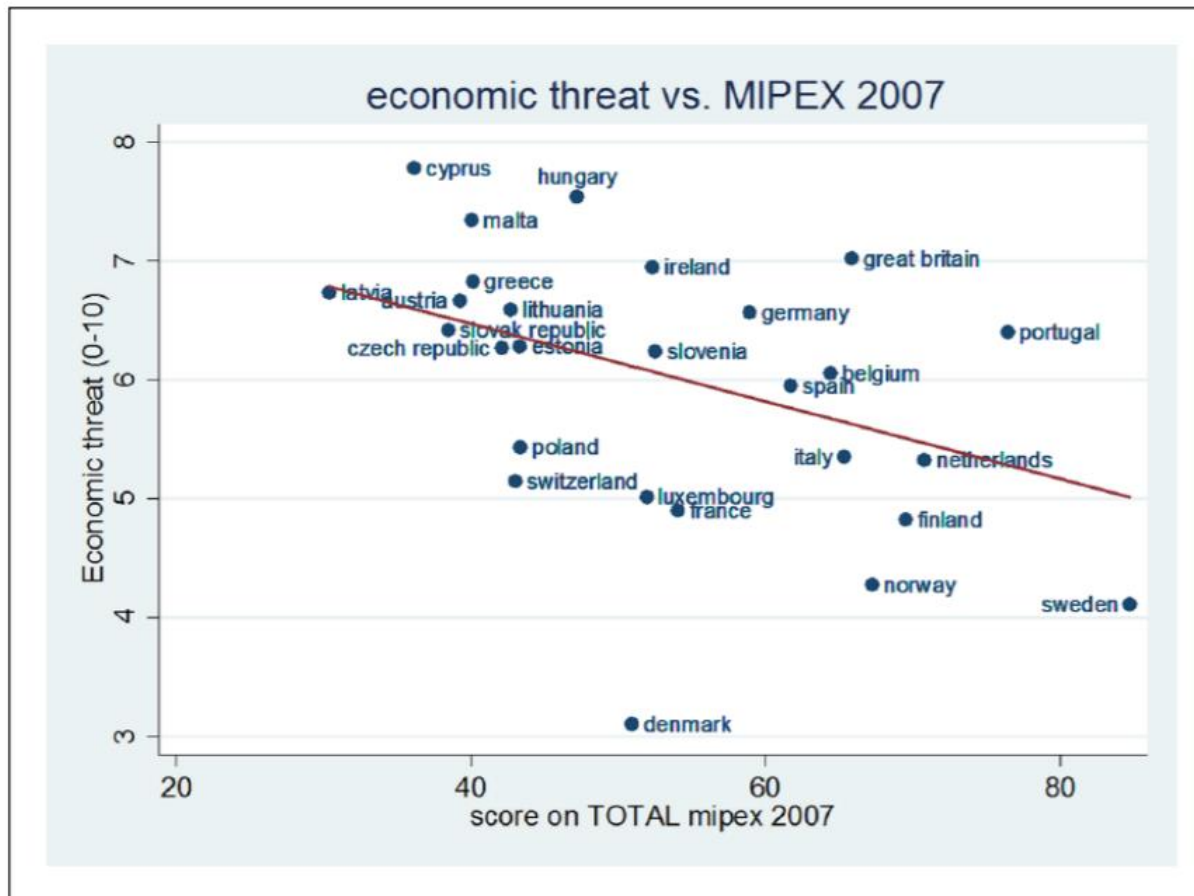
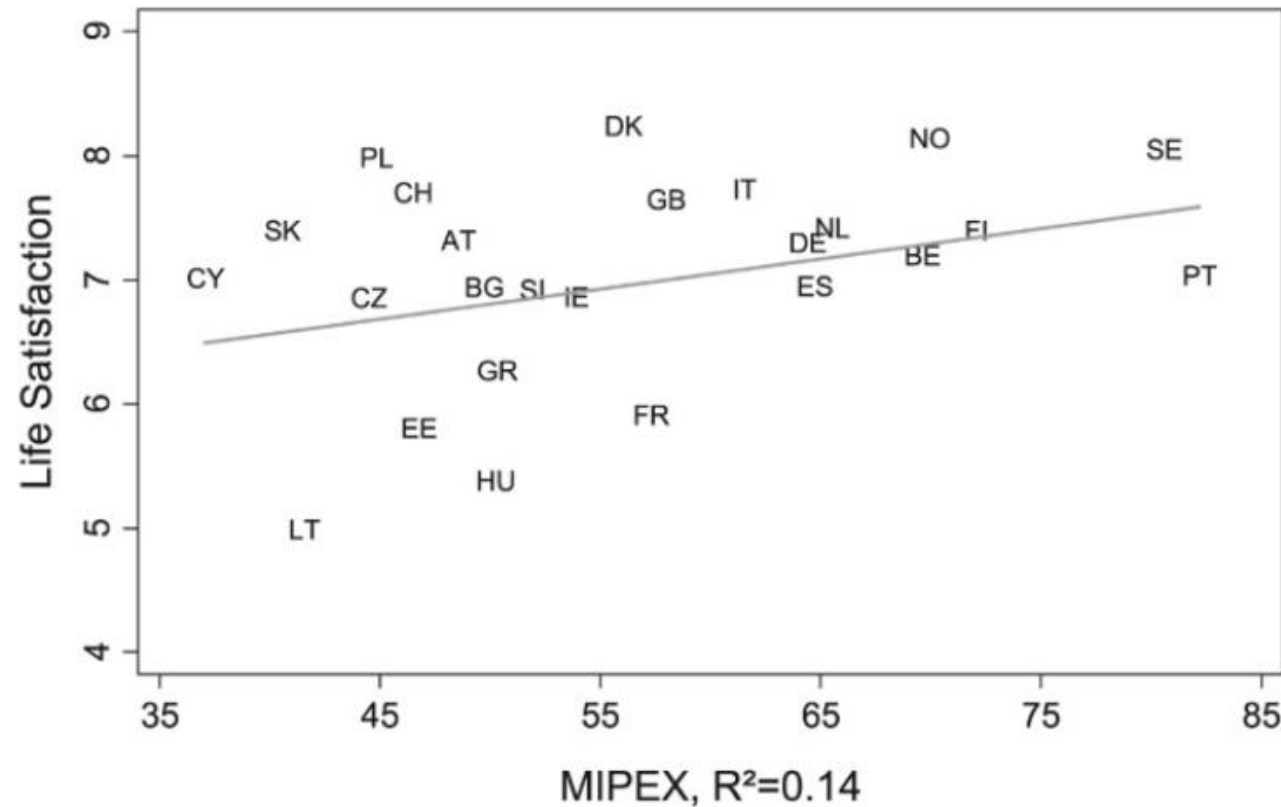


Figure 4. Bivariate relation between economic threat and overall MIPEX score.

New studies link policies & immigrant attitudes



Aggregate Life Satisfaction, Non-EU-Immigrants — Fitted values

JOURNAL OF ETHNIC AND MIGRATION STUDIES
2019, VOL. 45, NO. 7, 1027-1050
<https://doi-org.chain.kent.ac.uk/10.1080/1369183X.2018.1438252>

 **Routledge**
Taylor & Francis Group

Immigrant life satisfaction in Europe: the role of social and symbolic boundaries

Boris Heizmann^a and Petra Böhnke^b

Dozen studies link policies & migrant health

THE LANCET
Global Health

ARTICLES | [VOLUME 7, ISSUE 4, E420-E435, APRIL 01, 2019](#)





PDF [701 KB]



Figures

Effects of non-health-targeted policies on migrant health: a systematic review and meta-analysis

[Sol Pía Juárez, PhD](#) • [Helena Honkaniemi, MSc](#)   • [Andrea C Dunlavy, PhD](#) • [Robert W Aldridge, PhD](#) • [Prof Mauricio L Barreto, MD](#) • [Srinivasa Vittal Katikireddi, PhD](#) [†] • et al. [Show all authors](#) • [Show footnotes](#)

[Open Access](#) • Published: March 06, 2019 • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(18\)30560-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(18)30560-6)

Russian study links integration policy & perceived threat and trust

Journal of International Migration and Integration
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12134-020-00763-4>

Migrant Integration Policies, Perceived Group Threat and Generalized trust: a Case of European Countries

Alexander Tatarko¹  • Tomas Jurcik¹ 



Abstract

The large inflow of migrants into Europe in recent years has triggered more frequent discussions on how useful a pro-integrative migration policy is for society. There have been many studies considering various aspects of migrant integration policy, but its impact on social capital, particularly on an aspect as crucial as generalized trust, still requires further investigation. In our study, we use the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) and data on generalized trust and the mainstream population's perceptions of group threat from immigrants using the European Social Survey (ESS) database to explore the relationship between generalized trust and both the total MIPEX and its components. Our database included 22 European countries and 39,079 respondents. We hypothesized that a pro-integrative migration policy would be connected with generalized trust indirectly via reduced perceived group threat from immigrants. The study identified a positive relationship between total MIPEX scores and generalized trust mediated via lowered perceptions of group threat. However, the effects of eight individual MIPEX components were discovered to be different. We discuss limitations related to the generalizability of our results, given that patterns may be different in North America where cultural distance between majority and most migrant groups is typically higher. We thus suggest that future research on generalized trust examine variables related to values and cultural distance and proximity between the mainstream and migrant groups.

Keywords Multiculturalism · Ethnic diversity · Migrant integration policy · Perceived group threat · Generalized trust

MIPEX in Russia (preparatory phase)

- Russia has been participating in the MIPEX since 2015 (initiated by the Center for Sociocultural Research, Vladimir Ponizovsky was in charge)
- Translation and adaptation of the questionnaire (3 expert linguists, then 10 cognitive interviews)
- Selection of experts and reviewers on integration policies for migrants in 8 areas

The example of the completed questionnaire

MIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICY INDEX
АНТИ-ДИСКРИМИНАЦИЯ
Определения и концепции

АНТИ-ДИСКРИМИНАЦИЯ

Все ли резиденты эффективно защищены от дискриминации по признаку расы, этничности, религии и национальности во всех сферах своей жизни?

Определения и концепции

Защищены ли все проживающие в стране от дискриминации по признаку расы, этничности, религии, национальности?

117. Законом предусмотрены случаи прямой/непрямой дискриминации, преследования, понуждения

Законодательные запреты касаются прямой и/или непрямой дискриминации, и/или преследования, и/или понуждения к дискриминации по признакам:

- а. расы и этничности;
- б. религии и убеждений;
- в. национальности.

Примечание: Вариант "в" означает защиту от дискриминации по признаку национальности/гражданства, установленную законом или прецедентным правом. Если дискриминация запрещена только по признаку национального происхождения, пожалуйста, не выбирайте этот пункт.

- ☐ Все три признака.
- ☒ Два признака.
- ☐ Признак "а", ни одного из признаков, или лишь на основании международных стандартов или конституции, предмет судебной интерпретации.

Эксперт не прав. У нас есть дискриминация по гражданству - это вариант в.
Рецензент пишет об этом, он не соглашается с мнением эксперта, но что он имел в виду.

118. Законом предусмотрены случаи дискриминации на основании ассоциации или предполагаемых характеристик

Законодательные запреты касаются дискриминации на основании ассоциации и/или предполагаемых характеристик, включая признаки:

- а. расы и этничности;
- б. религии и убеждений;

Russia's MIPEx score 2014-2015

MIPEx overall score - 28

Russia profile:

«Labour market mobility» - 40

«Family reunification» - 42

«Permanent residence» - 33

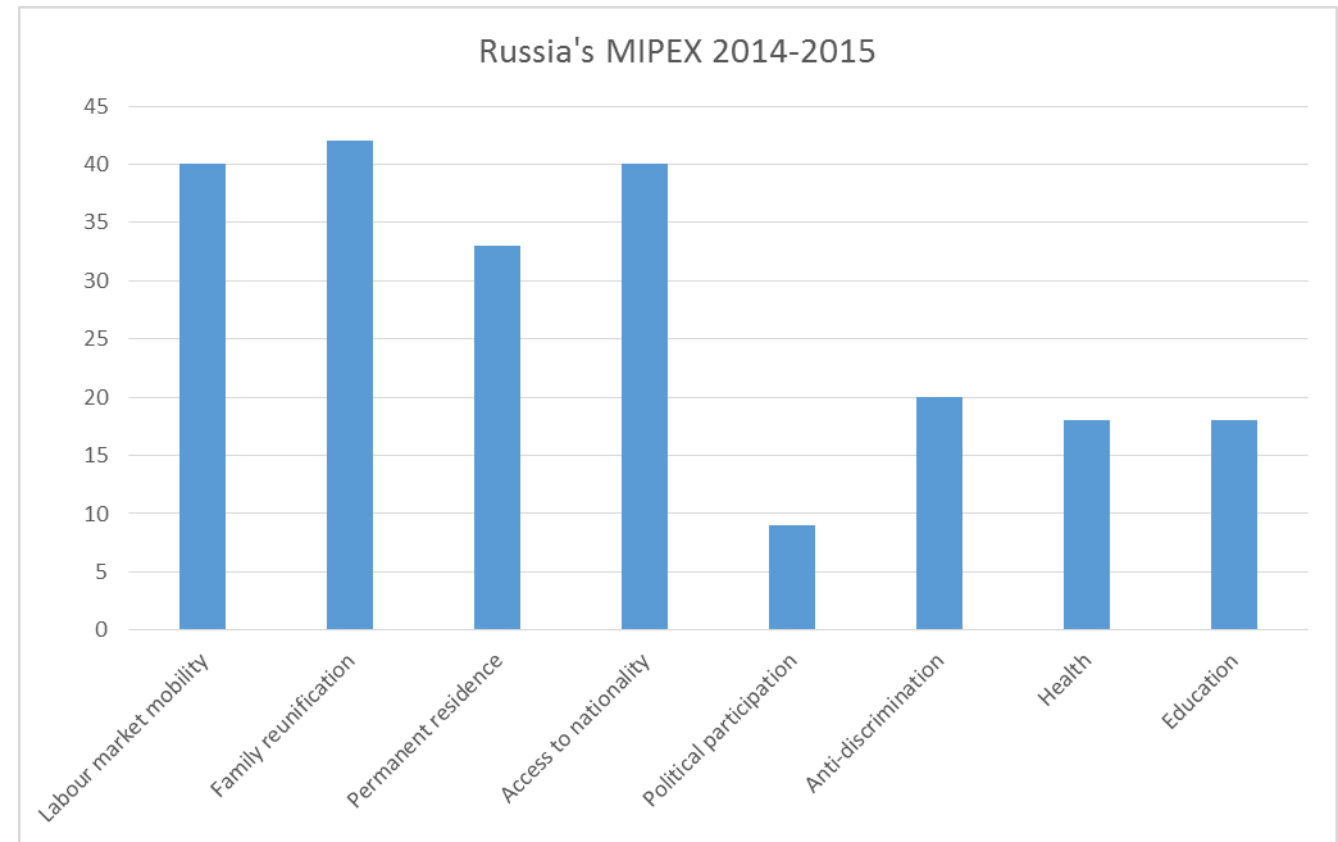
«Access to nationality» - 40

«Political participation» - 9

«Anti-discrimination» - 20

«Health» - 18

«Education» - 18



Comparative MIPEX scores – Russia (2014-2015; 2017)

MIPEX overall score - 40

Russia profile:

«Labour market mobility» - 40

«Family reunification» - 42

«Permanent residence» - 39

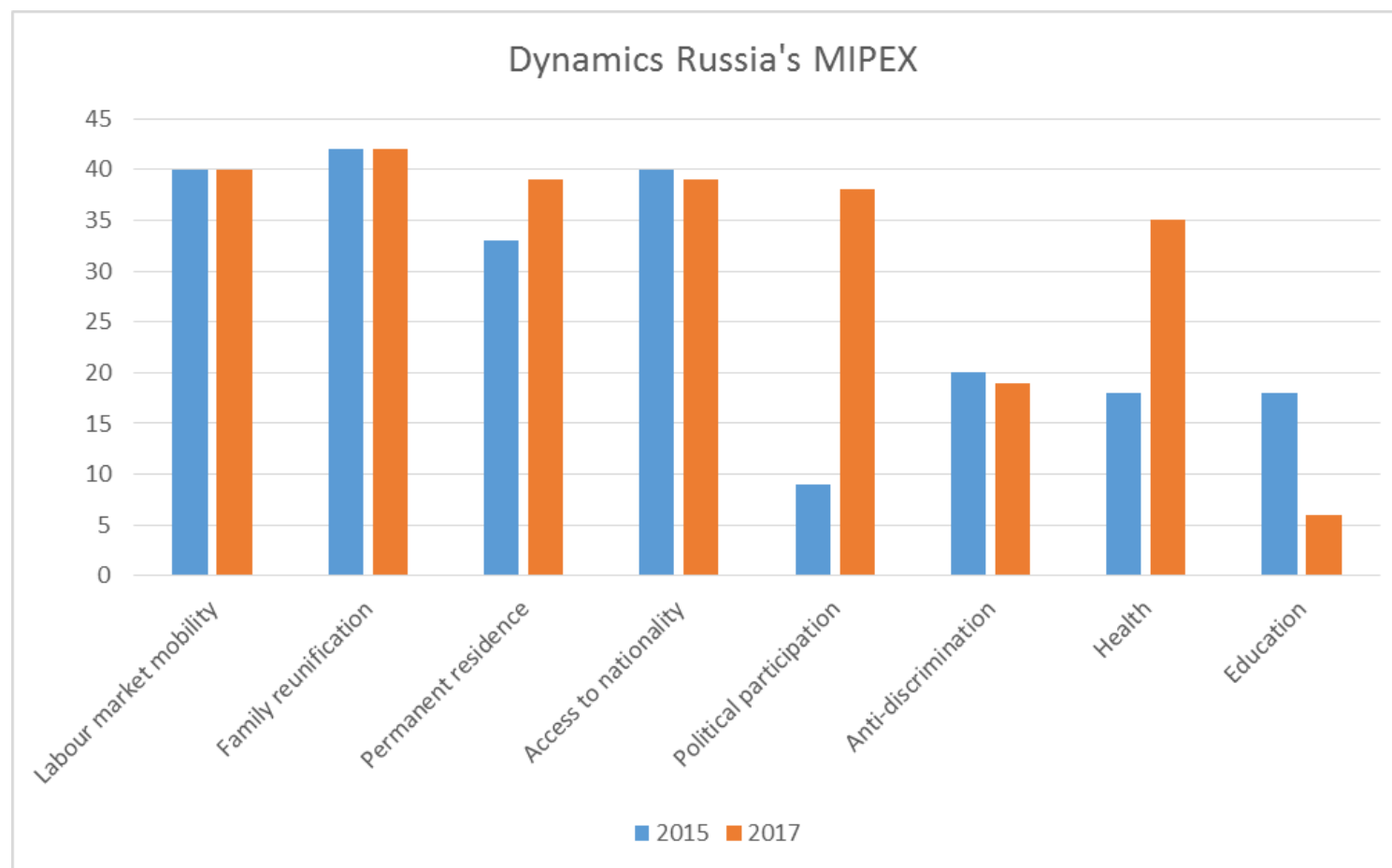
«Access to nationality» - 39

«Political participation» - 38

«Anti-discrimination» - 19

«Health» - 35

«Education» - 6



Collaboration



ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ВЫСШАЯ ШКОЛА ЭКОНОМИКИ



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22.02.2019 № 18.1-11.1/2019-17

To whom it may concern:

Letter of interest

This letter confirms our intent to participate as a MIPEX 2020 Non-EU collaborator in the project proposal entitled "Migrant Integration Diagnosis: Generating Analyses and Policies Project" (MIND the GAPs) to be submitted in response to the H2020 call for social and economic effects of migration in Europe and integration policies, ref. H2020-MIGRATION-03-2019.

Summary information about the Organisation

Consistently ranked as one of Russia's top universities, the Higher School of Economics is a leader in Russian education and one of the preeminent economics and social sciences universities in Eastern Europe and Eurasia. HSE is a member of the 5-100 Russian Academic Excellence Project, a highly selective government programme aimed at boosting the international competitiveness of Russian universities; hosts two 'Horizon 2020' NCPs: 'Mobility' and 'Science with and for Society'. HSE operates more than 100 research institutes and centres, including International laboratory for Socio-Cultural Research and Institute of Demography who will be responsible for 'MIND the GAPs' on the Russian side.

Summary information about the role of the organization in the proposed project

Subject to the project proposal being funded by the European Commission and subsequent successful Grant Agreement negotiation, we confirm our interest in contributing to the project, as a MIPEX 2020 Non-EU collaborator, mainly in the following activities:

- MIPEX 2020 Indicators update
- MIPEX 2020 National Policy Brief

Sincerely,

Leonid Gokhberg

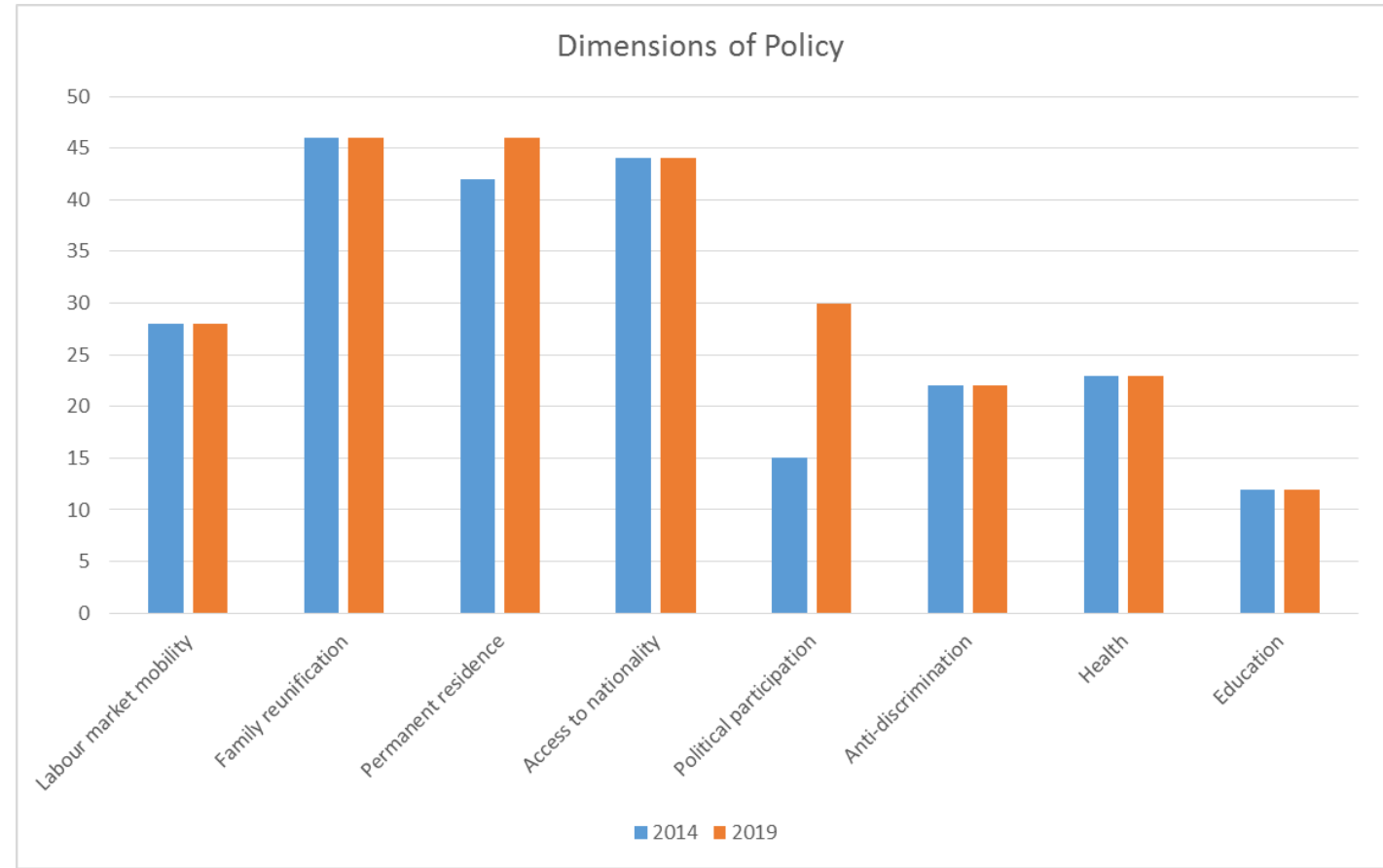
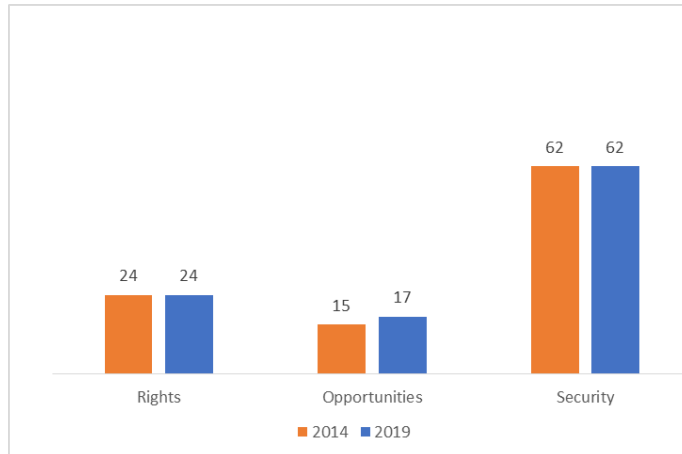
First Vice Rector

HSE

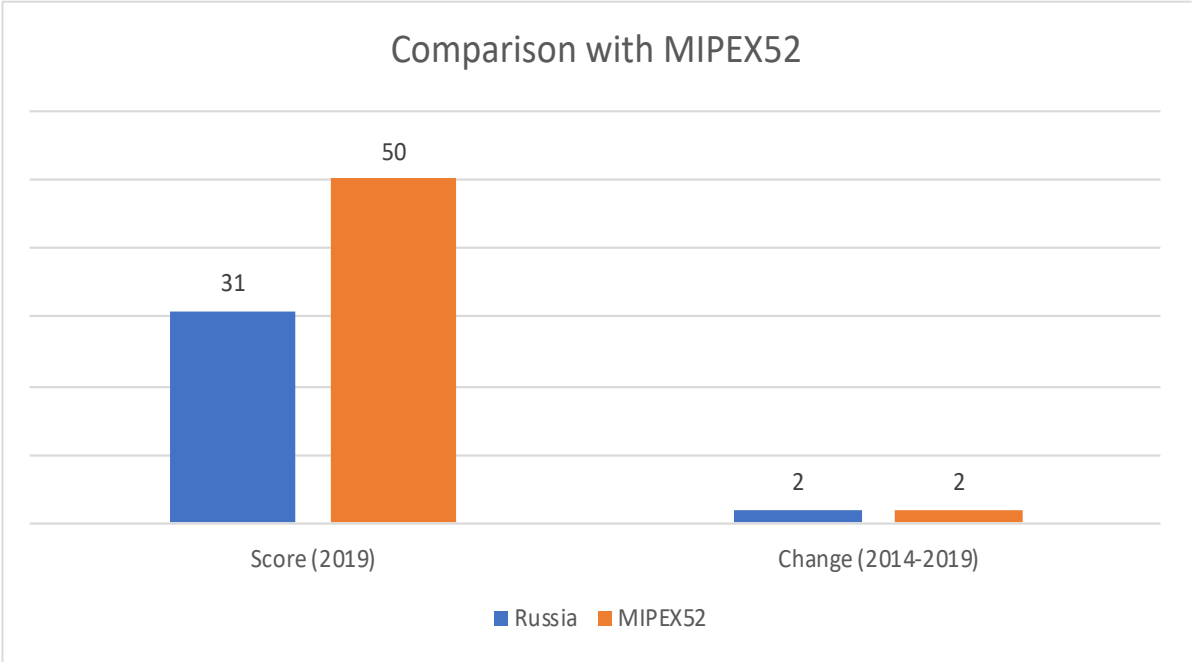
Comparative MIPEx scores – shortened questionnaire (54 questions)

Overall score 2014 - 29, 2019 - 31

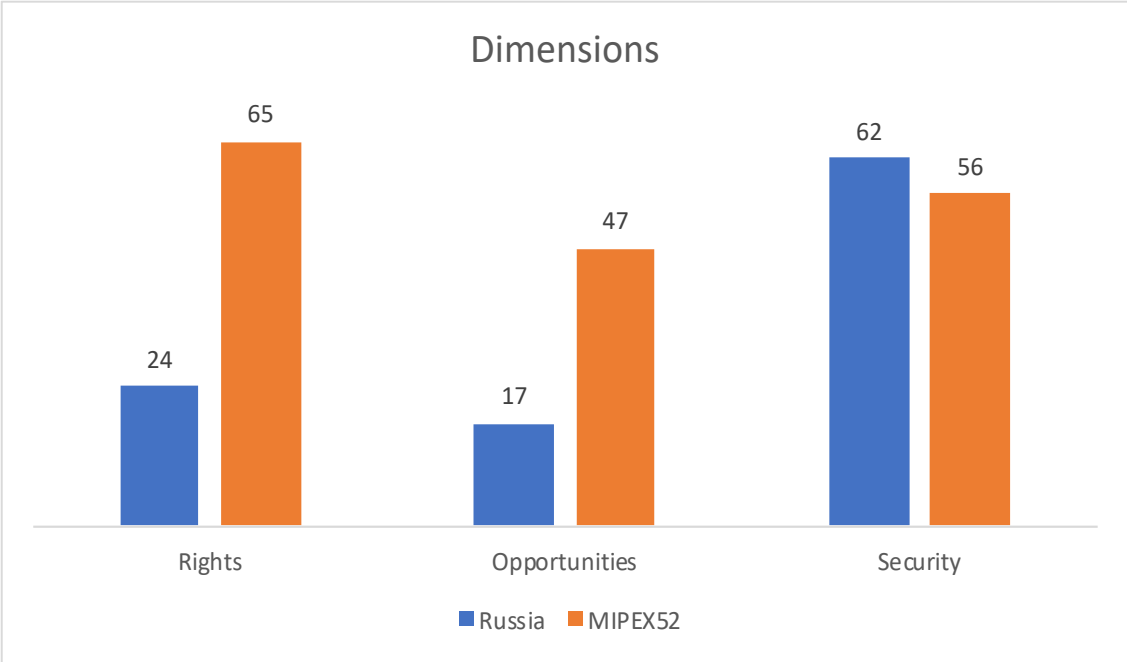
	2014	2019
Labour market	28	28
Family reunion	46	46
Education	12	12
Health	23	23
Political participation	15	30
Permanent residence	42	46
Access to nationality	44	44
Antidiscrimination	22	22



Comparative MIPEX scores – Russia and MIPEX52

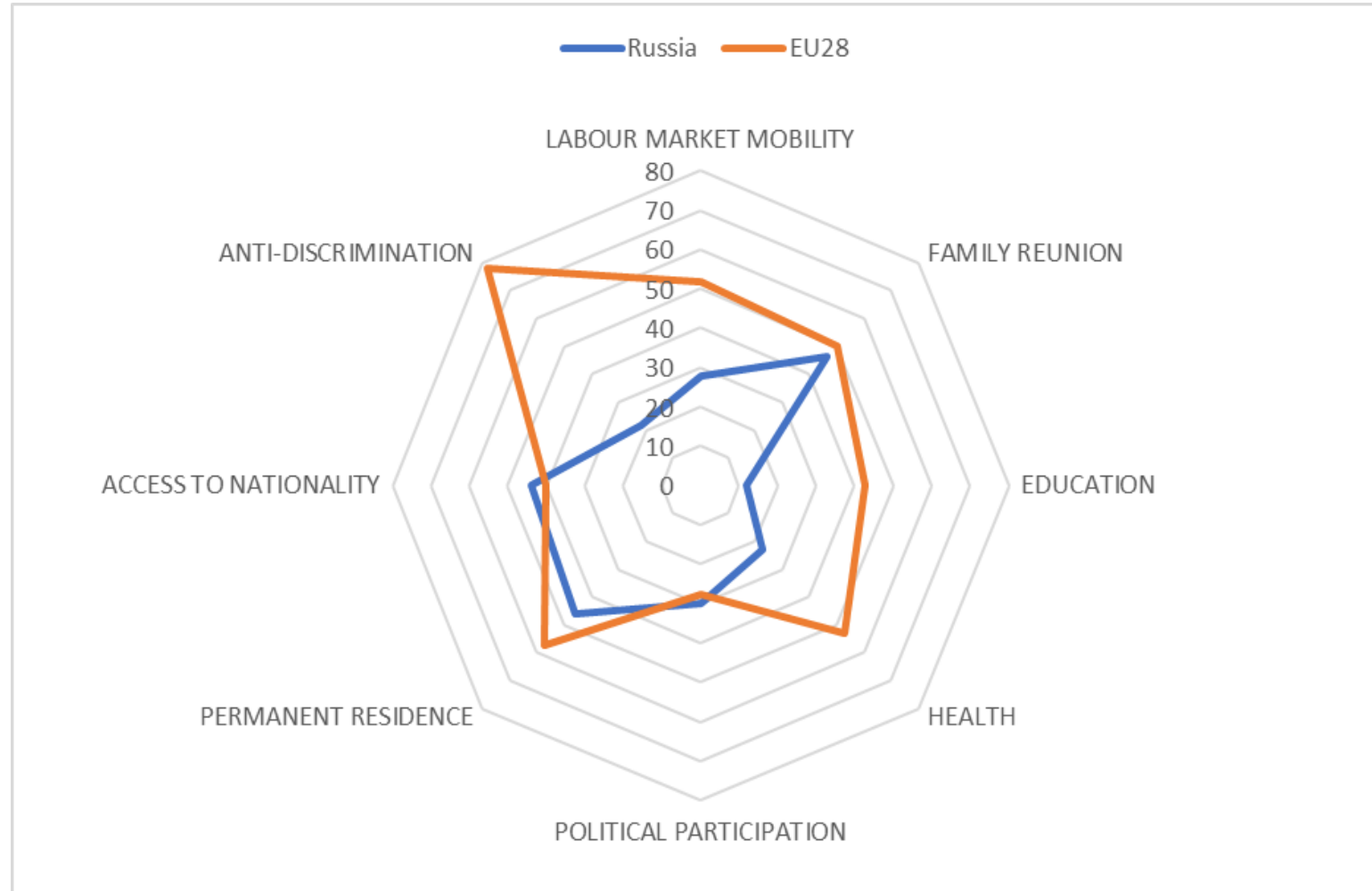


Russia’s MIPEX score compared with MIPEX52 mean score



Russia’s MIPEX score compared with MIPEX52 mean score in 3 areas

Comparative MIPEX scores – Russia and EU28 (2019)



Main conclusions

Russia's approach to integration is categorized by MIPEX as 'immigration without integration'. While foreign citizens may find some way to settle long-term and feel slightly secure in Russia, access to basic rights and equal opportunities are weaker in Russia than in most MIPEX countries.

Russia ranks 3rd from the bottom, similar to China and slightly more advanced than Indonesia and India. The obstacles facing foreign citizens in Russia are greater than in neighboring Moldova, Ukraine or any of EU or Central European country.

As in most MIPEX countries, foreign citizens in Russia have benefitted from a few small improvements over the past five years. From 2014 to 2019, Russia's MIPEX score improved by +2 points, similar to the average MIPEX country (+2 points on average). The improvements were mainly related to the involvement in political participation of organizations that deal with the problems of migrants, or include migrants, as well as the simplification of obtaining a residence permit and citizenship for a number of categories of migrants.

Main conclusions

Obstacles emerge for foreign citizens across many areas of life in Russia. Compared to the policies in most of the 52 MIPEX countries, foreign citizens in Russia are left more exposed to poorer labour market conditions and healthcare and potential discrimination in all areas of life.

Russia's current approach, the Russian public receives contradictory messages that immigrants are potential Russian citizens, but also are their subordinates and strangers.

What areas need to be addressed in order for Russia to become a country favorable for the migrants?

Thank you for your attention!

Centre for Sociocultural Research NRU HSE <https://scr.hse.ru/>

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