

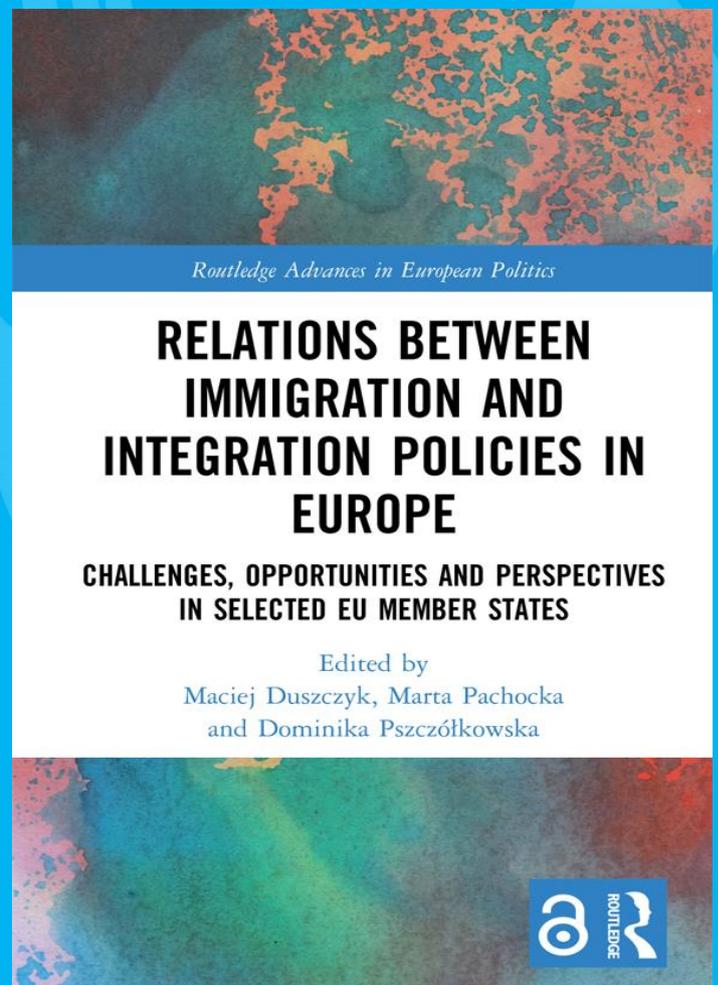
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Spotlight on integration policy

When in lockdown, read online. Luckily, our book "[Relations between Immigration and Integration Policies in Europe](#)" has just been published in open access. With a long list of distinguished authors and chapters on Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Poland, Czechia and Australia we hope to keep you engaged for long. Read more about the book in this issue of CMR Spotlight or dive straight in!

Below you will also find a list of other recent publications by CMR members. If that is not enough, just before the University of Warsaw cancelled all events, we had the pleasure of hosting prof. Christina Boswell @BoswellPol who gave a fascinating lecture on "[States of Ignorance: Governing Irregular Migration in France, Germany and the UK](#)" (watch full recording).

News has also arrived from @MKilkey and #LouiseRyan @SheffieldMRG that their [article](#) on unsettling events (meaning the economic crisis or Brexit, not the virus!) and Polish migrants in the UK, recently discussed at a seminar at CMR, has just been published.



Relations between immigration and integration policies

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Migration, which is one of the most common social processes in the world today, brings a number of benefits and challenges. Unfortunately, in recent years and especially in receiving countries, there has been a growing conviction that migration is a source of problems such as crime, poverty or lower social cohesion. The migration and refugee crisis in Europe in 2015–2016 gave a new urgency to the issue of immigration and integration policies on the continent. We thus need to search for new theoretical concepts and policy solutions which would help to solve this challenge.

Our book [“Relations between Immigration and Integration Policies in Europe”](#) (published this month by Routledge in hardback and online in open access) aims to contribute to this endeavor. It takes a step back in order to reflect on the decision-making processes in immigration and integration policies in Europe, not only in recent years but also in the last few decades and regarding not only refugees but also migrant workers, family migrants and all other categories of international migrants. It aims to contribute to the theoretical and practical debate regarding immigration and integration policies by arguing that – contrary to what is often assumed – immigration policy

should not be treated as having precedence over integration policy. In fact, the present migration and refugee crisis and several other decisive moments in Europe’s immigration history have demonstrated that it is the integration policy and its effectiveness which later determine a given state’s admissions policy. Integration policy can thus be equally important as or even take precedence over immigration policy. The answer to the question of how many people a given country plans and is able to integrate can determine its immigration policies.

The book consists of ten chapters, of which the first three – written by members of the IMINTEG research project at CMR, headed by prof. Maciej Duszczuk - are based on our own findings and analysis. Chapter 2 provides a theoretical background and discusses both how migration policies are created, which factors influence their creation and how – in the eyes of other scholars and ourselves – they should be created. Chapter 3 takes a historical look at how these policies were implemented in various European countries and in the EU as a whole. Chapter 4 presents the results of our Delphi survey. We confronted our findings regarding immigration and integration policies and the links between them with 79 experts

from central and local governments, academia and NGOs from various parts of Europe (Poland, Czechia, Germany, the UK, France, Spain, the Netherlands and Sweden).

The survey concerned, among others, the current relations between immigration and integration policy (Table 1) and the desired relations (Table 2). Almost all respondents agreed that, contrary to the present policy practices of European states, immigration and integration policies should be implemented jointly and simultaneously. However, they differed in their forecasts of what things would look like in five years (Table 3). The belief that immigration policy would be still dominant was particularly popular among the experts from Czechia and Poland – which are currently transforming from emigration to immigration countries. In West European countries that have both greater experience in managing large waves of migration and better developed practices for newcomers’ integration, the responses were spread in a more diverse way.

CURRENT SITUATION				
	Researchers	Policymakers and practitioners	Western Europe (DE, FR, NL, ES, SE, UK)	CEE (CZ, PL)
Policies implemented independently	6	1	4	3
Policies related but immigration policy dominant	18	22	18	22
Policies related but integration policy dominant	0	0	0	0
Policies implemented jointly	0	7	4	3
Other situation	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	26	30	26	30

Table 1. Responses to: ‘Please select the statement below which best describes the relations between your country’s **current** immigration and integration policies’

DESIRED SITUATION				
	Researchers	Policymakers and practitioners	Western Europe (DE, FR, NL, ES, SE, UK)	CEE (CZ, PL)
Policies implemented independently	1	0	1	0
Policies related but immigration policy dominant	0	1	0	1
Policies related but integration policy dominant	1	2	1	2
Policies implemented jointly	24	27	24	27
Other situation	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	26	30	26	30

Table 2. Responses to: ‘Based on your own knowledge and experience, please select the statement below which best describes the **desired** relations between immigration and integration policies in your country’

PREDICTED SITUATION IN 5 YEARS				
	Researchers	Policymakers and practitioners	Western Europe (DE, FR, NL, ES, SE, UK)	CEE (CZ, PL)
Policies implemented independently	6	7	8	5
Integration policy reactive to immigration policy	13	16	9	20
Immigration policy reactive to integration policy	5	1	5	1
Two policies implemented jointly	1	6	4	3
Other situation	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	26	30	26	30

Table 3. Responses to: ‘What do you expect the relations between immigration and integration policies in your country to be like over the next five years?’

The next six chapters of the book, written by some of the most prominent migration scholars in Europe, take the reader to various parts of the continent, where the authors analyse the relations between immigration and integration policies in their countries of residence. The countries have been chosen to represent a wide geographical spectrum – from Germany (chapter by Nora Ratzmann and Thomas Bauer), the Netherlands (by Rinus Pennix) and Demark (by Shahamak Rezaei and Marco Goli) to Spain (by Andreu Domingo, Gemma Pinyol-Jiménez and Ricard Zapata-Barrero) to Central and Eastern Europe: Poland (by Marek Okólski

and Dominik Wach) and Czechia (by Agnieszka Zogata-Kusz) – and a diverse range of immigration histories and models. A chapter on Australia (by Stefan Markowski and Katarzyna Kwapisz Williams) – a country somewhat less present in migration literature than the US or Canada – has been added to reflect on the migration and integration policies implemented in that country and point to the lessons that Europe can draw.

The results of our empirical study and the case studies in this book all demonstrate clearly that decision-making within immigration and integration policy has to be very closely interlinked. States should aim to treat this as one single system of migration management, which means that the impact of one field's decisions on the other should be forecast and taken into consideration. Giving priority to integration policy is not seen by our experts as a possible alternative to today's logic of decision-making in migration policy. Immigration policy, or the regulation of the inflows of foreigners based on the needs of the labour market, is still given priority.

At the same time, experts from Western Europe forecast more often that integration

policy will play a larger role in the future. This is perhaps a result of the experiences which Western European countries have already had with inflows of migrants and their integration. Central and Eastern Europe until recently had almost no citizens of migrant origin and current inflows are mostly from culturally similar countries. This leads some to mistaken conclusions concerning the lack of need for an integration policy. Instead of falling into this trap, Central and Eastern European countries should learn from the experiences of those who, before them, accepted large inflows of migrants. An open immigration policy for citizens from, for example, Ukraine and going to Poland, Czechia or Hungary, should be accompanied by a broad offer in the destination country's integration policy.

The book was published by Routledge in hardback and online in open access here.

It was prepared within the research project entitled 'IMINTEG – In search of models of relations between immigration and integration policies', conducted at the Centre of Migration Research (CMR) of the University of Warsaw and financed by the National Science Centre under the Sonata Bis programme (No. 2014/14/E/HS5/00397).

Recent publications by CMR members

- The latest issue of '[Studia Biura Analiz Sejmowych](#)' (in Polish) is devoted to Polish emigration, with articles by several CMR (Michał Garapich, Weronika Kloc-Nowak, Michał Nowosielski, Kamil Matuszczyk) and non-CMR authors.
- Duszczak, M., Podgórska K., Pszczółkowska D. (2019), [From mandatory to voluntary. Impact of V4 on the EU relocation scheme](#). European Politics and Society.
- Fiałkowska K. (2019). '[By Education I'm Catholic](#)'. [The Gender, Religion and Nationality Nexus in the Migration Experience of Polish Men to the UK](#). Central and Eastern European Migration Review, 30 December.
- Fiałkowska K., Michał P. Garapich, Elżbieta Mirga-Wójtowicz (2019). [Roma Migrations – Transnationalism and Identity in Anthropological Perspective](#). Ethnologia Polona 40.
- Józwiak, I. (2020) [Cross-border links at the boundaries of the European Union: an ethnography of mobility, work, and citizenship in uncertain times](#), In: Christian Wille, Birte Nienaber (eds.), "Border Experiences in Europe Everyday Life - Working Life - Communication - Languages". Nomos: Baden-Baden, pp. 41-60. Open access.
- Klaus, W. (2020) [Between closing borders to refugees and welcoming Ukrainian workers. Polish migration law at the crossroads](#), In: E. Goździak, I. Main, B. Suter (eds) Europe and the Refugee Response: A Crisis of Values?. Routledge, pp. 74-90. Open access.
- Klaus, W. (2020) How Does Crimmigration Unfold in Poland? Between Securitisation Introduced to Polish Migration Policy by its Europeanisation and Polish Xenophobia, In: R. Koulis, M.A.H. van der Woude (eds), [Crimmigrant Nations: Resurgent Nationalism and the Closing of Borders](#). Fordham University Press: New York, pp. 298-314.
- Kloc-Nowak, W. (2020), [Polacy w Republice Irlandii](#). INFOS, nr 2(268).
- Pachocka, M., Sobczak-Szelc, K. (2020). "[Refugee Protection Poland – Country Report](#)", Multilevel Governance of Mass Migration in Europe and Beyond Project (#770564, Horizon2020).
- Radziwinowiczówna R., Kloc-Nowak W., Rosińska A. (2020), [Envisaging post-Brexit immobility: Polish migrants' care intentions concerning their elderly parents](#). Journal of Family Research.
- Sobczak-Szelc, K., Fekih, N. (2020) [Migration as one of several adaptation strategies for environmental limitations in Tunisia: evidence from El Faouar](#). Comparative Migration Studies (8) 8.

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