The Intercultural Dialogue Index (ICDI):
Conceptual Framing and Country Analysis

2024

We respectfully acknowledge the Wurundjeri and
Wadawurrung people of the Kulin Nation, and the Peek
Whurrong people of the Maar Nation, as the Traditional
Custodians of the lands on which Deakin University's
Burwood, Melbourne City, Geelong, and Warrnambool
campuses stand. We pay our respects to their Elders past
and present, and to their Ancestors, and acknowledge
their continuing custodianship, care and connection to
Country over many thousands of years. We recognise
that sovereignty over Country was never ceded.

The Intercultural Dialogue Index (ICDI):
Conceptual Framing and Country Analysis

Full Report

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Acknowledgements

Abbreviations

CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
EU	European Union
ICD	Intercultural Dialogue
ICDI	Intercultural Dialogue Index
ICELDS	International Centre for Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity Studies
MIPEX	Migrant Integration Policy Index
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
US	United States

1. Executive Summary

This report discusses the findings of the Intercultural Dialogue Index (ICDI), an index measuring the level of intercultural relations across 51 countries. Since it's the framing of ICD as an approach for the management of diversity (Council of Europe 2008), there haven't been many attempts to empirically measure country-level intercultural environment. The ICDI is a novel attempt that measures ICD by integrating three dimensions of diversity and issues affecting its management. Based on detailed analysis and research that formed the empirical foundations for this index (Mansouri & Elias 2021), the countries included in this report display a great level of divergence in terms of their approach and considerations of ethno-cultural diversity and intercultural relations. Though we only include 51 countries in this initial report, it is important to note that the report covers countries representing all six continents, countries from the global north and global south, countries with a long history of migrant settlements, and countries with little or more recent contact with diversity.

Furthermore, not all countries can be characterised as representative of liberal, democratic forms of governance, with many examples from the global south particularly exhibiting a high level of diversity in terms of political governance. For these and other reasons, some countries have well-established, robust policies that address issues affecting their diverse populations, while others have limited experience in this regard, and thus offer reduced opportunities for ethnic/religious minorities. The report integrates the diversity and distinction of each country as it contextualises the analysis of each country's ICDI score in relation to its intercultural and multicultural environment.

The ICDI scores range from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating better performance. Overall, the findings across the 51 countries indicate that the scores ranged between 0.3 and 0.7. The country with the highest ICDI score was Sweden (ICDI = 0.814), and Iran had the lowest score (ICDI = 0.341). The mean and standard deviation for the overall scores is 0.55 and 0.11. In terms of the distribution of scores based on regions, (see the map, Figures 2 & 3), economically developed countries including Sweden, Canada, Australia, Finland, and United Kingdom (in this order) have the highest ICDI score. Other developed countries such as Germany, United States, New Zealand, and France have high scores in some components but fell short in the overall score compared to the former countries. Those with below average ICDI score were mostly low- and middle-income countries (except Japan). Countries with the lowest ICDI scores include Iran, Malaysia, and China with scores ranging from 0.33 to 0.36. In these countries, the three dimensions comparably contribute to their low index scores.

This report highlights that ICD incorporates multiple dimensions conducive to creating intercultural understanding across difference requiring both an acceptance of cultural diversity (or super-diversity) and a commitment to inter- and cross-cultural contact and dialogue. Multicultural policies have for decades sought to achieve the accommodation of diversity, with varying degrees of success across countries. However, achieving mutual understanding and social cohesion while maintaining the recognition of diversity calls for an intercultural approach. The findings reported in relation to the proposed ICDI have some key theoretical and practical implications.

First, the ICDI contributes to intercultural theory by providing the conceptual basis and analytical framework for mapping and measuring intercultural relations. In the extant literature, comparative assessment of pro-diversity conditions has been limited and constrained by the lack of conceptual clarity as well as the dearth of benchmark empirical data with comparable characteristics. It in this context that this ICDI and its future improved versions will enable clearer measurement of ICD at the national level with meaningful possibilities for cross-national comparative analyses.

Second, the ICDI is expected to have more practical implications in policy circles as it can provide policymakers and practitioners with tangible tools that will assist in assessing the state of intercultural relations in their jurisdictions. This means, regularly generated ICDI data will serve as an indicator for examining the effects of specific policy approaches and other pro-diversity intervention strategies. Furthermore, in situations where certain countries successfully introduce pro-diversity policies, anti-discrimination legislation, or improves its position in other key Index indicators, this will generate a more positive scores and consequently achieve better standing in the ICDI. In other words, the ICDI will act as a catalyst for positive change in the diversity governance space by acknowledging what interventions and policies might or might not work.

Third, the ICDI may stimulate more discussions and debates around the intercultural agenda, in both academic and policy circles. In the absence of robust, comparative international data on ICD, quantifying and visualising an intercultural approach as a distinct social policy framework has not always been attainable. This index may allow researchers and policymakers to better articulate ICD as a concept and as a policy framework. This will greatly assist in clarifying the distinct characteristics of the intercultural approach to diversity governance, one that privileges cross-cultural contact, inter-personal exchange, and transformative attitudinal change.
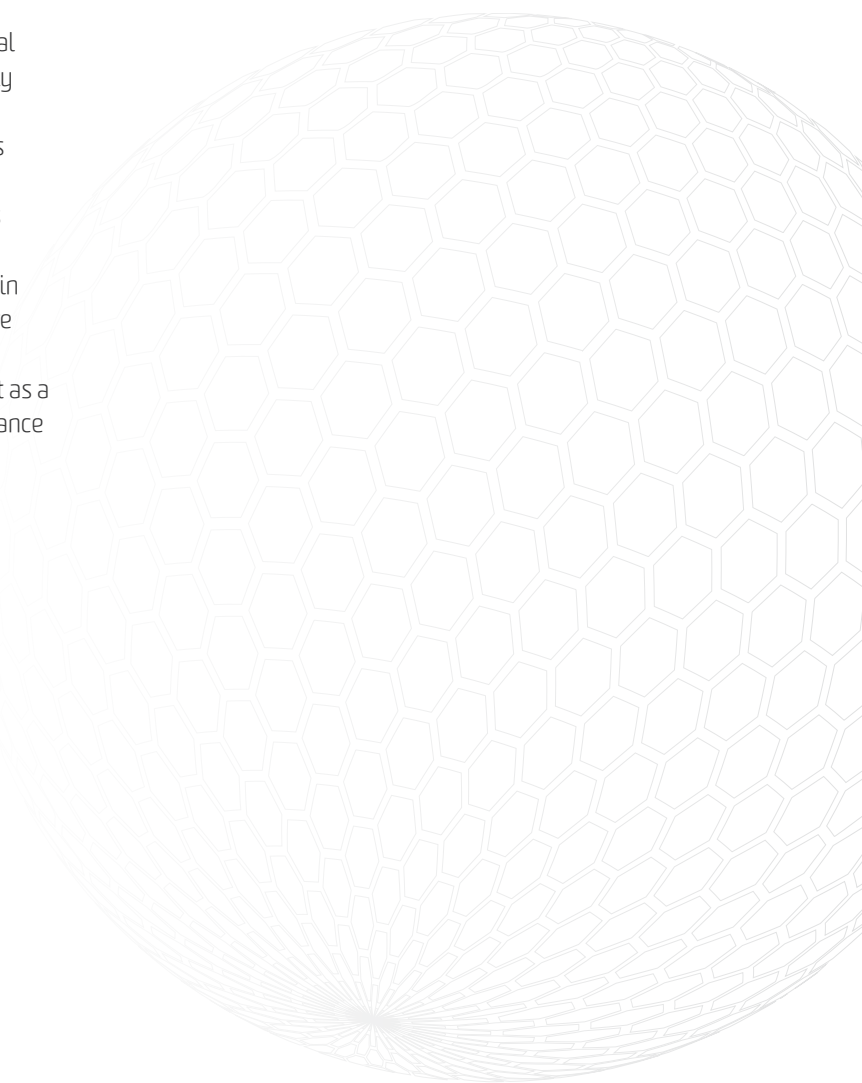
2. Introduction

Today's super-diverse societies are complex in many respects not least, in the way individuals express and practice multitude forms of affiliations and identification that transcend any singular framing of ethnicity, nationality, culture, and identity (Vertovec 2007; 2019). Such super-diverse societies are socially dynamic and highly interconnected, with a combination of factors, such as immigration, globalization, racism, inequality, and intercultural conflict, contributing to continuous social transformations worldwide. As super-diversity becomes the norm, the urgency for meaningful cross-cultural interactions and intercultural understanding is becoming increasingly apparent. This is particularly the case, as countries strive to recover from the economic, socio-political, and health challenges exacerbated by the unprecedented global pandemic of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19).[1] The pandemic has indeed accentuated social fissures imbued by rising levels of xenophobic nationalism and racism, with dialogue becoming elusive as a way of solving differences (Bieber 2020; Elias et al. 2021a). And as such, the realization of peaceful coexistence within contemporary multiracial and multicultural societies will not be possible without dialogic and transformative cross-cultural interaction. The notion of intercultural dialogue (ICD) has emerged with the purpose of addressing the challenges associated with super-diversity and sociocultural exclusion.

Broadly conceived, ICD is a process of interaction, exchange, and dialogue among individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds, with an emphasis on fostering social harmony and peaceful coexistence (Council of Europe 2008; UNESCO 2017). Scholarly research on ICD, and the broader related concept of interculturalism, exhibits significant divergence in the understandings of the theoretical novelty of ICD, particularly in comparison to other well-established concepts such as multiculturalism, cosmopolitanism, and transnationalism. A comprehensive review of this literature, particularly in relation to the definitions of ICD and interculturalism (Elias and Mansouri 2020), reports that the most popular definitions of ICD are those provided by the Council of Europe and UNESCO. The Council of Europe (2008, p. 17) defines ICD as "a process that comprises an open and respectful exchange of views between individuals and groups with different ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic backgrounds and heritage, on the basis of mutual understanding and respect". Similarly, UNESCO defined ICD as the "equitable exchange and dialogue among civilisations, cultures and peoples, based on mutual understanding and respect and the equal dignity of all cultures is the essential prerequisite for constructing social cohesion, reconciliation among peoples and peace among nations" (UNESCO 2017).

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1. The coronavirus which causes the COVID-19 disease was first detected in Wuhan, China in December 2019. When the virus spread to many countries worldwide, WHO declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 30 January 2020, and later as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. (WHO, 2023).

Based on the above definition, a range of factors contribute to a well-functioning and successful ICD (Elias and Mansouri 2020). As outlined in Figure 1 below, notions of respect, mutuality, shared values, and interaction are the key domains that determine its occurrence. Research also indicates that while ICD mainly focuses in fostering cross-cultural understanding and social cohesion, has a lot in common with other forms of managing diversity, particularly with multiculturalism (Mansouri & Modood 2020). Stokke and Lybæk (2018) propose that ICD and multiculturalism can complement each other and combine to address issues of diversity and ethnic equality (Mansouri 2017; Elias and Mansouri 2020). Others suggest a multi-level integration of intercultural and multicultural approaches may offer optimal approach to addressing diversity issues (Banting & Kymlicka 2013; Fossum et al. 2020). The Intercultural Dialogue Index (ICDI) has been constructed taking into consideration these interconnections and integrating them as the three dimensions (legislative, structural, and intercultural) of the index.

The main contribution of the ICDI relates to addressing one of the key challenges in the implementation and evaluation of ICD as a diversity approach, namely the issue of measuring intercultural dialogue. Scholars have developed different indices to measure multiculturalism (Huddleston and Vink 2015), but little has been done before in measuring ICD at a country level. Mansouri and Elias (2021) recently developed the ICDI using publicly available data for 51 countries. The overall ICDI scores are reported in Figures 2 & 3, and detailed scores can be also found in Mansouri and Elias (2021) and in an interactive website (https://icd-index.com). Appendix 1 provides information about indicator data completeness. This country report extends the index, by contextualising the ICDI scores for the 51 countries with their immigration and diversity policies. The report is also designed to provide contextual detail for the global findings of the ICDI. It breaks down the ICDI by countries, detailing how each country performed in terms of providing inclusive social environment for diverse groups and policies that promoted intercultural relations. This will also serve as a broad assessment of how each country's multicultural and intercultural environment changed overtime (IOM 2020a).

What is Intercultural Dialogue?

Broadly conceived, Intercultural Dialogue (ICD) is a process of interaction, exchange, and dialogue among individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds, with an emphasis on fostering social harmony and peaceful coexistence.

UNESCO defines ICD as "equitable exchange and dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based on mutual understanding and respect and the equal dignity of all cultures is the essential prerequisite for constructing social cohesion, reconciliation among peoples and peace among nations." (UNESCO, 2017)

Respectful dialogue among people from diverse cultural backgrounds is critical in the current environment of globalisation, digital interconnections, political polarizations, intercultural conflict, and climate emergencies.

Based on a systematic review we conducted, we conceptualise ICD as:

A process-driven framework that encourages open dialogue and meaningful interaction based on mutual understanding, respect, and acceptance of cultural differences (Elias and Mansouri, 2020).

2.1 Rationale for an ICD index

In the current context of super-diversity, the realization of peaceful coexistence within contemporary multiracial and multicultural societies will not be possible without dialogic and transformative cross-cultural interaction.

While many studies have attempted to articulate the theoretical basis of ICD, the task of defining it operationally and measuring its impact empirically has been a considerable conceptual and methodological challenge. To understand the relationships between ICD and various measures of its social, economic, and political indicators, it is important first to be able to operationally define and specifically measure the various components of ICD itself. This ICDI index, provides a holistic and transparent data-driven analysis of a country's state of intercultural relations through a robust assessment of specific indicators across key dimensions related to ICD.

Figure 1. Underlying structure of intercultural dialogue
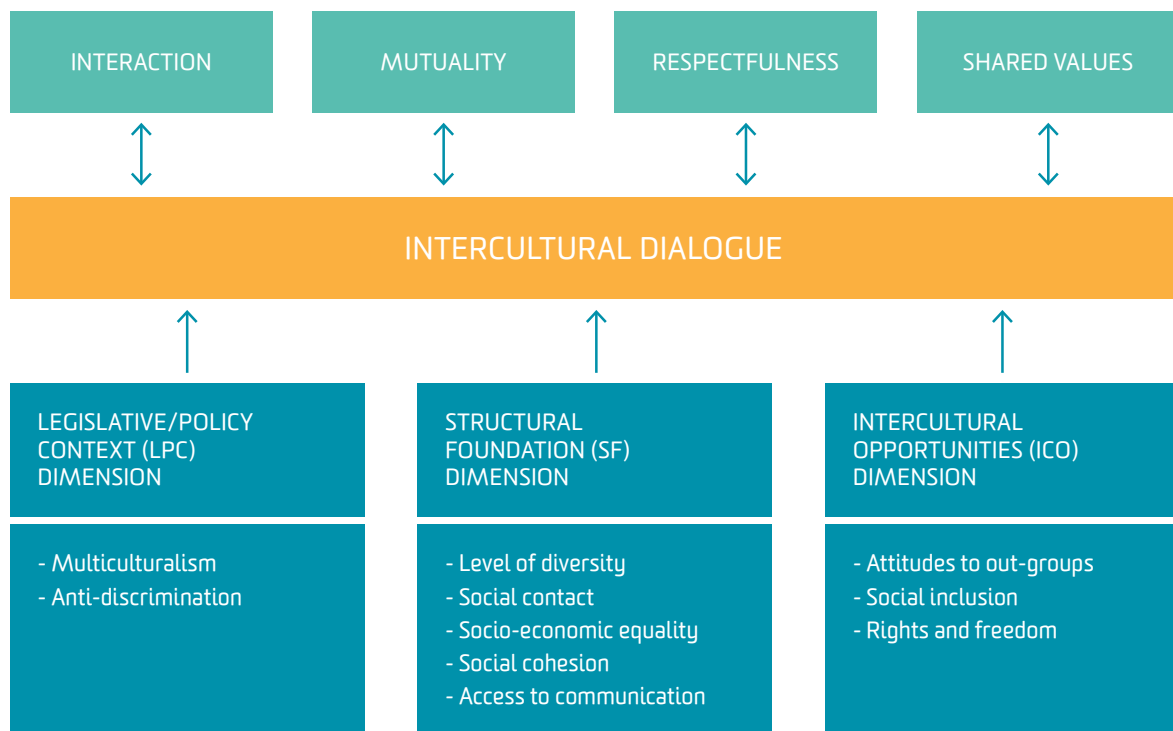
Source: Mansouri and Elias (2021, p. 417).

3. Methodology[2]

ICDI was developed by identifying and methodically combining 31 key relevant indicators based on intercultural theory. Following established index construction methods from the literature (e.g., Foa and Tanner 2012; OECD 2008), the ICDI was developed based on three main criteria: coverage of sufficient number of countries, relevance to intercultural and diversity issues, and reproducibility of the index construction procedure. A detailed treatment of the approach and methodology for the development of the index, including complete list of the data sources for all indicators are available in Mansouri and Elias (2021). In this country report a brief description of the methods has been adapted from Mansouri and Elias (2021).

Table 1. Dimensions, components, and indicators used for assessing intercultural dialogue

DIMENSIONS	COMPONENTS	INDICATORS
Basic legislative & policy context (LPC)	Multiculturalism	Multicultural/diversity: act or policy
		Measures on integration of migrants
		Dual citizenship
	Anti-discrimination	Anti-discrimination: act or policy
		Ratification of international anti-discrimination convention
Structural foundations (SFs)	Platform for social contact	Tourism arrivals
		Cultural participation
		Number of living Indigenous languages
		Number of living immigrant languages
	Fractionalisation	Ethnic Fractionalisation index
		Linguistic Fractionalisation index
		Religious Fractionalisation index
	Socio-economic inequality	Gini coefficient
		Intergenerational social mobility
		Level of educational attainment
	Access to communication	Newspapers published
		Mobile telephone subscription
		Internet users
	Cohesion and stability	Intergroup cohesion
		State Fragility Index
		Fragile States Index
Intercultural opportunities (ICO)	Intercultural attitudes and competence	Racism (attitudes towards other groups)
		Global Social Tolerance Index (tolerance)
		Global Tolerance Index (intolerance)
	Minority representation	Religious Restriction Index
		Inclusion for Minorities Index
		Intergroup relations (ethnic exclusion)
		Discrimination of ethnic minorities
	Freedom and rights	Press Freedom Index
		Freedom of domestic movement
		Freedom of foreign movement and travel

Note: This table provides a list of dimensions, components, and indicators for ICDI. Overall, 31 indicators have been identified and assembled reflecting the 10 components and three dimensions of the index.

2. This section has been adapted from Mansouri and Elias (2021).

The ICDI was developed drawing on established methods of index development such as those suggested in OECD's *Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators* (OECD 2008). These data selection and analytical tools were widely utilised in other well-known indices, including the Doing Business Indicators (World Bank 2019), Global Peace Index (Institute for Economics and Peace 2017) and the Social Progress Index (Porter et al. 2014). The OECD guideline suggests at least 10 key steps as a checklist for index construction. Each of these steps have been incorporated in constructing the ICDI. One of them relates to theoretical framework, providing justification for the inclusion of different indicators.[3]

Table 1 outlines the conceptual architecture of the ICDI, with three levels of analysis. First, the 31 indicators, listed in column 3, were selected and generated from available indices and reliable public data sources. They all represent relevant measures that relate to the core ICD dimensions (see section 3). Second, the ten components (column 2) were generated by weighting, transforming, and combining the relevant indicators. Principal component analysis has been used to generate indicator weights (Table 2 provides the weights for each indicator). Each component has between three and five indicators. A component represents unique but interrelated input, tool, support structure, and social outcome, and combines with the rest to make up a dimension. The dimensions (column 1) represent the primary elements that combine to measure a country's readiness for intercultural interaction. The components are the broad conceptual categories that we argue effect the possibility of ICD in a country. A country's dimension score is calculated as the average of the component in that dimension.

The other nine methodological suggestions in the OECD guideline relate to selection, completion, optimal incorporation, and analysis of the underlying data. Below is a list of these nine steps along with the corresponding section in the current article detailing their application:

– Data should be selected based on 'analytical soundness, measurability, country coverage and relevance' (OECD 2008, p. 19),

– Applying imputation to complete the dataset,

– Applying multivariate analysis to examine the structure of the datasets,

– Applying normalization of variables for comparability,

– Weighting and aggregation based on underlying theory,

– Conducting robustness test,

– Reflecting on the overall performance of the index,

– Linking the index to other indicators through statistical models,

– Applying visualization of the results,

Each of these methodological guidelines ensure that the index is consistently measured for all countries, can be replicated, and is transparent in terms of the analysis and the results.

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3. For more discussion on theoretical rationale for indicator selection, see Section 3 in Mansouri and Elias, 2021.

Table 2. Indicator Weights from Principal Component Analysis

DIMENSIONS	COMPONENTS	INDICATORS	ROW WEIGHT	SCALED WEIGHT
Basic legislative & policy context (LPC)	Multiculturalism	Multicultural/diversity: act or policy	0.69	0.41
		Measures on integration of migrants	0.55	0.32
		Dual citizenship	0.46	0.27
	Anti-discrimination	Anti-discrimination: act or policy	0.71	0.5
		Ratification of international anti-discrimination convention	0.71	0.5
Structural foundations (SFs)	Platform for social contact	Tourism arrivals	0.28	0.14
		Cultural participation	0.64	0.39
		Number of living Indigenous languages	0.44	0.23
		Number of living immigrant languages	0.57	0.3
	Fractionalisation	Ethnic Fractionalisation index	0.66	0.39
		Linguistic Fractionalisation index	0.68	0.41
		Religious Fractionalisation index	0.33	0.2
	Socio-economic inequality	Gini coefficient	0.43	0.25
		Intergenerational social mobility	0.6	0.35
		Level of educational attainment	0.68	0.4
	Access to communication	Newspapers published	0.59	0.34
		Mobile telephone subscription	0.52	0.3
		Internet users	0.62	0.36
	Cohesion and stability	Intergroup cohesion	0.52	0.3
		State Fragility Index	0.6	0.35
		Fragile States Index	0.61	0.35
Intercultural opportunities (ICO)	Intercultural attitudes and competence	Racism (attitudes towards other groups)	0.58	0.33
		Global Social Tolerance Index (tolerance)	0.56	0.32
		Global Tolerance Index (intolerance)	0.59	0.34
	Minority representation	Religious Restriction Index	0.26	0.13
		Inclusion for Minorities Index	0.59	0.31
		Intergroup relations (ethnic exclusion)	0.6	0.31
		Discrimination of ethnic minorities	0.46	0.24
	Freedom and rights	Press Freedom Index	0.53	0.31
		Freedom of domestic movement	0.61	0.35
		Freedom of foreign movement and travel	0.59	0.34

Note: The row weights are PCA loadings for the first component. The second column reports normalised weights scaled between 0 and 1.

Indicator selection criteria

The indicators for the ICDI index were selected based on three main criteria that are commonly used in the literature (OECD 2008):

(1) Relevance to intercultural and diversity issues. (Does the indicator have direct relevance to ICD? If so, how is it related? Does it enhance/sustain or prevent ICD from taking place?)

(2) Data quality and availability. (Are there sufficient, reliable, and accessible data for the indicator? Is it available for sufficient number of countries?)

(3) Data comparability and measurability. (Are the data comparable across countries? Can they be measured consistently?)

Selection of countries

Countries were selected depending on availability of reliable data. In some cases, countries did not have values for certain indicators for at least two reasons: data were not reported to international organisations; or a source did not include certain countries. A country was excluded if more than one indicator value was missing for two or more components. Other indices have used less strict criteria for missing values (see for example, Porter et al. 2014). For the included countries, an indicator's missing value was filled with an estimated value based on regressions run at the component level. For countries with estimated values exceeding/below a reasonable limit, the theoretical maximum/minimum based on available recorded data for the indicator was used instead of the estimated value. For example, Dual citizenship is a dichotomous variable with yes/no options. If the estimated value is calculated to be a negative value, 0 was used instead. For retention of maximum variance, missing data were replaced before excluding countries with significant number of missing values. This enabled us to generate complete data for countries that were included.

Data sources

Data for the ICDI was compiled beginning in February 2018. First, we identified data sources that could potentially be used in the construction of the ICDI based on our selection criteria. These data were assessed for relevance, data quality, and coverage in terms of time period and geographic unit before they were utilised in the calculation of the index. The main data sources were:

(i)   National constitutions, legislations, and policy documents

(ii)   National statistics

(iii)   Existing global indices

(iv)   International databases

The ICDI followed a consistent process for data collection to maintain overall data quality and ensure comparability across countries. Data for the index were mostly collected from web-based public sources. Where internationally comparable data and/or indices were not available for an indicator, particularly for indicators involving national legislations, we applied score rankings based on available legislations and constitutions. For example, in the case of multicultural acts, we assessed the existence or absence of such legislation (e.g., the Multicultural Act in Canada and the Australian Multicultural Policy). For the structural foundation and intercultural opportunities dimensions, data were sourced from peer-reviewed publications and available international indices (e.g., State Fragility Index, Fractionalisation Index). Where standardised indices were not available, raw data were used (e.g., number of immigrants' living languages, UNESCO Educational Attainment database). For some relevant indicators (e.g., intercultural, or inter-ethnic/interracial attitudes, racism), data and measures were usually available at individual-level from local or national surveys. However, most of these are not comparable globally, therefore, we used available measures from existing global surveys (e.g., the PEW Global Attitude survey, the World Values Survey, etc.). These have limitations, related to completeness (not available for all countries), depth (are based on a single question), and time span (mostly single period, cross-sectional). For most other indicators, we have used global indices or international databases that span more than one year.

Figure 2. The Global Intercultural Dialogue Index (ICDI), 2019
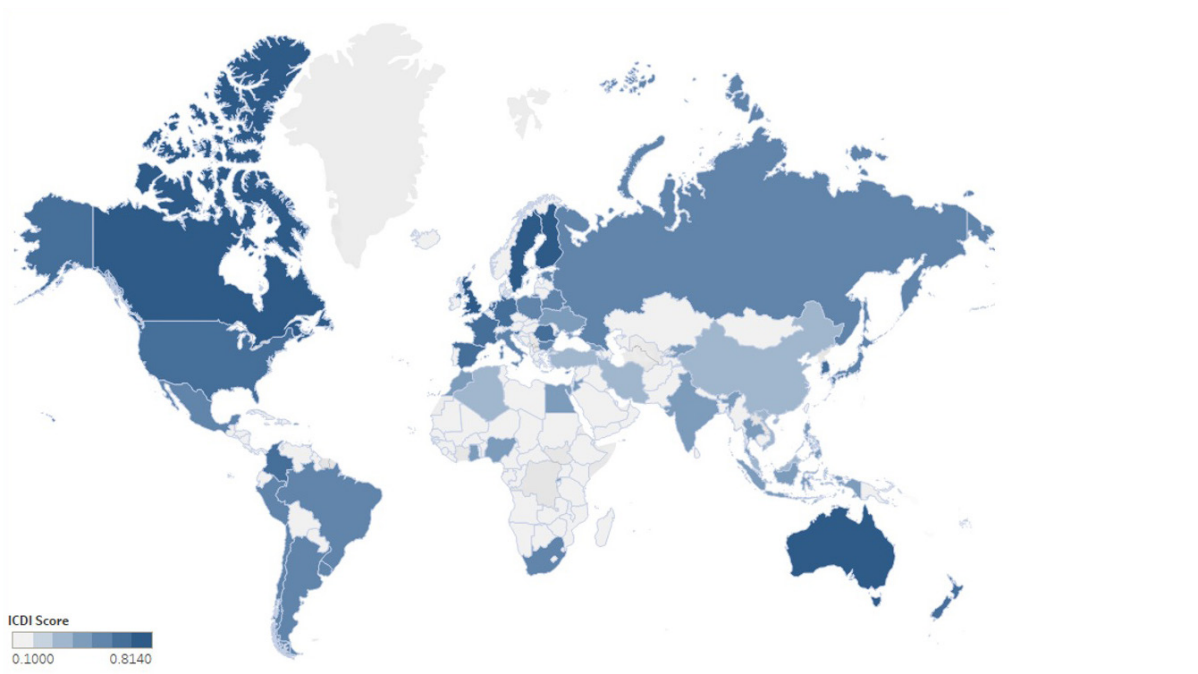
Note: This map reports the ICDI score for countries with complete data. Countries with a more conducive environment for ICD (i.e. higher ICDI score) are indicated in darker blue scale. Source: Mansouri and Elias (2021).

Figure 3. The Intercultural Dialogue Index (ICDI): Dimensions (Source: Mansouri and Elias, 2021)
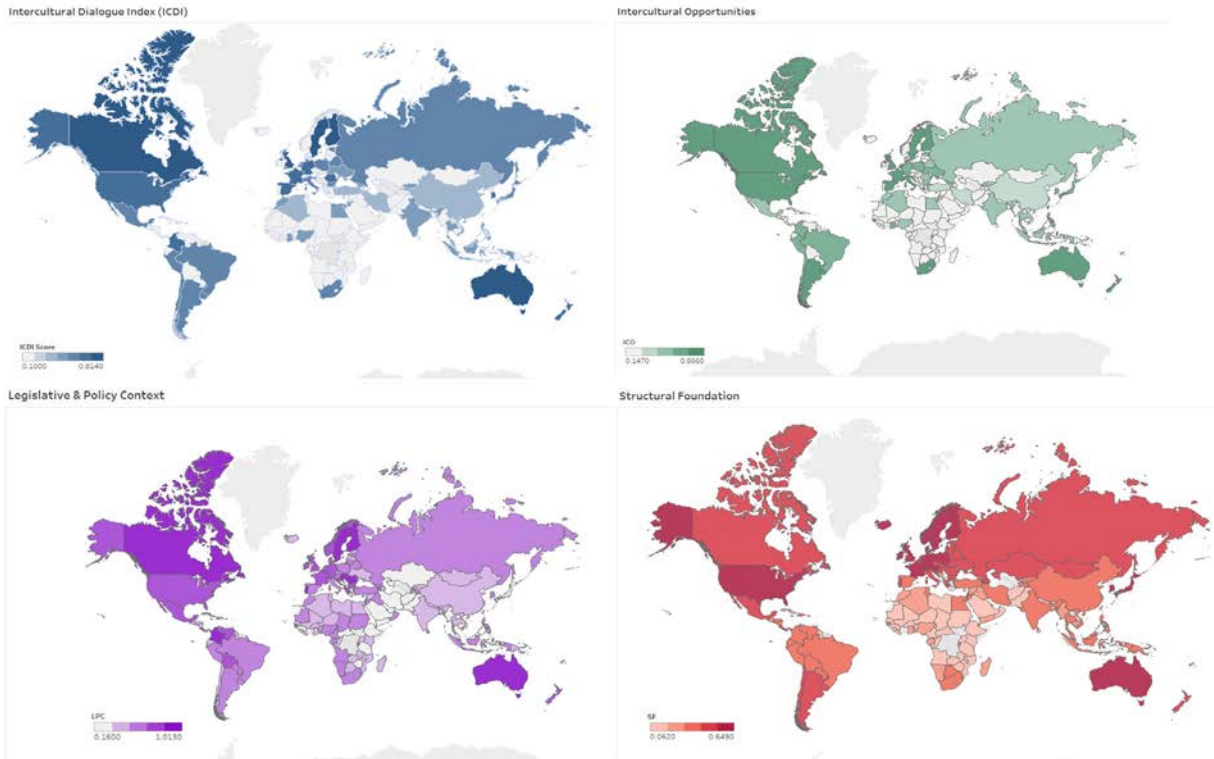
Relationship between ICDI and national indicators

The ICDI was developed using a range of socioeconomic, cultural, psychological and political indicators based on the theoretical framework outlined in Mansouri and Elias (2021). Conceptually, the index assesses whether ICD is taking place in a country, however, like many other social indicators, it does not measure ICD per se, in absolute terms, i.e., it does not tell how much ICD there is in a country. As a relative measure, it indicates to what extent, a country has conducive environment for intercultural dialogue to take place. In addition, ICDI can provide a benchmark data to analyse, understand, and even predict various socio-political outcomes, such as intergroup conflict, racial strife, discrimination, social cohesion, and so on (compare with Foa and Tanner 2012). For example, provided below in Figures 4-8 are the associations between ICDI and some key socio-economic indicators such as democracy, corruption, peace, and per capita gross domestic product (GDP) at national levels.

Figure 4. Democracy and Intercultural Dialogue, 2019
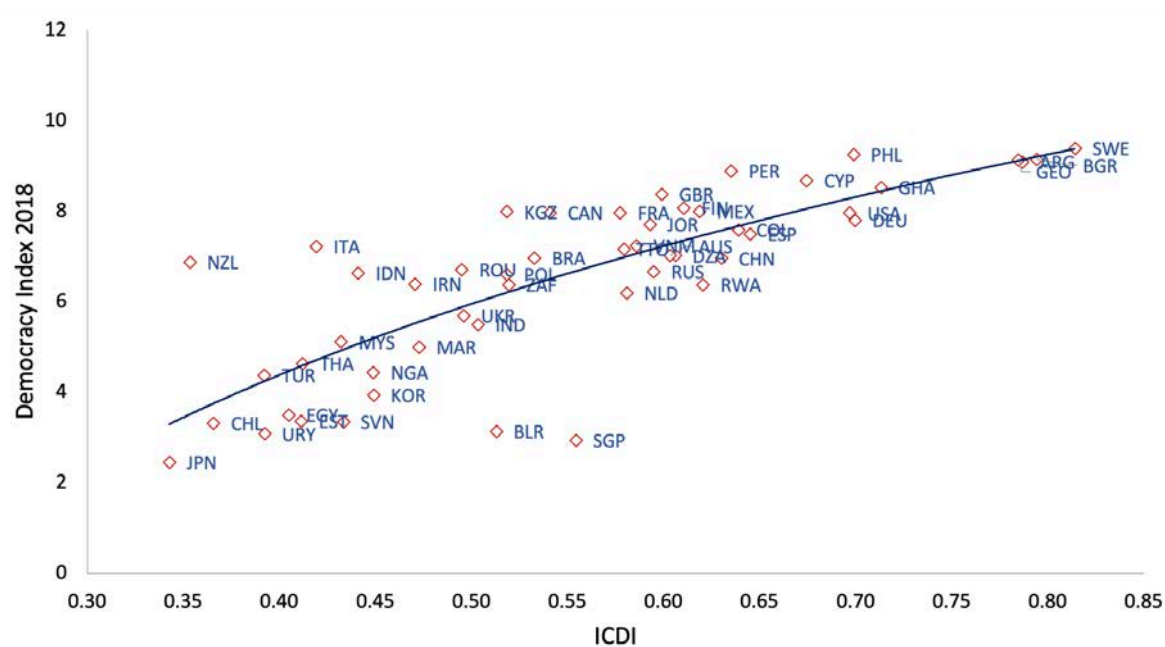
Source: For Democracy Index 2018 – The Economist Intelligence Unit

Figure 5. Corruption and Intercultural Dialogue, 2019
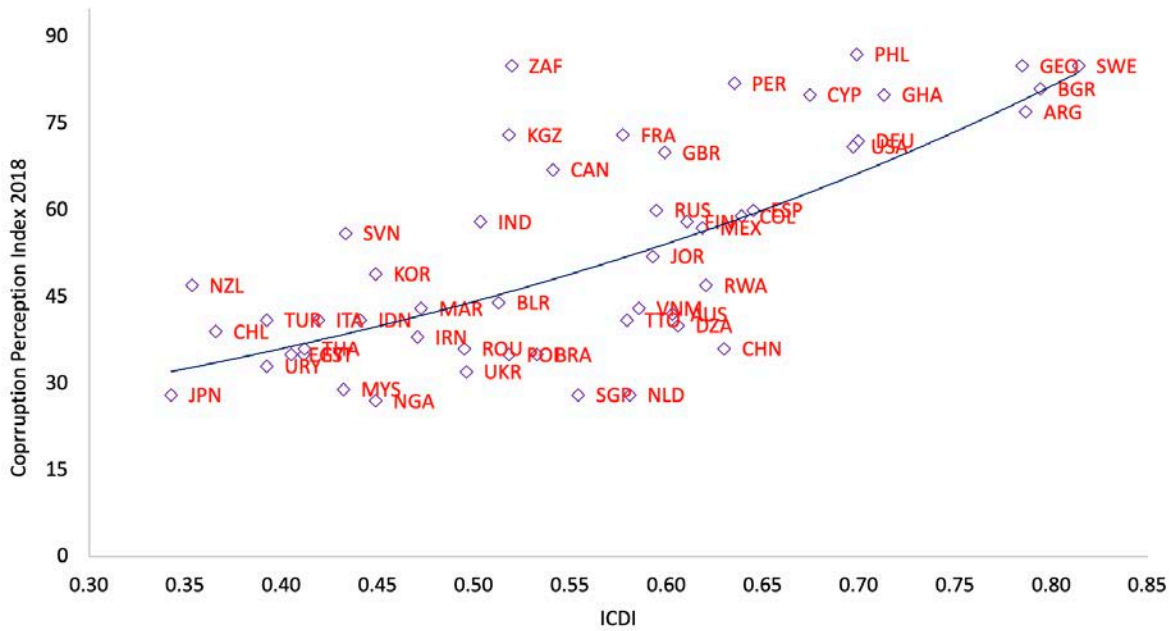
Source: For Corruption Perception Index 2018 – Transparency International

Figure 6. Political Stability and Intercultural Dialogue, 2019
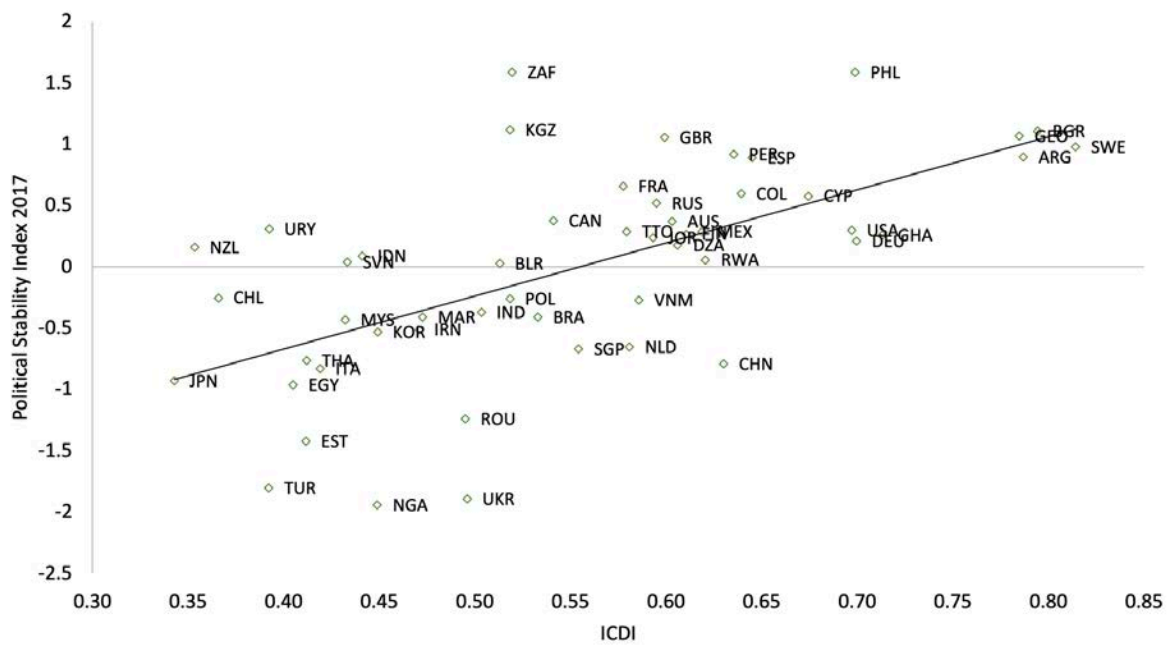
Source: For Political Stability Index 2017 – World Bank

Figure 7. Peace Index and Intercultural Dialogue, 2019
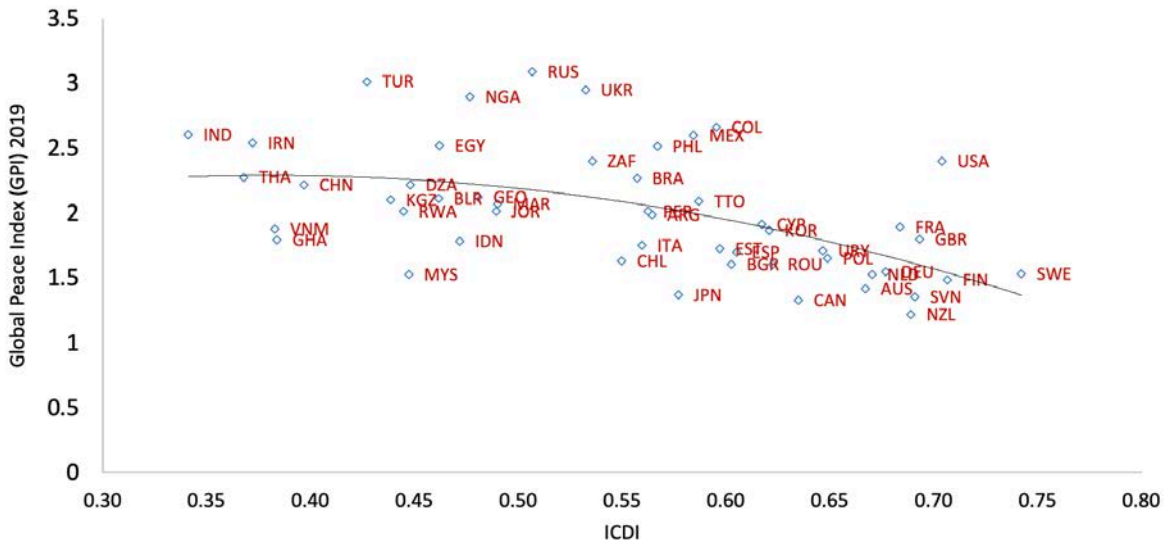
Source: For Global Peace Index 2019 – Institute for Economics and Peace

Figure 8. Per Capita GDP and Intercultural Dialogue, 2019

Source: GDP Per Capita (PPP) 2014-2018 – World Bank

List of data sources

Table 3. Table 3 The Intercultural Dialogue Index (ICDI): Index structure and data sources.

https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/policy/international_migration_policies_data_booklet.pdf

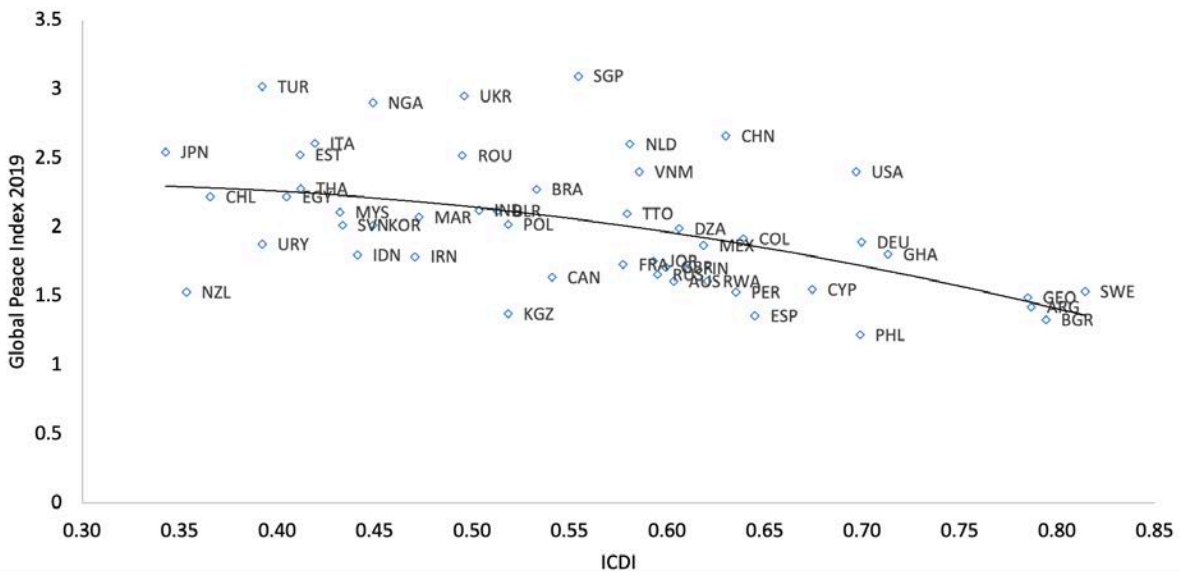|	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	YEAR	INDICATOR VALUE RANGE	DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLE
1	Multicultural/ diversity: act or policy	Multicultural Policy Index [MPI] (2019); National constitutions	Various years	0 – 2	Availability of explicit multicultural act or favourable diversity policy; 0 = Least favourable, 2 = Most favourable
2	Measures on integration of migrants	United Nations (2017). International Migration Policies. Data booklet.	2015	0 – 3	Data ranks countries based on availability of: (a) Language skill training, (b) transfer of professional credentials, (c) protection against non-discrimination [Worst=0; Best=3].
3	Dual citizenship	Multicultural Policy Index [MPI] (2019); National constitutions	Various years	0 – 1	Constitutional affirmation of dual citizenship rights; 0 = Not allowed, 1 = Allowed
4	Anti-discrimination: act or policy	Migrant Integration Policy Index [Huddleston et al (2015); Panter et al. (2017); https://www.legislationline.org]	Various years	0 – 2	Explicit anti-discrimination act/policy. 0 = No policy or concrete measure taken; 1 = Concrete anti-discrimination measure taken; 2 = National act or policy available and concrete anti-discrimination measure taken.
5	Ratification of international anti-discrimination convention	United Nations (2019)	Various years	0 – 1	Signatory status on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms or Racial Discrimination. If the country made a reservation when signing the convention, we assigned a score of 0.5 instead of the full score of 1. https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/MTDSG/Volume%20I/Chapter%20IV/IV-2.en.pdf
6	Tourism arrivals	World Bank, WDI: International tourism arrivals, population	2000 –2015	0 and above	International tourist arrivals per total population.
7	Cultural participation	UNESCO (2019). World Heritage List Statistics	2019	0 and above	Number of UNESCO world heritage sites in a country. https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat/
8	Number of Indigenous living languages	UNESCO Report	2009	0 and above	UNESCO (2009) Investing in cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.
9	Number of living immigrant languages	UNESCO Report	2009	0 and above	UNESCO (2009) Investing in cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.
10	Ethnic Fractionalisation index1	Alesina & La Ferrara	2003[2005]	0 – 1	0 = Least fractionalised, 1= Most fractionalised. https://www.jstor.org/stable/4129475
11	Linguistic Fractionalisation index	Alesina & La Ferrara	2003[2005]	0 – 1	0 = Least fractionalised, 1= Most fractionalised. https://www.jstor.org/stable/4129475
12	Religious Fractionalisation index	Alesina & La Ferrara	2003[2005]	0 – 1	0 = Least fractionalised, 1= Most fractionalised. https://www.jstor.org/stable/4129475
13	Inequality for some ethnic-religious groups2	World Development Indicators	2004–2015	0 – 1	The data was averaged across the years to maximise data availability.
14	Intergenerational social mobility	World Bank: Global Database on Intergenerational Mobility	2018	0 – 100	Intergenerational social mobility in education for those born in 1980-1989 (based on average parental educational attainment). Higher value indicates low relative social mobility (Intergenerational persistence). https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0050771/Global-Database-on-Intergenerational-Mobility
15	Level of educational attainment3	Barro-Lee Data	2010	0 – 100	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Data (aged 15 years and older). Source: http://www.barrolee.com/data/yrsch.htm
16	Newspapers published	World Development Indicators	1997–2004	0 and above	Daily newspapers, per 1,000 people. Source: https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=wdi-database-archives-(beta)
17	Mobile telephone	International Telecommunications Union	2016	0 and above	Subscription per 100 inhabitants. International Telecommunications Union: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx

	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	YEAR	INDICATOR VALUE RANGE	DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLE
18	Internet users	International Telecommunications Union	2016	0 – 100	Percentage of individuals using Internet service. International Telecommunications Union: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx
19	Intergroup cohesion	Indices of Social Development	2010	0 – 1	Measuring the degree of intergroup respect/cooperation within society based on variables including inter-group disparities, perceived discrimination, and distrust of other groups. Source: http://www.indsocdev.org/data-access.html
20	State Fragility Index	Centre for Systemic Peace	2016	0 – 25	Based on 14 indicators, including security, political, economic, and social legitimacy, regime type, and conflict. https://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
21	Fragile States Index	Fund for Peace	2019	0 – 100	Based on 12 indicators, including group grievance, elite fractionalised, security, political stability, economic performance, demographic pressure, and external intervention. Source: http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/data/
22	Racism (attitudes towards other groups)	World Values Survey	2010–2014	0 – 100	Question asked: 'Would not like to have as neighbours: People of a different race.' World Values Survey: http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV6.jsp
23	Global Social Tolerance Index	Zanakis, Newburry and Taras	2016	0 – 1	0 = minimum tolerance, 1 = maximum tolerance. https://doi.org/10.1057/jibs.2016.5
24	Global Tolerance Index (intolerance)	Das, DiRienzo and Tiemann	2008	0 – 100	0 = minimum intolerance, 100 = maximum intolerance. https://doi.org/10.1108/10595420810905975
25	Religious Restriction Index	Association of Religion Data Archives	2014	0 – 12	Comprising four variables: (1) Religious Regulation Index, (2) Religious Minority Discrimination Index, (3) State Funding of Religions, and (4) Societal Discrimination of Minority Religions. https://thearda.com/
26	Inclusion for minorities index	Indices of Social Development	2010	0 – 1	Level of discrimination against vulnerable groups (migrants, refugees, Indigenous or lower castes). Values: 1 = fewer groups excluded, 0 = more groups excluded. http://www.IndSocDev.org/
27	Intergroup relations (ethnic exclusion)	Ethnic Power Relations, since 2000 [latest year available]	2018	0 – 1	Share of excluded ethnic groups if they are 'politically powerless', 'discriminated', or 'self-excluded'. Ethnic Power Relations (EPR) Dataset Family 2018. Vogt et al (2015). https://icr.ethz.ch/data/epr/#ed
28	Discrimination of ethnic minorities	Minorities at Risk Database	2004 –2006	0 – 14	A composite measure of four variables: political, economic, religious, and lingual based: 0 = no discrimination, 14 = exclusion/repressive policy, 2006. Source: http://www.mar.umd.edu/
29	Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders	2019	0 – 100	2019 World Freedom of Press Index, 0 = the most free, 100 = least free. Data of press freedom ranking 2019. https://rsf.org/en/ranking_table
30	Freedom of domestic movement	Cingranelli and Richards Human Rights Data Project	2011	0 – 2	Ease of human mobility (in bound); higher value means more freedom. CIRI Human Rights Data Project. http://www.humanrightsdata.com/p/data-documentation.html
31	Freedom of foreign movement and travel	Cingranelli and Richards	2011	0 – 2	Ease of human mobility (out bound); higher value means more freedom. CIRI Human Rights Data Project. http://www.humanrightsdata.com/p/data-documentation.html

Note. Data source, coverage, and indicator value range. (1) Ethnic fractionalisation: For Yemen, Gini Index (2000) was computed applying Alesina & La Ferrara's method based on data from Encyclopaedia Britannica. (2) Inequality: For New Zealand (2014), Singapore (2011), and Trinidad & Tobago (1992), data are for the latest available year from the WIID3.4 database (2017). (3) Educational attainment data for Ethiopia, (2011), Burkina Faso (2014), and Lebanon (2007) are for those aged 25 years and over and are based on World Bank WDI. For Azerbaijan and Belarus (2011), Georgia and Macedonia (2009), Guinea (2016), and Nigeria (2010), the same data are from United Nations Statistics Division (2019).

4. Country reports

In this section, we provide a summary report of how countries for which sufficient data could be gained performed overall in the ICDI. Here the aim is not really to rank countries in a hierarchical manner implying superiority of one over others, but rather to gain an evidence-base on where countries are doing well, and where they can improve if certain conditions are met.

Building positive intercultural relations and ensuring that diversity is a societal advantage, requires an ongoing commitment to a justice and inclusion agenda that involves all key stakeholders and not just states and governing elites. Furthermore, and as the literature on intercultural contact has argued for the last sixty years, intercultural understanding, achieved through contact and dialogue, can only be sustained if key structural conditions are met. Chief among these structural conditions are issues pertaining to representation, recognition, justice, and inclusion. Indeed, these structural conditions form the basis of our three key domains for analysing and measuring this intercultural index.

Fifty-one countries are reported in this pilot project with ICDI scores ranging from 0.34 to 0.81 Each country report includes basic description of the country, its demographic composition, a summary of its ICDI, component and dimension scores, along with descriptive highlights, and an outlook regarding intercultural relations in the country. This is accompanied by reports on the performance of countries based on the index by highlighting key areas that indicate the sociocultural and political economic dynamics underlying intercultural relations within the reported countries. For every country, the report first describes its multicultural policy context, and then summarises the state of intercultural relations in the country and the key factors that facilitated or inhibited ICD, contributing to its ICDI score. The report also provides an outlook projection, indicating stating how a country's performance may be improved in future.
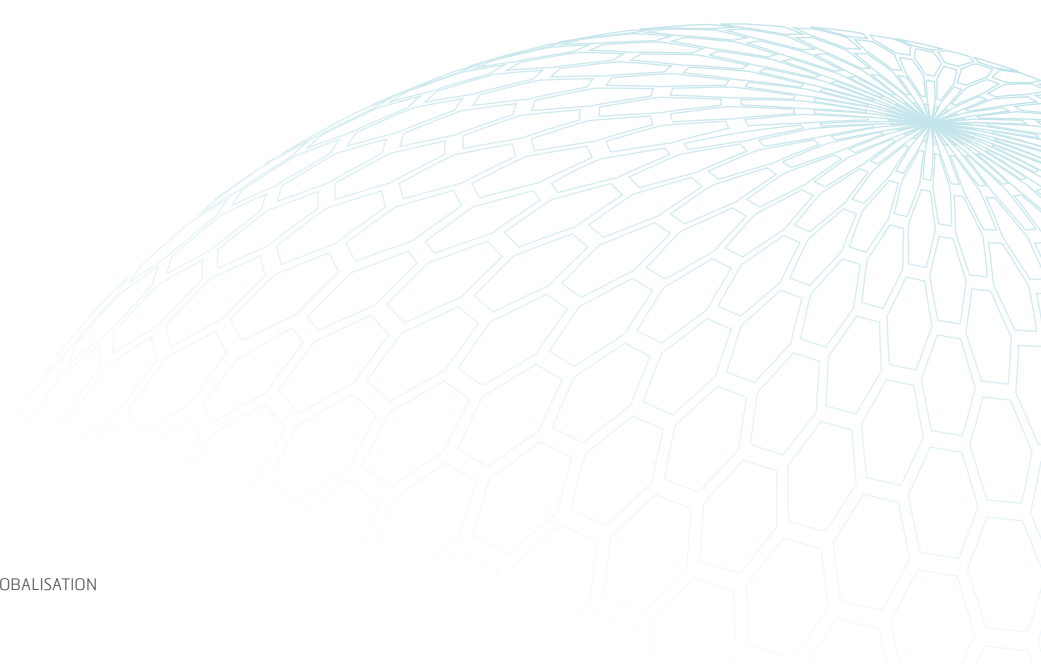
Cross-country comparisons

The average score of the ICDI for all countries is 0.53 with a global standard deviation of 0.17. For all countries, the ICDI index ranged between 0.81 and 0.33, with highest score indicating more space for ICD in terms of policy environment and opportunities for intercultural engagement. In five countries including (Sweden, Canada, Australia, Finland, and United Kingdom), we see availability of robust policy environment that encourages ICD as well as significant opportunities for intercultural engagement.

The legislative and policy environment: Across the 150 countries, for which data was available, the LPE shows a large cross-country divergence. The average LPE dimension score for 82 countries (55%) was less than 0.45, and 45 countries scored below 0.4 (see Fig. 3). This indicates that most of the countries analysed lack explicit policies or frameworks that promote intercultural dialogue. Only 23 countries have achieved a score above 0.7; very few (like Canada and Australia) have multicultural policies, while some (e.g., US, UK, and Australia) have anti-discrimination legislations. Such explicit policies are essential to create greater intercultural exchange. Indeed, ICD can also be promoted through grassroots initiatives, civil society organisations, educational institutions, and informal exchanges among individuals. Various stakeholders, including governments, communities, and individuals can play important roles in fostering intercultural understanding but explicit policies are needed to create better intercultural environment.

Fig 3. Country scores for the legislative and policy context dimension of the ICDI.
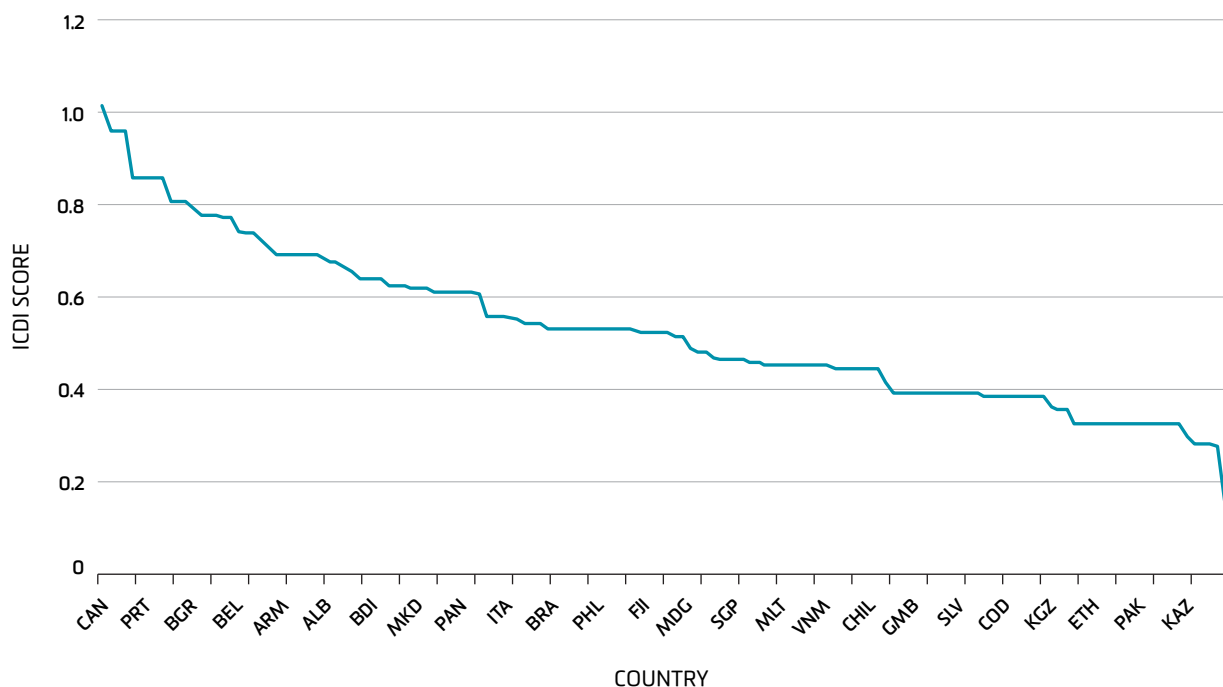
Structural dimension: The ICDI includes data indicating the structural conditions which are essential for cross-cultural exchange. The average score the 147 countries, for which complete data is available is 0.33, with 67 countries scoring below average. Only four countries have achieved a score of above 0.60 (Japan, Norway, Sweden, and the US). Twenty-one countries have scored above 0.5 while for the rest, the scores ranged between 0.01 and 0.49 (see Fig. 3). The structural conditions, including education, communication, as well as cultural ethno-religious environment, enable or inhibit intercultural dialogue. While some countries have the social and cultural infrastructures to engender positive conditions, in many countries, such structural conditions are absent, inadequately developed, or need to be more inclusive for marginalised groups.

Fig 4. Summary of country scores for the structural foundation dimension of the ICDI.

Structural Foundation
- >0.6
- 0.5 - 0.59
- 0.4 - 0.49
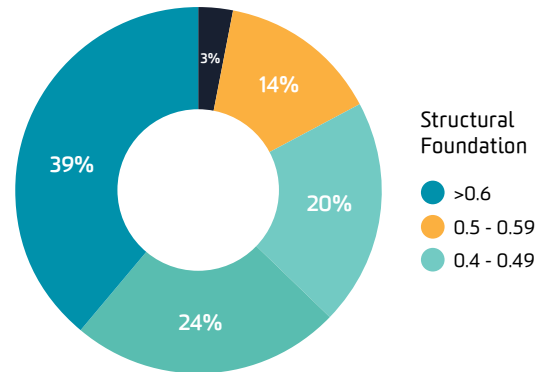
Intercultural opportunities: The ICDI incorporates intercultural attitudes and competence, minority representation, and availability of freedom and rights as the key components of the intercultural opportunities dimension. The average score for the 53 countries, for which complete data is available, is 0.63, with scores ranging between 0.30 and 0.87 (see Fig. 5). Intercultural relations remain poor in 26 countries which scored below average, and seven countries tend to have more conducive environment for intercultural engagement (three from Europe as well as Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and Uruguay).

In countries scoring below average in the intercultural opportunities dimension, policies and initiatives need to focus on improving individual rights and freedoms and affording greater inclusion and minority representation. In addition, more work is required to address the prevalence of racism and discrimination through intercultural education and training.

Fig 5. Country scores for the intercultural opportunities dimension of the ICDI.
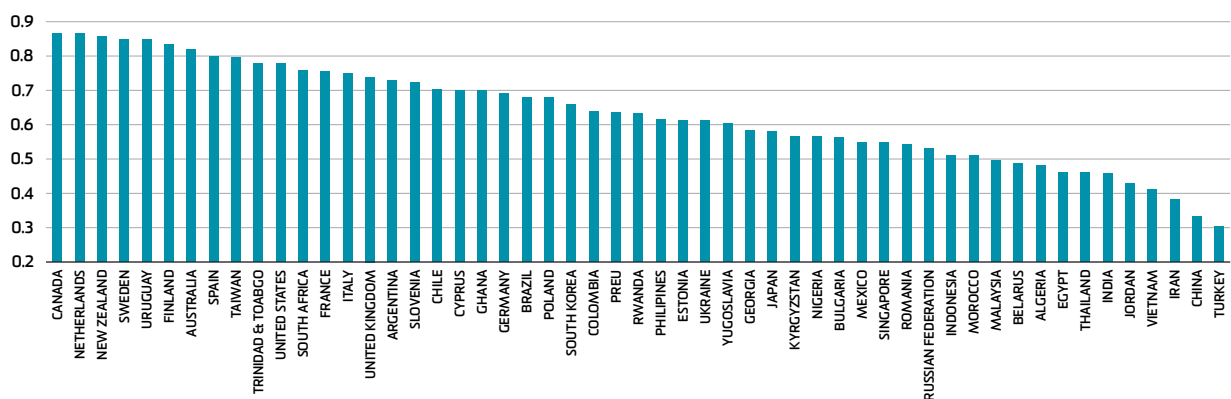
Detailed country reports

The following section provides some details on each of the countries which were included in the development of the ICDI. For each country, a summary of the intercultural relations in that country, its performance according to the ICDI, and a brief assessment of the outlook for intercultural relations is provided.
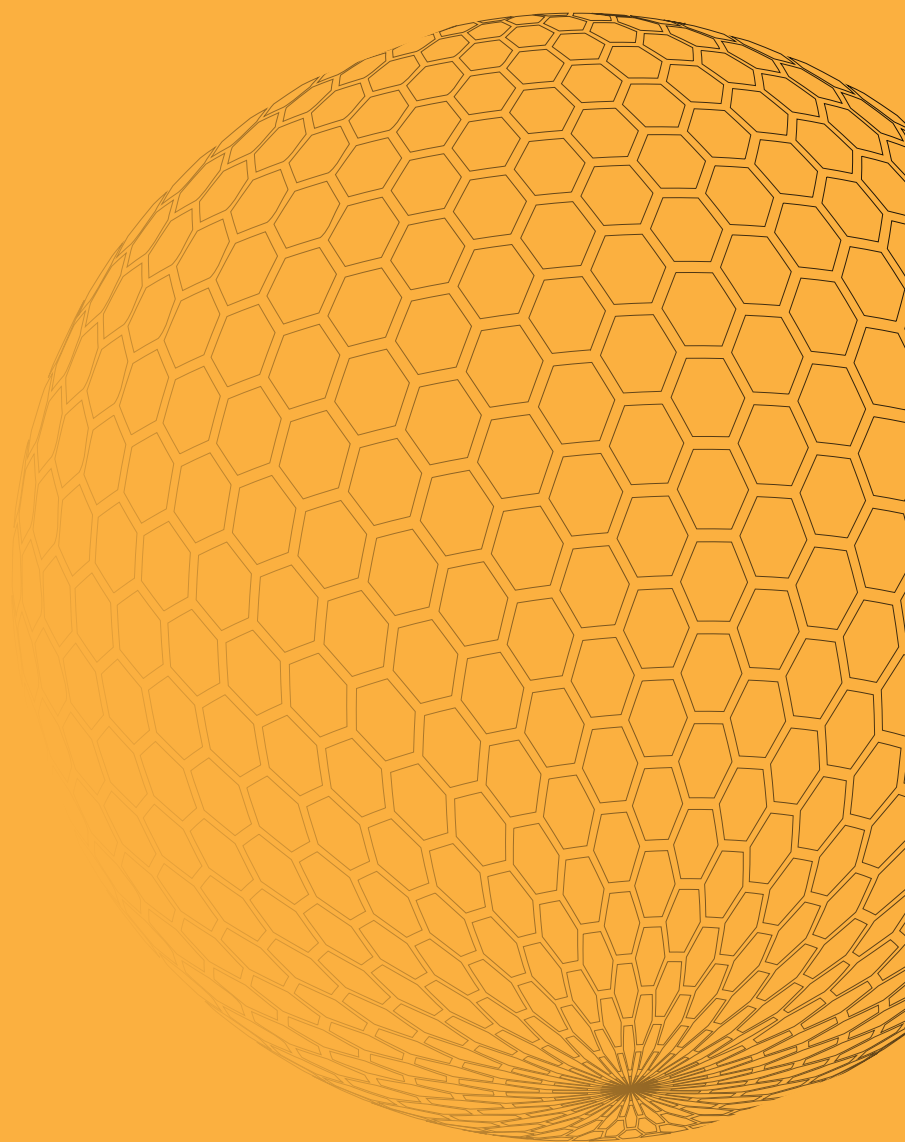
▶ Algeria

Algeria is a country with (59%) ethnic Algerian Arab, (14.5%) Bedouin-Arab, (26%) Amazigh/Berber and less than (1%) European (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Over the years, Algeria's approach to cultural identity has evolved towards multiculturalism which included the Indigenous Berber population. The debates that shaped the Algerian identity emerged in three phases. The first two phases established a mono-cultural national identity based on Islamic and Arab identity. To the active discontent of majority rural groups, the Berber/Amazigh identity has been ignored and marginalised since the 1950's. However, since 1996 during the civil war, it has become part of the Algerian national identity and has been incorporated in the 1996 constitution, allowing for more inclusive policies (see for e.g., Rouabah 2022). The constitution states that "Islam, Arabism and Tamazight" constitute the basic components of the Algerian society (Ennaji 2014).

Cultural and diversity policies in Algeria are dictated and controlled by the state with minimum input from civil society and activist groups and concentrate on the financial and regulatory aspects of cultural organisations activities and functions. However, Algeria today lacks requisite data on ethnic diversity which is an indicator that the government haven't hasn't taken substantial steps in fully incorporating incorporated ethnic diversity as a component of the Algerian identity.

Summary

Algeria has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.40. A score of 0.65 in the component of fractionalisation indicates that existing levels of cultural participation typically meet the conditions needed for a favourable degree of inclusion. In contrast, a score of 0.03 in the component of social contact indicates minimal platforms available for intercultural participation and low numbers of Indigenous and immigrant living languages. A score of 0.08 in the component of socio-economic inequality signals low levels of intergenerational social mobility and low levels of educational attainment amongst the population.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its near average scores in its legislative and opportunities dimension, Algeria has attained a lower score for its structural dimension. Algeria can strengthen its structural dimension by increasing the number of platforms available for social contact by encouraging cultural participation and preserving the number of Indigenous and immigrant living languages. This can also be supported by increasing and sustaining the number of multicultural or diversity acts or policies and promoting migrant integration measures.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.46**
Multiculturalism	0.26
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.27**
Social Contact	0.03
Fractionalisation	0.65
Inequality	0.08
Access to communication	0.18
Cohesion and Stability	0.40
Opportunities Dimension	**0.48**
Attitudes	0.40
Inclusion	0.54
Freedoms and Rights	0.51
ICDI Score	**0.40**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Argentina

Argentina, like all Latin American countries, was established as a settler colonial country, with significant Spanish immigrants arriving between 1860 and 1930. These dynamics have produced a heavy European composition (86.4%) while mestizo (6.5%), Amerindian (3.4%), Arab (3.3%) compose most of the minoritised population (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). In 2019, Argentina's foreign-born population increased by over 2 million migrants, arriving mainly from neighbouring countries such as Paraguay and Bolivia (WMR 2020). Argentina today has a multicultural society composed of immigrants, Indigenous people, and mestizos with mestizo (mixed European and Amerindian ancestry) marking up to 97.2% of the population, Amerindian 2.4%, African 0.4% (2010 est.: CIA Factbook 2021).

Argentina has several challenges of societal integration. Its society faces considerable barriers to education and political engagement. Afro-Argentine and Indigenous communities in particular face growing inequalities, in terms of access to justice, education, and health care, as well as their overall visibility in society (OHCHR 2019). Recently, Argentina has adopted a national action plan on human rights with special focus on vulnerable groups to target the gaps in wages and in school performance among the different factions of society.

Summary

Argentina has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.61. Moderate scores in the components of multiculturalism and anti-discrimination indicate a fairly conducive and positive legislative environment. Relatively mixed scores in the components of inequality, cohesion and stability and inclusion signal a lack of inclusivity and a level of inequality. Scores above 0.8 in the component of fractionalisation signals the presence of effective cultural participation. Similarly, a score above 0.8 in the component of intercultural attitudes indicate lower levels of racism and intolerance towards minority groups, possibly allowing for genuine dialogue to occur.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its positive situation around the opportunities dimension, Argentina achieves a relatively moderate score in its legislative dimension and a lower score in its structural dimension. The lower scores are attributed to limited access to media and communication by various communities and a lack of opportunities for intergroup contact. Argentina's ICDI score could improve if more attention is given to encouraging intercultural interactions amongst its diverse communities, increasing the access to communication amongst minority groups and strengthening its anti-discriminatory and diversity policies and laws. However, if the situation pertaining to the structural dimension persists, there is a possibility of social cohesion levels eroding.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.64**
Multiculturalism	0.62
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.45**
Social Contact	0.06
Fractionalisation	0.81
Inequality	0.44
Access to communication	0.27
Cohesion and Stability	0.67
Opportunities Dimension	**0.73**
Attitudes	0.87
Inclusion	0.60
Freedoms and Rights	0.72
ICDI Score	**0.61**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Australia

Australia is one of the few countries with official commitment to multiculturalism. Established as a settler society with an Anglo-Celtic white majority, it evolved gradually into a diverse multicultural society, with a population consisting of 25.5 million people, of which 26% are born overseas, 18% are non-English speaking background, and 2.1% are Indigenous people (2017). For more than two centuries, Australia has pursued an aggressive immigration policy that contributed to a steady growth of a white majority population. After the abolition of the White Australia Policy, the population has become more diverse. Since 1973, the Australian government officially announced multiculturalism as a policy. However, minoritised populations still face institutional discrimination, general disadvantage (see for e.g., Elias et al 2021b) due to the framing of such multicultural policies (see Hage 2012). And in relation to First Nations people on the continent, there are ongoing effects of continued disadvantage through dispossessive logics including; institutional racism, dispossession, active disempowerment and incarceration, no treaty or reconciliation has been achieved to date.

Today, Australia has several programs aimed at the integration of immigrants. Following the Galbally Report of 1978 there is a robust multicultural policy, which promotes multi/intercultural education in schools, funds ethnic communities and organisations, incorporates language programs, and provides for ethnic representation in media. While the Australian government remained committed to multiculturalism, there has been a growing emphasis in recent years on social cohesion and harmony, as the diversity agenda gained increasing ground.

Summary

Overall, Australia has achieved a high ICDI score of 0.79. Half of the component scores are above 0.80, with two more above 0.70. The high scores in the multiculturalism and anti-discrimination components indicate a conducive, positive legislative environment. Relatively low scores in the social contact and access to communication components indicate slightly less positive social connectedness. However, Australia's high scores in intercultural environment tends to show high level of acceptance of minorities, greater civil liberties, above average degree of social cohesion.

Current Situation and Outlook

Australia's multicultural legislative environment offers opportunity for social inclusivity. However, in comparison to the legislative dimension, Australia has achieved relatively lower scores in some the structural dimension. For example, social contact and access to communication have low scores, indicating that contact is lacking among culturally diverse groups while access to communication may be limited for some communities. Australia could improve its ICDI score by giving more attention to intercultural interaction and provision of more access to communication for remote communities. However, social cohesion will be weakened, with intercultural relations further compromised and social marginalisation deepened if the structural dimensions remain unaddressed.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.96**
Multiculturalism	0.92
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	**0.58**
Social Contact	0.29
Fractionalisation	0.63
Inequality	0.75
Access to communication	0.37
Cohesion and Stability	0.85
Opportunities Dimension	**0.82**
Attitudes	0.84
Inclusion	0.75
Freedoms and Rights	0.88
ICDI Score	**0.79**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Belarus

Belarus has an ethnically diverse population with a majority ethnic Belarusian (83.7%), and 16.3% of ethnic minorities, including Russian 8.3%, Polish 3.1%, Ukrainian 1.7%, other 3.2% (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2023). Belarus' history was intertwined with its more powerful neighbours; the small Slavic republic, the larger ones being Russia and Ukraine, was a member of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1991. The main challenges to diversity in Belarus relate to language rather than ethnicity due to the promotion of Russian and subsequent marginalisation of the Belarusian language. The Russian language dominated the daily business and education in cities and urban centres while Belarusian was confined to the countryside, creating a division within the society (Smolicz and Secombe 2003).

Currently, the Belarus constitution guarantees and recognises fundamental rights in the areas of culture, the right to preserve one's national identity, selection, and usage of language of communication and education. Furthermore, the constitution states that the state has responsibility to preserve and sustain the culture and heritage of all ethnic communities residing in Belarus (UNESCO 2006). However, the emphasis on the state's role in promoting cultural diversity has been criticised that it limits the financing of cultural programs to align with state politics (ICELDS 2018).

Summary

Belarus has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.51 in the current articulation of the ICDI results. A score above 0.8 in the component of inequality signals a high degree of intergenerational social mobility and high levels of educational attainment among the population. A score above 0.6 in the component of anti-discrimination signals the moderate presence of anti-discrimination acts or policies in the country. In contrast, a score of 0.01 in the component of social contact indicates little intercultural participation between different ethnic groups. It also indicates a low number of Indigenous and immigrant living languages.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its slightly above average situation relating to its legislative dimension, Belarus achieves a just below average score in its structural and opportunities dimensions. A lower score in its structural dimension can be attributed to a score of 0.31 in the component of access to communication. A below average score in its opportunities dimension can be attributed to average scores across the components of intercultural attitudes, minority representation and freedom and rights. Belarus can improve its ICDI score by strengthening its structural dimension. This can be done by encouraging intercultural participation and increasing the number of communication platforms available to improve the populations' access to communication.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.61
Multiculturalism	0.56
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	0.44
Social Contact	0.01
Fractionalisation	0.52
Inequality	0.85
Access to communication	0.31
Cohesion and Stability	0.50
Opportunities Dimension	0.49
Attitudes	0.51
Inclusion	0.52
Freedoms and Rights	0.43
ICDI Score	0.51

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Brazil

As a result of Portuguese colonialism from the 16th century onwards, Brazil is a now multicultural country with ethnically diverse population comprising White 47.7%, Mulatto 43.1%, Black 7.6%, Asian 1.1%, and Indigenous people 0.4% (CIA Factbook 2021). For much of the twentieth century, Brazil has often self-identified as a racial democracy where the three racial groups coexist harmoniously (Arocena 2008) despite ongoing systemic racial discrimination (Telles 2004, 2010). Unlike some other settler societies, Brazil has pursued racial assimilation as a policy during/since the Portuguese colonial period, which led to the emergence of a significant mulatto (mixed-race) population. Yet authors like Telles (2006) explain the mulatto population arised from the gendered dimension of colonialism: only Portuguese men were sent to the Brazilian colony effectively manufacturing this assimilation through marriage with non-white (Afro and/or Indigenous) women. Despite the high level of racial integration, the issue of racism and racial discrimination especially towards Afro-Brazilian and Indigenous peoples have been officially acknowledged in the country and racism was declared as a crime in the constitution; in addition, since the 2000s, policies and legislations have been passed to mitigate racial discrimination (Arocena 2008). Indigenous people face ongoing illegal land encroachments caused by extractive practices, for example from 2010-2020 illegal mining grew five-fold in First Nations areas (Conceição et al 2021; Map Biomas 2021).

Over the last decades, Brazil has witnessed several waves of migration; in the early 20th century this was mostly from European migrants to up the number of white people in the country (see Telles 2006). In the last few decades, however, the state has adopted a "comprehensive approach" to integration and combating racism. The country has undergone major reforms, mostly introduced in 2017 including a new migration law, which provided immigrants with unconditional path to residential permeant and more freedoms in the labour market. Immigrants are also granted equal access to education services and the ability to participate in the country's political activity by joining political parties (MIPEX 2021).

Summary

Brazil has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.53. A score above 0.8 in the component of intercultural attitudes signals an above average global social tolerance index. A score above 0.6 in the component of anti-discrimination signals that there is a presence of anti-discrimination acts and policies in the country. Similarly, a score of 0.66 in the component of freedoms and rights indicates a moderate degree of press freedom and freedom of movement. In contrast, scores of 0.22 in the components of social contact and access to communication suggest low levels of cultural participation and a decreasing number of Indigenous and immigrant living languages.

Current Situation and Outlook

Brazil's average scores in its legislative dimension is impacted by a lower score in the component of multi-culturalism. This can be strengthened by promoting multicultural and/or diversity acts and policies and promoting migrant integration measures. Additionally, the country can improve its structural dimension by increasing the platforms for social contact amongst the different communities in the country, facilitating increased access to communication. Brazil can enhance its opportunities dimension by encouraging intergroup relations and strengthening advocating for discrimination against ethnic minorities. Such measures will also help prevent fragmentation and division between the different communities.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.53**
Multiculturalism	0.40
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.39**
Social Contact	0.22
Fractionalisation	0.62
Inequality	0.43
Access to communication	0.22
Cohesion and Stability	0.46
Opportunities Dimension	**0.68**
Attitudes	0.85
Inclusion	0.53
Freedoms and Rights	0.66
ICDI Score	**0.53**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria has an ethnically diverse population with majority ethnic Bulgarians (76.9%), and less than a quarter of ethnic minorities (Turkish 8%, Romani 4.4%, other 10.7%: CIA Factbook 2021). Due to the Bulgaria's relatively low levels of immigration, immigrants are not seen as a major diversity challenge, and Bulgaria is generally perceived as a tolerant multicultural country.

After 1989, multiculturalism, the recognition of the diversity and the preservation of minority rights became inseparable components of Bulgaria's democratisation and goal to join the EU (Zhelyazkova et al. 2010). Immigrants in Bulgaria enjoy basic rights and security but not equal opportunities. A 2018 amendment to the *Labour Migration and Labour Mobility Act* eased the restrictions on immigrants especially in the areas of education, health, and the labour market as well as the introduction of anti-discrimination policies. However, Bulgaria remains more restrictive than most EU countries in terms of immigrants' political participation (no voting rights) and nationality which remains highly restrictive despite amendments introduced in 2014 (MIPEX 2020). Ethnic minorities as the most important "significant others" do not receive full and genuine acceptance by the Bulgarian majority population despite their integration in political and public life (Zhelyazkova et al. 2010). In particular, the Roma face ongoing exclusion, intolerance, and discrimination.

Summary

Bulgaria has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.60. A high score in the component of anti-discrimination indicates the emphasis on anti-discrimination laws and related initiatives at a national level. A score above 0.7 in the component of inequality signals favourable conditions for the facilitation of intergroup contact. Moderate scores in the components of intercultural attitudes and inclusion signal a reasonably conducive environment for the promotion of intergroup relations. However, it could also indicate that there is the presence of discrimination of minority groups.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its fairly positive situation in relation to the legislative dimension, Bulgaria achieves relatively lower scores in some components of its structural and opportunities dimensions. The lower scores are related to components of social contact and access to communication. Bulgaria's ICDI score could improve if more opportunities are encouraged to facilitate social contact and intercultural participation while improving access to communication to communities located in rural parts of Bulgaria.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.79**
Multiculturalism	0.58
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	**0.46**
Social Contact	0.03
Fractionalisation	0.56
Inequality	0.74
Access to communication	0.31
Cohesion and Stability	0.63
Opportunities Dimension	**0.56**
Attitudes	0.52
Inclusion	0.55
Freedoms and Rights	0.62
ICDI Score	**0.60**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Canada

Along with Sweden and Australia, Canada, a settler-colonial society, is often considered one of the few countries that adopted official multicultural policy (Kymlicka 2012). Moreover, it is the only country with a Multicultural Act legislated at the federal level since 1988. In the provincial state of Quebec, interculturalism is the official diversity policy, and aims to protect the dual lingual heritage in Quebec. Given Canada's comprehensive immigrant integration policies, immigrants are accepted in society as equal citizens, with broad public support for newcomers (Solano and Huddleston 2020). Across diverse sectors in the society, such as political participation, education and labour market, ethnic minorities, Indigenous people, and migrants are guaranteed equal opportunity and inclusion. Like other settler-colonies, however, Black and Indigenous populations continue to face discrimination, recent reports of which demonstrate these experiences are growing (see Cotter 2022).

Multicultural and intercultural policies in Canada affirm longstanding support for the integration of immigrants, through policies that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion (Tolley 2011). Multiculturalism is incorporated in national curriculum, media, citizenship laws, and multicultural programs that "provide funding to support the integration and inclusion of ethnic, racial, religious and linguistic minorities" (Tolley 2011, p. 26). Canada's multiculturalism is also applied through anti-discrimination and anti-racism policies protecting minorities against all forms of discrimination, and provision of equal rights guaranteed by legislation (Solano & Huddlestone 2020). Funding for the preservation of languages is also part of the multicultural program implemented in relation to the Indigenous population in the country. The dual multicultural and intercultural diversity policies in Canada are often the subject of debate, yet Canada continues to enjoy an inclusive and robust platform for intercultural dialogue.

Summary

Canada's inclusive and favourable intercultural policy environment is reflected in its high ICDI score of 0.79. The legislative environment reflects a robust multiculturalism and anti-discrimination policies characterised by immigrant integration, equal opportunities, and support for minority groups. While

the scores for social contact, ethno-religious division and access to communication components indicate slightly less positive social connectedness, Canada achieved high scores in social attitudes, inclusion and rights which create wide opportunities for intercultural and social cohesion.

Current Situation and Outlook

Canada today has multicultural legislation at the national level, and intercultural dialogue in Quebec that guarantees support for pluralism and inclusivity. The relatively lower scores in the structural dimension such as in social contact and access to communication indicates that limited intercultural contact can hinder greater cross-cultural dialogue and integration at the community level. Canada can achieve higher ICDI score by giving focusing on intercultural interaction and widening access to communication to disadvantaged communities. While Canada's relatively equitable and inclusive environment provides opportunity for greater social cohesion, failure to address participation and contact among the diverse communities can hinder intercultural dialogue.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**1.01**
Multiculturalism	1.03
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	**0.50**
Social Contact	0.18
Fractionalisation	0.28
Inequality	0.84
Access to communication	0.36
Cohesion and Stability	0.86
Opportunities Dimension	**0.87**
Attitudes	0.89
Inclusion	0.82
Freedoms and Rights	0.89
ICDI Score	**0.79**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Chile

Chile, a Latin American settler-colonial society, was under totalitarian rule in the 1970s and 1980s. For over 20 years, the Chilean society has been radically transformed along identarian lines built on the ideal of a "white society" that highlights European ancestry while denying the country's Indigenous roots. Since the 1990 return to democracy, political and economic stability made Chile an attractive destination for immigrants. For decades, immigration from neighbouring countries has increased sharply (IOM 2006). Chile today has a multicultural society composed of immigrants, Indigenous people, and white non-Indigenous, descendent of Spanish colonists. The majority (87.6%) are white European, and others include Mapuche (9.9%), Aymara (0.9%), other Indigenous groups 1.6% (2017 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). The Chilean government has agencies and departments tackling issues of integration, multiculturalism and promote diversity. The Department of Indigenous Peoples is responsible for Indigenous issues, and a "National Human Rights Plan" has been adopted in 2007 (UNESCO 2007).

Immigrants in Chile enjoy access to a myriad of services, including health care, education, and labour market. In addition, Chile is one of only five countries in the world to offer immigrants voting rights in national elections regardless of their nationality, which plays an integral role in the process of integration (IOM 2020). Furthermore, Chile passed several anti-discrimination bills that protect immigrants in Chile in case of discrimination based on race/ethnicity, religion, or nationality. However, reports show that Chilean public agencies need to be more assertive in the implementation of these laws (IOM 2020).

Summary

Chile has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.54. A score of 0.80 in the component of attitudes, signals an above average global social tolerance index. Scores above 0.7 in the component of fractionalisation indicates that conditions to promote intercultural participation are relatively favourable. This also signals that there is an above average degree of social contact amongst different ethnic groups. Similarly, a score of 0.72 in the components of cohesion and stability, and freedom and rights indicate a favourable climate to nurture intergroup cohesion with the essential frameworks mostly in place to promote the practice of intercultural dialogue. In contrast, lower scores in the components of social contact reflects low levels of actual cultural participation and a possible erosion of immigrant and Indigenous languages.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to a relatively positive situation around its opportunities dimension, Chile has below average scores in its legislative and structural dimensions. The lower score in its legislative dimension relates to the components of anti-discrimination, while the lower score in its structural dimension relates to the components of social contact and access to communication. Chile's ICDI score could improve with strengthening its anti-discrimination acts and policies to strengthen its legislative dimension. It could also create additional platforms for increasing social contact amongst different ethnic groups which encourage intergroup contact and intercultural participation.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.45**
Multiculturalism	0.56
Anti-Discrimination	0.33
Structural Dimension	**0.48**
Social Contact	0.02
Fractionalisation	0.75
Inequality	0.63
Access to communication	0.26
Cohesion and Stability	0.72
Opportunities Dimension	**0.70**
Attitudes	0.80
Inclusion	0.55
Freedoms and Rights	0.75
ICDI Score	**0.54**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

China

China has the largest population in the world, with 56 officially recognised ethnic groups where ethnic Han Chinese comprise more than 91% of the population while Zhuang (1.3%) and other minoritised groups (7.1%) make up the rest of the Chinese population (Est 2010: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). China's 1984 "Law on Regional National Autonomy" regulates the government's policy towards the autonomous regions where most ethnic minorities reside. While minorities in these areas have some degree of freedom to retain their own culture and enact specific regulations, these actions are subject to government approval under the principle of "democratic centralism". However, ethnic tensions have increased overtime, in reaction to assimilation policies forced on ethnic minorities. Furthermore, control of ethnic minorities has recently resulted in human rights abuses, especially against Tibetans and Uyghurs (ISDP 2019).

There is no comprehensive anti-discrimination law in China. The country's relevant laws and regulations are fragmented across different areas and lack enforcement mechanisms. As a result, determining what constitutes discrimination and developing a systematic approach towards discriminatory behaviours or practices at all levels may prove problematic (ISDP 2019).

Summary

China has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.37. A score of 0.73 in the component of fractionalisation indicates that existing levels of cultural participation typically meet the conditions needed for a moderately favourable degree of inclusion. A score of 0.60 in the component of intercultural attitudes indicates a slightly above average degree of global social tolerance and slightly below average degree of racist attitudes towards other ethnic groups within the population.

Current Situation and Outlook

China has attained a consistent, fairly below average score across all three dimensions which constitute the overall ICDI score. China can improve its ICDI score by strengthening all three dimensions. It can enhance its opportunities dimension by creating promoting minority inclusion through the promotion of intergroup relations and implementing policies or acts which deter the discrimination of ethnic minorities. China can strengthen its structural dimension by working towards reducing socio-economic inequality and enhancing the opportunities for increased levels of educational attainment throughout the population. It can also strengthen its legislative dimension by introducing additional anti-discrimination acts and or policies.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.39**
Multiculturalism	0.44
Anti-Discrimination	0.33
Structural Dimension	**0.38**
Social Contact	0.31
Fractionalisation	0.73
Inequality	0.18
Access to communication	0.21
Cohesion and Stability	0.46
Opportunities Dimension	**0.33**
Attitudes	0.60
Inclusion	0.32
Freedoms and Rights	0.08
ICDI Score	**0.37**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Colombia

Like many Latin American countries, Colombia is a multi-racial country with a white European, Indigenous, and African descent population. Since its founding, it has a long history of intercultural contact and immigration, and almost 87.6% of the population consists of mixed-race (Mestizo) and white, while 6.8% Afro-Colombians and 4.3% Amerindian and unspecified 1.4% make up other minoritised populations (2018 Census). Colombia officially recognises this ethno-cultural diversity through constitutional affirmation of multicultural and anti-discrimination legislations.

Through the National Bilingual Programme, Colombia has long pursued bilingual education through the inclusion of foreign languages in school curriculum (De Mejía 2006). However, practical implementation multicultural policies that recognise ethnic and cultural diversity both in schools and in other sectors are limited. Internal conflict and macroeconomic instability also had an effect in Columbian society, leading to a negative net migration. The country's immigration policy largely reflected this net outflow while a recent surge in immigration from other countries such as Venezuela has led to humanitarian response from the government. Reports also indicate that this may inflame anti-migrant sentiments (Frydenlund 2021).

Summary

Colombia has an overall ICDI score of 0.63. High scores in the components of multiculturalism and anti-discrimination indicate a conducive and positive legislative environment in Colombia. On the other hand, mixed scores in the components of social contact and access to communication contribute to a less positive structural dimension, indicating lower levels of cultural participation and reduced exposure and familiarity with minority and migrant populations.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to a strong and positive situation around the legislative dimension, Colombia achieves relatively lower scores in some components of the structural and opportunities dimensions. Colombia's ICDI score could improve if more attention is given to promoting intercultural understanding and sharing access to media and communication, which will aid in strengthening its structural dimension. However, if the situation related to the components of the structural dimension persists, there is a possibility that existing social cohesion will be deteriorate and deepen discrimination.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.86
Multiculturalism	0.72
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	0.39
Social Contact	0.09
Fractionalisation	0.70
Inequality	0.57
Access to communication	0.20
Cohesion and Stability	0.41
Opportunities Dimension	0.64
Attitudes	0.81
Inclusion	0.57
Freedoms and Rights	0.53
ICDI Score	0.63

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Cyprus

The Republic of Cyprus has a population made up of two main ethnic groups, with nearly four fifths of Greek Cypriots and one fifth Turkish Cypriots. Migrants also contribute to the diverse Cypriot society although they account for a small minority. Until 1990, Cyprus had restrictive immigration policy which was abandoned to meet the country's economic development objectives (Trimikliniotis & Demetriou 2007). Since its accession to the European Union in 2004, Cyprus' immigrant population increased to around 20% (Trimikliniotis 2013). With it also came some improvements in human rights, anti-discrimination, and equal employment legislations. In education, an intercultural approach is pursued as part a drive to Europeanise the education system.

However, some aspects of the integration policies remain restrictive (Akçali 2007; Trimikliniotis 2013). In particular, non-EU migrants in Cyprus have restricted access to basic rights and are denied opportunities in the education, health, and political system (Solano & Huddleston 2020). Migrants thus face challenges to integrate in the society and are generally seen as strangers rather than equal or potential citizens. This influences social attitudes to migrants and limits intercultural relations.

Summary

Cyprus has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.64. An above average score of 0.808 in the component of freedom and rights signal a high degree of press freedom and freedom of both domestic and foreign movement along with travel. Also, a high score in the component of anti-discrimination indicates the presence of anti-discrimination laws and related initiatives. In contrast, moderate scores in the components of fractionalisation and (in)equality along with lower scores in the components of social contact and access to communication lend to a less positive structural dimension in comparison to the country's legislative and opportunities dimensions.

Current Situation and Outlook

Cyprus's legislative and opportunities dimensions promote the presence of anti-discrimination laws and related initiatives and, encourage freedom of expression amongst and between the different communities. Cyprus's ICDI score could improve if more attention is given to strengthening its structural dimension where low scores in the components of social contact and access to communication indicate that contact is lacking among the different ethnic communities, while access to communication could be restricted for others. Should the structural dimension persist, there is a possibility for social cohesion to be weakened.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.78
Multiculturalism	0.72
Anti-Discrimination	0.83
Structural Dimension	0.44
Social Contact	0.01
Fractionalisation	0.70
Inequality	0.65
Access to communication	0.28
Cohesion and Stability	0.58
Opportunities Dimension	0.70
Attitudes	0.51
Inclusion	0.79
Freedoms and Rights	0.81
ICDI Score	0.64

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Egypt

Egypt has a homogenous population consisting of 97.7% of Arab-Egyptians. Yet, the Egyptian as a category is heterogeneous due to historical factors namely an influx of Persian, Roman, Greek, Crusader, Turk, and Circassians migrants and invaders (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2023a). The population of the Lower Nile Valley comprises ethnically and culturally distinct Nubians. In diverse regions of the country, mostly desert areas dwell different ethnic groups such as Bedouin Arab, Beja, Amazigh/Berber, Turks, Greeks.

Egypt has experienced a period of major political turmoil following the 2011 Arab Spring that swept across Arabic-speaking countries which led to multiple changes in the social and political landscapes. Recent constitutional amendments introduced in 2019 allowed the government to impose authoritarian rule and wield military power. With this, the government has suppressed political activity and extended state control over, civil society organisations, traditional and social media outlets. In addition, the government fails to fulfil promises to pass a legislation to protect religious minorities. Compared to several Arab countries, Egypt has modest economic inequality, yet there is significant geographic inequality, adversely impacting the rural areas where ethnic minorities reside (Verme et al., 2014). The prevailing political, socio-economic and cultural dynamic can affect intercultural relations amongst the different ethnic groups in Egypt.

Summary

Egypt has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.41. A score of 0.87 in the component of fractionalisation indicates that existing levels of cultural participation typically meet the conditions needed for a favourable degree of inclusion. In contrast, a score of 0.03 in the component of social contact signal low levels of cultural participation, and low numbers of living Indigenous and immigrant languages. A score of 0.18 reflects low access to modern communication.

Current Situation and Outlook

Egypt has below average scores across three dimensions which make up the overall ICDI score. Egypt can strengthen its ICDI score by strengthening its structural dimension. This can be done by increasing the opportunities for social contact through an encouragement of cultural participation and preserving living Indigenous and migrant languages. An increase in multicultural and diversity acts or policies can help support efforts towards increasing intercultural participation and facilitate cohesion and stability.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.45
Multiculturalism	0.23
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	0.33
Social Contact	0.03
Fractionalisation	0.87
Inequality	0.25
Access to communication	0.18
Cohesion and Stability	0.30
Opportunities Dimension	0.46
Attitudes	0.58
Inclusion	0.44
Freedoms and Rights	0.36
ICDI Score	0.41

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Estonia

Estonia has a population consisting of majority ethnic Estonians (67.8%), ethnic Russians (22.5%), and less than 10% of other ethnic minorities such as Ukrainians, Belarusians, and Finns (Encyclopedia Britannica 2023). Further, 6% of the population being stateless (IOM 2020). Since its independence in 1991, Estonia experienced significant demographic transformation with an influx of large Russian populations while the country was under Soviet rule (Park 1991). This has since led to debates on race relations and ethnic inequality (REF).

Estonia has a more comprehensive approach to integration compared to other Baltic and Central and Eastern European countries (MIPEX 2021). In 2008-13, Estonia introduced an "Integration Strategy" followed its adaptation of the 2014 "The general principles of the cultural policy until 2020" (UNESCO 2016). Over the last five years, the country has seen improvements in access to rights, equal opportunities, and long-term settlement for immigrants and disfranchised populations.

Summary

Estonia has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.58. A score above 0.9 in the component of Freedoms and Rights reflects a positive attitude towards maintaining freedom of expression. Scores above 0.8 in the component of inequality signals that there is a fairly positive situation in relation to economic inequality, intergenerational social mobility, and educational attainment amongst the population.

In contrast, a lower score in the component of social contact indicates a lack of intergroup contact which deters the opportunities for intercultural understanding to be cultivated. This also resonates with regional linguistic and cultural differences which are present amongst ethnic Estonians and minority populations.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its moderate situation relating to the legislative and opportunities dimensions, Estonia achieves a relatively lower score in some components of its structural dimension. These are particularly related to the levels of social contact, inclusion, access to communication and fractionalisation. Estonia's ICDI score could improve if more attention is given to increasing the platforms of contact available for cultural participation, which could in turn promote intergroup relations and improve its inclusion score. If the situation pertaining to the structural dimension persists, there is a possibility that social cohesion will be weakened, amplifying existing gaps in existing multicultural acts or policies, and racist attitudes towards other groups, thereby exacerbating cultural marginalization.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.62**
Multiculturalism	0.58
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.49**
Social Contact	0.02
Fractionalisation	0.45
Inequality	0.85
Access to communication	0.43
Cohesion and Stability	0.72
Opportunities Dimension	**0.61**
Attitudes	0.53
Inclusion	0.37
Freedoms and Rights	0.94
ICDI Score	**0.58**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Finland

Finland is an ethnically homogenous country, with small ethnic minority of Finland-Swedes, Sami, and Roma people. Towards the end of the 20th century and beginning of 21st, immigration became one of the drivers of population growth as in the number of immigrants, mostly from Russia, Sweden, Estonia, and Somalia increased. Finland has two official languages – Finnish and Swedish – but its constitution also recognises the Sami and Roma, and their rights to develop their languages and cultures.

While the discourse on multiculturalism is relatively recent, the Finnish government affirmed its commitment towards promoting multiculturalism in metropolitan Helsinki (Tolley 2011). In 2003, the government affirmed that multiculturalism will be considered when designing public policies. This was reiterated and expanded in a 2007 program noting that Finland belonged to all citizens "regardless of the place of residence, life situation, mother tongue, or ethnic background" (Tolley 2011). This commitment is also reflected in the country's endorsement of multiculturalism in the national curriculum, supports for ethnic representation in media, anti-discrimination program, and support for bilingualism.

Summary

Finland has achieved an ICDI score of 0.79. Scores above 0.90 in the components of multiculturalism, freedoms and rights and legislative dimensions reflect positive social and legal attitudes towards cultural diversity. Similarly, scores above 0.80 in the components of fractionalisation, cohesion and stability, attitudes, and opportunities dimensions reinforce a conducive environment, which promotes social cohesion. In sharp contrast, lower scores in components of anti-discrimination, social contact and inequality components indicate lower levels of integration between migrants, minorities, and the dominant ethnic communities.

Current Situation and Outlook

Finland's multicultural and legislative environment, which is based on freedom and rights serves as a conducive opportunity for social inclusion. Yet, lower scores in social contact and inclusion indicate that contact is lacking between the different communities while access to communication may be limited for some. Finland could improve its ICDI score by reducing its structural risk through increasing the provision of access to communication for migrant, refugee, and minority communities, creating opportunities for increased social interaction and promoting anti-discrimination policies.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.96**
Multiculturalism	0.92
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	**0.56**
Social Contact	0.03
Fractionalisation	0.83
Inequality	0.38
Access to communication	0.68
Cohesion and Stability	0.88
Opportunities Dimension	**0.83**
Attitudes	0.84
Inclusion	0.67
Freedoms and Rights	1.00
ICDI Score	**0.79**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

France

Built upon the Enlightenment principles, modern France has the equality of all citizens as its core national values. Although France does not collect ethnic data, the majority of French people are the descendants of three main ethnic groups (Celtic, Latin, and Teutonic [Frankish]), while migrants account for 13.1% of the population (IOM 2020b). However, the constitution affirms that France recognises no minorities "whether they be ethnic, religious, linguistic or other". For centuries, France has adopted assimilationist social policies in relation to its culturally diverse population. While the government considers its integration policy as a two-way process assigning responsibility to migrants and the state, migrants are generally expected to integrate into the French culture and society (Tolley 2011). Several organisations and government agencies are tasked with facilitating the assimilation process.

France doesn't support multiculturalism although it remains a culturally diverse country with significant number of migrants and ethnic minorities. The national curriculum mentions respecting other cultures, yet, neither multiculturalism nor interculturalism has been adopted in education. While the constitution has provisions giving the right of association for ethnic minority groups, there is no support for bilingual education, ethnic representation in media, and exemption for dress codes.

Summary

France has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.70, a high score in the current articulation of the ICDI results. A strong score of 1 in the component of Anti-discrimination and relative high score in the component of multiculturalism contribute to France's strong legislative and policy environment. High scores above 0.8 in the components of attitudes, freedom, and rights signal favourable intercultural attitudes amongst the population. On the other hand, a high score of above 0.8 in the component of fractionalisation signals ethnic, lingual, and religious fractures in the country, thereby, weakening the structural dimension. France is one of the most popular tourist destinations. However, relatively low scores in the components of social contact, and access to communication signal that there is low levels of cultural participation and social cohesion. This could also be evident through low numbers of living Indigenous/Celtic and immigrant languages.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its positive situation pertaining to the legislative dimension and opportunities dimensions, France achieves a moderate score in some of the components of the structural dimension. France could encourage and facilitate increased minority representation, which will aid in strengthening the inclusion score. This will contribute to the country's structural dimension as opportunities for interaction and dialogue emerge, mitigating the negative effects of diversity.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.81**
Multiculturalism	0.62
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	**0.54**
Social Contact	0.14
Fractionalisation	0.81
Inequality	0.60
Access to communication	0.35
Cohesion and Stability	0.78
Opportunities Dimension	**0.76**
Attitudes	0.89
Inclusion	0.56
Freedoms and Rights	0.82
ICDI Score	**0.70**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Germany

Modern Germany emerged from the destruction of the Second World War, and the collective guilt associated with the Holocaust and the crimes of the Third Reich. Since the unification of West and East Germany in 1989, the country has become an important destination form immigrants from culturally diverse backgrounds (Eckardt 2007). However, as a majority ethnic-Germanic population, Germany doesn't officially recognise itself as a multicultural society. The discourse of on ethnic diversity is often clouded by controversy around the notion of "multiculturalism" and debates of immigration. With immigration often being politically sensitive issue, migrants with regular residence are generally expected to integrate in the society, unconditionally accepting German laws, and learn the German language.

Although multiculturalism is not adopted in German schools, there is a nonbinding intercultural education that encourages students to be cognisant of their cultural socialization, acquire knowledge about different cultures, and become curios, open and understanding of other cultures (Tolley 2011). In Germany, there is no explicit support for multicultural expression, the state does not guarantee or fund ethnic representation in media, affirmative action programs (Tolley 2011). However, a range of programs supporting the activities of immigrants and ethnic organisations do exist at various levels of government.

Summary

Germany has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.67. The country's sturdy legislative dimension is supported by an above average score of 1.0 in the component of anti-discrimination, signalling the presence of anti-discrimination polices. In contrast, a score of 0.146 in the component of social contact signals lower levels of cultural participation. A score of above 0.80 in the components of (in)equality, cohesion, and stability indicate stronger degrees of intergenerational social mobility, higher levels of education attainment and low state fragility.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its positive situation around the legislative dimension, Germany achieves relatively lower scores in some components of its structural and opportunities dimensions. The country's legislative dimension can be further strengthened with additional multicultural or diversity acts or policies. Germany can also improve its structural dimension by encouraging cultural participation and facilitating access to communication to increase platforms for social contact amongst the different communities in the country. Its intercultural opportunities dimension can be strengthened by mitigating racist attitudes towards other groups, which will also aid in improving its global social tolerance index. This move will be supported by its strong framework for the practice of intercultural dialogue, exhibited by an above average score of 0.906 in the freedom of expression dimension.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.74
Multiculturalism	0.48
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	0.59
Social Contact	0.15
Fractionalisation	0.71
Inequality	0.82
Access to communication	0.47
Cohesion and Stability	0.82
Opportunities Dimension	0.69
Attitudes	0.69
Inclusion	0.47
Freedoms and Rights	0.91
ICDI Score	0.67

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Georgia

Georgia has an ethnically diverse population with a majority ethnic Georgian (86.8%), and less 13.1% ethnic minorities (including Azeri 6.3%, Armenian 4.5%, other 2.3%) (Georgia Census 2014). Like all post-soviet states, the 1990's liberal constitution of Georgia brought an era of change in terms of protecting ethnic minorities and promising prosperity and multiculturalism, driven by access to European integration. A major issue for integration policy in Georgia relates to linguistic diversity. While some reforms have been implemented in the education system, linguistic barriers remain a hindering factor in the integration of minorities within the Georgian society (Darchashvili 2020).

Since 2008, the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia has funded programs which support intercultural dialogue and encourage the involvement of vulnerable communities in the cultural life of Georgia. With the presence of multiple religious groups existing as part of the same community in Georgia, there is a degree of social tolerance which allows for intercultural interactions to support mutual exchange. However, the concept of cultural diversity has been subject to criticism as it has been interpreted as a threat for Georgian culture (Liparteliani 2019).

Summary

Georgia has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.50. A score above 0.7 in the components of inclusion, freedom, and rights signals fairly favourable conditions for intergroup relations with reduced discrimination of ethnic minorities and a freedom of domestic/ foreign movement respectively. A score above 0.65 in the component of anti-discrimination indicates some presence of anti-discrimination acts or policies in the country. However, a low score of 0.03 in the component of social contact suggests low levels of intercultural participation and the erosion of Indigenous living languages and immigrant living languages.

Current Situation and Outlook

Georgia has a fairly stable legislative dimension which sets the basic legislative and policy foundations for interculturalism to emerge among different communities. An average situation relating to the intercultural opportunities dimension signals that individuals' capacity to engage in intergroup interactions are encouraged in some ways. This relates to favourable situations around the components of inclusion and freedom and rights. However, opportunities for intercultural interactions may continue to decline unless racist attitudes towards other groups are tackled and social tolerance in the country improves. Georgia can strengthen its structural dimension, and thereby improve its overall ICDI score by expanding platforms for social contact and accesses to communication to encourage higher levels of cultural participation.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.61
Multiculturalism	0.56
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	0.32
Social Contact	0.03
Fractionalisation	0.43
Inequality	0.41
Access to communication	0.21
Cohesion and Stability	0.50
Opportunities Dimension	0.58
Attitudes	0.31
Inclusion	0.71
Freedoms and Rights	0.72
ICDI Score	0.50

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Ghana

Ghana is a multicultural country with a population divided among several ethnic and subethnic groups. The largest ethnic group in Ghana are the Akan people (45.7%), followed by the Mole-Mole-Dagbani (18.5%), and the Ewe (12.8%). Other ethnic minorities, Ga-Adangme (7.1%), Gurma (6.4%), Guan (3.2%), Grusi (2.7%), Mande (2%) others (1.6%), account for almost 22% of the population (Ghana Census2021). Ghana is also linguistically diverse country, with over 80 languages. Language plays an important role in the cultural identity of the ethnic groups. Since the country's independence in 1957, this has often created dilemma for successive governments, posing a challenge in the implementation of multilingual language policies that do not marginalise some ethnic minorities (Ansah 2014).

Ghana has introduced and implemented several policies to promote interculturalism and diversity, including the Cultural Policy of Ghana (2004), the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2010–2013), and the National Tourism Development Plan (2013–2027). For example, the Cultural Policy of Ghana has introduced cultural policy components to different social and economic sectors. To support this policy, Ghana initiated a "Culture Trust Fund" to finance the promotion of Ghana's diverse culture. Challenges including the existence of a large informal economy with low levels of cultural employment as well as gaps in education and professional training opportunities deter greater civil society participation.

Summary

Ghana has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.44. A score of 0.82 in the component of freedoms and rights signals an above average degree of freedom in domestic movement, foreign movement, and travel. Similarly, a score of 0.78 in the component of inclusion indicates that there is a favourable degree of minority representation in the country. In contrast, a score of 0.08 signals little platforms available for social contact with low levels of cultural participation. For example, the low number of Indigenous and immigrant living languages can adversely affect the social and cultural participation of minorities. A score of 0.11 in the component of socio-economic inequality indicates low reflects low levels of intergenerational social mobility and low levels of educational attainment across generations as well.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its relatively positive situation around its opportunities dimension, Ghana has achieved lower scores in some components of its legislative and structural dimensions. A lower score in the legislative dimension can be attributed to a lower-than-average scores in both components of multiculturalism and anti-discrimination. A lower score in the structural dimension can be attributed to lower scores in the component of social contact, fractionalisation, (in) equality and access to communication. Ghana's ICDI score could improve if more opportunities to facilitate social contact and intercultural participation is present. Ghana could also strengthen its legislative dimension further by introducing and maintaining multicultural diversity and anti-discrimination acts or policies.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.39**
Multiculturalism	0.46
Anti-Discrimination	0.33
Structural Dimension	**0.23**
Social Contact	0.08
Fractionalisation	0.24
Inequality	0.11
Access to communication	0.26
Cohesion and Stability	0.47
Opportunities Dimension	**0.70**
Attitudes	0.50
Inclusion	0.78
Freedoms and Rights	0.82
ICDI Score	**0.44**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

India

India is a multicultural country with more than two thousand ethnic groups. Although the Indian government does not collect ethnic data, based on caste and tribal groups, the country is predominantly composed of ethnic Indo-Aryans (72%) and a large Dravidian population (25%). The remaining 3% are composed of Mongoloid and other ethnic minorities (CIA Factbook 2021). India's diversity stems from ethnic interaction over its long history, unique geography, wide and diverse demographic populations. This has resulted in super-diverse society with numerous subcultures and several social stratifications and restrictions, including the notable 'castes' or jātis within the country. India's political history since decolonisation has shown a high level of flexibility in accommodating institutional needs of diversity. The Indian Constitution affirms the rights of citizens in terms of religion and language usage. The state cannot impose language usage and education on any cultural minority and has the responsibility to provide adequate facilities in the mother-tong of minority groups. In addition to constitutional rights protecting diversity and cultural heritage, there are elaborate enforcement mechanisms such as the National Commission for Minorities Act of 1992 which is tasked with monitoring and preventing acts of discrimination against any citizen based on religion, race, caste or language (Rex and Singh 2003). State-run institutions are also required to ensure quotas to provide cultural minorities with sufficient opportunities. However, and despite the constitutional ban on discrimination based on caste, discriminatory societal attitudes persist towards historically marginalised groups (Gosh 2018). Furthermore, the rise of pro-Hindu ideology in the 1990s and from 2014 has affected the rights of cultural and religious minorities. These frictions often deter the promotion of intercultural dialogue and interaction amongst communities.

Summary

India has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.42. India has attained average scores for most components which make up the overall ICDI score. A score of 0.53 in the component of inclusion signals an average level of minority representation. A score of 0.50 in the component of anti-discrimination indicates the presence of anti-discrimination acts and policies in the country.

A score of 0.18 in the component of access to communication signals that there is little access to modern communication. A score of 0.22 in the component of socioeconomic inequality reflects low levels of intergenerational social mobility and lower levels of educational attainment.

Current Situation and Outlook

India has near average scores for its legislative and opportunities dimension. A lower score in its structural dimension can be attributed to lower-than-average scores in the components of fractionalisation, socioeconomic (in)equality and access to communication. India can strengthen its structural dimension by widening mobile telephone and internet access to increase access to communication. It can also strengthen its opportunities dimension by mitigating racist attitudes amongst different communities.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.47
Multiculturalism	0.44
Anti-Discrimination	0.50
Structural Dimension	0.33
Social Contact	0.45
Fractionalisation	0.39
Inequality	0.22
Access to communication	0.18
Cohesion and Stability	0.41
Opportunities Dimension	0.46
Attitudes	0.35
Inclusion	0.53
Freedoms and Rights	0.49
ICDI Score	0.42

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Indonesia

A former Dutch colony, Indonesia adopted "unity in diversity" *(Bhinneka Tunggal Ika)* approach as the national motto after its independence to reflect Indonesian ethnic, cultural, and linguistic diversity. The Indonesian population consists of two main ethnic groups, Javanese (40.1%) and Sundanese (15.5 %), while many other ethnic groups including Malays and, in the east, Melanesian populations account for the remaining 44.4% of the population (2010 est.: CIA Factbook 2021). For more than 30 years (1967-1998), Indonesia had centralised policies that emphasised uniformity, which suppressed communal identities and diverse cultural practices. In 1999, a process of democratisation and political decentralisation led to the flourishing of ethnic identities. However, this was marred by several clashes among different ethnic/religious groups that flared because of past disputes and growing economic inequalities (Ahnaf 2018).

The existence of high levels of inequality in Indonesia deters greater interethnic and intercultural interaction. In addition, there is no national anti-discrimination law in Indonesia. Instead, a number of laws and sector-specific regulations prohibit ethnic, racial, and religious discrimination. However, the lack of specific enforcement mechanism or agencies limits the implementation and enforcement of the anti-discrimination laws (MIPEX 2020). Recently, there has been some improvement in Indonesia's immigration policy in terms of increasing immigrants and asylum seekers access to health services. However, obstacles remain across many sectors, including education and political participation (MIPEX 2020).

Summary

Indonesia has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.47, which is below the average overall score of the current ICDI results. A score of 0.69 in the component of social contact indicates the presence of intercultural participation amongst different ethnic groups in the population along with Indigenous living and immigrant living languages. Similarly, a score of 0.62 in the component of freedoms and rights signals a fair degree of freedom of domestic and foreign movement and travel. In contrast, a score below 0.2 in the component of inequality indicate minimal intergenerational social mobility and low levels of educational attainment. In a similar vein, a score below 0.2 in the component of access to communication indicates low numbers of newspapers published and internet users.

Current Situation and Outlook

Indonesia has achieved average scores relating to its legislative and opportunities dimensions. A lower score in the structural dimension can be attributed particularly to lower scores in the components of fractionalisation, inequality, and access to communication. Indonesia can strengthen its overall ICDI score by encouraging intercultural participation amongst different ethnic groups in the population. Preserving Indigenous living languages would also help to improve the platforms available for social contact in the country. Indonesia can also consider enhancing its migrant integration measures to further enhance its legislative dimension.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.54**
Multiculturalism	0.42
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.36**
Social Contact	0.69
Fractionalisation	0.29
Inequality	0.16
Access to communication	0.19
Cohesion and Stability	0.46
Opportunities Dimension	**0.51**
Attitudes	0.42
Inclusion	0.49
Freedoms and Rights	0.62
ICDI Score	**0.47**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Iran

Iran is a multicultural country with ethnically, religiously, and linguistically diverse population. Iran is predominantly composed of a Persian-speaking population with diverse ethnic groups, including Turks, Arabs, Kurds, Baloch, Bakhtyārī, Lurs, and smaller minorities such as Armenians, Assyrians, Jews, and Brahuis. Interethnic relations within Iran are generally amicable (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2023b). However, after the 1979 Revolution, Iran became an Islamic Republic after which conditions for ethnic and religious minorities have been adversely impacted. The country's historical social cohesion was impacted by several ethnic and religious conflicts that erupted across regions internally.

Religious and ethnic minorities face discrimination in nearly all areas of life, especially in education, employment, housing, and political participation. In addition, negative campaigns by state-owned media often intensify negative attitudes towards religious minorities, which further aggravate the divisions within the society. Despite the Iranian constitution affirmation of the protection of the rights of ethnic and religious minorities, the central government emphasises the ethnic Persian and Shiite Muslim nature of the state (Hassan, 2007). This hinders interfaith and intercultural relations within the country.

Summary

Iran has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.34. A score of 0.62 in the component of intercultural attitudes indicates that a slightly above average degree of global social tolerance and slightly less than average degree of racist attitudes towards different ethnic groups within the population. A score of 0.11 in the component of social contact signals the lack of platforms available for intercultural participation and the erosion of Indigenous and immigrant living languages.

Current Situation and Outlook

Iran has scored below average scores for all three dimensions which make up the ICDI score. Iran can improve its overall ICDI score by introducing and sustaining multicultural and anti-discrimination acts and/or policies which will enhance its legislative dimension. It can also strengthen it structural dimension by creating avenues for increased social contact between different communities and increasing the access to modern communication. It can enhance its opportunities dimension by promoting minority representation. With the support of anti-discrimination acts and or policies, Iran can also reduce the degree or discrimination against ethnic minorities.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.33**
Multiculturalism	0.32
Anti-Discrimination	0.33
Structural Dimension	**0.32**
Social Contact	0.11
Fractionalisation	0.35
Inequality	0.52
Access to communication	0.26
Cohesion and Stability	0.36
Opportunities Dimension	**0.38**
Attitudes	0.62
Inclusion	0.24
Freedoms and Rights	0.28
ICDI Score	**0.34**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Italy

Italy has a long history of migration and are descendants of Etruscan, Veneti, Greek, Carthaginian, Ligurian, and Germanic people (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Recent migration to Italy, which began in the 1970s, included a large influx of migrants settling in major Italian cities. Today, Italy has become the fifth most popular migrant destination in Europe (in 2019), and the third European country in total numbers of refugees and asylum seekers (in 2018: IOM 2020). Despite a growing number of immigrants and asylum seekers, Italy's approach to integration is classified as "Temporary Integration". Foreign citizens have access to basic rights in the areas of health, education, and access to the labour market. However, they face a disadvantage when it comes to long-term permanent settlement, nationality acquirement, as well as political participation, which hinders their integration and participation as full Italian citizens (MIPEX 2020).

Recently, some Italian regions and municipalities have attempted to engage minority communities. For example, some cities have established consultative organisations or special councillors to promote civic cohesion and ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity, as well as opening cultural centres, and passing legislation to recognise interculturalism. However, Italy's approach towards immigrants and minorities inclusion remains fragmented on a national level, and the few national integration initiatives tend to focus almost exclusively on employment limiting migration into the country to meet specific labour demand (Tolley 2010).

Summary

Italy has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.59. Scores above 0.7 in the components of intercultural attitudes, inclusion and freedom and rights contribute to a favourable intercultural opportunities dimension which promotes communities' capacities to engage meaningfully in intergroup interactions. Relatively moderate scores in the components of multiculturalism and anti-discrimination contribute to a limited legislative dimension which indicate that while there could be a presence of multicultural policies and anti-discrimination laws, there is possibly a lack of emphasis on sustaining them at a national level.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its fairly positive situation in relation to its intercultural opportunities dimension, Italy achieves lower scores in its legislative and structural dimensions. These are particularly related to the components of social contact, fractionalisation, inequality, and access to communication. Italy's ICDI score could improve with an increased emphasis on multicultural policies and anti-discrimination laws at a national level. Additional provisions could be made to enhance the platforms available for social contact and provisions for access to communication for those living in rural communities and those of foreign backgrounds. These efforts can also possibly contribute to reducing levels of inequality between different communities and, strengthen Italy's structural dimension overall.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.56**
Multiculturalism	0.62
Anti-Discrimination	0.50
Structural Dimension	**0.47**
Social Contact	0.13
Fractionalisation	0.83
Inequality	0.39
Access to communication	0.32
Cohesion and Stability	0.70
Opportunities Dimension	**0.75**
Attitudes	0.75
Inclusion	0.73
Freedoms and Rights	0.76
ICDI Score	**0.59**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Japan

Japan has a mostly homogenous population consisting of 98.1% ethnic Yamato Japanese despite the presence of various ethnic/Indigenous groups such as the Ainu and Ryukyuan (Okinawan) peoples (2016 est.: CIA Factbook 2021). Japan also has a small migrant population, mainly consisting of Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and others (2021 est: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Between 2009 and 2010, Japan has taken some steps towards the development of an integration framework, establishing "one-stop-shop" comprehensive consultation centres for multicultural coexistence. The aim is to provide foreign nationals with quick advice on social security, education, health and residence and employment procedures (MIPEX 2020).

However, Japan falls behind most high-income countries in terms of diversity and immigrant integration policies. There are no formal policies or legislation, migrants are often denied basic rights, equal opportunities, and have no protection from discrimination. In the absence of dedicated anti-discrimination laws and policies, potential victims of racial, ethnic, religious or nationality discrimination have no opportunity to file complaint (MIPEX 2020; Tolley 2011).

Summary

Japan has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.52, an average score in the current articulation of the ICDI results. Japan's relatively favourable environment is its structural foundation, with low ethno-cultural and religious division, with a score above 0.8. Because of its well-developed socioeconomic infrastructure, Japan has a robust score in terms of access to communication, above 0.8. Similarly, the Gini coefficient of 0.76 indicates low level of inequality. However, a score slightly above 0.3 in the component of anti-discrimination and multicultural environment signals the absence of robust anti-discrimination and pro-diversity acts or policies in the country. In other components, Japan has mixed scores. For example, a score above 0.7 in the component of freedom and rights signals a moderately positive situation around the freedom of domestic movement, foreign movement, and travel. In contrast, a score of 0.05 in the component of social contact indicate low levels of intercultural participation amongst different ethnic groups and low numbers of Indigenous and immigrant living languages.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its slightly modest situation pertaining to its opportunities dimension, Japan achieves a higher score in many components of the structural dimension. A lower score in its legislative dimension can be attributed to limited articulations of anti-discrimination policies and the need for greater need for promoting cultural diversity and multicultural policies. Japan can improve its ICDI score by encouraging better social contact and inter-cultural participation as well as fostering more inclusive environment. It can also strengthen its legislative dimension further by implementing multicultural/diversity acts or policies. Legislative efforts to enhance multiculturalism will also help to promote intercultural interactions and contribute to enhancing equality, cohesion, and stability among the population.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.33**
Multiculturalism	0.32
Anti-Discrimination	0.33
Structural Dimension	**0.65**
Social Contact	0.05
Fractionalisation	0.87
Inequality	0.76
Access to communication	0.81
Cohesion and Stability	0.76
Opportunities Dimension	**0.58**
Attitudes	0.54
Inclusion	0.50
Freedoms and Rights	0.70
ICDI Score	**0.52**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Jordan

Jordan is a multicultural country with predominantly ethnic Arab Jordanians descendants from tribes who were living around Transjordan areas or from Palestine prior to the 1948 and 1967 wars and the establishment of the state of Israel. After the Arab-Israeli conflicts of the 1948–49 and 1967, Jordan counts 69.4% Arab-Jordanians and due to several regional conflicts in the region, the country hosts other significant migrant populations, Syrians 13.3%, Palestinians 6.7%, Egyptians 6.7%, Iraqis 1.4%, others 2.6% (2015 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Refugees coming into Jordan share religious and linguistic identity while exhibiting different cultural values; they enjoy citizenship rights. Jordan has also other small ethnic minorities including the Druze, Armenians, Circassians, Turkish, Azeri and Chechens (2.5%).

Political, social, and religious leaders play an important role in preserving, promoting, and sustaining intercultural interactions and diversity in Jordan. The Jordanian constitution signals freedom of religion to all Jordanians, regardless of ethnic or religious origin. While there is a degree of importance attached to cultural issues at both the governmental and non-governmental levels, standards, and organised initiatives which preserve and document intercultural efforts amongst different communities are generally absent.

Summary

Jordan has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.45. A score of 0.71 is the highest amongst all different components for Jordan and this affirms a fairly positive situation relating to cultural participation leading to inclusiveness among the population. A score of 0.67 in the component of anti-discrimination indicates some presence of anti-discrimination acts and policies. In contrast, a score of 0.3 in the component of socio-economic inequality suggests that there little intergenerational social mobility coupled with low levels of educational attainment amongst the population. Further, a score of 0.02 in the component of social contact indicates that there is little intercultural participation amongst different ethnic groups in the population.

Current Situation and Outlook

Jordan has a slightly above average situation relating to its legislative dimension and has below average scores for both its structural and opportunities dimension. A score of 0.36 in the structural dimension can be attributed particularly to low levels of social contact, socio-economic inequality, and fairly limited access to modern communication. Jordan can improve its overall ICDI score by a few different measures. It can encourage the preservation of Indigenous and immigrant living languages, which will also lend to increased cultural participation and increased platforms for social contact. Jordan can also look at ways to facilitate intergenerational social mobility and create avenues for citizens to gain education qualifications.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.56**
Multiculturalism	0.46
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.36**
Social Contact	0.02
Fractionalisation	0.71
Inequality	0.30
Access to communication	0.33
Cohesion and Stability	0.43
Opportunities Dimension	**0.43**
Attitudes	0.29
Inclusion	0.44
Freedoms and Rights	0.54
ICDI Score	**0.45**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan is a country with predominantly ethnic Kyrgyz (77.5%) and Uzbek (14.2%) population. Other minorities including 4.1% Russians and eight ethnic groups, including Dungans, Uyghurs, Tajiks, Turks, account for the rest 4.2% of the population (2021 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Kyrgyzstan recently experienced ethnic conflict where the government was forced to take actions to address grievances, largely driven by international pressures from various institutions and organisations including human rights organisations.

Specifically, state policy was needed to alleviate inequalities among different ethnic groups and promote diversity and multiculturalism. The government adopted a post-conflict policy on 'the strengthening of the national unity and inter-ethnic relations in the Kyrgyz Republic' that aimed to reform the judicial, police, and educational systems, as well as promote diversity and acceptance among ethnic groups (Sheranova 2020). However, although the policy sought to alleviate ethnic tensions, it has been widely criticised by various civil society activists and groups for its top-down approach that did not take into consideration the complexity of the Kyrgyz society.

Summary

Kyrgyzstan has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.43. A score of 0.89 in the component of socio-economic inequality indicates a relatively positive degree of intergenerational social mobility and high levels of educational attainment amongst the population. A score of 0.73 in the component of freedoms and rights indicates a presence of freedom of press, domestic movement, foreign movement, and travel. However, a score of 0.04 in the component of social contact signals low levels of tourist arrivals, cultural participation, and few Indigenous and immigrant living languages. A score of 0.16 in the component of access to communication also indicates that there are few newspapers published and low numbers of mobile telephone and internet users.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its average situation relating to the opportunities dimension, Kyrgyzstan has attained lower scores in various components of its legislative and structural dimensions. A lower score in its legislative dimension is attributed to below average scores in the components of multiculturalism and anti-discrimination. Kyrgyzstan can improve its ICDI score by introducing and sustaining multicultural/diversity and anti-discrimination acts and policies. It can also strengthen its structural dimension by increasing the number of platforms available of social contact. This can be in the form of encouraging cultural participation and preserving existing Indigenous and immigrant living languages.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.37**
Multiculturalism	0.40
Anti-Discrimination	0.33
Structural Dimension	**0.36**
Social Contact	0.04
Fractionalisation	0.35
Inequality	0.89
Access to communication	0.16
Cohesion and Stability	0.39
Opportunities Dimension	**0.57**
Attitudes	0.42
Inclusion	0.55
Freedoms and Rights	0.73
ICDI Score	**0.43**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

► Malaysia

Malaysia is a multicultural country with predominant ethnic Bumiputera (Indigenous Malays) population (61.7%), and minorities including Chinese (20.8%), Indian (6.2%) and other migrant populations (11.3%) (2017 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Malaysia was formed in 1963 following its independence from Britain. Like many postcolonial states, the first few years after independence were ravaged by racial tensions that were further reinforced by language, religion, and cultural divisions. This led to several ethnic clashes during the 1960s. This was also a period dominated by ethnic dimension in nearly all of policy areas, education, health, employment, immigration, and economic support (Crouch 1999).

In the 1970s, the Malaysian government concluded that the racial conflict was outcome result of economic inequality between the Malay and non-Malay communities. It therefore adopted a New Economic Policy (1971-1990), to correct the economic imbalance among different ethnic groups (Crouch 1999). Recently, Malaysia developed several national anti-discrimination and equality policies. These include general policies with strong anti-discrimination components such as the National Social Policy, and policies designed to directly combat discrimination against certain disadvantaged groups. However, in contradiction to these, some policies that promote the privileged ethnic majority have remained and continue to disadvantage racial and ethnic minorities.

Summary

Malaysia has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.35. A score of 0.67 in the component of socioeconomic inequality indicates a slightly above average degree of intergenerational social mobility and levels of educational attainment across the population. In contrast, a score of 0 in the component of anti-discrimination indicates the absence of anti-discrimination acts and or policies which deter intercultural dialogue and participation.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its average score in its opportunities dimension, Malaysia has attained lower than average scores in its legislative and structural dimensions. Malaysia can strengthen its ICDI score by introducing anti-discrimination acts and or policies which would enhance its legislative dimension. It can also improve its structural dimension by increasing the platforms available for social contact through an encouragement of cultural participation and preservation of both Indigenous and immigrant living languages.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.16
Multiculturalism	0.32
Anti-Discrimination	0.00
Structural Dimension	0.40
Social Contact	0.14
Fractionalisation	0.33
Inequality	0.67
Access to communication	0.32
Cohesion and Stability	0.54
Opportunities Dimension	0.50
Attitudes	0.33
Inclusion	0.53
Freedoms and Rights	0.63
ICDI Score	0.35

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Mexico

Mexico is a multicultural country with a significant history of ethnic mixture. Mexico does not have ethnicity category in the national census. According to the National Commission for the Development of the Indigenous People (CDI), about 21.5% of the population self-identify as Indigenous (Amerindians). Like many Latin American states, miscegenation has led to a sizable ethnic Mestizo population (Amerindian-Spanish), in some accounts, 62% of the population (2012 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Other ethnic groups in Mexico comprise of white European (around 10%) and Afro-Mexican (2%) (see recent Mexican Census 2020). Despite its complicated nature in Mexico, "racial identity" constitutes a significant social construct, with many Mexicans referring to their "race" with some sense of pride, as Indigenous, mestizo, or European (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2023c). Historically, Indigenous and Afro-Mexicans two groups have faced discrimination that remains structurally entrenched. As a result, 71.9% of the Indigenous population live in poverty and social marginalisation (OHCHR 2019).

In response to the structural discrimination against vulnerable groups in Mexico, the government has implemented a series of changes to its public policy in 2018. This aimed at strengthening the Mexican Discrimination Prevention Agency, giving it powers to eliminate and prevent hate speech (OHCHR 2019). However, Mexico did not emulate fellow Central American countries in terms of improving its integration policies. Instead, more obstacles have been added for immigrants and Indigenous populations in accessing basic services in education, healthcare, and political participation.

Summary

Mexico has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.58. A score of 1 in the component of anti-discrimination signals a strong emphasis placed on anti-discrimination laws and related initiatives at the national level. In contrast, lower scores in the components of social contact, inequality, access to communication, cohesion and stability contribute to a less favourable climate in relation to the country's structural dimension. Moderate scores in the components of intercultural attitudes, inclusion, freedom, and rights contribute to an average opportunities dimension.

Current Situation and Outlook

A relatively positive score in its legislative dimension indicates a conducive and favourable national-level climate for the implementation of anti-discrimination and multi-cultural laws and policies. Mexico can enhance its structural dimensions by increasing the possibilities and opportunities for intergroup contacts through the promotion of cultural participation. Its opportunities dimension can be further enhanced by considering reducing the restrictions pertaining to religious freedom, inclusion of and discrimination against ethnic minorities. If the situation relating to the structural and opportunities dimensions persist, there is a possibility that levels of inequality would deepen, and additional fractures could appear to deter the enhancement of social cohesion amongst communities.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.78
Multiculturalism	0.56
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	0.42
Social Contact	0.33
Fractionalisation	0.66
Inequality	0.36
Access to communication	0.24
Cohesion and Stability	0.48
Opportunities Dimension	0.55
Attitudes	0.69
Inclusion	0.49
Freedoms and Rights	0.46
ICDI Score	0.58

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Morocco

Morocco has a mixed population of Indigenous Imazighen/Berbers (between 44-67%), Arabs (between 31-41%), and a sizeable population of Gnaoua or West-African descendants and Morisco descendants due to the country's imperial history which led to different ethnic groups populating the region over the centuries (2012 est.: CIA Factbook 2021). Socio-economic issues such as poverty, lack of job opportunities, corruption, and racism have often hindered integration in Moroccan society, deterring the successful implementation and facilitation of multicultural acts, policies, and related initiatives.

Berber/Amazigh activists who see linguistic recognition as a crucial step towards social, economic, and political recognition have been campaigning for social justice, and linguistic and cultural recognition. Until recently, Arabic has been the only official language in the country. However, a constitutional amendment has acknowledged Tamazight as an official language alongside Arabic and has been incorporated in the educational system, reducing the suppression and marginalisation of the identity of the Tamazight speaker population. However, Tamazight represent one language group and there have been criticisms that this promotion of one dialect/language group works to disadvantage others. In 2001, Morocco established the Moroccan Royal Institute for Amazigh Culture to maintain the country's multicultural heritage. However, this has been criticised as a political tool for government interference that aimed to centralise multiculturalism and ethnic issues.

Summary

Morocco has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.47, which is below the average score in the current articulation of the ICDI results. Scores above 0.6 in the components of multi-culturalism and anti-discrimination indicate the presence of multicultural/diversity acts and policies, along with moderate levels of migrant integration measures. This contributed to a slightly above average situation around the legislative dimension. Average scores relating to the components of inclusion, freedom, and rights indicate a moderate level of intergroup relation and a similar level of freedom of domestic, foreign movement, and travel.

A score below 0.1 in the component of social contact signals there is a significant lack of intercultural participation, as indicated by scarcity of diversified cultural centres, limited numbers of living Indigenous and immigrant languages. Similarly, a score below 0.1 in the component of socio-economic inequality signals minimal intergenerational mobility and lower levels of education attainment across the population.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its slightly above average situation pertaining to its legislative dimension and an average situation relating to its opportunities dimension, Morocco achieves a low score for its structural dimension. Morocco can improve its ICDI score by increasing the platforms available for social contact, improving its Gini coefficient, and creating access to communication between and for different ethnic groups.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.64**
Multiculturalism	0.62
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.27**
Social Contact	0.02
Fractionalisation	0.58
Inequality	0.09
Access to communication	0.20
Cohesion and Stability	0.45
Opportunities Dimension	**0.51**
Attitudes	0.48
Inclusion	0.52
Freedoms and Rights	0.52
ICDI Score	**0.47**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Netherlands

In terms of its autochthonous populations, the Dutch are a mixture of pre-Germanic and Germanic populations that then came to be identified as the Frisians, Saxons, and Franks. The Dutch make up 85.5% of the population, while significant populations from migrant backgrounds namely, Turkish (1.2%), Surinamese (1%), Polish (1%), Moroccan (1%), and others (10.3%) make up the rest of the population (2022 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Like many Western countries, the Netherlands, experienced increased level of post-war migration. As a result, immigration and diversity have become issues of growing political debate, particularly since the 1980s. In the 1990s, the Dutch government introduced policies to manage immigration and ethnic diversity with the purpose of achieving civic integration (Boog 2019). The composition of immigrants from Africa, South America, or Asia including labour migrants from former Dutch colonies comprises slightly below a quarter of the population. Since the late 1990s, the discourse on the government's civic integration policy took an exclusionary direction. Right-wing politicians have begun fomenting a discourse that marginalised and denigrated minorities. For example, the government problematised issues of social and cultural gaps between Dutch natives and immigrants in its 2003 revised national integration policy (Boog 2019, p. 1999). Muslim migrants were particularly framed as possessing cultural practices that were incompatible with Dutch norms. Like other Western European countries, this representation of Muslims and Islam has been at the heart of debates on multiculturalism in contemporary Dutch society.

While multiculturalism is not endorsed by legislation in the Netherlands, ethnically diverse schools could opt for the adoption of multicultural curriculum (Tolley 2011). Netherlands has anti-discrimination policies that ensure social equality, including the representation of ethnic minorities. Yet, there remains a persistent inequality the Dutch society, with limited representation of ethnic minorities in media and other sectors.

Summary

Netherlands has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.64. The country has achieved high scores above 0.9 in the components of intercultural attitudes and freedoms and rights, indicating a conducive and positive intercultural opportunities dimension. On the other hand, relatively mixed scores, particularly in the components of multiculturalism and social contact indicate a less positive, basic legislative, policy, and structural dimensions. Mixed scores averaging 0.5 to 0.6 in most other components also contribute to the legislative and structural dimensions of the country.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its positive situation around the opportunities dimension, Netherlands achieves relatively lower scores in the legislative and structural dimensions. The lower scores are particularly related to the number of diversity or multicultural acts or policies in place. Netherland's overall ICDI score can be strengthened if more attention is given to introduce additional multicultural and diversity acts and increase the platforms available for social contact and cultural participation.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.53
Multiculturalism	0.39
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	0.51
Social Contact	0.02
Fractionalisation	0.57
Inequality	0.62
Access to communication	0.54
Cohesion and Stability	0.83
Opportunities Dimension	0.87
Attitudes	0.92
Inclusion	0.68
Freedoms and Rights	0.99
ICDI Score	0.64

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Aotearoa/New Zealand

Aotearoa/New Zealand is a settler-colonial society with a sizeable proportion of Indigenous Maori population (16.5%), while dominant European group (70.2%) and others, namely from the Pacific Islands and Asia, comprise the remainder of the population (13.3%) (2018est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Owing to its demographic composition, Maori political struggle, and colonial history, it has adopted biculturalism as a founding principle based on the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi. The constitution acknowledges the Maori people as the first peoples of the country. The *Office of Ethnic Affairs* established in 2001 caters to issues pertaining to other ethnic minorities and migrants. However, New Zealand has not explicitly affirmed multiculturalism in policies and legislations.

While there is no official affirmation of multiculturalism, many aspects of life in New Zealand are cognisant of the culturally diverse makeup of the society. The national curriculum promotes multiculturalism as a core value and supports bilingual education, and the government supports ethnic representation in media. Although funding for ethnic organisations is limited, the New Zealand government does provide interpretation services to facilitate access to government services, and various community organisations. Other supports for cultural diversity in the country include provisions for equal opportunity in employment, and resources for the promotion of intercultural competence and cross-cultural dialogue.

Summary

New Zealand has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.70. Scores above 0.7 in the components of attitudes, inclusion, freedom, and rights indicate a high degree of minority representation and a favourable attitude towards different cultures. On the other hand, lower scores in the components of social contact, socio-economic inequality and access to communication indicate a weaker structural foundation, which diminish the possibility and opportunities for intergroup contact. New Zealand scores moderately in the components of multiculturalism and anti-discrimination which signals that a relatively positive legislative environment.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its positive situation in the legislative and intercultural opportunities dimensions, New Zealand achieves a relatively lower score in the structural dimension. New Zealand's ICDI score could improve if more attention is provided to increasing intercultural opportunities for the population to engage in intergroup interactions.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.78**
Multiculturalism	0.56
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	**0.46**
Social Contact	0.03
Fractionalisation	0.58
Inequality	0.42
Access to communication	0.42
Cohesion and Stability	0.86
Opportunities Dimension	**0.86**
Attitudes	0.87
Inclusion	0.75
Freedoms and Rights	0.96
ICDI Score	**0.70**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Nigeria

Nigeria is a multicultural country of over 521 languages and an estimated 250 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups. The four largest ethnic groups include the Hausa (27.4%), Igbo (14.1%), Yoruba (13.9%) and Fulani ethnic groups (6.3%). The rest of the population is composed of several smaller groups (CIA Factbook 2021). British colonisation in Nigeria had led to ethnic and cultural conflicts that erupted as a result of involuntary unification of the country in 1914 (Edewor et al. 2014). Historically, ethnic and racial disputes in Nigeria are aggravated by the inequitable wealth distribution and economic disadvantage among the country's regions (Edewor et al. 2014). In 2018, Nigeria was among the 10 top countries with the highest number of internally displaced people due to violence and conflict (IOM 2020).

At the legislative level, Nigeria's federal government attempts to ensure the representation of all ethnic groups. However, multicultural and ethno-racial integration policies are limited and often lack proper implementation and fail to capture the complex issues of diversity in the country. This is exacerbated by competing interests and segregation of cities along ethno-religious lines, often leading to confrontations among different ethnic groups. The constitution of Nigeria prohibits discrimination in all its forms, and the country has taken substantial steps in the ratification of major international anti-discrimination laws, however, there remains a gap in the enforcement of anti-discrimination laws in the country (Arowolo 2020).

Summary

Nigeria has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.45. A score of 0.67 in the component in the component of anti-discrimination indicates a moderate presence of anti-discrimination acts or policies and some migrant-integration measures. Similarly, a score above 0.65 in the component of freedom and rights signals a moderate degree of freedom in domestic and foreign movement and travel. In contrast, a score of 0.09 in the component of fractionalisation signals that any ongoing intercultural participation are not co-related with inclusiveness.

Current Situation and Outlook

Nigeria has achieved average scores in its legislative and opportunities dimension, and a relatively lower score in its structural dimension. The lower score in its structural dimension can be particularly attributed to the components of fractionalisation, access to communication, cohesion, and stability. Nigeria can strengthen its structural dimension by facilitating social contact and intercultural participation while improving access to communication to different ethnic communities across different parts of Nigeria. By addressing state fragility, Nigeria would also be able to facilitate increased cohesion and stability amongst different cultural groups in the country. Nigeria can also enhance its overall ICDI score by strengthening its legislative dimension. This can be done by enhancing existing multicultural/diversity acts or policies, promoting migrant integration measures which could also contribute to improving state fragility.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.53**
Multiculturalism	0.40
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.25**
Social Contact	0.48
Fractionalisation	0.09
Inequality	0.36
Access to communication	0.13
Cohesion and Stability	0.19
Opportunities Dimension	**0.56**
Attitudes	0.41
Inclusion	0.63
Freedoms and Rights	0.65
ICDI Score	**0.45**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Peru

Peru, like many Latin American countries, is a multi-racial country with a European, Indigenous, and African descent population, and a fraught history of intercultural relations, owing to a brutal colonial period, ongoing effects of which can be seen in the political and ethnic makeup of the country. Almost 60.2% of the population consists of (Mestizo) mixed Amerindian and European, Amerindian (Quechua and Aymara) amount form 25.8% of the population and white European 5.9%, and 3.6% of African descent (2017 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Since Spanish colonisation, Peru has been a destination for migrants, including the Chinese, Spaniards, northern Europeans, and Japanese throughout the 19th and 20th century. Due to economic and political upheavals, the migration pattern over the last three decades reversed and Peru has seen increased outflow of migrants to neighbouring countries and the US (OECD 2009).

Peru's constitution affirms multicultural and anti-discrimination legislation, which formally recognises and protects the ethnic and cultural plurality of the Nation. However, discriminatory actions by the government against Indigenous rights to land have been cited on multiple occasions during the period 1990-2000. New movements within the Peruvian society have started to push for concrete steps towards protecting Indigenous land rights, as a key component of a multicultural policy that respects diversity in the country. As a result, new amendments in the constitution highlighted the components of the multicultural, multiethnic, and multilingual basis of diversity in the country. This has led to the adoption of the 2007 "UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People," recognising Indigenous contribution and place as integral part within Peruvian society (Arocena 2008).

Summary

Peru has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.52. An above average score of 0.7 in the component of intercultural attitudes indicates a positive global social tolerance index and weaker racist attitudes towards other groups. A score of 0.69 in the component of freedoms and rights signals that there is freedom of domestic movement, foreign movement, and travel. In sharp contrast, scores below 0.2 in the components of social contact low levels of intercultural participation, low number of Indigenous and low number of immigrants living languages.

Similarly, a score of 0.18 in the component of access to communication signal a low diversity of newspapers published, along with low numbers of mobile phone and internet users.

Current Situation and Outlook

Along with its slightly above average score of 0.64 for the opportunities dimension, Peru achieves an average score of 0.53 for its legislative dimensions. A low score in its structural dimension can be attributed to low scores in the components of platforms for social contact and access to communication. Peru can improve its ICDI score by enhancing its legislative dimension via introduction and implementation of multicultural or diversity acts and policies, and improved migrant integration measures. It could also strengthen its opportunities dimension by promoting intergroup relations and facilitating inclusion of minorities. If Peru's situation around its structural dimension persists, there is a high risk of its cohesion and stability eroding due to sustained lack of access to communication and lack of social contact.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.53
Multiculturalism	0.40
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	0.39
Social Contact	0.10
Fractionalisation	0.53
Inequality	0.63
Access to communication	0.18
Cohesion and Stability	0.48
Opportunities Dimension	0.64
Attitudes	0.70
Inclusion	0.52
Freedoms and Rights	0.69
ICDI Score	0.52

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Philippines

From the Spanish colonial period to the recent American and Japanese colonial incursions, the colonial history of the Philippines has left a lasting impact on the country's culture, traditions, and identity. It's a significant part of Filipino national identity, and the struggle for independence and sovereignty is remembered with pride. The Philippines is a multicultural country with a diverse ethnic composition consisting ethnic Tagalog 39.9%, Bisaya 16%, Ilocano 7.1%, Hiligaynon 7.3%, Cebuano 6.5%, Bikol 3.9%, Waray 2.6%, and others 16.7% (2020 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Integration efforts in the Philippines face linguistic and geographic barriers as the country has over 186 languages and over 1000 islands. In addition, the dominance of the Filipino/Tagalog language has led to the marginalisation of other groups and has often hindered integration efforts (Reyes and Alvarez 2015).

The Philippines has introduced several education policies to mitigate integration issues over decades. However, the policy framework lacks a long-term vision and consistency. Recently, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts has adopted a hybrid model to introduce and implement national cultural policies. Yet, the government makes decisions on overall cultural policy "regardless of the creation of public debates, conversations, consultations, or presentations to the [commission]" (Vitorillo 2020). This centralisation of the decision-making on cultural and diversity policies and programs limits the role of civil society and ethnic organisations in advancing cultural integration within the community.

Summary

Philippines has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.49. A slightly above average score of 0.67 in the component of anti-discrimination indicates the presence of anti-discrimination acts and policies which help promoted migrant integration and permission for citizens to hold dual citizenships. In a similar vein, a score of 0.72 in the component of inclusion signals a fairly positive situation around the representation of minority ethnic groups in the country. This also reflects on fairly strong intergroup relations and moderate levels of discrimination of ethnic minorities. In contrast, a score below 0.2 in the component of social contact signals that there is low levels of intercultural participation and an erosion of Indigenous and immigrant living languages.

The low score in the component of social contact is further exacerbated by sore below 0.25 in the component of access to communication which indicates low numbers of newspapers published, and a minimal use of mobile telephones and the internet.

Current Situation and Outlook

Philippines has attained relatively average scores across its legislative and opportunities dimensions. The overall ICDI score for Philippines can be improved by strengthening its structural dimensions through an encouragement of intercultural participation which would in turn increase the platforms available for social contact. It could also enhance access to communication among the population by increasing the number of newspapers published, mobile telephone users and internet users. Focusing on improving intergroup cohesion would also lend to improving components such as social contact.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.53**
Multiculturalism	0.40
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.34**
Social Contact	0.17
Fractionalisation	0.46
Inequality	0.48
Access to communication	0.24
Cohesion and Stability	0.34
Opportunities Dimension	**0.62**
Attitudes	0.60
Inclusion	0.72
Freedoms and Rights	0.52
ICDI Score	**0.49**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Poland

Poland has a homogeneous population composed of 93.7% ethnically Polish, while other groups, including Silesian 1.1% and Kashubian 0.6%, comprise 6.3 % (2011 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Having experienced periods of foreign domination and territorial loss, Poland has undergone significant political and economic changes since the 1980s, including its accession to the EU in 2004. Poland has adopted EU-required anti-discrimination laws and domestic citizenship reforms. However, under the country's relatively unfavourable regulations, non-EU citizens encounter numerous barriers to integration, including requirements introduced in 2018 that link obtaining residency to the knowledge of Polish language at B1 level as well as an "economic requirement" to prove a certain amount of income (MIPEX 2020). As in most Central and Eastern European countries, immigrants in Poland have certain essential rights and security (such as the ability to settle long-term), but they do not have equal chances and are denied participation in public life.

Restrictive policies towards immigrants in Poland hinders their integration within the society, leading to low social trust between immigrants and citizens. In addition, Poland's educational systems are not well prepared to deal with multicultural education and the unique needs of immigrant children and youth. Despite this, a new intercultural training program for teachers has been launched and immigrant students have been offered free language classes (MIPEX 2020). Moreover, immigrants have access to employment opportunities and equal protection against discrimination although anti-discrimination laws are relatively recent.

Summary

Poland has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.60, with moderate scores attained across its legislative, structural and opportunities dimensions. Scores above 0.8 in the components of fractionalisation and inequality indicate a positive situation around meaningful cultural participation and low levels of inequality. Scores above 0.7 in the components of cohesion and stability, intercultural attitudes and freedom and rights signal lower levels of racism, and a favourable situation related to the freedom of expression, media, and press.

Current Situation and Outlook

Poland's moderate scores across the legislative, structural and opportunities dimensions are particularly related to the levels of social contact, and access to communication. Poland's ICDI score could improve with more attention to increasing opportunities for social contact through encouraging cultural participation amongst its main and diasporic communities. Facilitating access to communication for communities away from urban Polish communities can also contribute to strengthening the structural dimension. Poland can also consider enhancing its emphasis on anti-discrimination laws and multi-cultural policies at a national level to enhance its legislative dimension. However, if the situation around the legislative and structural dimensions persists, there is a possibility for homogenous cultures to dominate the country, possibly deterring the growth of intercultural relations.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.55
Multiculturalism	0.42
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	0.56
Social Contact	0.04
Fractionalisation	0.89
Inequality	0.86
Access to communication	0.32
Cohesion and Stability	0.70
Opportunities Dimension	0.68
Attitudes	0.71
Inclusion	0.61
Freedoms and Rights	0.71
ICDI Score	0.60

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Romania

Romania is an ethnically diverse Balkan country, composed of ethnical Romanians 88.6%, and ethnic minorities such as Hungarians (6.1%) and Roma (3.2%) (2011 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023) while migrants account for 8% of the population. Gaining independence from Ottoman rule in the late 19th century, Romania saw efforts to solidify its identity as a sovereign state including significant cultural and educational reforms. However, ethnic diversity was repressed in the 20th century as autocratic governance sought to homogenise the population, creating tensions. The integration of immigrants in Romania is relatively average, with migrants facing "as many obstacles as opportunities for social integration" (Solano & Huddleston 2020, p. 204). While immigrants generally enjoy basic rights and security within the country, they do not have access to equal opportunities in political participation and citizenship rights.

Immigrants have basic access to information in the labour market, education, and training, yet targeted support for immigrant integration including skill development and job opportunities are lacking. As an EU member (since 2007), Romania has similar policies and regulations on immigration, and migrants and other minorities are protected by anti-discrimination laws. In 2018, Romania adopted an Action Plan for the implementation of a National Strategy on Immigration (OECD 2020).

Summary

Romania has achieved an overall intercultural score of 0.62. Relatively high scores in the components of multiculturalism and anti-discrimination signal a positive climate for legislative protections. In contrast, lower scores in the components of social contact and access to communication signal a less positive environment for social connectedness to be promoted. Scores above 0.6 in the components of (in)equality, cohesion and stability indicate a favourable promotion of intergenerational social mobility and social cohesion.

Current Situation and Outlook

Romania's sturdy legislative dimension signals the presence of related acts, legislations and policies at a national level which promote an acceptance of difference, social harmony, and intercultural understanding. On the other hand, lower scores in the structural and opportunities dimensions counter indicate a less positive environment which promotes cultural participation and promotion and use of immigrant and Indigenous languages, which impacts an individual's capacity to engage in intergroup interactions. Slovenia can improve its ICDI score by promoting opportunities for intercultural interaction and provision of increased access to communities in different communities which would contribute to strengthening its structural and intercultural opportunities dimensions. Slovenia can also continue to leverage on its legislative and policy context to facilitate improvements in intercultural attitudes and inclusion.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.86
Multiculturalism	0.72
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	0.46
Social Contact	0.03
Fractionalisation	0.74
Inequality	0.66
Access to communication	0.22
Cohesion and Stability	0.64
Opportunities Dimension	0.54
Attitudes	0.43
Inclusion	0.44
Freedoms and Rights	0.75
ICDI Score	0.62

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Russian Federation

Russia is a multinational and ethnically diverse country hosting more than 193 ethnic groups with a majority of ethnic Russians (81%), and more than 19% ethnic minorities including Tatar 3.9%, Ukrainian 1.4%, Bashkir 1.1%, and others 16.1% (2010 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). The Soviet Union's policy of forced assimilation and Russification during the 20th century, including the suppression of Indigenous languages and cultures in various regions, has had a lasting impact on cultural and ethnic relations. After the collapse of the Soviet Union's in 1991, Russia witnessed intensive waves of migration, mainly form former Soviet states. Migrants from these states reached 74% of the total migration into the country by 2009.

Immigrants in Russia face unfavourable prospects of long-term integration. In addition to the recurrent issues such as the lack of political participation, as in most of Central Europe, migrants face barriers and limits in securing access to nationality. Furthermore, immigrants face a lack of access to basic rights and equal opportunities in the areas of social services, healthcare, education, and labour market. Victims of ethnic, racial, religious, and nationality discrimination have little chance to access justice in Russia, relying on inadequate laws, no direct enforcement mechanisms, and no independent specialised equality body (MIPEX 2020). The absence of a clear policy on multiculturalism and migration often aggravates xenophobia, ethnic and religious intolerance within the country (Lebedeva & Tatarko 2013; MIPEX 2020).

Summary

Russia has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.55. The slightly above average score in the legislative dimension indicates the presence some of anti-discrimination laws, requiring greater implementation to address racism and discrimination. Russia also showed favourable scores in the low levels of socioeconomic inequality and ethno-religious divisions. However, the mix of below average scores in the components of social contact, and freedoms and rights, as well as the modest scores in the component of inclusion indicates a mild level of minority representation in the country and moderate inclusion for minorities index. In addition, scores below 0.5 in the components of fractionalization and access to communication indicate a less than average degree of social contact amongst different ethnic groups.

Current Situation and Outlook

Russia has achieved moderate scores in its legislative and opportunities dimension, while there are mixed scores contributing to its structural dimension. In particular, the average score in the latter could be attributed to the component of social contact which reflects a lack of cultural participation and a low number of immigrant and Indigenous living languages. Russia's ICDI score could improve with more attention to tourist arrivals, promoting cultural participation and efforts to preserve Indigenous languages, improved access to communication, and the expansion of freedoms to all citizens.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.61**
Multiculturalism	0.58
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.52**
Social Contact	0.17
Fractionalisation	0.69
Inequality	1.01
Access to communication	0.32
Cohesion and Stability	0.42
Opportunities Dimension	**0.53**
Attitudes	0.59
Inclusion	0.56
Freedoms and Rights	0.44
ICDI Score	**0.55**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Rwanda

Rwanda is a multicultural county with three main ethnicities Hutu (85%), Tutsi (14%), and Twa (1%) (2002 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica). Upon gaining independence from Belgium in 1962, Rwanda, much like numerous former colonised nations, grappled with exacerbated ethnic tensions and conflict rooted in the colonial legacy, ultimately culminating in a civil war in 1990.In 1994, the Rwandan civil war exacerbated ethnic tensions across the country and culminated in one of the worst genocides (CIA Factbook 2021).

In post-genocide Rwanda, the state strove to foster reconciliation and focused attention on promoting a new national identity that emphasised unity and ignored ethnic differences. The educational sector acted as the main implementation arm through its civic education curriculum (Russell 2008). In 2015, Rwanda launched its "National Cultural Heritage Policy" which aimed at emphasising a collective "Rwandan culture, identity and values" and linking cultural promotion as a tool to drive forward the country's development efforts. While such efforts aim to prevent hate speech and further conflicts, it may deter platforms and interactions to promote interculturalism.

Summary

Rwanda has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.43. A score of 0.79 in the component of intercultural attitudes indicates a relative improved level of social tolerance and moderate levels of racist attitudes towards different ethnic groups. A score of 0.70 in the inclusion component signals the presence of minority representation in the form of inclusion and relative improvement in intergroup relations. However, a score of 0.00 in the levels of social contact indicates limited cultural participation because of scarce availability of diversified cultural centres, and few living Indigenous or immigrant languages. Furthermore, a score of -0.04 in the component of inequality indicates negative levels of economic inequality.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its moderately positive situation pertaining to its opportunities dimension, Rwanda achieves lower than average scores in some components of its legislative and structural dimensions. A lower score in the structural dimension can be attributed to the components of social contact, (in)equality, and access to communication. Rwanda's ICDI score could improve if opportunities for social contact and avenues for communication to take place are created and sustained. Additionally, Rwanda can enhance its legislative dimension further by promoting migrant integration measures, creating, and sustaining anti-discrimination acts and/or policies.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.45**
Multiculturalism	0.57
Anti-Discrimination	0.33
Structural Dimension	**0.22**
Social Contact	0.00
Fractionalisation	0.75
Inequality	0.04
Access to communication	0.09
Cohesion and Stability	0.28
Opportunities Dimension	**0.63**
Attitudes	0.79
Inclusion	0.70
Freedoms and Rights	0.40
ICDI Score	**0.43**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Singapore

Singapore was founded in 1819 as a free British port, and like many Southeast Asian countries with colonial past has a multicultural society (Lian 2016). Singapore's colonial history saw ethnic tensions arising from British policies of segregation and hierarchy which divided the diverse communities on the island. Its ethnic composition is divided among Chinese 74.3%, Malay 13.5%, Indian 9%, other 3.2% (2018 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). In 1963, Singapore became a member of the Malaysian Federation, but was expelled two years later, becoming an independent republic in 1965 (CIA Factbook 2021).

Since 1965, the Singaporean government pursues a comprehensive practice of multiculturalism in its policies, which includes bilingual education, management of religious matters, and electoral representation. In addition, race-based self-help and welfare organisations provide ethnic quotas in public housing and food centres, and services targeting disadvantaged members in the areas of education, representation, and religious freedom. (Lian 2016). However, the absence of political opposition and a strong civil society in Singapore has limited debates over what form of multiculturalism should take place in the country (Lian 2016). There is no clear commitment in part of the Singaporean government to integrate migrants within the society.

Summary

Singapore has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.52. Scores above 0.6 in the component of intercultural attitudes indicates a positive environment for the promotion of intergroup relations. A moderate score of above 0.6 in the component of anti-discrimination signals an adequate emphasis on anti-discrimination laws and related initiatives at a national level. Similarly, a score of below 0.5 in the component of freedoms and rights indicates low levels of freedom in relation to domestic and foreign movement and travel. Singapore's more positive performance relates to its socio-economic equality. In sharp contrast, a score of 0.03 in the component of social contact reveals low levels of intercultural participation and the erosion of Indigenous and immigrant living languages. In a similar vein, a score of 0.55 in the component of access to communication reflects that the facilitation of intergroup contact and shared access to media and communication is limited.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its average situations in relation to its legislative and opportunities dimensions, Singapore has attained lower scores in multiple components of its structural dimensions. The scores below average are related to the components of multiculturalism, social contact and freedom. Singapore could improve its ICDI score by strengthening its legislative dimension with robust acts and policies which support multiculturalism and diversity and improving its migrant integration measures. It could improve its socio-political position through the expansion of freedoms and democratic rights to all citizens. Singapore could also promote avenues for engaging cultural participation and facilitate a wider range of newspapers to be published to promote access to communication. If the current situations around the three dimensions persist, there is a likelihood of deepening fractures between different ethnic communities.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.47**
Multiculturalism	0.26
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.55**
Social Contact	0.03
Fractionalisation	0.52
Inequality	0.84
Access to communication	0.55
Cohesion and Stability	0.79
Opportunities Dimension	**0.55**
Attitudes	0.66
Inclusion	0.55
Freedoms and Rights	0.43
ICDI Score	**0.52**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Slovenia

Slovenia is a small European country, in the Balkans and was part of Yugoslavia for most of the 20th century. Almost 17% of the population are ethnic Balkan minority while 42% are religious minority (CIA Factbook 2021). However, Slovenia doesn't have official multicultural policy. Like many European countries, Slovenians enjoy basic rights and security, but it has less developed integration policies, with weak access to equal opportunities (Solano & Huddleston 2020). Over the last decade, Slovenia has seen improvements in integration policies "in the labour market, education, political participation and anti-discrimination" (Solano & Huddleston 2020).

In 2016, Slovenia adopted an anti-discrimination act, however, there remains weakness in implementation. This is reflected in slightly unfavourable conditions across education, political participation, and citizenship. While immigrants can settle in Slovenia and are fairly protected from discrimination, the integration policies treat them as potential rather than equal citizens. Immigrants are therefore not seen as strangers rather than neighbours (Solano & Huddleston 2020).

Summary

Slovenia has achieved an overall intercultural score of 0.65. High scores in the components of cohesion and stability, and freedom and rights indicate low levels of state fragility and existing opportunities for intercultural awareness and understanding to be facilitated. Slovenia also has an above average degree of social cohesion as indicated by a score above 0.80 in the component of cohesion and stability. Scores just above 0.6 in the components of Multiculturalism and anti-discrimination signal a less positive legislative environment.

Current Situation and Outlook

Slovenia's opportunities dimension promotes press and human freedom and rights. However, in comparison to the opportunities dimension, Slovenia has achieved relatively lower scores in some components of the legislative and structural dimensions. A well-developed integration policy that ensures the political participation and inclusion of immigrants is essential to create conditions for better multicultural and intercultural environment. In addition, the components of social contact and access to communication have low scores, indicating that contact is lacking among culturally diverse communities while access to communication may be limited for others. Slovenia could improve its ICDI score by enhancing opportunities for intercultural interaction and provision of increased access to communication for remote communities. It is also prudent to consider that social cohesion could continue to weaken if the legislative and structural dimensions remain unaddressed.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.68
Multiculturalism	0.69
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	0.54
Social Contact	0.02
Fractionalisation	0.74
Inequality	0.76
Access to communication	0.37
Cohesion and Stability	0.81
Opportunities Dimension	0.72
Attitudes	0.68
Inclusion	0.68
Freedoms and Rights	0.80
ICDI Score	0.65

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

South Africa

South Africa has a multiracial society, with more than 12 spoken languages. It has an ethnically divided population, with Black Africans composing 80.8%, followed by those classified as Coloured 8.8%, White 7.8%, and Asian/other 2.6% (2020 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). South Africa's long and brutal colonial history coupled with one of systematic racial ordering and discrimination ended with the demise of the Apartheid regime after a long political struggle. However, race continues to occupy major social and cultural importance, with South Africans continuing to live in socio-economic and political spheres fractionalised along racial lines. Racial classification continues to order society through race, for example, the term "coloured" is still being used including on the national census for persons of mixed-race ancestry (CIA Factbook, 2020). This has wider social implications for intercultural relations. Although schools provide an essential chance for inter-racial engagement for middle-class children, there has been minimal racial integration in residential neighbourhoods, with adverse impacts on low-income or working-class populations (Seekings 2008, 2011).

South Africa has had high levels of immigration in recent years because of its strong economy and relative political stability, attracting migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees from both within and outside southern Africa. This has increased the number of international migrants from two to four million between 2010 and 2019, accounting for 7% of the country's population (IOM 2020). However, over the past decade violence and discrimination against immigrants has surged due to nationwide xenophobic attacks. The government has taken substantial steps in combating discrimination mainly by promoting equality and prevention of unfair discrimination through the 2000 *Equality Act, Act No. 4*, a comprehensive anti-discrimination law in South Africa. This Act prevents the government, as well as private organisations and individuals, from discriminating unfairly, and outlaws hate speech and harassment (Pityana 2003).

Summary

South Africa has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.59. Scores above 0.8 in the components of inclusion (minority representation) and freedoms and rights contribute to a relatively favourable opportunities dimension.

A score of 1.0 in the component of anti-discrimination reflects the emphasis placed on anti-discriminatory laws and policies at a national level. In contrast, lower scores in the components social contact, fractionalisation, and access to communication contribute to a weaker structural dimension signalling the lack of tools and support available to promote intergroup interactions and social cohesion.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its moderately positive situation in relation to the opportunities and legislative dimensions, South Africa has low scores contributing to its structural dimension. These are particularly related to the components of social contact and access to communication. South Africa's ICDI score could improve with more attention to tourist arrivals and conserving heritage sites which would aid in creating opportunities for exposure and contact amongst the different groups. Shared access to media and communication amongst different groups can also aid in enhancing existing access to communication, particularly to those who reside outside of urban areas. South Africa can also strengthen its legislative dimension by increasing its attention to formulate and implement laws and policies related to promoting multiculturalism.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.67
Multiculturalism	0.33
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	0.34
Social Contact	0.05
Fractionalisation	0.10
Inequality	0.86
Access to communication	0.22
Cohesion and Stability	0.45
Opportunities Dimension	0.76
Attitudes	0.57
Inclusion	0.90
Freedoms and Rights	0.80
ICDI Score	0.59

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

► South Korea

South Korean has a homogenous population consisting of 97.7% of ethnically Koreans. Yet, the Korean population has diverse religious affiliation, with 56.9% not affiliated to any religion and the rest affiliated to Protestant (19.7%), Buddhism (15.5%), and Catholic (7.9%). Currently, South Korea has a sizeable migrant population, accounting for 3.4% of the population (IOM 2020b).

Since 2004, South Korea has pursued an Employment Permit System, enhancing its migrant intake in its labour market. Koreans generally enjoy basic freedoms and rights, and socially inclusive institutions. Since the late 1980s, South Korea pursued state multiculturalism for neoliberal economic and political purposes, with the goal of achieving economic development. Yet migrants face an inequitable environment, with persistent problems including negative socio-cultural attitudes, racism, and discrimination (Watson 2010).

Summary

South Korea has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.62. A score above 0.7 in the components of cohesion and stability signals a positive climate for the promotion of intercultural understanding. Similarly, scores above 0.8 in the components of fractionalisation and (in)equality signal favourable conditions for the promotion of in-bound tourism and cultural participation. A high score of 0.9 in the component of inclusion indicates low levels of discrimination against ethnic minorities. In a sharp contrast, low scores in the components of social contact suggests little platforms available for social contact and cultural participation. This could also correlate to a low score in the component of intercultural attitudes which signal a lack of tolerance towards different groups within the society.

Current Situation and Outlook

South Korea has scored moderately across all three dimensions which contribute to its overall ICDI score. The overall ICDI score for South Korea can be improved by increasing the platforms available for social contact and encouraging intercultural participation. These efforts can also contribute to strengthening the country's intercultural opportunities dimension as there is a possibility for supportive intercultural attitudes to be developed towards other groups along with increased social tolerance. South Korea can also strengthen its anti-discrimination and multi-cultural acts and policies to enhance its legislative dimension.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.61**
Multiculturalism	0.56
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.59**
Social Contact	0.02
Fractionalisation	0.85
Inequality	0.84
Access to communication	0.45
Cohesion and Stability	0.77
Opportunities Dimension	**0.66**
Attitudes	0.24
Inclusion	0.95
Freedoms and Rights	0.78
ICDI Score	**0.62**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Spain

Spain's history is marked by ethnic diversity and tensions, notably between the Castilian majority and various regional communities, including the Basques, Catalans, and Galicians. Spain is a culturally diverse country with a significant migrant population, accounting for almost 15% of the total residents (IOM 2020b). Spain has pursued a comprehensive immigrant integration policy, with migrants enjoying basic rights and favourable conditions including access to education, health, and labour market. However, despite general commitment to fight discrimination, migrants face discrimination, and anti-discrimination legislations remain rather weak and unable to guarantee greater equality (Solano & Huddleston 2020).

Spain's National Action Plan on Social Inclusion guides the social integration and inclusion of migrants and other minorities. While there is reluctance towards multicultural policies, Spain pursues interculturalism as a framework for the management of diversity. It recognises immigrant integration as a "too-way street" requiring mutual adaptation by immigrants and Spanish citizens (Tolley 2010). Intercultural policy is reflected at the local municipal level, and the government has committed to integrate intercultural pedagogy in schools to foster cultural skills and knowledge.

Summary

Spain has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.61. Moderate scores in the components of multiculturalism and anti-discrimination lend to a slightly positive legislative dimension, which indicates that there is a presence of anti-discrimination laws and related initiatives at the national level. Scores above 0.7 in the components of intercultural attitudes, inclusion and freedom and rights indicate a positive climate for intercultural opportunities to emerge. Similarly, a score above 0.7 in the component of cohesion and stability signals an optimistic institutional and structural foundation for the promotion of social cohesion. In contrast, lower scores in the components of social contact, inequality and access to communication indicate less favourable conditions which aid exposure and contact with the different ethnic groups who reside in Spain.

Current Situation and Outlook

Spain's favourable opportunities dimension is countered by its moderate legislative and structural dimensions. Despite Spain's allowance for autonomous communities to recognise their dominant regional languages and dialects by granting them an official status alongside Castilian or Spanish, low scores in the components of social contact indicate that there could be little cultural participation amongst different ethnic and cultural groups. Spain could improve its ICDI score by strengthening the presence of anti-discrimination and diversity laws and policies with the intention of paving way for increased opportunities for social contact and improving access to communication.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.63**
Multiculturalism	0.58
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.41**
Social Contact	0.09
Fractionalisation	0.54
Inequality	0.38
Access to communication	0.32
Cohesion and Stability	0.72
Opportunities Dimension	**0.80**
Attitudes	0.87
Inclusion	0.72
Freedoms and Rights	0.80
ICDI Score	**0.61**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Sweden

Sweden is a multicultural country with significant immigrant population of which 20% are ethnic minority, and 40% are affiliated with non-Lutheran religions (CIA Fact Book 2021). Sweden's history has seen ethnic tensions, often arising from issues related to the indigenous Sami population and their rights, as well as tensions between ethnic Swedes and immigrant communities in more recent years. Sweden adopted immigrant multiculturalism in 1974, promoting opportunities for ethnic, linguistic, and religious minorities in the country (Tolley 2011). Today, Sweden is considered one of the few countries with official multicultural policy (Borevi 2013). This policy has been implemented in the national curriculum, in support for ethnic organisations, and in support for bilingual education (Camauër 2003).

Sweden's constitution offers protection from discrimination. An anti-discrimination Act was legislated in 2008 focussing on combating all forms of discrimination, including discrimination against ethnic minorities and migrants (Borevi 2013). Sweden's immigration policies focus on migrants' participation and integration. The integration policy was adopted in 1997, with the ensuring of equal rights and opportunities for all individuals and groups from ethnic and cultural background. Sweden has a well-developed intercultural education, cultural representation in media, and funds ethnic community organizations. Its inclusive integration policies that ensure equal rights for ethnic minorities and migrants has resulted in greater participation (Borevi 2013). According to the Solano and Huddleston (2020, p. 228) migrants and Swedish citizens both "enjoy similarly positive attitudes, satisfaction with life, trust in society and sense of belonging, as well as heightened awareness of discrimination." This positive inclusive culture provides wide opportunity for greater intercultural relations in the society.

Summary

Sweden has achieved an overall intercultural dialogue index (ICDI) score of 0.81, the highest in the current articulation of the ICDI results. Many of the components of the intercultural dialogue have scores above 0.80. The high scores in the multiculturalism and anti-discrimination components indicate a conducive, positive legislative environment.

Relatively mixed scores in the structural dimension indicate slightly less positive social connectedness and a level of inequality. Similarly, the Swedish intercultural environment tends to mix a high level of acceptance of minorities and greater civil liberties with an above average degree of social cohesion.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its positive situation around the legislative dimension, Sweden achieves relatively lower scores in some components of the structural dimension. These are particularly related to the level of social contact and level of equality. Sweden's ICDI score could improve if more attention is given to encourage more intercultural interaction among its diverse population. However, if this situation around structural dimensions persists, there is a possibility that social cohesion will be weakened and intercultural relations further compromised as conflict and contestation around social vulnerability and cultural marginalization deepen.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.96
Multiculturalism	0.92
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	0.64
Social Contact	0.06
Fractionalisation	0.84
Inequality	0.74
Access to communication	0.68
Cohesion and Stability	0.86
Opportunities Dimension	0.85
Attitudes	0.98
Inclusion	0.56
Freedoms and Rights	0.99
ICDI Score	0.81

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

▶ Thailand

Thailand is the only country in Southeast Asia that has not been colonised. It is a homogenous country with 97.5% ethnic Thai, and less than 2% ethnic Burmese and other minority groups (CIA Factbook 2021). Thailand has faced ethnic tensions, particularly involving the southern provinces with a Malay-Muslim majority, where separatist movements have sought greater autonomy, while the northern and northeastern regions have also had political and ethnic divides. In 2018, the country recorded the fourth largest population of stateless persons, mainly consisting of Indigenous and ethnic communities (IOM 2020). The Thai government has historically lacked inclusive policies towards migrant communities, while focusing mainly on identity, cultural heritage, full access to education, social welfare, and rights of political participation for Thai citizens.

Successive governments in Thailand have promoted an image of a homogenous nation that undermined the ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity within the country. However, with the establishment of the Ministry of Culture in 2002, a shift in the policy paradigm has started to take place and some plans endorsing diversity, most notably the 2003 "Vision for Thai Culture" plan has resulted in the recognition of over 30 ethnic groups in the country (Hayami 2006). In 2016, Thailand ratified the 2003 convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, which aims at strengthening its capacities to preserve and safeguard cultural heritage at the national and local levels. This has led to a series of collaborations including workshops and training programs with international organisations have been implemented (UNESO 2018).

Summary

Thailand has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.41. A score of 0.67 in the component of anti-discrimination signals a slightly above average presence of anti-discrimination acts and policies. A score of 0.68 in the component of inclusion signals a slightly above average presence of minority representation. In contrast, a score of 0.08 in the component of social contact signals low levels of intercultural participation, and lower numbers of Indigenous and immigrant living languages.

Current Situation and Outlook

Thailand has scored below average across all three dimensions which make up the overall ICDI score. A lower score in the structural dimension can be attributed to lower-than-average scores in the components of social contact, socio-economic inequality, access to communication, cohesion, and stability. Thailand can improve its ICDI score by adopting different measures. This includes strengthening its legislative dimension by introducing and maintaining multicultural diversity acts or policies and enhancing migrant integration measures. Thailand can also enhance its structural dimension by creating avenues and platforms for increased social contact which promote cultural participation.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.46**
Multiculturalism	0.26
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.31**
Social Contact	0.08
Fractionalisation	0.42
Inequality	0.23
Access to communication	0.35
Cohesion and Stability	0.46
Opportunities Dimension	**0.46**
Attitudes	0.20
Inclusion	0.68
Freedoms and Rights	0.50
ICDI Score	**0.41**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago is a multicultural nation with two main ethnicities comprising over 60% of the population, East Indians, migrants from the Indian subcontinent (34.5%) and Africans who are the descendants of enslaved Africans (34.2%) (CIA Factbook 2021). The country's colonial legacy of British rule and African slave labour has played a pivotal role in shaping ethnic and cultural tensions, particularly between the Afro-Trinidadian and Indo-Trinidadian communities, reflecting historical disparities and complexities that persist in the country. Migrants from Spain and other European countries, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East account for the rest of the population. However, the debate around issues of diversity and multiculturalism in the country is dominated by these two ethnic groups, and often marginalises other smaller groups. Key policy debates in this area focus on the issues of national representation and equality in decision-making. However, other national issues, such as the allocation of social services and funding to social and cultural organisations within the two major groups, sometimes take precedence (Taylor 2012).

Trinidad and Tobago is one of the few developing countries, and the first Caribbean state to adopt an official multicultural policy, institutionalised through the creation of the Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism (Taylor 2012). However, this policy has been brought down to negate issues of funding and was not successful in engaging the population in a meaningful debate around issues of integration, and diversity.

Summary

Trinidad and Tobago have achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.58. Scores above 0.7 in the components of attitudes, inclusion, freedom, and rights contribute to a relatively favourable opportunities dimension. Scores at and above 0.4 in the components of multiculturalism and anti-discrimination contribute to a moderate legislative dimension. In contrast, lower scores in the components of social contact and access to communication relate to a relatively weaker structural dimension. A score of 0 in the component of social contact reflects an absence of intergroup contact and cultural participation.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to a relatively positive situation around its opportunities dimension, Trinidad and Tobago have lower scores in relation to its legislative and structural dimensions. These particularly relate to the components of social contact, access to communication, and multiculturalism. Trinidad and Tobago's ICDI score could improve with more attention to creating platforms for social contact which encourage intergroup contact and intercultural participation. It could also focus on strengthening its multicultural acts and policies to strengthen its legislative dimension further, which could aid in preserving existing Indigenous and immigrant languages.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.53**
Multiculturalism	0.40
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.43**
Social Contact	0.00
Fractionalisation	0.49
Inequality	0.67
Access to communication	0.37
Cohesion and Stability	0.60
Opportunities Dimension	**0.78**
Attitudes	0.86
Inclusion	0.70
Freedoms and Rights	0.77
ICDI Score	**0.58**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Türkiye

Türkiye is a multicultural country with two main ethnic groups, Turkish (75%) and Kurdish (19%). Other minorities, such as Crimean Tartar (7.2%) and migrants account for 7-12% of the population (2016 est.: CIA Factbook 2021). Türkiye's identity has been shaped by the Ottoman Empire over six centuries. Today, ethnic tensions between ethnic Turks which dominate the country's government and military and ethnic Kurds over denial of minority rights, including bans on the Kurdish language and assembly of ethnic Kurds. In addition to the Kurdish issue, since 2012 Turkey have witnessed a large influx of refugees due to the Syrian conflict.

One of the most notable shifts in the Turkish approach to integration came in 2016 with the creation of Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey, which is a national anti-discrimination law and equality body (2016). This law aims to provide protection to all victims of racial, ethnic, and religious discrimination across all areas of social life. While this law helped raise awareness regarding discrimination, its enforcement mechanism is undermined by major gaps, leaving victims with weak protections (MIPEX 2020).

Summary

Türkiye has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.39. A score of 0.76 in the component of fractionalisation indicates that existing levels of cultural participation meets the conditions needed for a fairly positive degree of inclusion. Türkiye has attained below average scores for all other components. A score of 0.07 in the component of social contact signals a lack of platforms for social contact. A score of 0.21 in the component of socio-economic inequality indicates relatively low levels of intergenerational social mobility and low levels of educational attainment amongst the population.

Current Situation and Outlook

Türkiye has achieved lower scores in its structural and opportunities dimensions while its score for the legislative dimension is slightly above average. Türkiye can improve its ICDI score by strengthening its structural and opportunities dimensions. It can enhance its structural dimension by increasing the platforms available for social contact through an encouragement of cultural participation and preserving the number of Indigenous and immigrant living languages. It can boost its opportunities dimension by strengthening its global social tolerance index.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.53**
Multiculturalism	0.40
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.34**
Social Contact	0.07
Fractionalisation	0.76
Inequality	0.21
Access to communication	0.27
Cohesion and Stability	0.38
Opportunities Dimension	**0.30**
Attitudes	0.21
Inclusion	0.32
Freedoms and Rights	0.38
ICDI Score	**0.39**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Ukraine

Ukraine is a multicultural country with predominantly ethnic Ukrainians (77.8%) and a large ethnic Russian (17.3%), and just 5% other ethnic minority population (2001 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Before the 2022 war with Russia, in 2019, Ukraine hosted around 5 million foreign-born residents, most of whom arrived from former Soviet republics (IOM 2020). Ukraine has made progress in providing equal opportunities for migrants and has recently launched awareness campaigns to inform them of their social, political, and healthcare rights. For example, a 2019 law obliges health care practitioners to inform immigrant patients about services covered by the state healthcare system.

According to recent national surveys, the level of acceptance of immigrants in Ukraine remains low. This could be attributed in some part, to restrictive policies that view immigrants as threats, thus minimising the possibility of integration and prompting high levels of xenophobia and islamophobia and lower levels of social trust (MIPEX 2020). However, the country has made some progress in combating discrimination as Ukraine's anti-discrimination laws and strong enforcement mechanisms allow victims of ethnic, racial, religious, or nationality discrimination to seek justice (MIPEX 2020). In April 2007, a Diversity Initiative was launched with the support of over 40 organizations from the international, civil, corporate, and government sectors with the intention of addressing issues related to migration, globalization, xenophobia, and racism. Sustained efforts to promote intercultural dialogue is evident through other initiatives like GoGlobal Initiative, which promoted foreign language learning, fostering intercultural dialogue and public diplomacy from 2014.

Summary

Ukraine has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.50. A score of above 0.8 in the component of inequality signals a high degree of intergenerational social mobility and high levels of educational attainment among the population. A score of above 0.6 in the component of freedoms and rights indicates a slightly above average environment for the freedom of press, domestic movement, foreign movement, and travel. In contrast, a score of 0.05 in the component of social contact indicates that there is little cultural participation amongst different ethnic groups within the population. It also signals the erosion of Indigenous and immigrant living languages that are practised.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its slightly above average situation relating to the opportunities dimension, Ukraine has achieved scores just above 0.4 in its legislative and structural dimensions. A lower score in its structural dimension can be attributed particularly to a below-average score in the component of access to communication. However, lower score in Ukraine's opportunities dimension can be attributed to approximately average scores across the components of intercultural attitudes, minority representation, freedom and rights for press, domestic and foreign travel. Ukraine can improve its overall ICDI score by improving its basic legislative and policy context through an implementation of anti-discrimination acts or policies. It can also improve its migrant integration measures by encouraging intercultural participation and preserving Indigenous and immigrant living languages. An improvement in access to communication by promoting the use of internet, mobile phones and widening the distribution of newspapers can also help to strengthen Ukraine's overall ICDI score.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.46**
Multiculturalism	0.58
Anti-Discrimination	0.33
Structural Dimension	**0.42**
Social Contact	0.05
Fractionalisation	0.45
Inequality	0.81
Access to communication	0.34
Cohesion and Stability	0.44
Opportunities Dimension	**0.61**
Attitudes	0.55
Inclusion	0.63
Freedoms and Rights	0.66
ICDI Score	**0.50**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

United Kingdom

Over the course of centuries, people from various regions around Europe have migrated to the British Isles, making a varied ethnic makeup of Indigenous Celts as well as Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, and Normans. The majority of the population is classified as white (87.2%), while Black (3%), Indigenous (2.3%), mixed race (2%) Pakistani (1.9%) and other (3.6%) constitute minoritised population. The United Kingdom consists of a multiethnic population with a significant share of migrants (13.8%: IOM 2020b; Vargas-Silva & Rienzo 2019). An estimated 39% of these migrants come from countries in the European Union. Over centuries of the UK's history, the population has been transformed through invasions, wars, migration, and colonial expansion. Today, the UK is home to people from hundreds of nationalities speaking English and multiple other languages. Most of the ethnic migrants are from former British colonies who immigrated since the decolonisation of Asia and Africa. The demographic transformation of the UK society and the concomitant ethnic diversity has led to periodic debates on race relations and ethnic inequality from the 1960s onwards. These as well as related socio-cultural and political discourse within the country continue to raise robust debates on multiculturalism and interculturalism.

There has been no official multicultural policy in the UK while multiculturalism exists as a demographic reality (Tolley 2011). The Race Relations Act of 1965 affirms the protection of minorities from discrimination while policies ensuring the inclusion of minorities in education and media representation exist to some extent. Sometimes, there have been occasional funding programs towards ethnic organizations and activities. Contemporary discourse on religious and cultural diversity in the UK is geared towards social cohesion, interculturalism and the integration of migrants.

Summary

The UK has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.71 and has one of the highest scores in the anti-discrimination component. Moreover, the UK achieved above 0.70 for across components including fractionalisation, (in)equality, cohesion and stability, attitudes, and freedom and rights, signalling that there are political and legal provisions, which facilitate intercultural contact and dialogue among different groups. In contrast, a steep low score for the component of social contact indicates that there are low levels of cultural participation, along with low numbers of living Indigenous and immigrant languages.

Current Situation and Outlook

Compared to its positive positioning in terms of legislative and opportunities dimensions, the UK has achieved relatively lower scores in components of the structural dimensions. These lower scores are related to possibilities and opportunities for intergroup contact and levels of equality, indicating that migrant populations could be disproportionately concentrated across the UK. The ICDI scores could improve if there are increased platforms for social contact through promotions of inter-cultural participation. Combined efforts towards improving access to communication and increased minority representation can also contribute to an improved ICDI score for the UK.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.81
Multiculturalism	0.62
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	0.59
Social Contact	0.11
Fractionalisation	0.77
Inequality	0.80
Access to communication	0.55
Cohesion and Stability	0.75
Opportunities Dimension	0.74
Attitudes	0.82
Inclusion	0.59
Freedoms and Rights	0.80
ICDI Score	0.71

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

► United States

As a settler-colonial society, the United States as a country is marked by its colonial legacy stemming from the displacement and massacres of Indigenous populations, the trade of enslaved African people, and the arrival of European settlers Race and ethnicity constitute the key markers of identity permeating social discourse in the US. After four centuries of race relations, characterised by Indigenous genocide, slavery, Jim Crow segregation, and civil rights struggle, the society is yet to come to terms with its multiracial reality. . In terms of racial classification, the dominant population is classified as white (59.3%), while Hispanic white (18.9%), non-Hispanic Black (13.6%), Asian and Pacific Islander (6.4%), Indigenous (1.3%), and other (0.5%) constitute minoritised populations (2022 est.: Encyclopaedia Britannica 2023). Despite its demographic diversity, multiculturalism has never been affirmed in legislations. Instead, the US is often considered as a melting pot of multiple cultures, with migrants generally to assimilate to the dominant Anglo-European culture.

Under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ensures the protection of minorities against discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, and national origin. The US' approach towards racial and ethnic minorities is not uniform, varying from state to state. In some states, particularly those with significant cultural diversity, multicultural principles are often adopted in schools although there is no federally mandated multicultural policy. While there are no funding schemes for ethnic organizations and activities, since the civil rights legislations of the 1960s, affirmative action policies have been widely implemented at the federal level. Structural racism and a broken immigration system are among the most politically contentious policies that have long unsettled the US society. In the absence conditions conducive for meaningful intercultural relations, exclusionary nationalism and racism may exacerbate the division within the society.

Summary

The United States of America has achieved an ICDI score of 0.70. Scores above 0.70 in the components of intercultural attitudes, minority inclusion and freedom and rights indicate a favourable landscape for intercultural opportunities to emerge.

On the other hand, relatively mixed scores in the structural and legislative dimensions signal a less positive climate for legislative protections and social connectedness. Above average scores in the components of anti-discrimination and inequality, signal the presence of anti-discrimination and multiculturalism laws and favourable conditions for the promotion of economic equality, intergenerational social mobility, and education attainment.

Current Situation and Outlook

The US' scores in the opportunities dimension can be related to opportunities for minority representation and media freedom and rights. However, lower scores in the components of multiculturalism and social contact indicate a lack of diversity policies low migrant integration measures. The overall ICDI score for the United States can be improved by increasing platforms for social contact, encouraging cultural participation between the different ethnic communities across nation and promoting multicultural policies. These measures will also aid in strengthening the country's intercultural attitudes towards different communities and its global social tolerance index.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	0.69
Multiculturalism	0.39
Anti-Discrimination	1.00
Structural Dimension	0.62
Social Contact	0.36
Fractionalisation	0.50
Inequality	1.12
Access to communication	0.41
Cohesion and Stability	0.72
Opportunities Dimension	0.78
Attitudes	0.84
Inclusion	0.72
Freedoms and Rights	0.77
ICDI Score	0.70

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Uruguay

Like many other settler-colonial societies, Uruguay's history has influenced its ethnic makeup. While ethnically diverse population, the majority are from European settler backgrounds classified as white 87.7%, Black 4.6%, Indigenous 2.4%, and other 5.3% (2011 est.: CIA Factbook 2021). Despite a notable contraction in the number of migration influx in recent decades due to political and economic issues, Uruguay, historically witnessed a large number of migrant influx throughout the 19th century shaping its culture and ethnic/racial dimensions.

In 2014, Uruguay officially recognised historical mistreatments and discrimination of Uruguayans of African descent (OHCHR 2019). However, this had been largely overlooked by policies and successive governments. In recent years, Uruguay has made significant progress in terms of introducing the ethno-racial dimension as a crosscutting theme in analysing access to human rights. This has resulted in the creation of official statistics on ethnic and racial self-identification. It has also led to the establishment of a new institutional framework to promote equal opportunities for people of African descent, the acknowledgement of their historical and cultural contributions to the country, and the mainstreaming of ethnic and racial issues in public policies (OHCHR 2019; Lopez 2021). While racial/ethnic discrimination has received attention at the institutional level, debates on these issues remain limited within the Uruguayan society and media (Lopez 2021). This might hinder efforts of cultural integration in the country.

Summary

Uruguay has achieved an overall ICDI score of 0.60. Scores about 0.8 in the components of intercultural attitudes and freedom and rights signal a positive situation around opportunities dimension. This could mean that there is adequate representation of minority groups, lower levels of racism and higher degrees of tolerance towards 'outgroups' (those of racial minorities, migrants, and Indigenous groups). Scores above 0.7 in the components of fractionalisation, cohesion and stability also indicate a positive climate for engaging cultural participation, and the promotion of intergroup cohesion. Relatively mixed scores in the legislative and structural dimensions signal a level of inequality and lower levels of access to media and communication amongst different communities in the country.

Current Situation and Outlook

Uruguay's positive situation around its opportunities dimension is countered by relatively mixed scores in the legislative and structural dimensions. These are particularly related to the components related to multiculturalism, degree of social contact, level of inequality and access to communication. Uruguay's ICDI score could be improved if its legislative and structural dimensions are strengthened with more attention given to emphasise the presence of anti-discrimination laws and initiatives. This in turn could aid contribute to additional opportunities for social contact and increased access to media and communication, facilitating intergroup contact.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.53**
Multiculturalism	0.40
Anti-Discrimination	0.67
Structural Dimension	**0.42**
Social Contact	0.01
Fractionalisation	0.78
Inequality	0.18
Access to communication	0.36
Cohesion and Stability	0.75
Opportunities Dimension	**0.85**
Attitudes	0.87
Inclusion	0.79
Freedoms and Rights	0.89
ICDI Score	**0.60**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

Vietnam

A former French colony, Vietnam's recent history has been mired by European, American, and Chinese imperialism. Vietnam is a multicultural country with predominantly ethnic Kinh (Viet) accounting for 85.7% of the population while less than 15% are divided among several ethnic and sub-ethnic groups (CIA Factbook 2021). Vietnam's ethnic minorities mostly live in rural areas of the country, and lack access to proper education, health, and employment opportunities. In addition, due to a lack of government programs targeting these groups, ethnic minorities typically have lower living standards than the ethnic majority. With most of the investment in infrastructure and services concentrated in urban areas with higher concertation of ethnic majority, ethnic inequality is exacerbated by regional imbalance (Baulch 2010).

Despite Vietnam's several laws that prevent designation based on ethnic/religious origins, "negative stereotypes" about ethnic minorities are widespread. While the society is deemed to be multiracial, it is dominated by ethnic Viet elite. For instance, the Kinh ethnic majority often consider ethnic minorities to be "less developed" and even "less civilised". These assumptions hinder the development of effective policies that aim at their integration of ethnic minorities within the Vietnamese society (Baulch 2010).

Summary

Vietnam has attained an overall ICDI score of 0.39. A score of 0.68 in the component of fractionalisation indicates that existing levels of cultural participation typically meet the conditions needed for a slightly above average degree of inclusion. A score of 0.57 in the component of multiculturalism indicates the presence of multicultural and diversity acts and/or policies. A score of 0.57 in the component of intercultural attitudes signals the slightly above average global social tolerance index and the presence of a moderate degree of racist attitudes towards other groups. In contrast a score of 0.11 in the component of social contact signals the lack of platforms available for intercultural participation. A score of 0.11 in the component of socio-economic inequality signals low levels of intergenerational social mobility and low levels of educational attainment amongst the population.

Current Situation and Outlook

Vietnam has attained below average scores across dimensions, with the lowest score being in its structural dimension. Vietnam can strengthen its structural dimension by increasing the platforms available for social contact through the promotion of cultural participation and preservation of Indigenous and immigrant living languages. It can also further enhance its legislative dimension by introducing and sustaining anti-discrimination acts and/or policies. Vietnam can also address existing socio-economic inequality by providing avenues for increased levels of education attainment among the population.

COMPONENT	SCORE
Legislative Dimension	**0.45**
Multiculturalism	0.57
Anti-Discrimination	0.33
Structural Dimension	**0.31**
Social Contact	0.11
Fractionalisation	0.68
Inequality	0.11
Access to communication	0.17
Cohesion and Stability	0.49
Opportunities Dimension	**0.41**
Attitudes	0.57
Inclusion	0.54
Freedoms and Rights	0.12
ICDI Score	**0.39**

Note: the higher values of the scores the more favourable the results.

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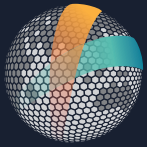
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Appendix 1. Indicator data completeness

	COUNTRY	COMPLETE DATA	MISSING INDICATOR DATA					
			RACISM	SOCIAL TOLERANCE	INT. LANGUAGES INSTRUCTION HOURS	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	TWO MISSING INDICATORS	THREE MISSING INDICATORS
1	Argentina	√						
2	Australia	√						
3	Brazil	√						
4	Chile	√						
5	China	√						
6	Cyprus	√						
7	Georgia	√						
8	Ghana	√						
9	India	√						
10	Japan	√						
11	Jordan	√						
12	Malaysia	√						
13	Mexico	√						
14	Morocco	√						
15	Peru	√						
16	Poland	√						
17	Romania	√						
18	Russian Federation	√						
19	Rwanda	√						
20	Slovenia	√						
21	South Africa	√						
22	Thailand	√						
23	Trinidad & Tobago	√						
24	Ukraine	√						
1	Bulgaria		√					
2	Canada		√					
3	Egypt		√					
4	France		√					
5	Indonesia		√					
6	Italy		√					
7	Moldova		√					
8	Norway		√					
9	Zambia		√					
1	Azerbaijan			√				
2	Belarus			√				
3	Ecuador			√				
4	Estonia			√				
5	Kyrgyzstan			√				
6	Pakistan			√				
7	Philippines			√				

	COUNTRY	COMPLETE DATA	RACISM	SOCIAL TOLERANCE	INT. LANGUAGES INSTRUCTION HOURS	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	TWO MISSING INDICATORS	THREE MISSING INDICATORS
					MISSING INDICATOR DATA			
1	Colombia				√			
2	Germany				√			
3	Netherlands				√			
4	Spain				√			
5	Sweden				√			
6	United States				√			
1	Iran					√		
2	Korea, South					√		
3	Turkey					√		
4	Uruguay					√		
1	Algeria						√	
2	Armenia						√	
3	Austria						√	
4	Congo Dem. Rep. (Zaire)						√	
5	Costa Rica						√	
6	Croatia						√	
7	Czech Republic						√	
8	Denmark						√	
9	Ethiopia						√	
10	Finland						√	
11	Hungary						√	
12	Iraq						√	
13	Kazakhstan						√	
14	Kenya						√	
15	Latvia						√	
16	Lebanon						√	
17	Lithuania						√	
18	Macedonia (former Yug. Rep.)						√	
19	Malawi						√	
20	Mali						√	
21	Namibia						√	
22	New Zealand						√	
23	Nigeria						√	
24	Panama						√	
25	Portugal						√	
26	Senegal						√	
27	Singapore						√	
28	Slovak Republic						√	
29	Switzerland						√	
30	Togo						√	

	COUNTRY	COMPLETE DATA	RACISM	SOCIAL TOLERANCE	INT. LANGUAGES INSTRUCTION HOURS	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	TWO MISSING INDICATORS	THREE MISSING INDICATORS
					MISSING INDICATOR DATA			
31	Tunisia						√	
32	United Kingdom						√	
33	Vietnam						√	
34	Zimbabwe						√	
1	Albania							√
2	Bahrain							√
3	Belgium							√
4	Bolivia							√
5	Botswana							√
6	Burkina Faso							√
7	Burundi							√
8	Cameroon							√
9	Central African Republic							√
10	Congo							√
11	Dominican Republic							√
12	Greece							√
13	Guinea							√
14	Honduras							√
15	Ireland							√
16	Israel							√
17	Lao People's Dem. Rep.							√
18	Lesotho							√
19	Liberia							√
20	Libya							√
21	Luxembourg							√
22	Madagascar							√
23	Mongolia							√
24	Mozambique							√
25	Myanmar (Burma)							√
26	Niger							√
27	Papua New Guinea							√
28	Paraguay							√
29	Sri Lanka							√
30	Syria							√
31	Tanzania							√
32	Venezuela							√
33	Yemen							√

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