



OECD / EC work on the integration of immigrants and SDGs

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OECD framework on the integration of immigrants and their children

- International comparison across all EU and OECD countries of the outcomes for immigrants and their children
- 34 key indicators on the integration of immigrants and their children, including:
 - Extensive contextual information on the demographic characteristics of immigrants and their children
 - Five main areas of integration: Employment, education and skills, social inclusion, civic engagement and social cohesion
- 2 special chapters:
 - Third-country nationals in the EU (“Zaragoza indicators”)
 - Youth with a migration background
- Peer groups of countries which have a similar relative size and composition of the immigrant population
- Traditional data sources: national and EULFS, EUSILC, social surveys, censuses






Comparison of the OECD framework for immigrants' integration and the 2030 Agenda

Sustainable Development Goals		OECD framework on the integration of immigrants and their children	
Goals	Indicators	Areas of integration	Indicators
 SDG1 Poverty	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Household income	
 SDG3 Health		Health	Reported health status Health care
 SDG4 Education	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics by sex; 4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non formal education ... 4.6.1. % of pop achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functioning literacy and numeracy by sex	Cognitive skills and training	Level of educational attainment Adult literacy (PIAAC) Participation in education and training (PIAAC) Share with unmet training needs Participation in job-related training Usefulness of job-related training
SDG5 Gender equality			



Comparison of the OECD framework for immigrants' integration and the 2030 Agenda

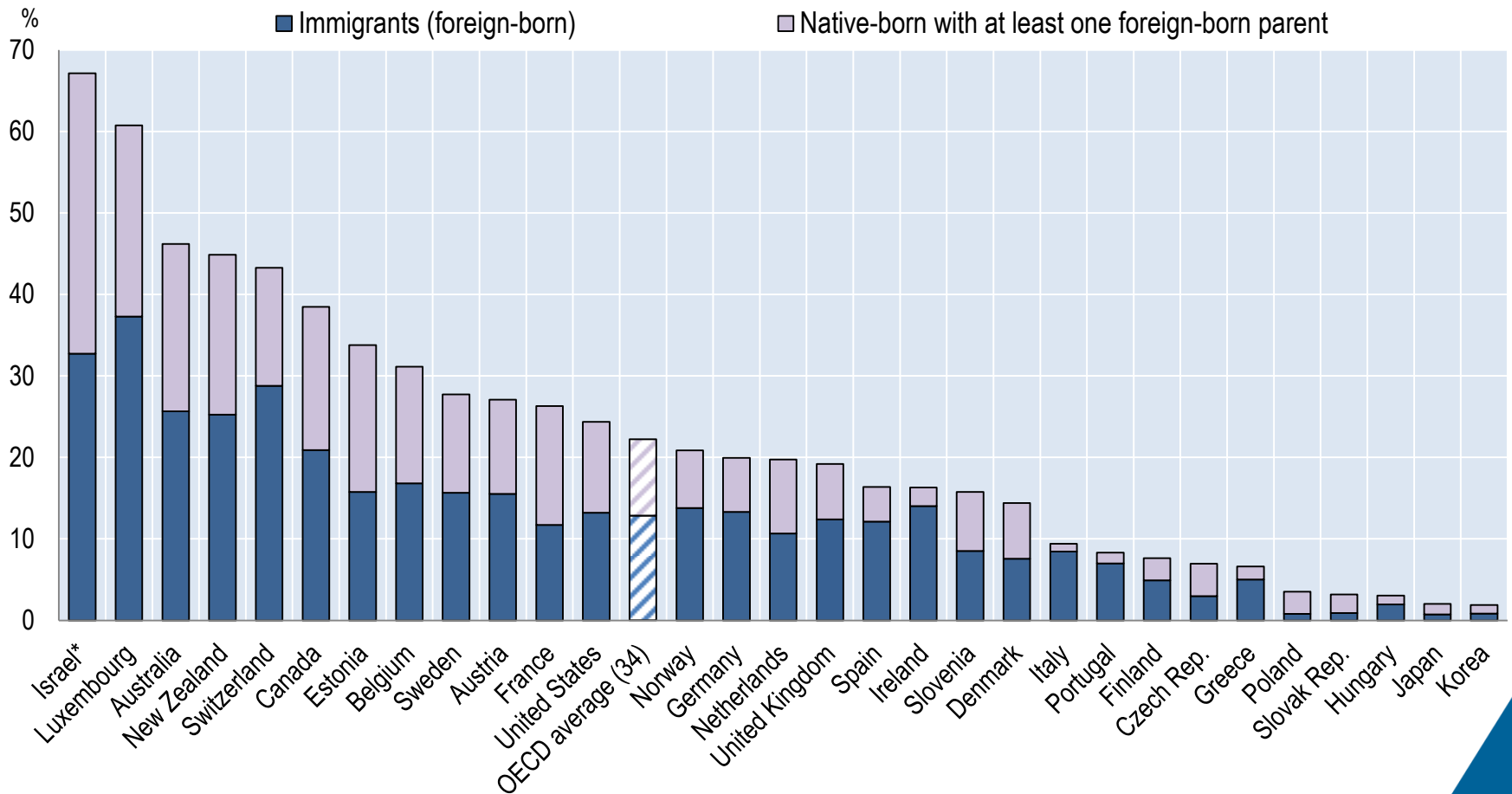
Sustainable Development Goals		OECD framework on the integration of immigrants and their children		
Goals	Indicators	Areas of integration	Indicators (by gender, age, education)	
 SDG8 Decent work & economic growth	8.5.2 Unemployment rate	Labour market outcomes	Employment and activity rates	
	8.6.1. % of youth NEET		Unemployment rates	
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		Job quality	Long-term unemployment rate
				Share of inactive who wish to work
		Types of contracts		
		Working hours		
		Job skills		
		Overqualification rate		
	 SDG10 Reduced inequality	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income	Household income	Employment in the public services sector
		10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against		Social cohesion
Financial exclusion				
SDG11 Sustainable cities and communities		11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Housing	Household income distribution
				% of overcrowded housing
				Share of substandard dwellings
 SDG16 Peace, Justice and Institutions		16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against	Civic engagement	Poverty rate
				Perceived discrimination
				Housing cost overburden rate
				Acquisition of nationality
	Voter participation			
	Personal security (to be included)			
Trust in governance (to be included)				
Perceived discrimination				



In the OECD, one person in five has a migration background

Population share of immigrants and of native-born offspring of immigrants, around 2013

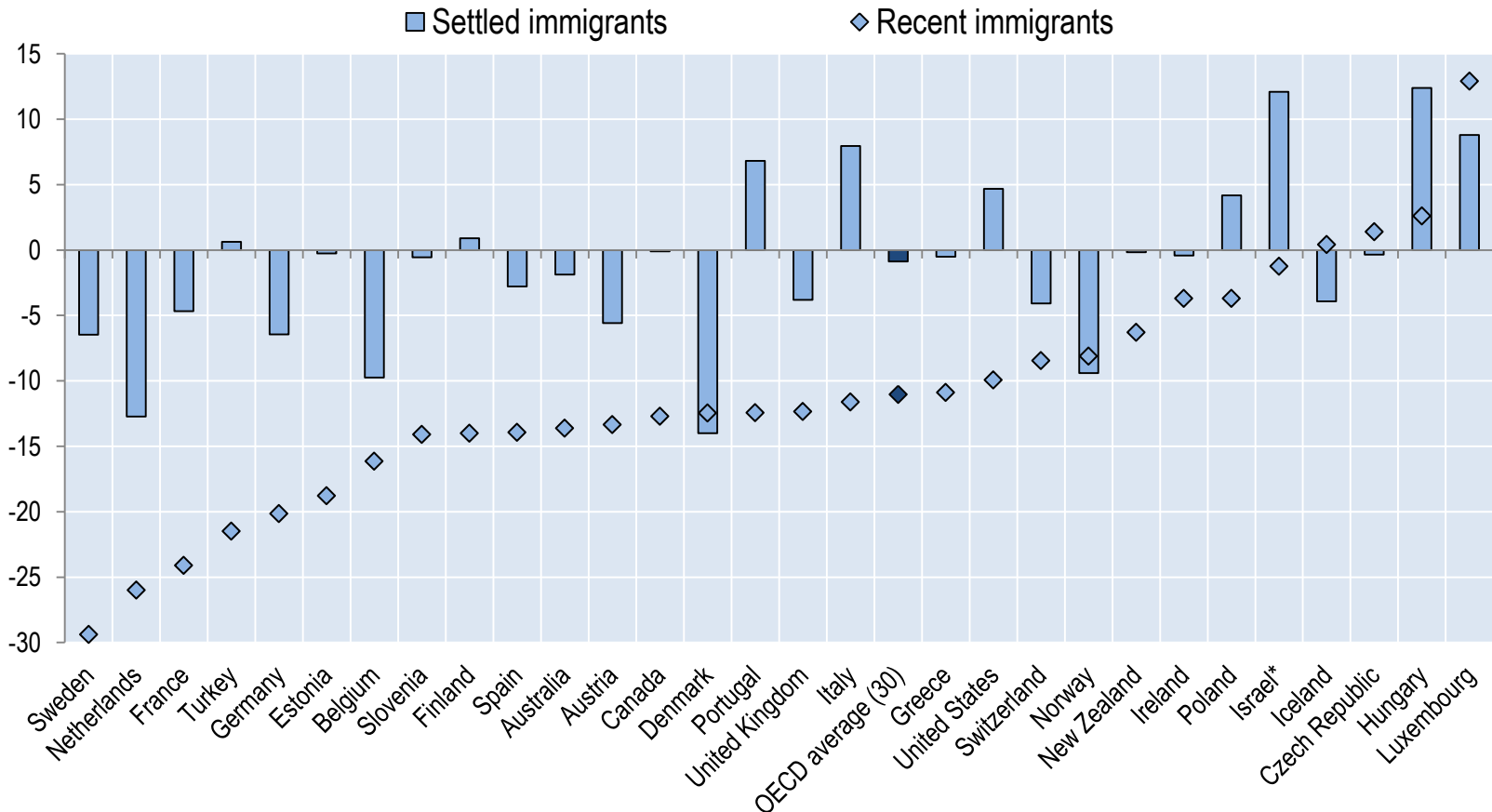
Percentage of the total population





Recent arrivals have problems in virtually all countries

Differences between the employment rates of recent (<10 years of residence) and settled (>=10 years) immigrants and the native-born, persons aged 15-64 years old, 2012-13

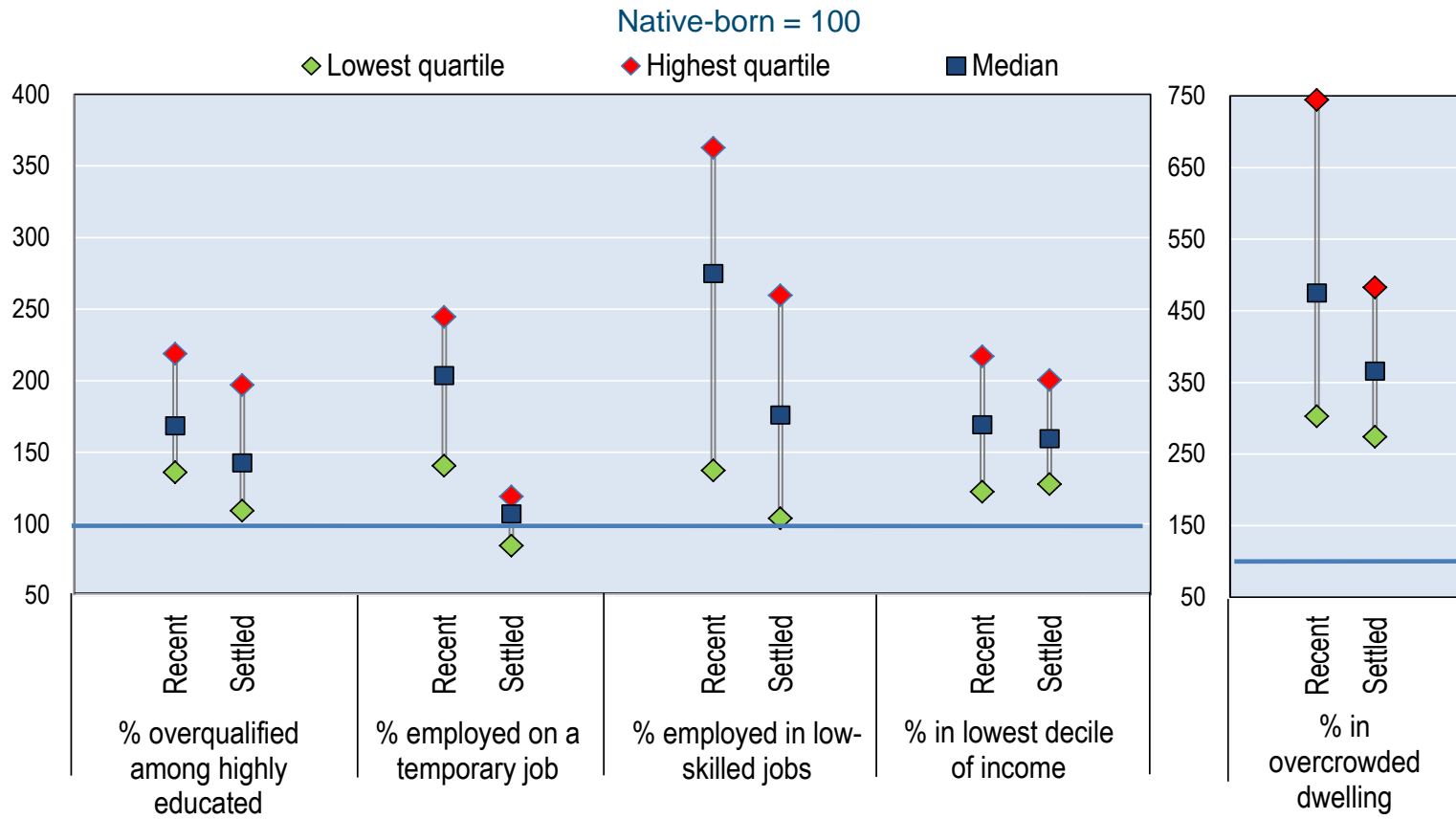


Differences in the outcomes of recent arrivals across countries largely reflect differences in the composition of the immigrant intake by migration category



In spite of some convergence over time, gaps vis-à-vis native-born remain large in most areas

Dispersion of recent and settled immigrants measured against key indicators relative to the native-born, persons aged 15-64, 2012-13



*There is also some convergence **within** the immigrant population but globally, there is more diversity among the immigrant population than among the native-born*

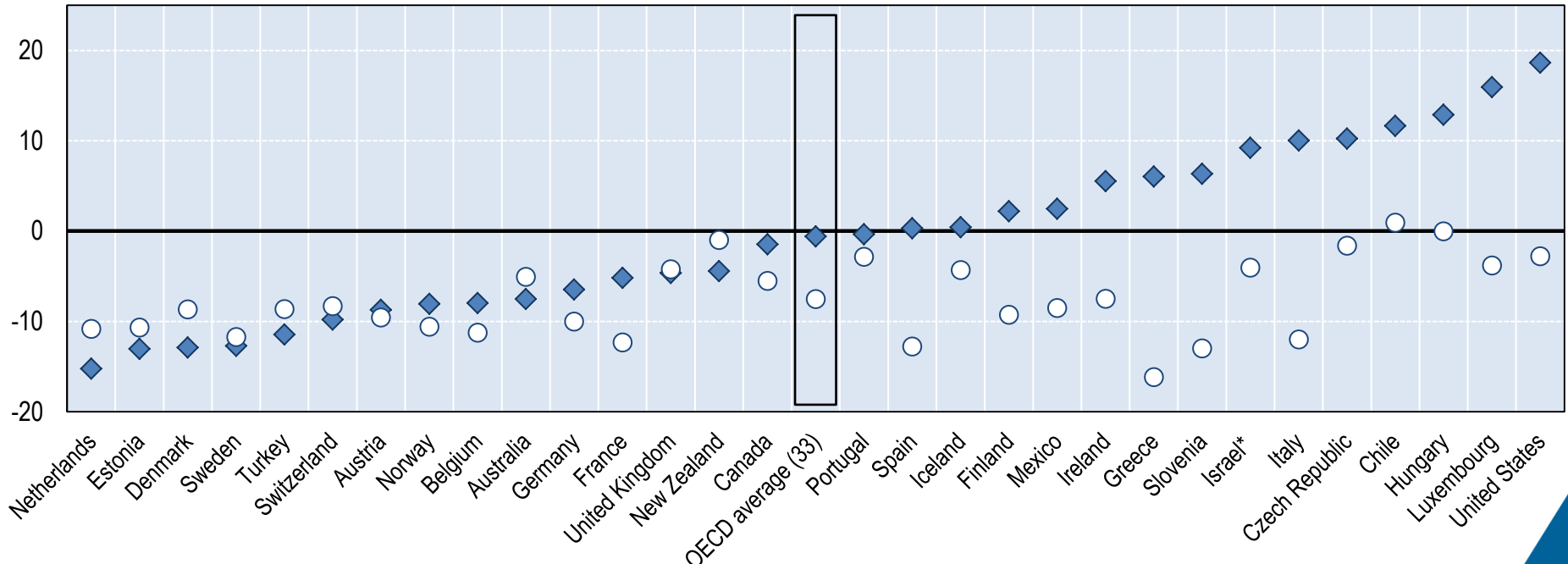


Differences in employment rates compared with native-born are often large for the high-educated, but less so for the low-educated

Employment rates of foreign-born population aged 15-64 and not in education, by education level, 2012-13

Differences with native-born, in percentage points

◆ Low educated ○ High educated



Cross-country differences for the low-educated are largely driven by differences in the composition by migration category (labour, family, humanitarian)



Qualification is not a guarantee of success for immigrants themselves

- The share of high-educated among the immigrant population has grown by 4 % points since 2006-07
- High-educated immigrants face more difficulties in getting a job than their native-born peers...
- ...and when in employment, those with foreign education face a much higher incidence of overqualification
 - 41% vs. 29% for those with host-country qualification
 - 52% of high-educated immigrants have foreign qualifications
- As a result, tertiary qualifications do not necessarily protect from poor living conditions
 - 11% face in-work poverty (5% for their native-born peers)



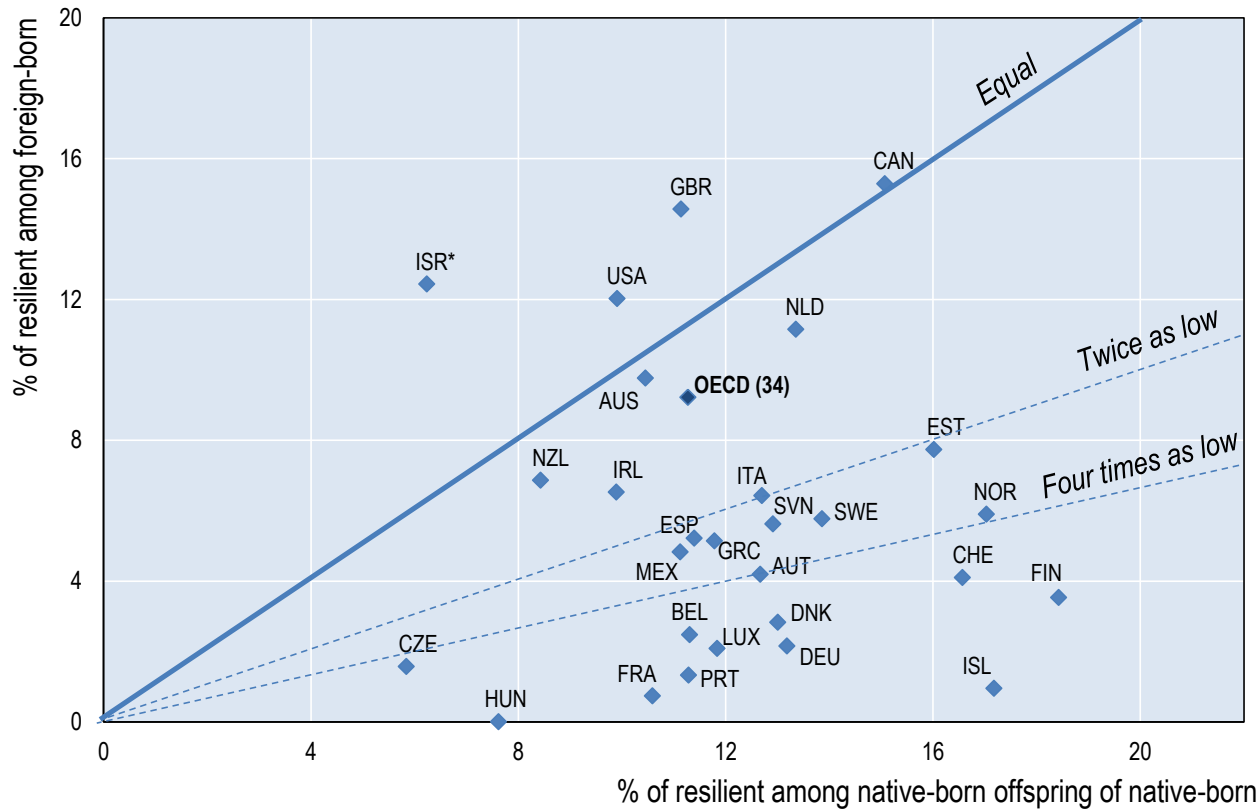
Low-educated are relatively often employed, but their long-term integration outcomes tend to be unfavourable

- But often at the price of low job quality
- The result is a high incidence of in-work poverty (37% vs. 17% for low-educated native-born) and overcrowding (29% vs. 11%)
- Many lack basic skills
 - 32% of immigrants have only basic skills (native-born: 13%)
 - Access to job-related trainings (52% vs. 64% for low-educated native-born)



Immigrant students with low-educated parents are less likely to succeed than their peers with native-born parents

Shares of resilient 15-year-old students, by migration background, 2012

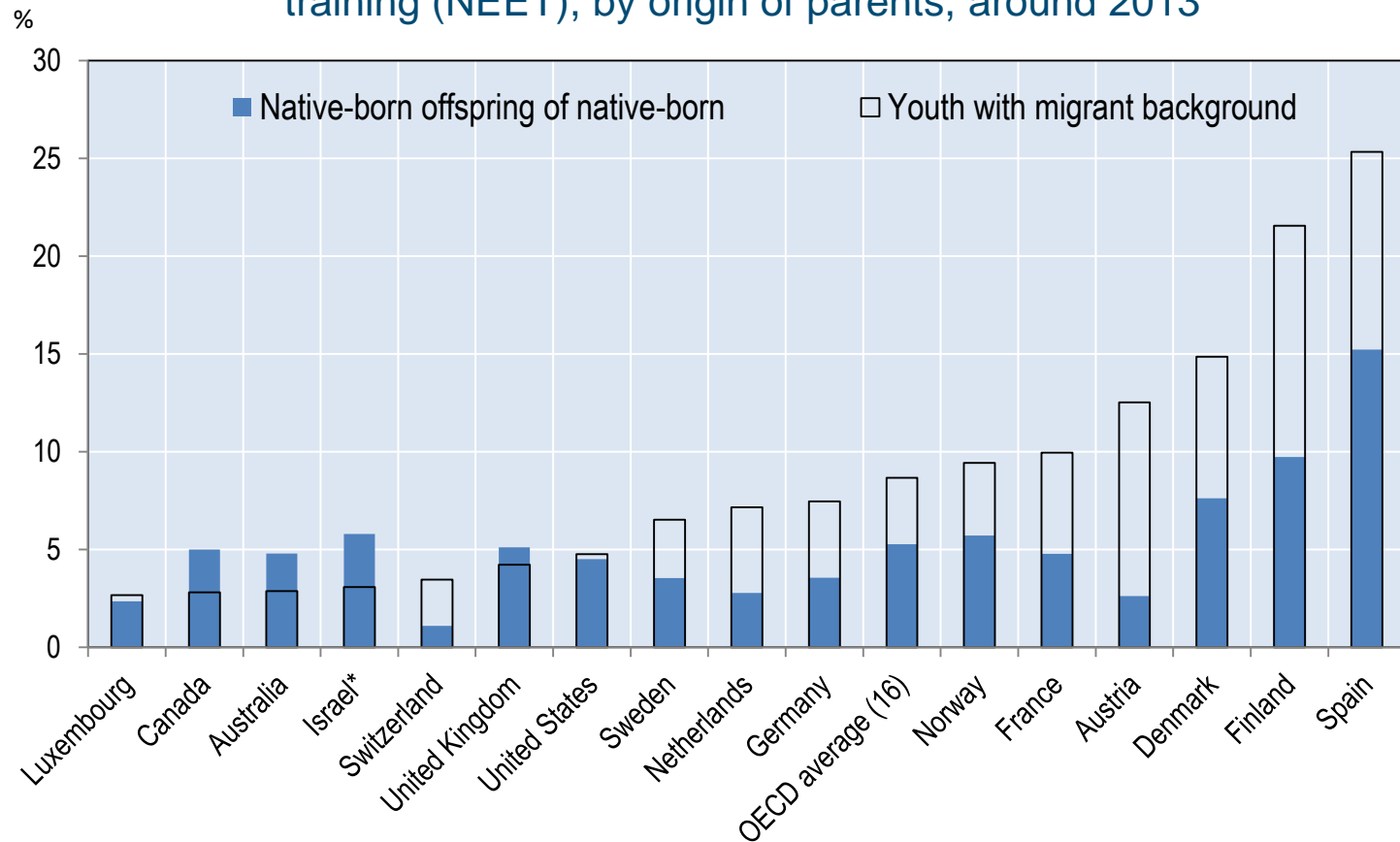


A high concentration of children of immigrants in schools is only an issue if their parents are low-educated, as is often the case in European OECD countries.



In Europe, offspring of immigrants are twice as often among the most marginalised

Youth (15-34) who are both low-educated and not in employment, education and training (NEET), by origin of parents, around 2013

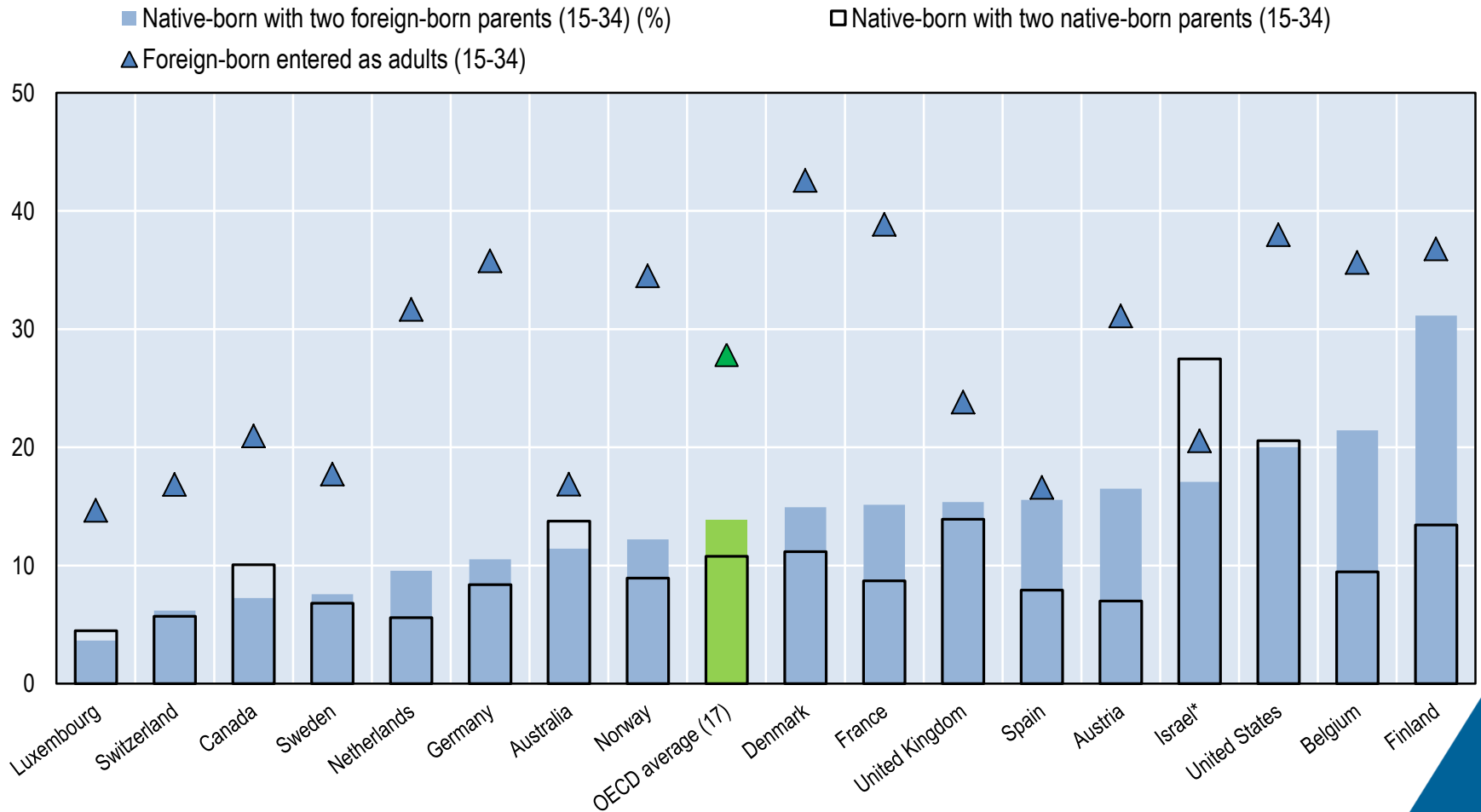


Gaps in outcomes between youth with and without a migrant background has widened with the crisis



That notwithstanding, native-born offspring of immigrants tend to fare better than their foreign-born peers - but gaps remain

Inactivity rate among women, by migration background, persons not in education, 2012-13

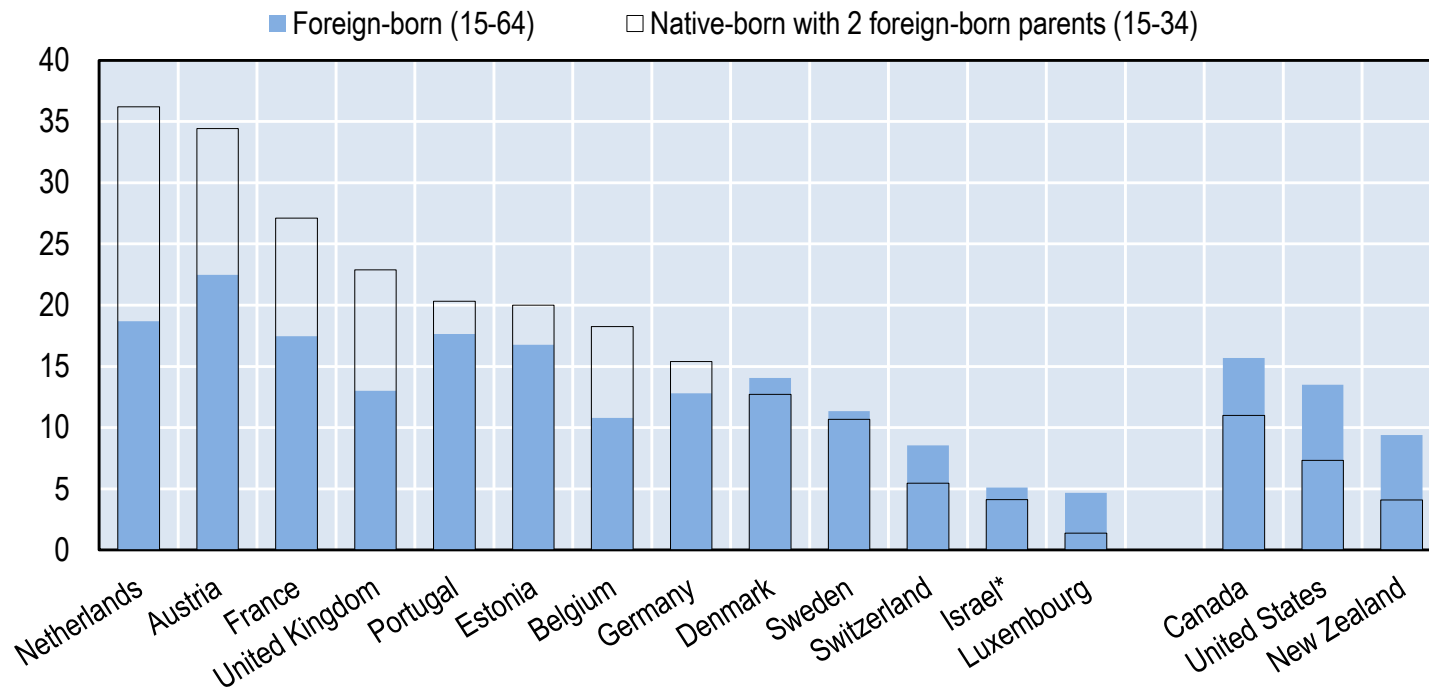




There is a high sentiment of discrimination among immigrant offspring in Europe

Persons who consider themselves members of a group that is or has been discriminated against on the ground of ethnicity, nationality or race, selected OECD countries, 2002-12

As a percentage of all foreign-born/native-born with two foreign-born parents, persons aged 15-64 and 15-34





In summary, what information is needed to assess immigrants' integration

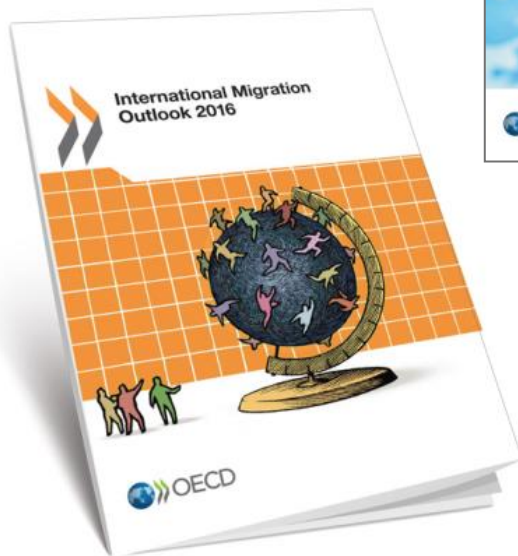
- **Need for indicators at the individual and macro/societal level**
 - At the individual level, integration is a multi-faceted issue
 - Welcoming society matters in immigrants' integration
- **Need for indicators that assess the progress over time**
 - Taking duration of stay into account
- **Need to disentangle outcomes for low vs highly skilled immigrants**
 - Low-educated immigrants often have relatively favourable employment rates, but in low-quality jobs with limited access to training. This raises the question of employability and has implications for housing conditions and poverty
- **Need to assess progress across generations**
 - Children of immigrants (the so called “second generation”) represent a large and growing share of youth, and the large proportion with low-educated parents in Europe have unfavorable education and labour market outcomes.



Thank you for your attention



For further information:
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More than 1.6 million people applied for asylum in the OECD in 2015 and about a million additional asylum seekers were registered in the first eight months of 2016. They need shelter and accommodation, as well as provision for other basic needs including health, and their children need access to schooling. Those who will be granted a refugee status will need access to the labour market so as to foster their integration and contribution to the host country economy. Immediate support to asylum seekers, as well as education and training costs for refugees, require significant upfront investments. These are essential both for humanitarian reasons and in order to ensure refugees are able to contribute to the host country. But how are these costs shared across levels of government?

This edition of *Migration Policy Debates* assesses the challenges that inflows of asylum seekers and refugees present for intergovernmental fiscal relations. It provides an overview of the current overall fiscal burden due to migration flows, how this is distributed across government levels and between jurisdictions, and how intergovernmental fiscal frameworks can support the successful integration of migrants.

Who bears the cost of integrating refugees?