



OECD-EU Settling In

Indicators of Immigrant Integration

International Forum for Migration Statistics

Session D.3

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Background

SETTLING IN 2023...



Statistical compendium with the **world's largest data collection on characteristics and outcomes of immigrants and their children**



Covers **all EU and OECD countries** as well as selected other G20 countries



Third joint edition by the EC and the OECD to be released in Q2/2023, following previous joint editions in 2018 and 2015 (and a pilot by the OECD in 2012)



Gradual extension of scale and scope of indicators: this edition includes **87 indicators in 8 chapters**

- Introduction and overview
- Composition of the immigrant population and households
- Core chapters: skills and the labour market, living conditions, civic engagement and social indicators
- Specific groups: elderly migrants, youth with foreign-born parents, third-country nationals



Indicators are **contextualised** and analysed with breakdowns by gender, duration of residence, level of education and EU/non-EU origin for most indicators



Possibility of **country-specific analysis and presentations** – 13 EU countries took advantage of this possibility for the 2018 edition



Challenges differ from one country to another according to the composition of their foreign-born populations

Classification of EU and OECD countries

Based on the characteristics of their foreign-born populations

Longstanding destinations (more than 50 years of significant migration flows)	Settlement countries	With selected skills criteria	Australia Canada New Zealand
		With other criteria	Israel United States
		With predominantly EU/free mobility migrants	Luxembourg Switzerland
	Longstanding European destinations	With predominantly non-EU migrants and a significant share of EU/free mobility migrants	Austria Belgium Germany United Kingdom
		With predominantly non-EU migrants	France Netherlands

More recent destinations (20 to 50 years of significant migration flows)	With a significant share of humanitarian migrants	Denmark Norway Sweden
	With a significant share of labour migrants	Costa Rica Greece Italy Korea Portugal Spain
	With predominantly EU/free mobility migrants	Cyprus Iceland Ireland Malta

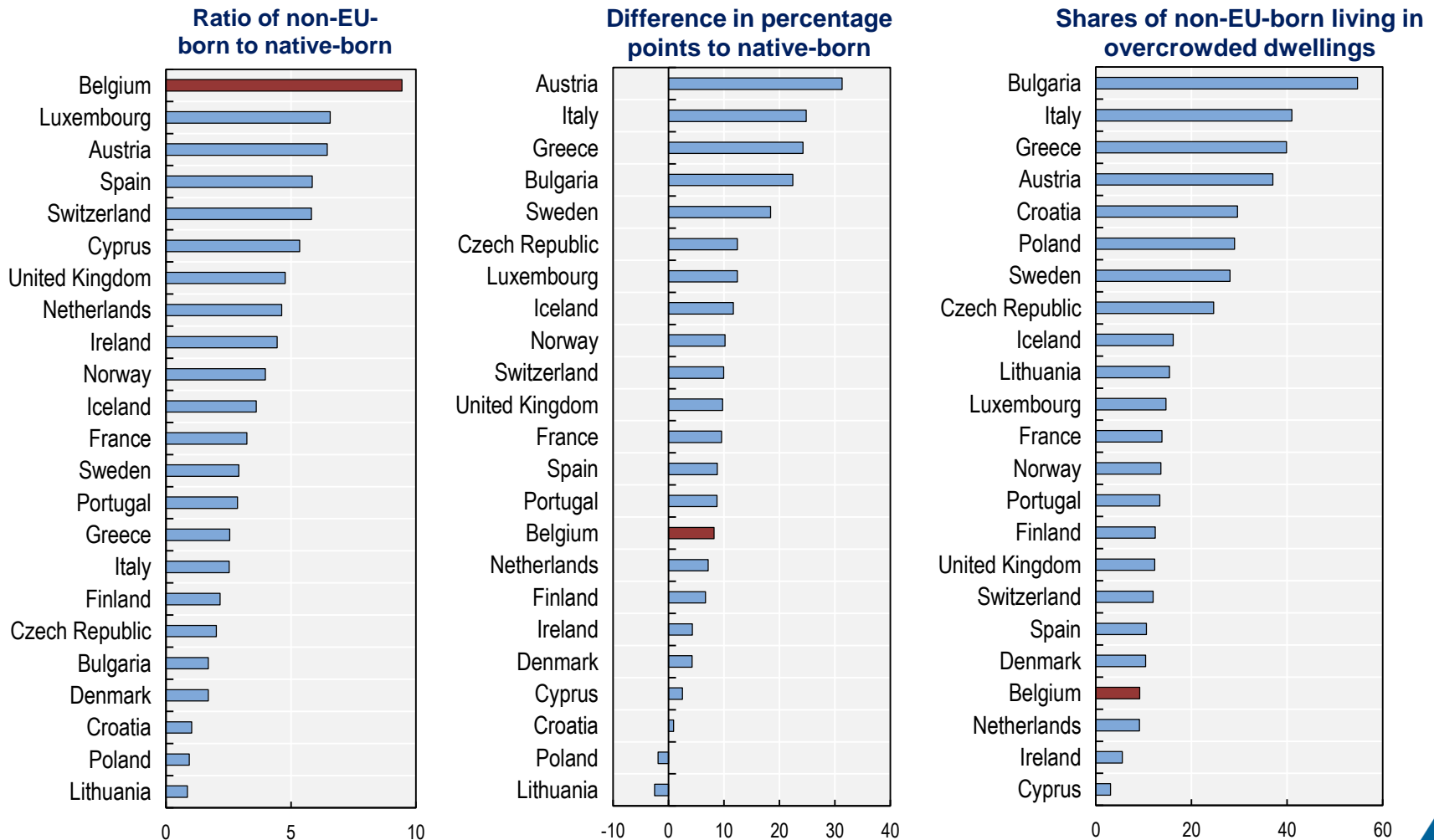
Emerging destinations (less than 20 years of significant migration flows)	With a foreign-born population shaped by border changes and/or by national minorities	With a growing share of foreign-born	Bulgaria Hungary Slovak Republic Slovenia
		With a declining share of foreign-born	Croatia Estonia Latvia Lithuania
	With recent significant humanitarian migration flows	Chile Colombia Finland Turkey	
		With recent significant labour migration flows	Czech Republic Japan Poland
		With predominantly national returnees born abroad	Mexico Romania





Measuring outcomes of integration: How?

Comparison of persons living in overcrowded dwellings
age 16+, non-EU-born to native-born, 2016





Comparative indicators: Why?

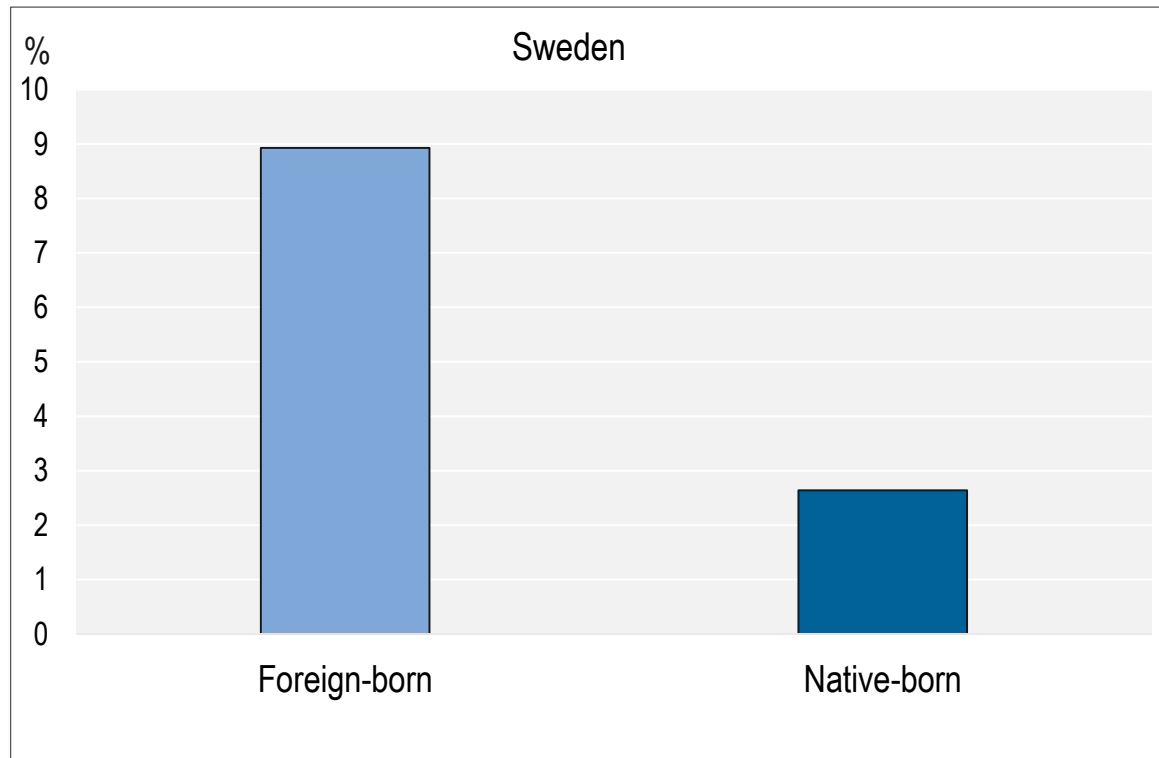




[A] Putting things into perspective

Attitudes towards gender equality in job access

Percentages who agree with the statement: "When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women", 2008-16

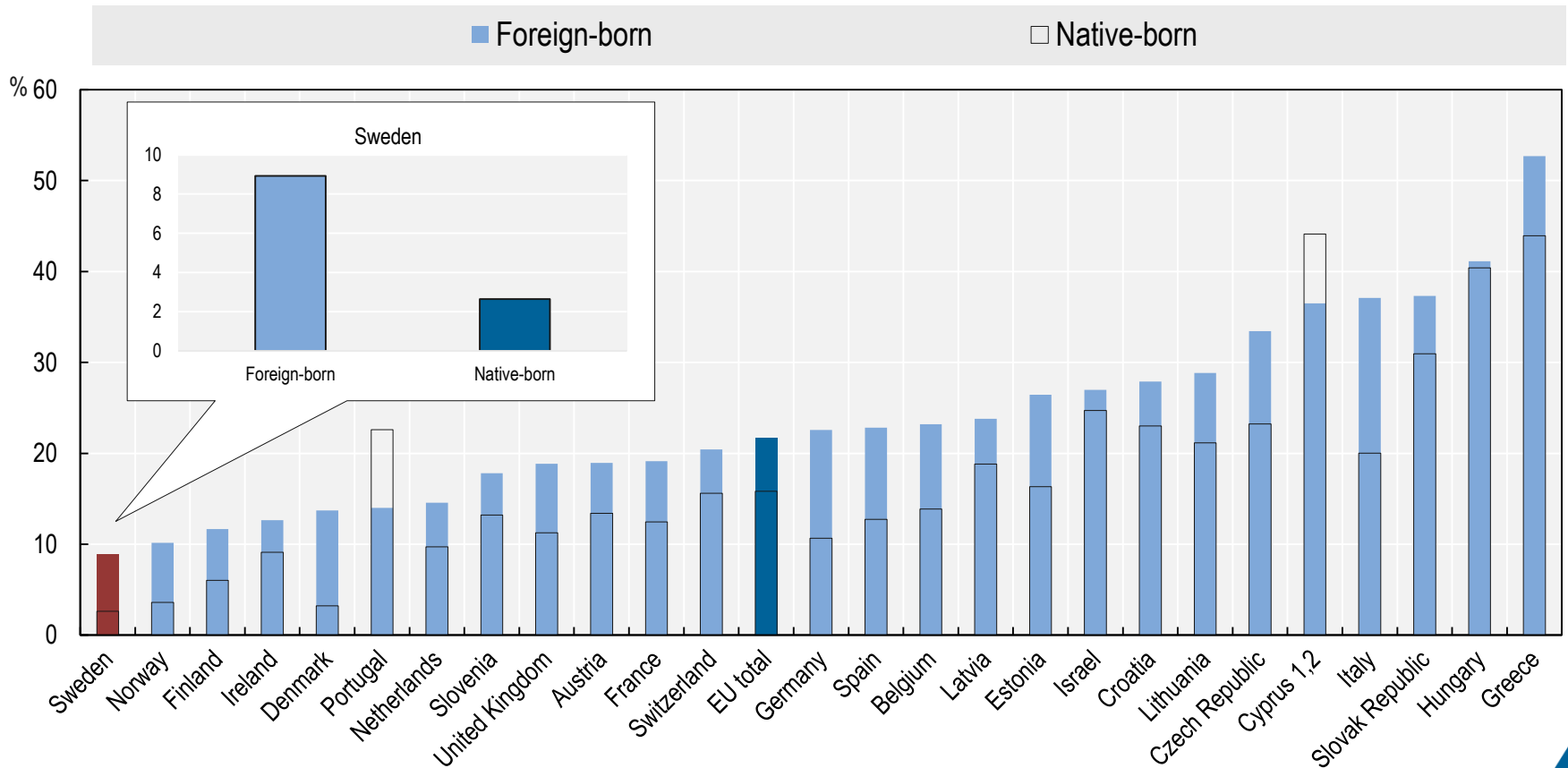




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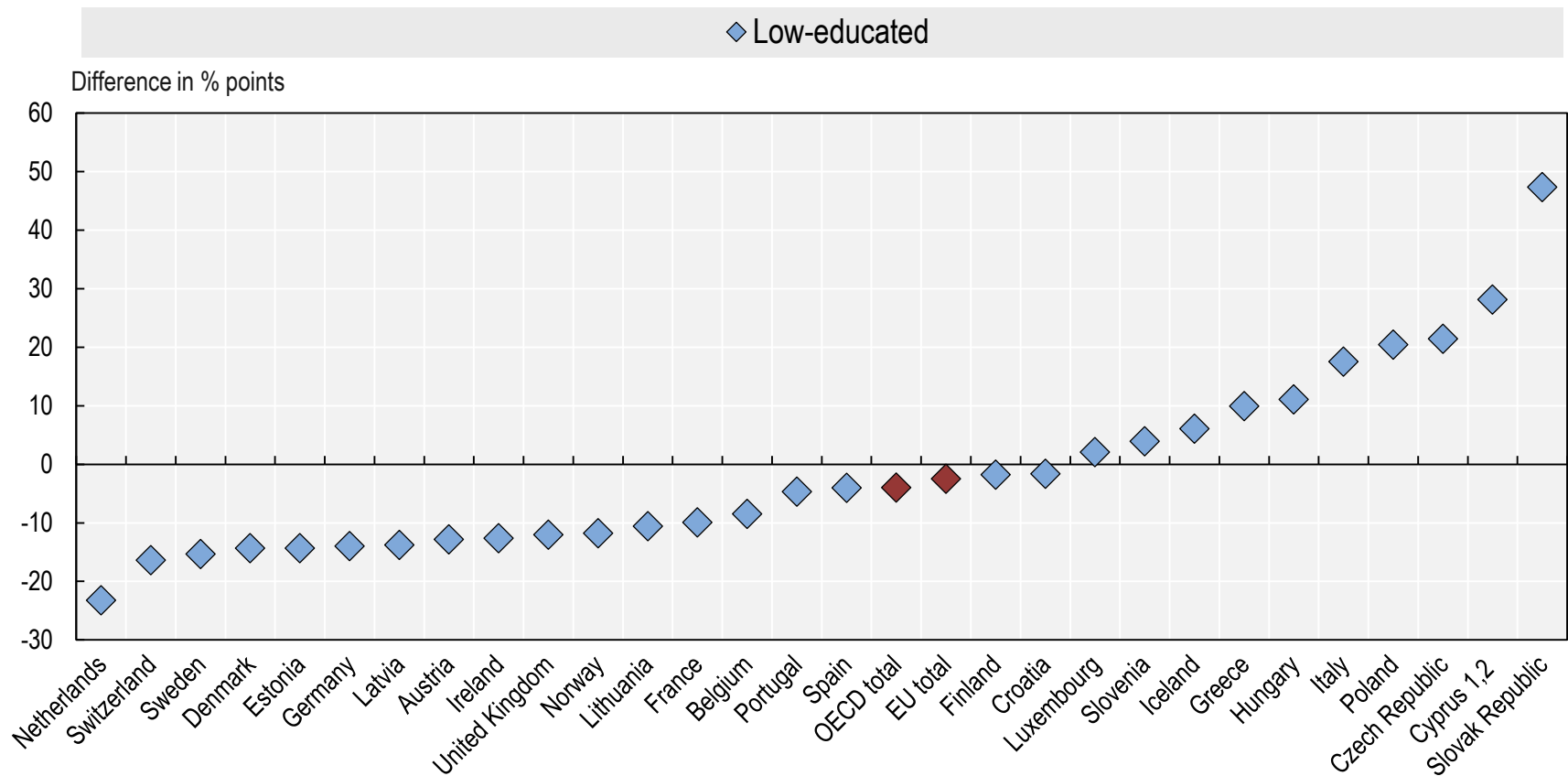




[B] Providing benchmarks and allowing for peer comparisons

Employment rates of non-EU-born by level of education

Difference in percentage points with native-born
excluding those still in education, 15-64, by educational attainment 2015/16

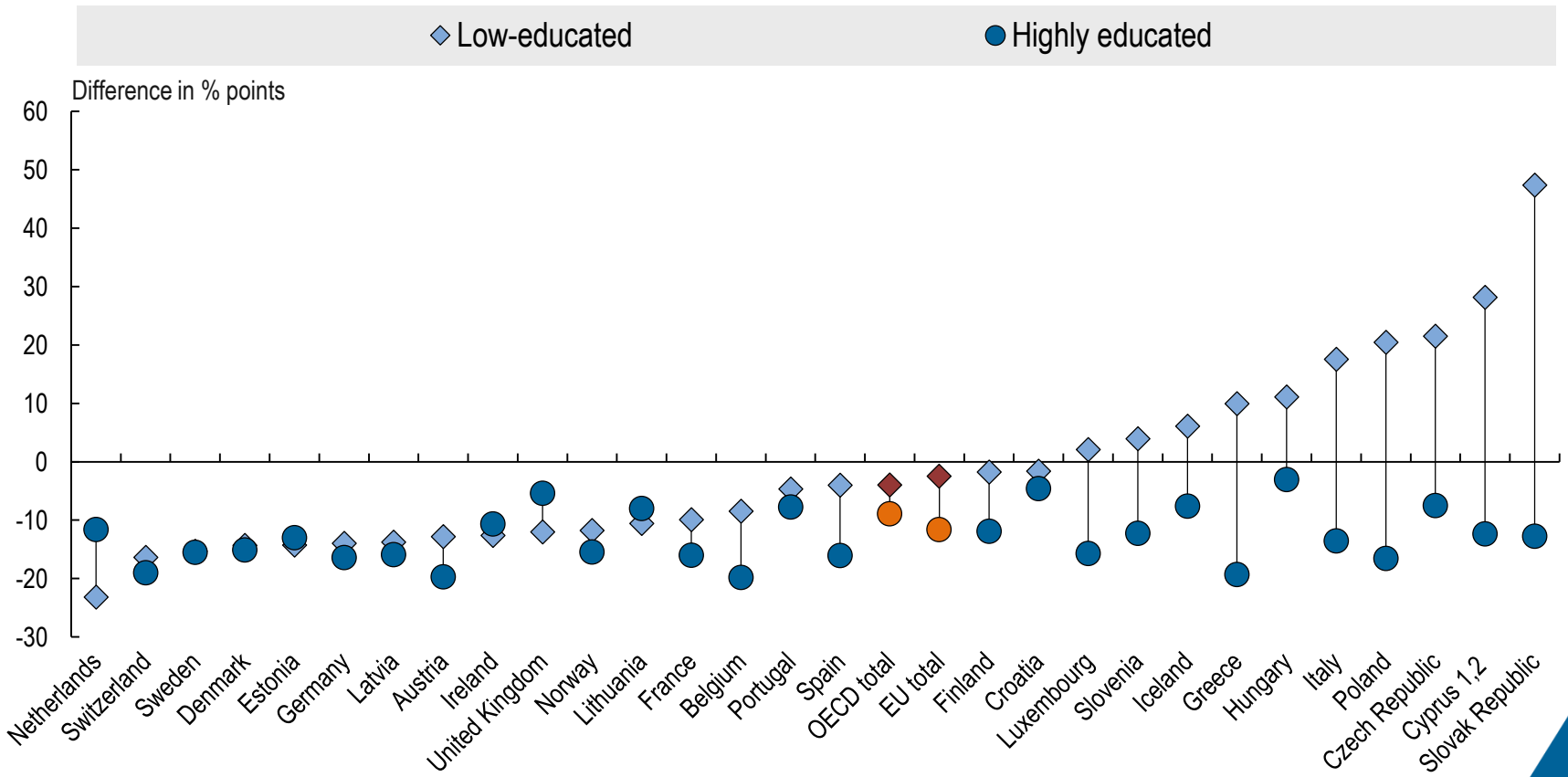




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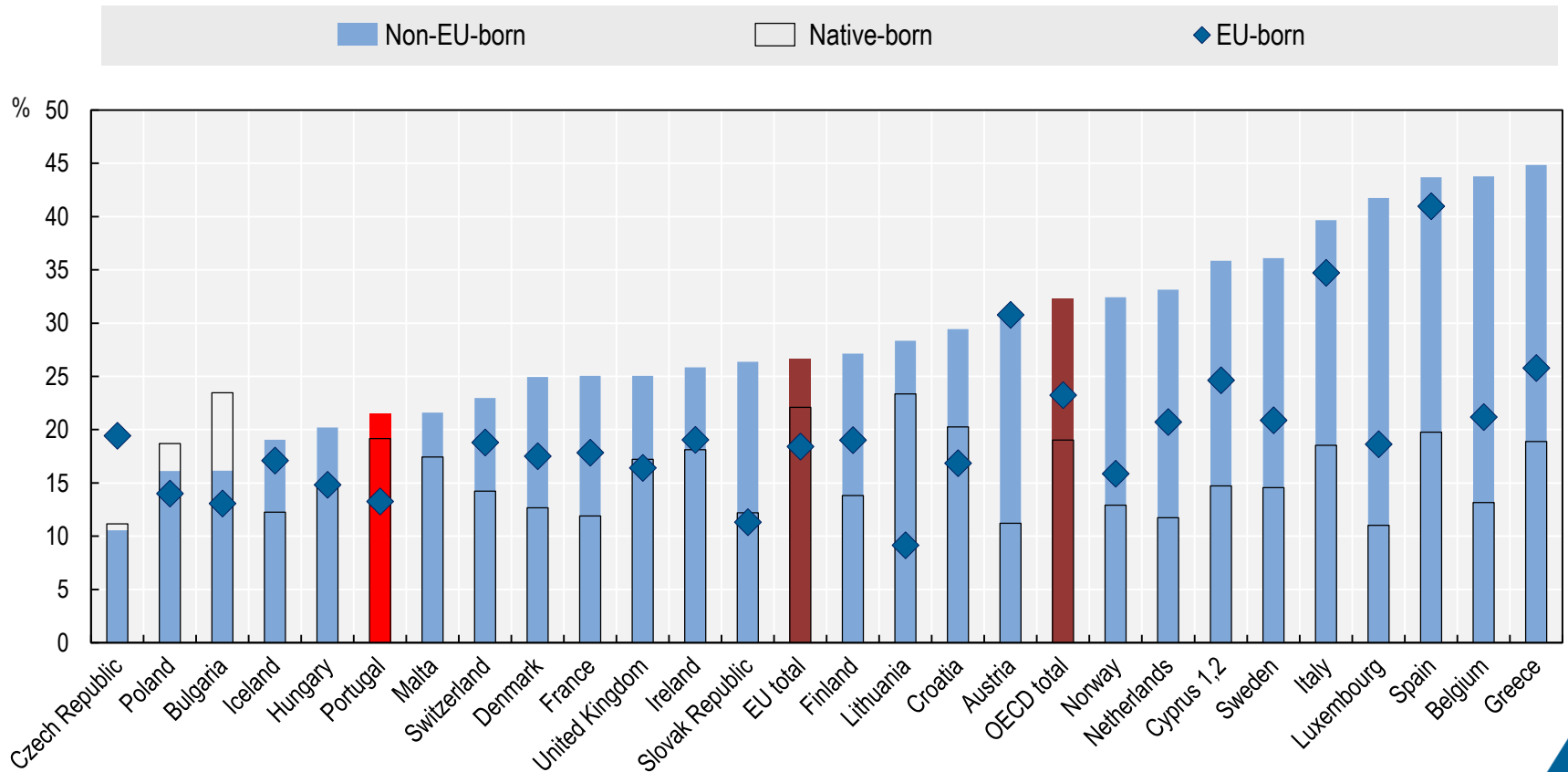




[C] Identification of common integration challenges

Poverty rate

Percentages, aged 16+, by foreign-born status, 2016

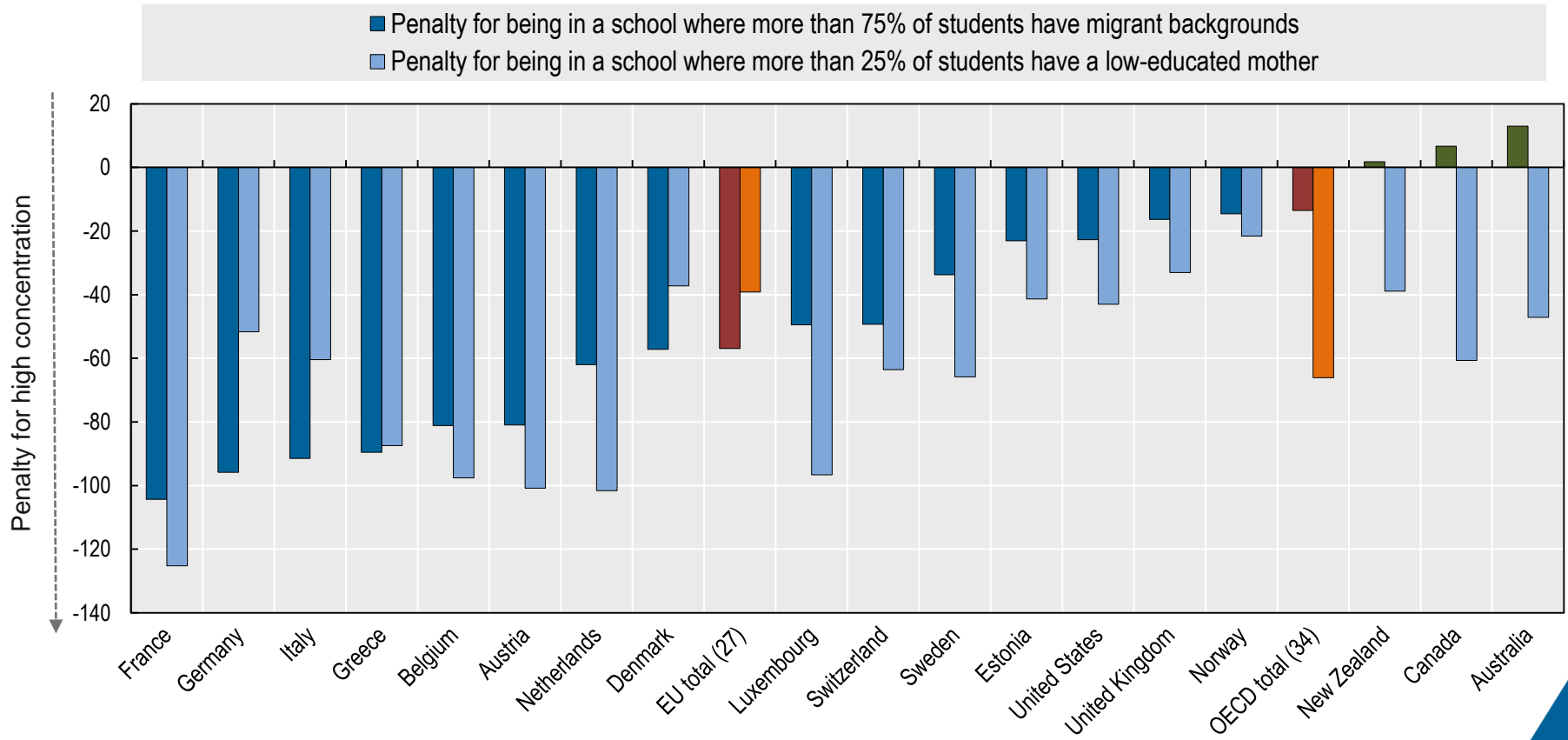




[D] Identification of issues that are not visible in national data

Academic performance by concentration of pupils with migrant background and low-educated mother

Difference in PISA mean scores for 15-year-old pupils in schools above the 75/25% threshold and those in schools below the 75/25% threshold, 2015





The report will be accompanied by a large interactive data portal

HOME /
Comparative overview on integration outcomes
II. Composition of populations and households /
III. Skills and labour market integration /
IV. Living conditions /
V. Civic engagement and social integration /
VI. Elderly immigrant population /
VII. Young people with a migrant background /
VIII. Third-country national's integration in the EU /

III. Immigrant skills and labour market integration

Select indicator

Employment rates
▼

Select group of interest

Foreign-born & Native-born
▼

Low-educated
▼

15- to 64-year-olds, 2021

● Native-born ● Foreign-born

2021 or the latest year available

Country	Native-born	Foreign-born		Settled (≥10y)	Recent (<5y)	EU-born		Non-EU-born	
		gap with NB	gap with NB			gap with NB	gap with NB		
Iceland	69.0	81.1				80.8	81.4		
Hungary	56.7	79.8				77.3	82.3		
Czech Republic	51.6	75.4				59.9	90.0		
Portugal	69.6	74.8				86.2	70.5		

Changes in the last decade

Definition

The employment rate denotes people in employment as a percentage of the population of working age, aged between 15 and 64 years old. The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines an employed person as one who, in the course of the reference week, worked at least one hour or who had a job but was absent from work.