



INTEGRATING IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

OVERVIEW AND CHALLENGES FOR RURAL AREAS

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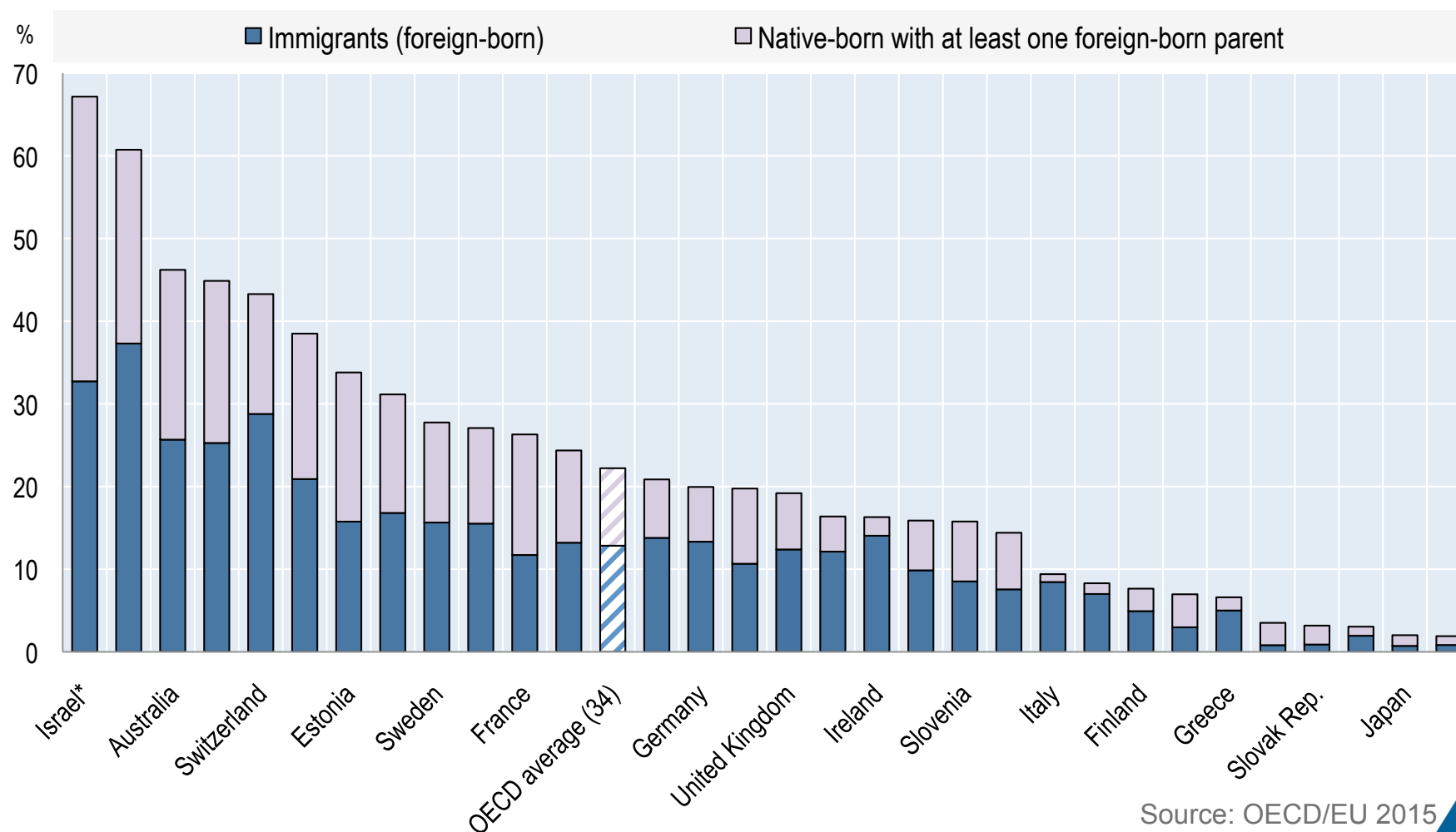
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In the OECD, one person in five has a migration background

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

Percentage of the total population

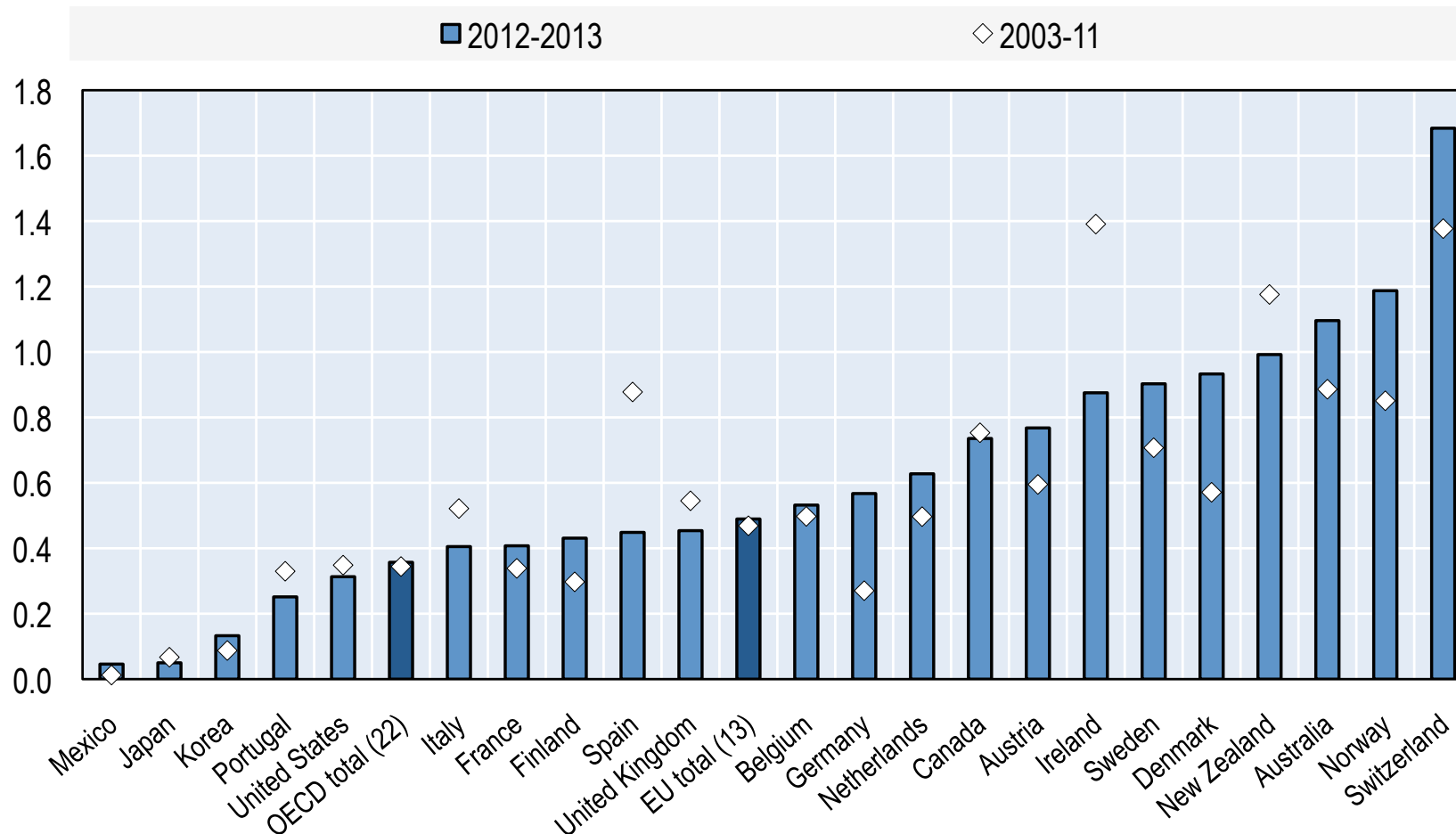


Source: OECD/EU 2015



There is large diversity in the magnitude of immigration flows...

Permanent inflows to OECD and EU countries, 2003-11 and 2012-13
Annual averages in percentage of the total population



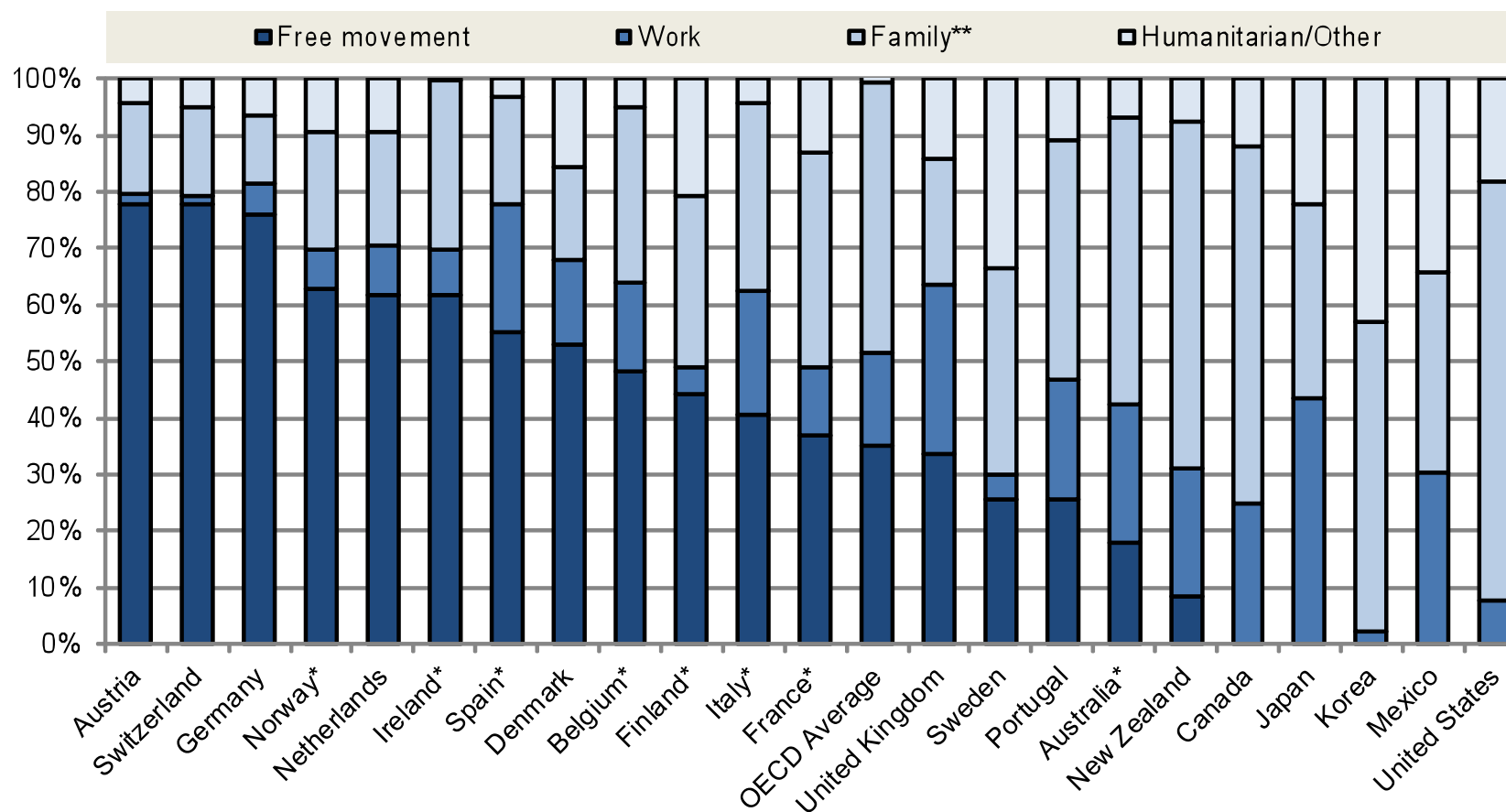
Source: OECD International Migration Database



... and in the composition of new migration

Composition of permanent migration, by category (2012/13)

Total = 100



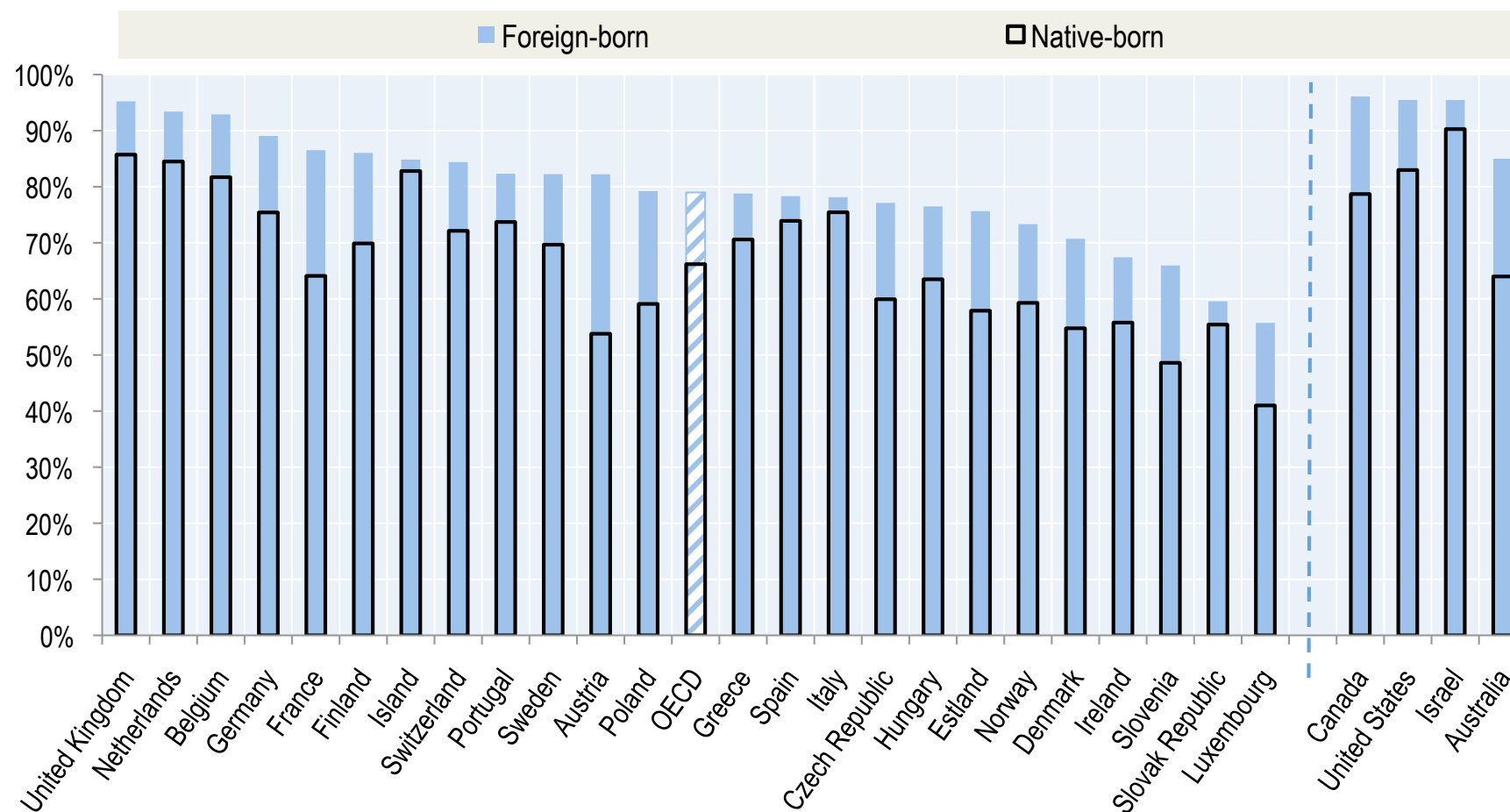
* 2012 **incl. accompanying family of workers

Source: OECD International Migration Database



In all countries, immigrants are concentrated in urban areas

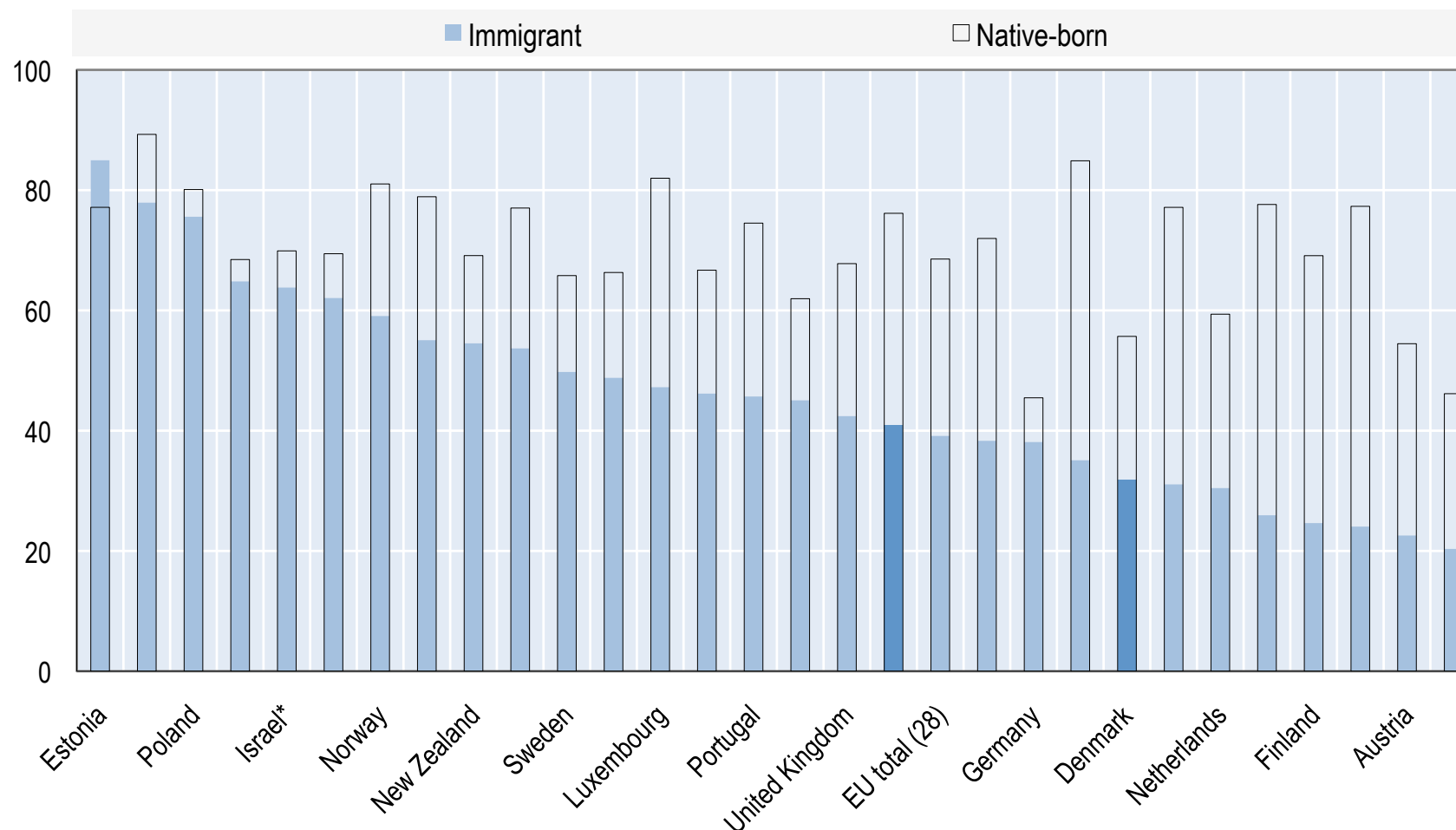
Persons living in urban areas, by place of birth, 2013





Migrants are less likely to own their homes than the native-born

Home ownership rate by household migration status, 2012
Percentage of all households



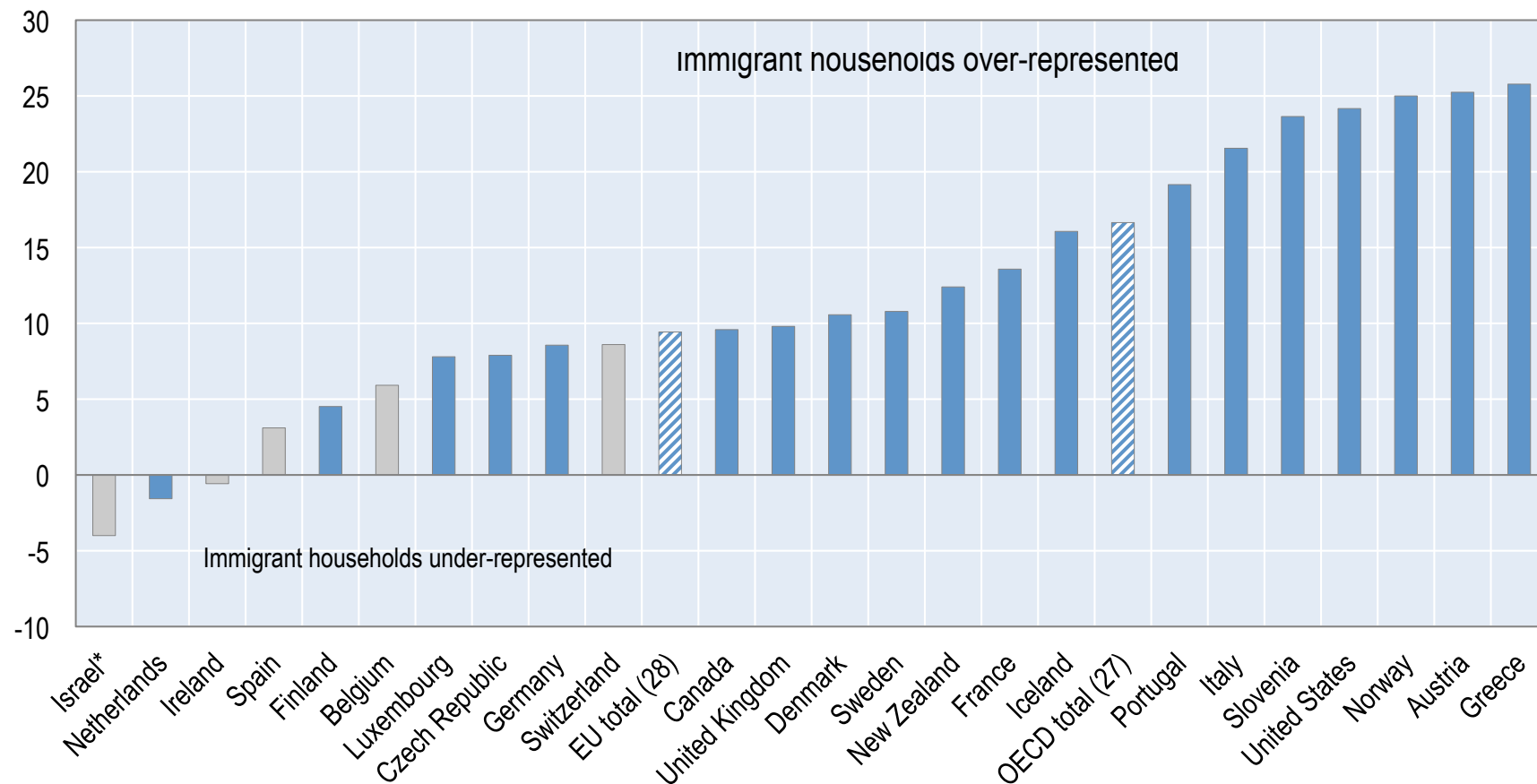
Source: OECD/EU 2015



... but tend to live more often in overcrowded homes

People aged 16 and over living in overcrowded dwellings among tenant immigrant households renting at market rate, 2012

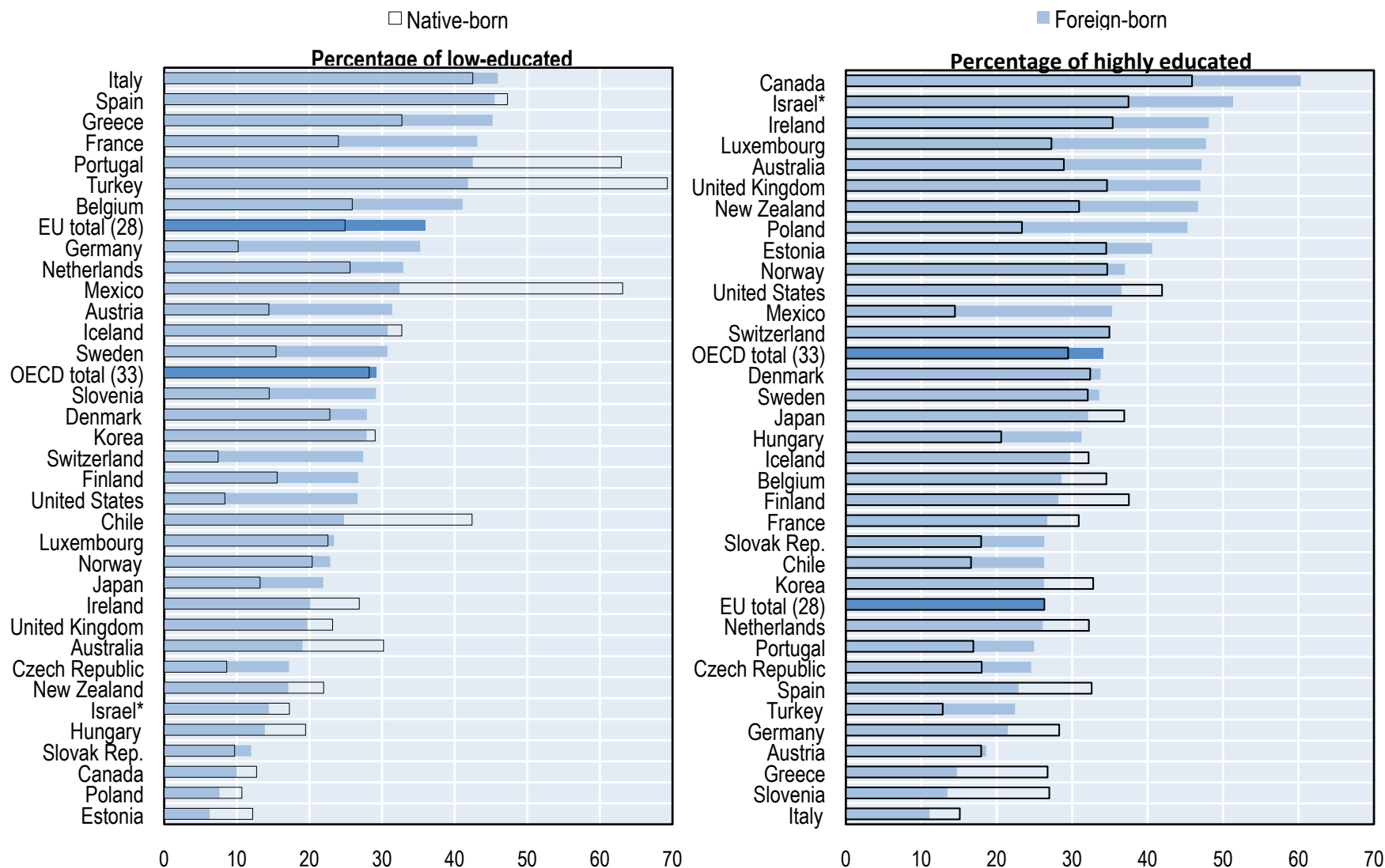
Difference in percentage points with native-born households



Source: OECD/EU 2015



Migrants are often overrepresented at both ends of the educational spectrum

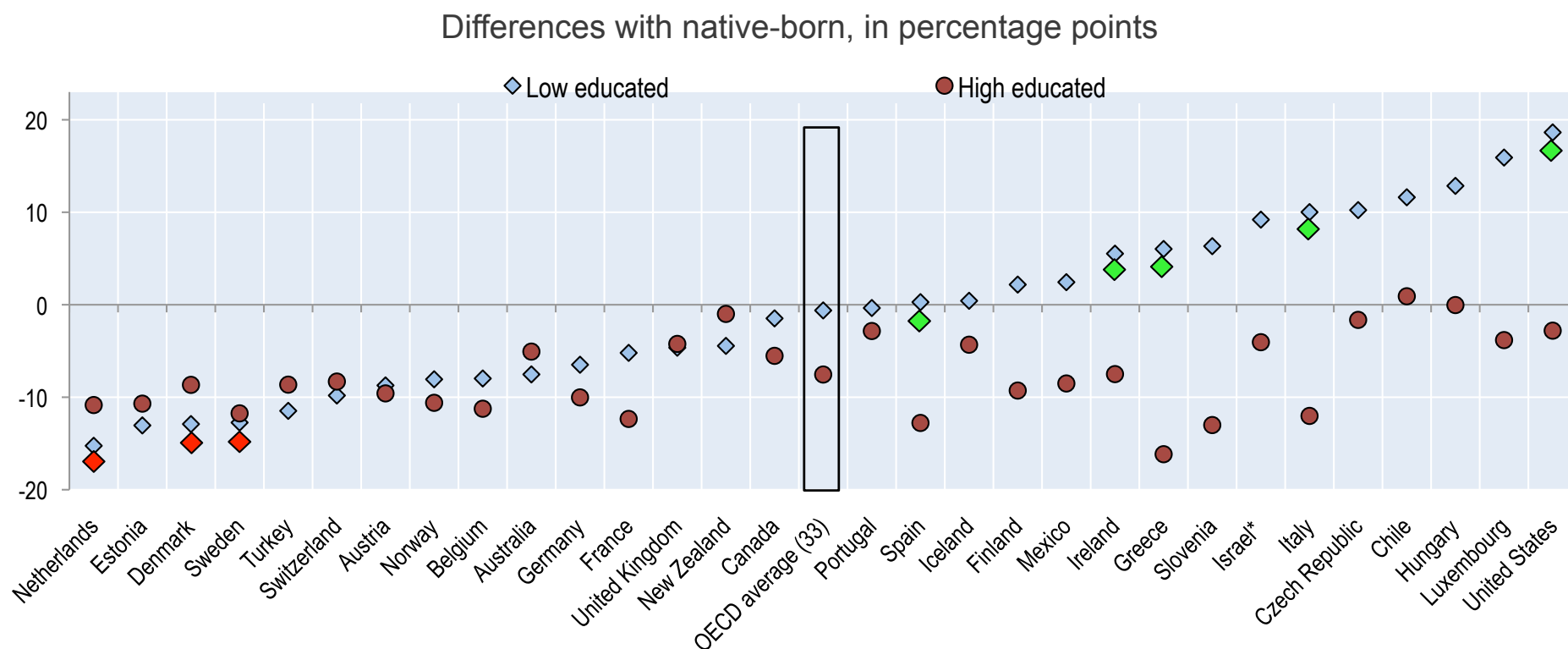


Source: OECD/EU 2015



Highly-educated migrants struggle more to enter the labour market than their native-born peers

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



Source: OECD/EU (2015).

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



Possible explanations for immigrants' lower labour market outcomes

I. Issues related to the transferability of qualifications and skills acquired abroad

II. Language skills

III. Networks and knowledge about labour market functioning

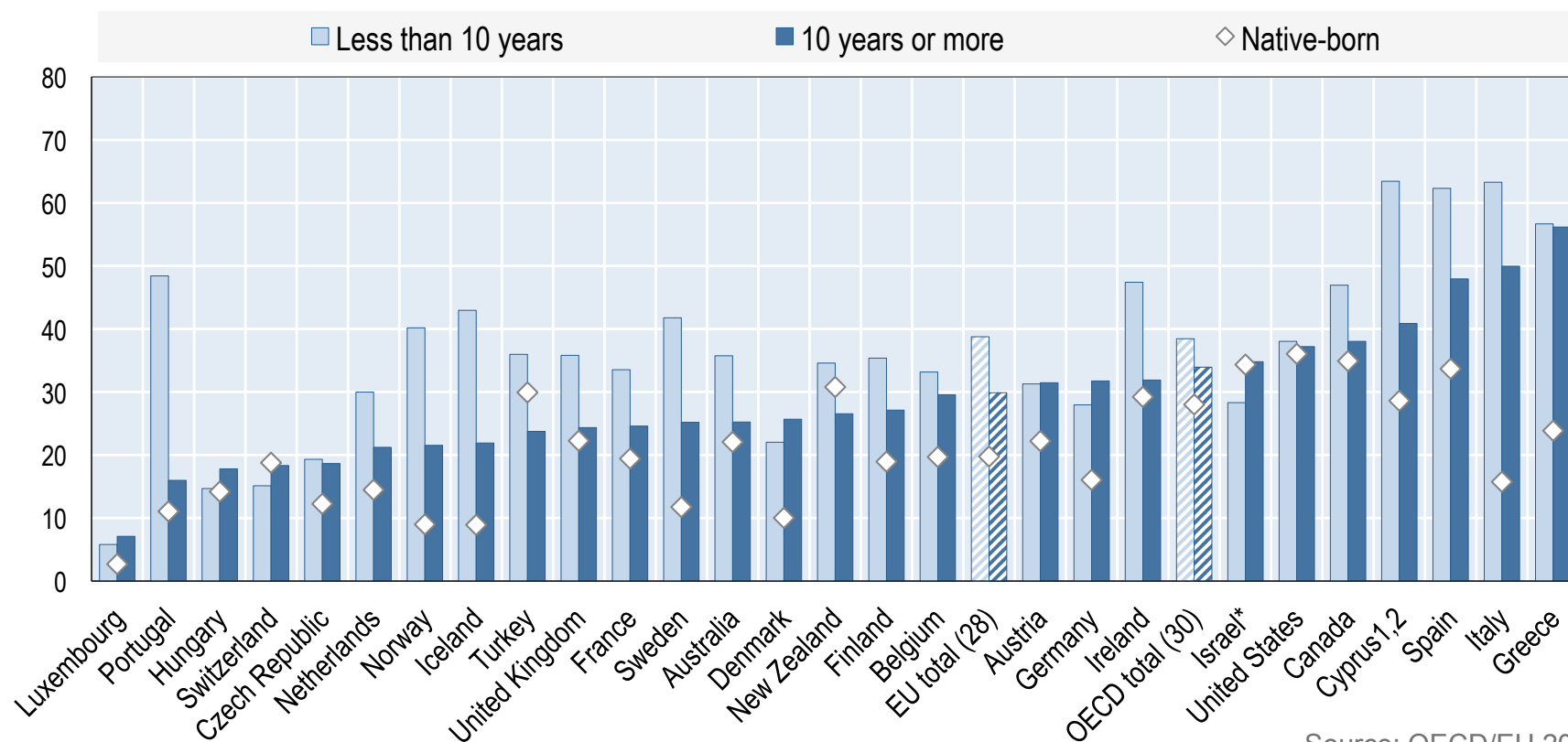
IV. Employers' attitudes and discrimination



Highly-educated migrants tend to be more often overqualified...

Overqualification rates among the 15-64 year-old native- and foreign-born who are not in education, by duration of stay, 2012-13

Percentages of highly educated employed



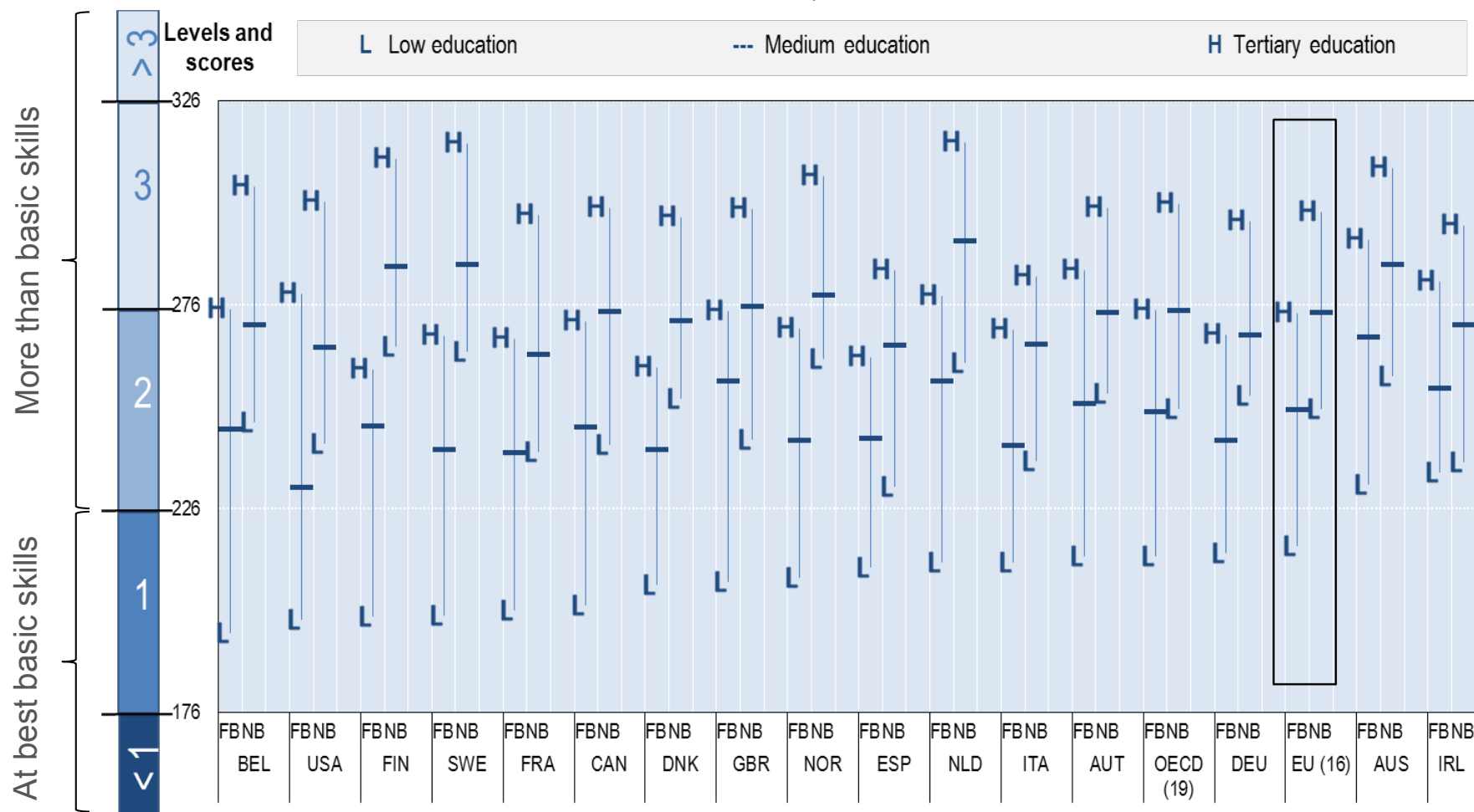
Source: OECD/EU 2015

... but the overqualification rates of migrants decrease over time



Part of the difficulties migrants face are associated with lower language and literacy skills

Mean literacy scores of 16-34 immigrant and native-born persons by level of education, 2012

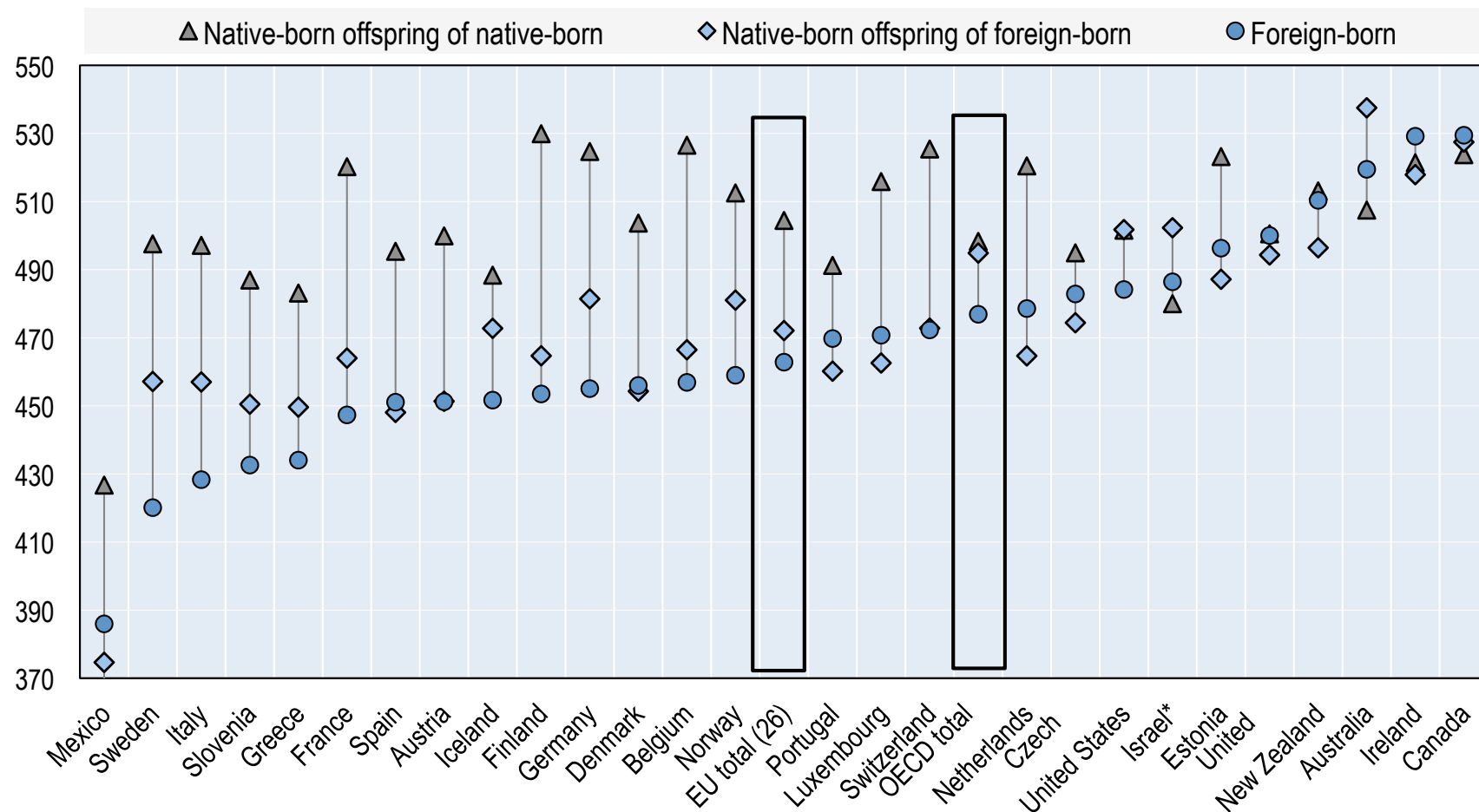


Source: OECD/EU (2015)



However, also the native-born children of immigrants face more difficulties in school...

Mean PISA reading scores of 15-year-old students by migration background, 2012

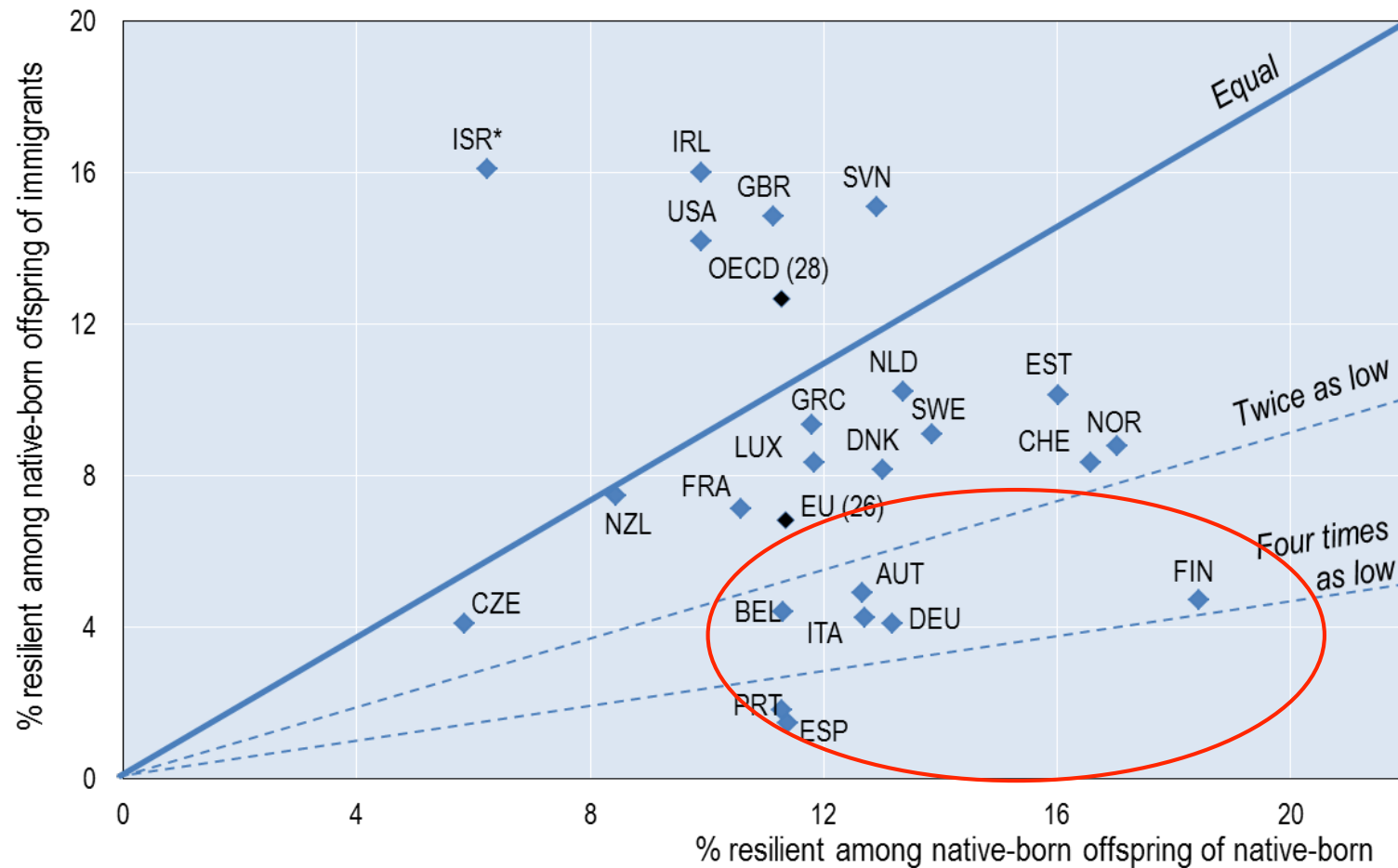


Source: OECD/EU 2015



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

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

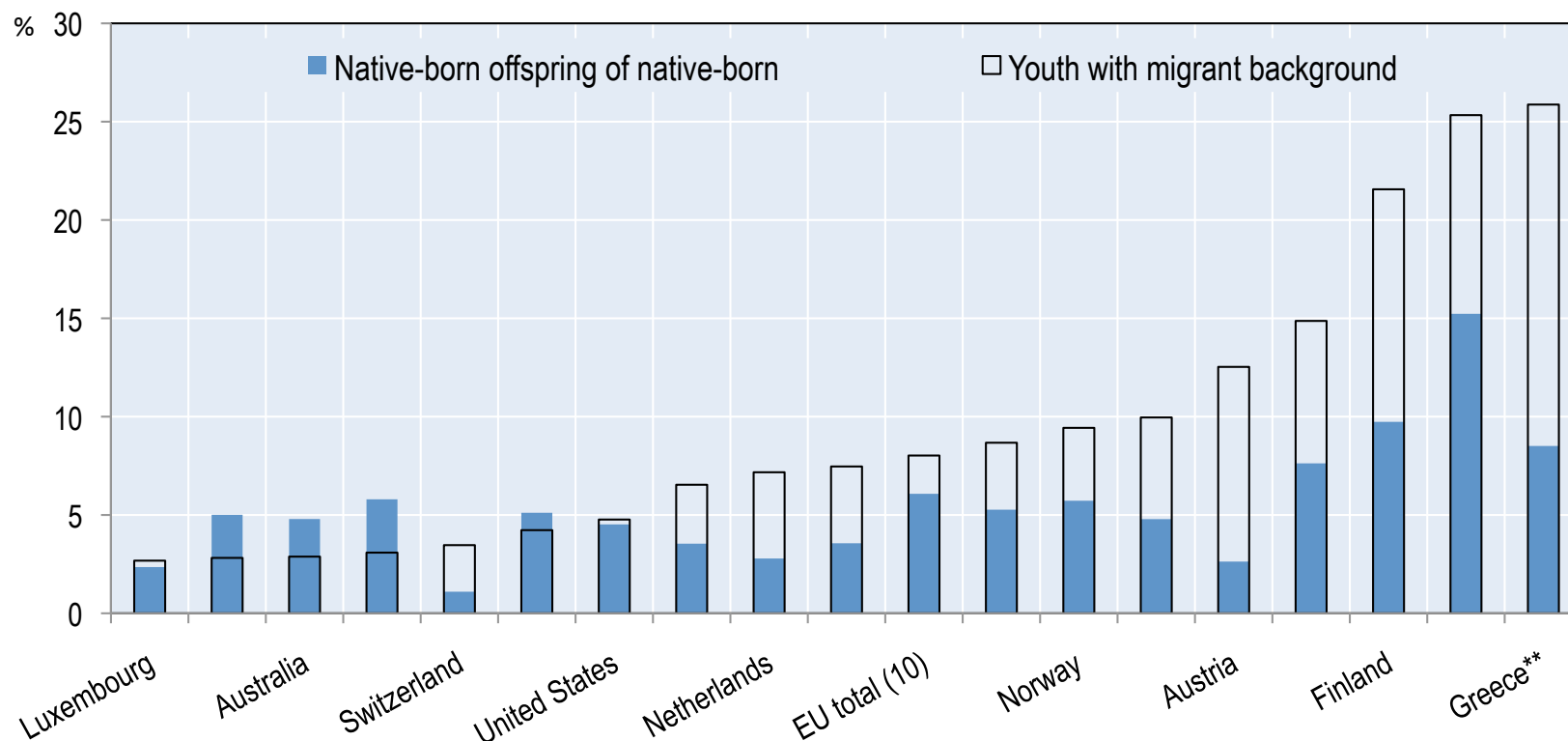


A high concentration of children of immigrants in schools is only an issue if their parents are low-educated, as is often the case in European OECD countries



As a result, 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



**Greece: Youth with a migrant background only includes foreign-born youth

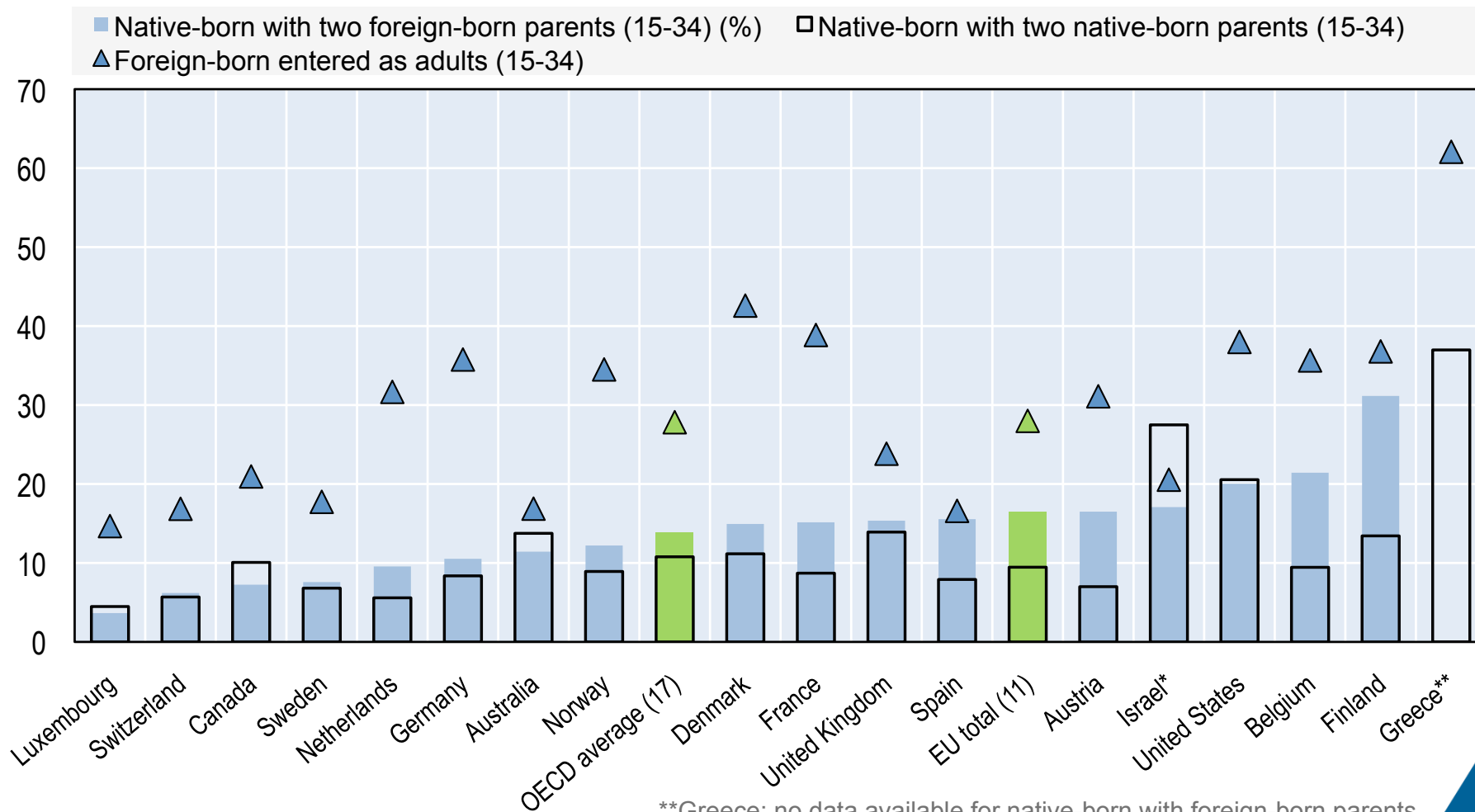
Source: OECD/EU 2015

*Youth with a migrant background have suffered disproportionately from the crisis
In some countries, education is a particularly strong driver for integration*



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



**Greece: no data available for native-born with foreign-born parents

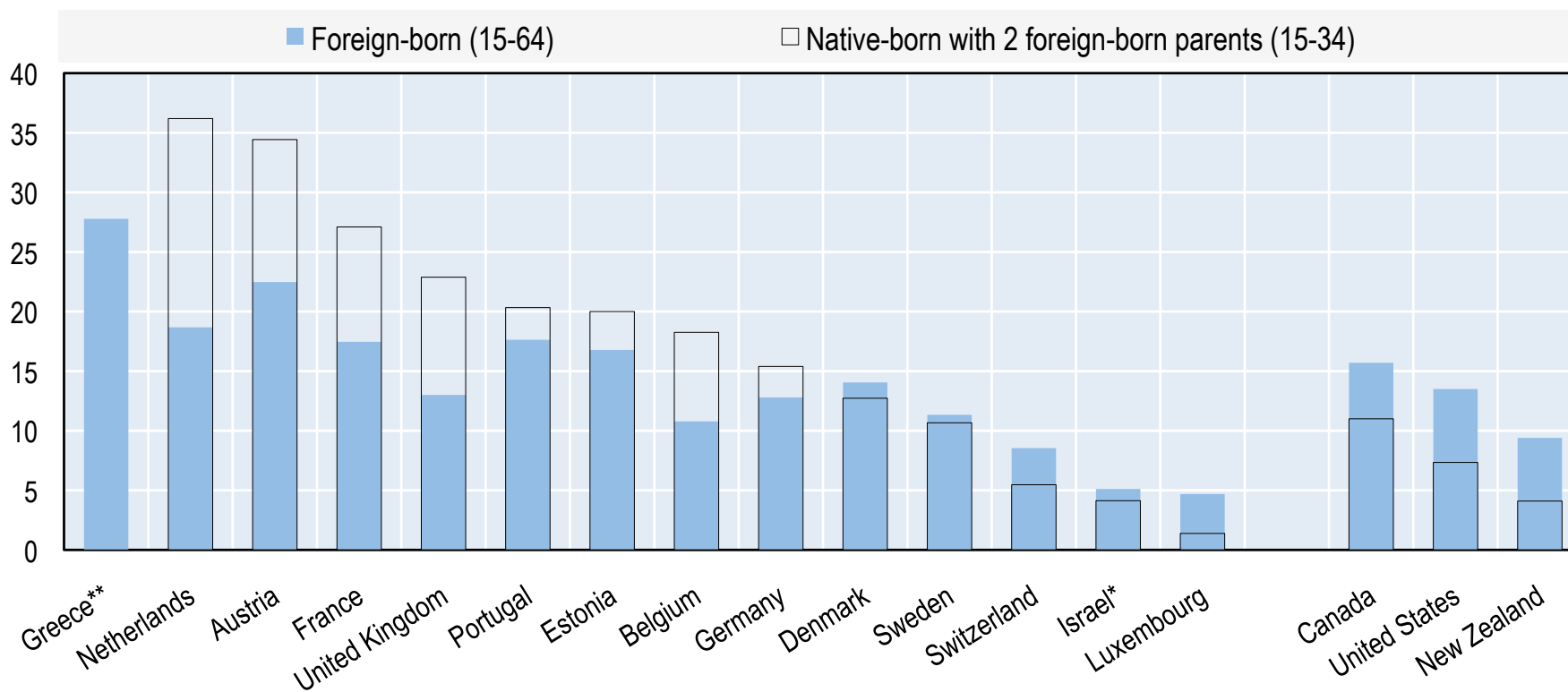
Source: OECD/EU 2015



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



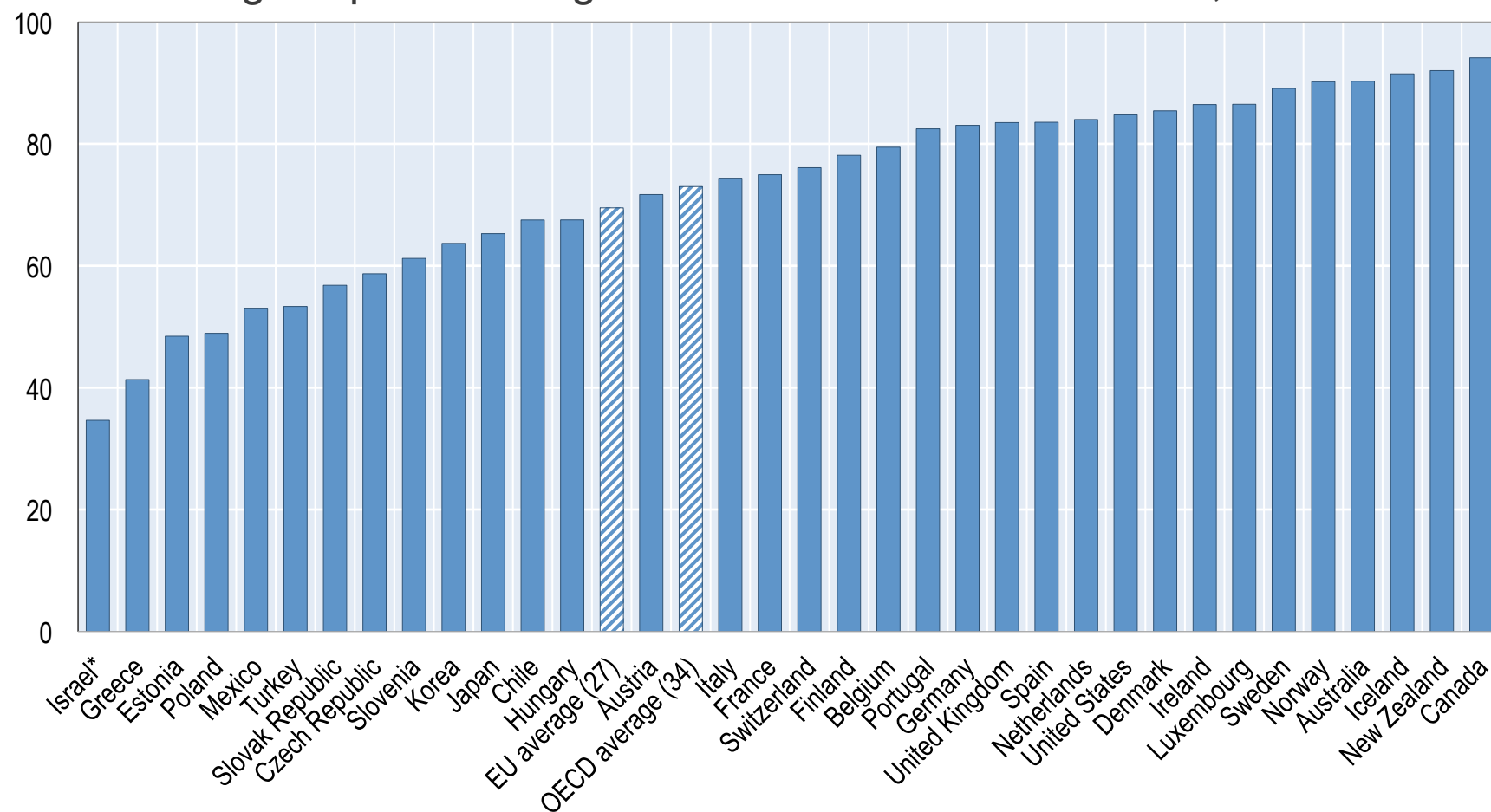
**Greece: no data available for native-born with foreign-born parents

Source: OECD/EU 2015



The host-society attitudes toward migrants differ a lot across OECD countries...

Share of population who think that their city or area of residence is a good place for migrants from other countries to live, 2012

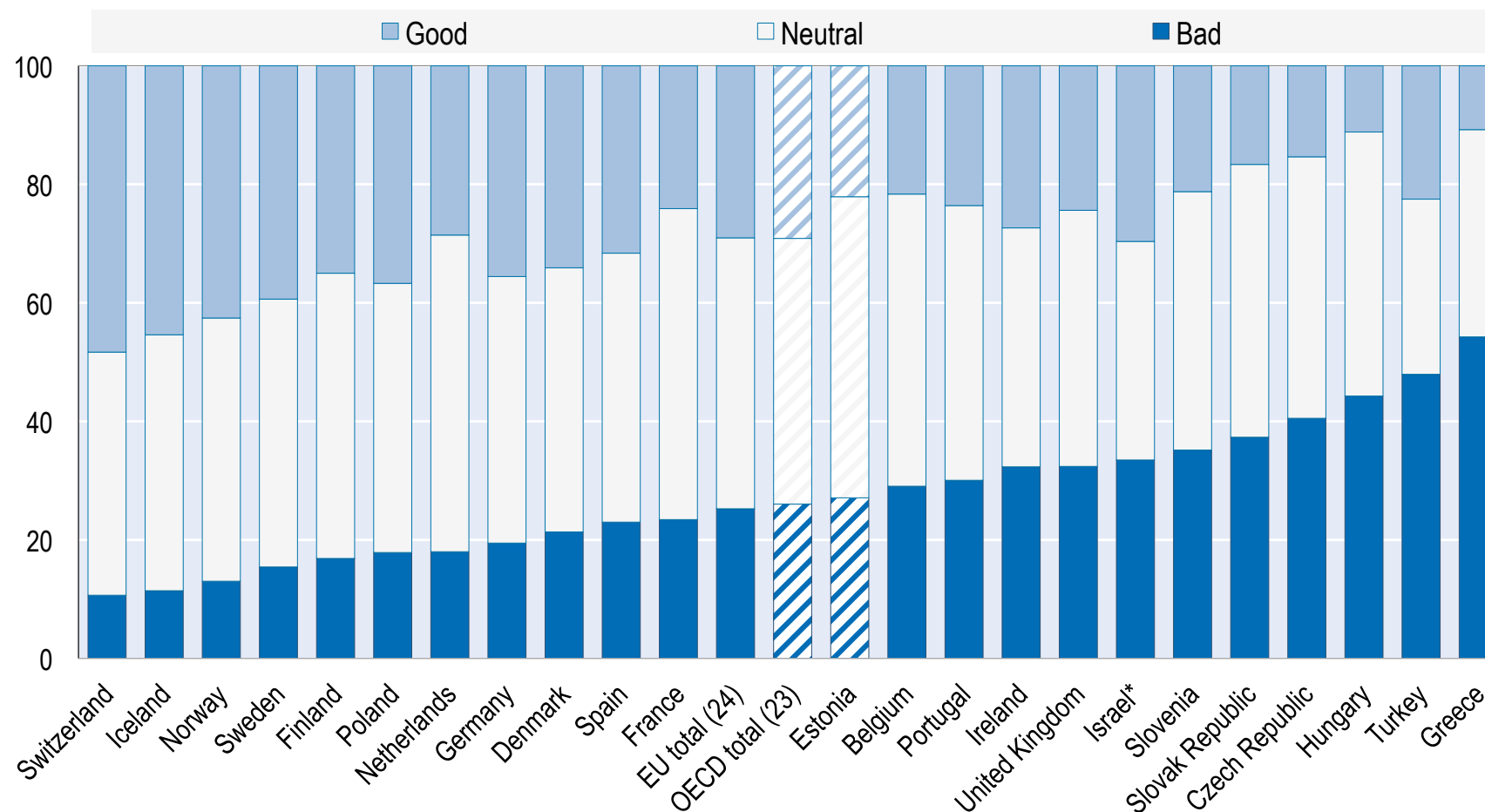


Source: OECD/EU 2015



... and public opinion reflects closely the perceived impact of migrants

Perceived economic impact of migration, 2008-12



Source: OECD/EU 2015



Dispersal of asylum seekers

- 9 out of 18 European countries for which information is available employ some sort of dispersal policy
- The different dispersal policies vary significantly in regard to...
 - **strictness:** While some countries (France, Sweden...) grant asylum seekers the right to choose their location on their own, in other countries like Germany asylum seekers do not have a choice but to settle in the assigned reception center
 - **objectives:** some countries (Germany, Austria, Ireland...) are mostly concerned with an equal burden sharing across regions, while in other countries (Italy, United Kingdom, Portugal) the priority is more to provide the best options for integration
 - **autonomy of the municipalities:** while in most countries, municipalities have to accommodate the allocated migrants, in Finland municipalities can decide how many asylum seekers they want to host



New challenges

- Increasing heterogeneity of immigration flows - both in terms of category (labour, family, free mobility, humanitarian) and skills levels within these categories - requires more tailor-made approaches
- For immigrants lacking basic skills, significant and long-term investment must be made without immediate pay-off
- In Southern Europe, many low-skilled labour migrants arrived just prior to the crisis, raising issues of long-term employability and appropriate target groups (i.e. who is likely to stay?)
- Family migrants who do not depend on benefits are often neglected in integration measures, although they are a key group – and the impact extends on their children
- Children of immigrants are entering the labour market in growing numbers, and their outcomes are often unfavourable
- The integration of the large inflows of humanitarian migrants, many of whom traumatized by the experience of war, will pose an additional challenge in the coming years



Specific challenges for local communities and rural areas

- Often little experience with integrating immigrants and their children
- Lack of sufficient support structures (agencies, language courses, translators...), many NGOs are located in larger cities
- Often relatively small numbers of immigrants/refugees involved, raising issues regarding economies of scale – but also providing opportunities for co-operation and experience-sharing
- But immigration can also benefit remote areas in particular :
 - Reversal of depopulation trends
 - Contribution to the sustainability of public and private services
 - Help filling labour shortages (e.g. in the health sector, services)



Further OECD work on integration:



...the Integration of the Children of Immigrants



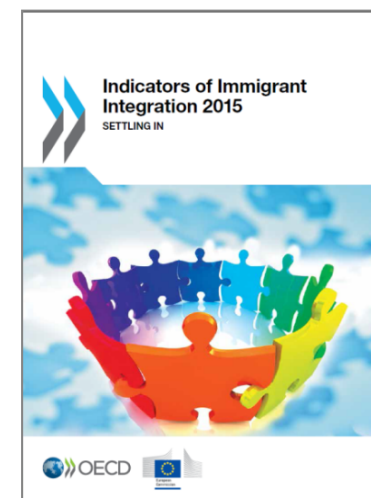
... Naturalization and Integration Outcomes



... Immigrant Entrepreneurship



... Country Studies



OECD Indicators of Immigrant Integration:
<https://www.compareyourcountry.org/indicators-of-immigrant-integration>