

MAKING INTEGRATION WORK

Young people with migrant parents

Joint OECD-Calouste Gulbenkian seminar

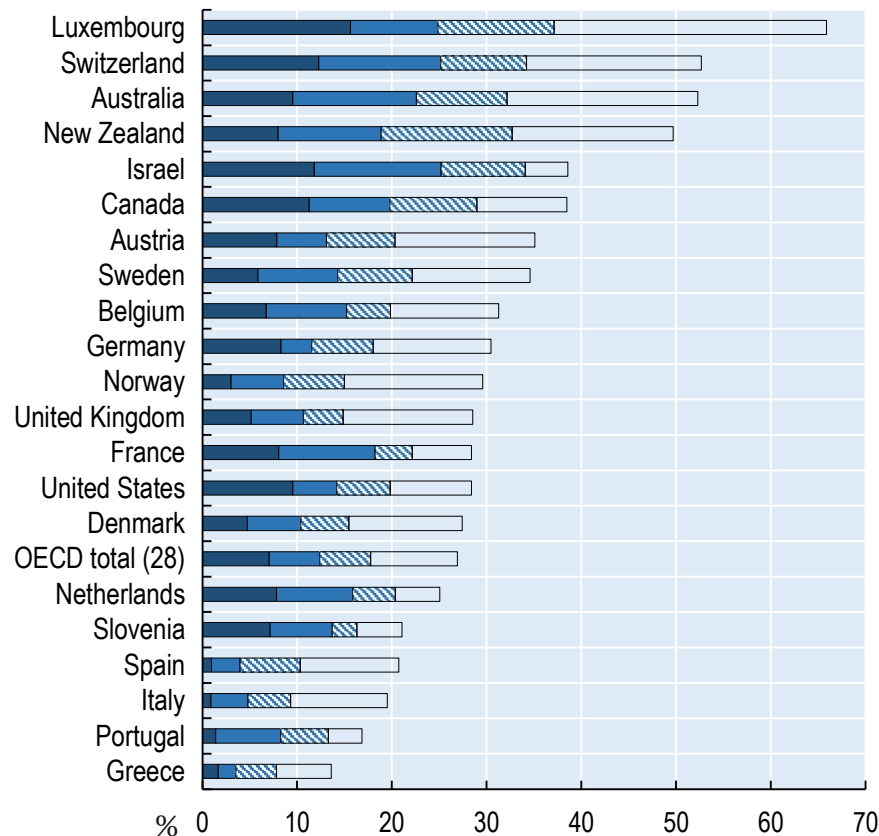
23 March 2021



OECD-wide, nearly 1 in 7 native-born young persons, aged 15 to 34, have at least one migrant parent

Percentage of young people by place of birth and their parents place of birth, aged 15-34

Native-born with foreign-born parents
 Native-born with mixed parentage
 Foreign-born who arrived as children
 Foreign-born who arrived as adults



Why the interest in young people with migrant parents?

“Benchmark” for success of previous integration policies

- identify persisting challenges including in education and labour market inclusion, and why they persist in some countries

Better policies

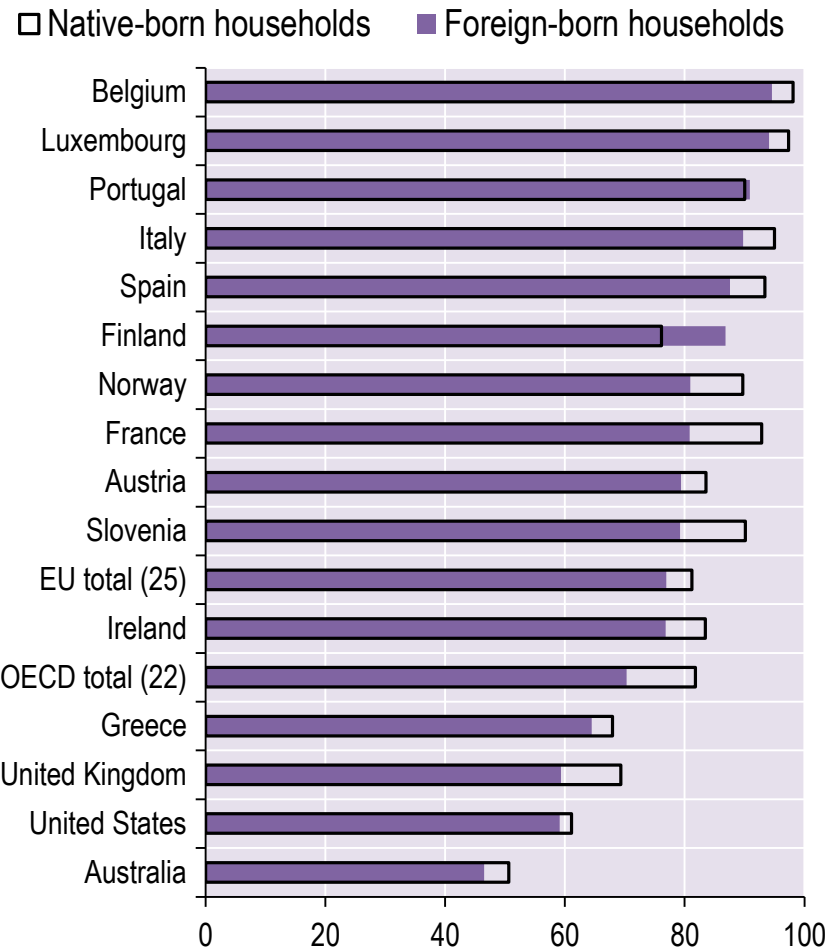
- share good practice examples across the OECD and raise awareness including for data needs

needs
 OECD and raise awareness including for data
 share good practice examples across the



Integration policy for migrant parents ideally provides equal starting positions before children start school

Percentage of children (aged 2-5) in Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC), by place of birth of parents or guardians



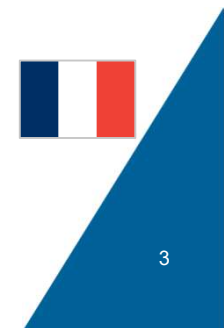
❖ Ensure access, affordability and awareness for ECEC



❖ Provide language screening & language support if needed



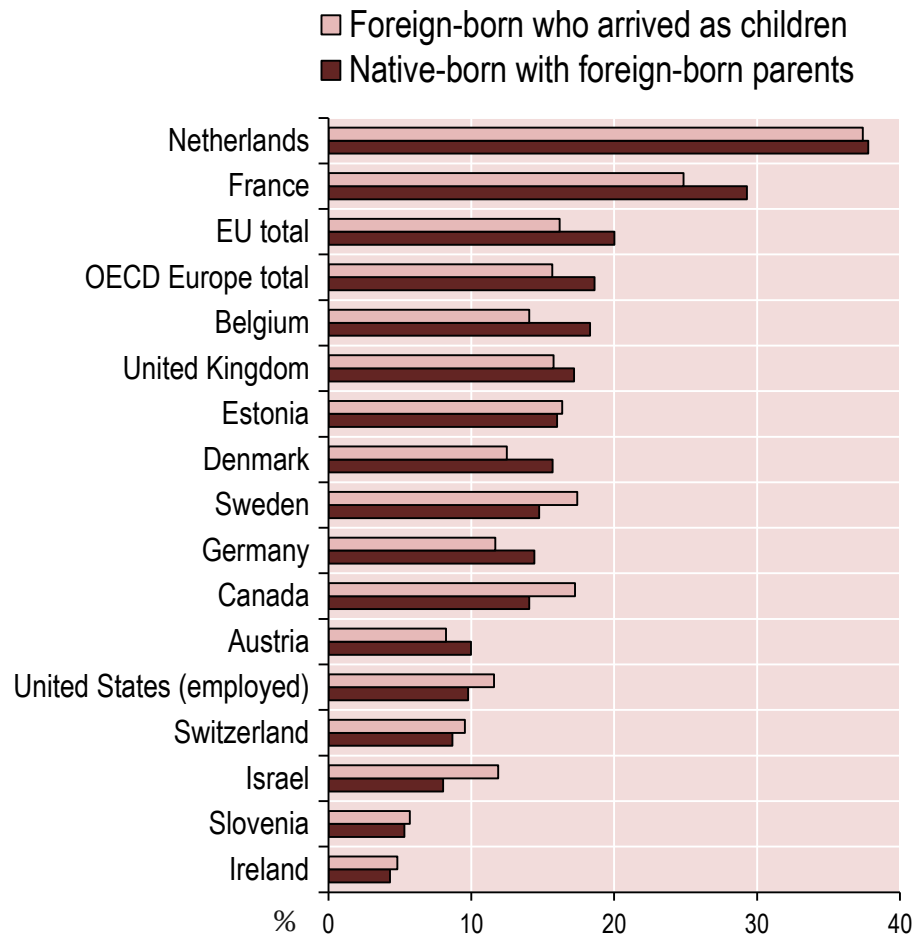
❖ Engage with migrant parents to support their children's learning








Youth native-born to migrant parents report higher levels of discrimination than those who migrated (in the EU)

Percentage who self-report discrimination, by place of birth and their parents place of birth, aged 15-34



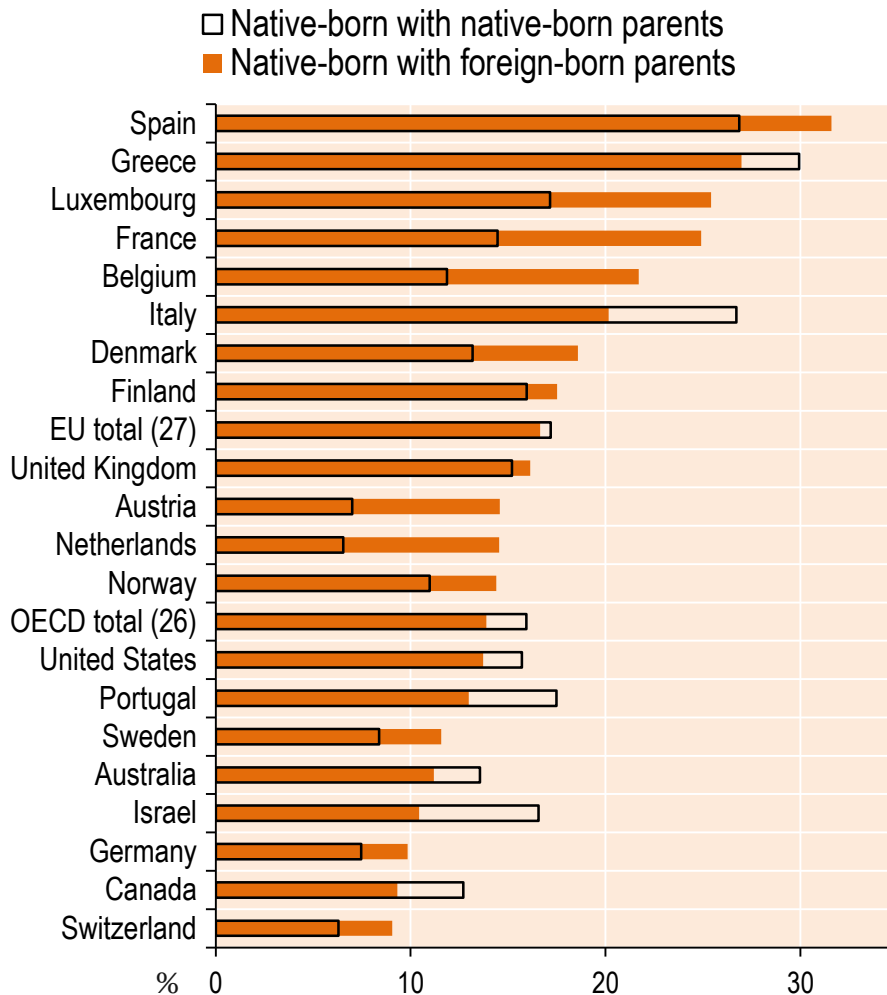
- ❖ Continuously monitor hiring and workplace diversity 
- ❖ Inform youth about their rights and entitlements 
- ❖ Support SMEs to achieve and sustain a diverse workforce 





Supporting the school-to-work transition requires flexibility, tailored support & second chances

Percentage of youth who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), aged 15-34



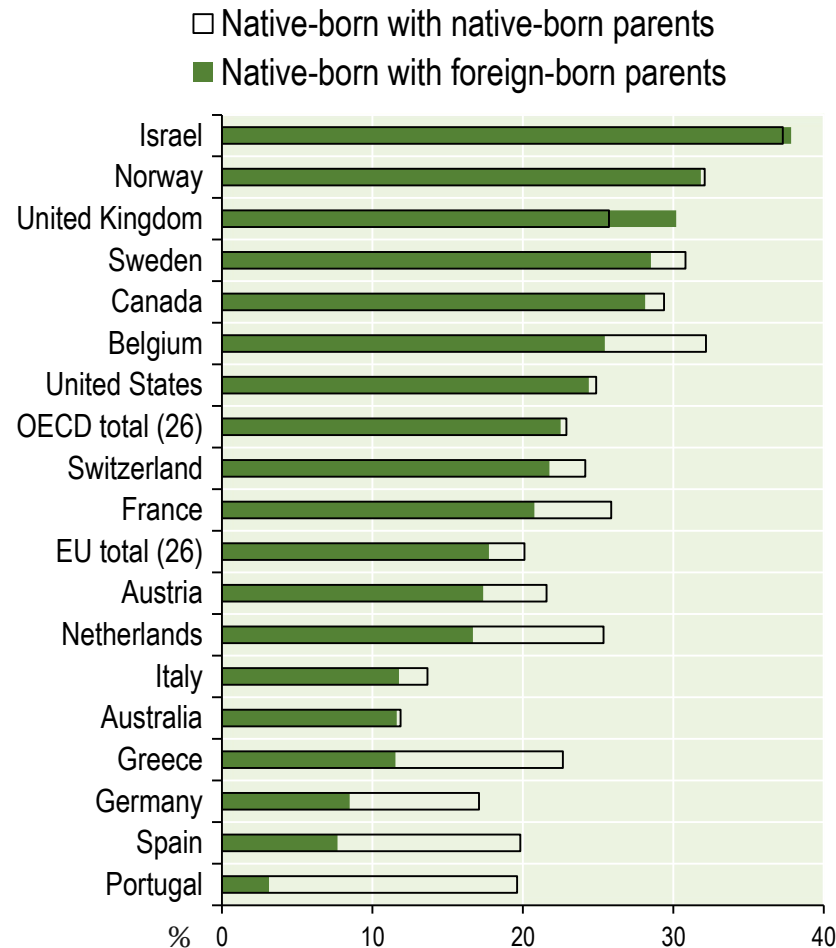
- ❖ Provide networks through targeted employment services and mentoring schemes
- ❖ Support second chance programmes and vocational education and training
- ❖ Ensure extra support and allow for flexibility for late arrivals (towards the end of compulsory schooling)





Visibility of high achievers with migrant parents provides role models, including in public sector positions

Percentage working in the public service sector, by place of birth and their parents place of birth, aged 15-34



- ❖ Promote recruitment of migrants and their children to public sector jobs
- ❖ Encourage higher education institutions to attract youth with migrant parents
- ❖ Ensure financial barriers are no obstacle to pursue internships





Making Integration Work: Young people with migrant parents - main policy lessons at a glance:





THANK YOU!

For more on OECD's work on
migration and integration visit:
www.oecd.org/migration