

Settling In 2018

Main Indicators of Immigrant Integration



Settling In 2018

Main Indicators of Immigrant Integration



Photo credits:

© arthobbit / iStock

© ISerg / iStock

© Martha Dean / Shutterstock

Notes on Cyprus

1. Note by Turkey:

The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

2. Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union:

The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Note on Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Notes on tables

.. : Data not available

- : Data not reliable

Lithuania was not an OECD Member at the time of preparation of this publication and therefore is not included in OECD totals.



Contents

Classification of OECD and EU countries as immigrant destinations according to key foreign-born population characteristics.....	4
Scoreboard of integration outcomes of the foreign-born population and their native-born offspring.....	5
Size and composition of the immigrant population.....	6
Education and language skills.....	8
Participation in the labour market.....	10
Job quality.....	12
Poverty.....	14
Housing.....	16
Health and well-being.....	18
Host-country nationality.....	20
Social inclusion.....	22
Youth with a migrant background.....	24
Children of immigrants' performance in school.....	26
Transition from school to work.....	28
Monitoring of selected Zaragoza indicators for third-country nationals living in the European Union.....	30
G20 countries and selected OECD accession countries as immigrant destinations.....	31



Did you know?

Size and composition of the immigrant population

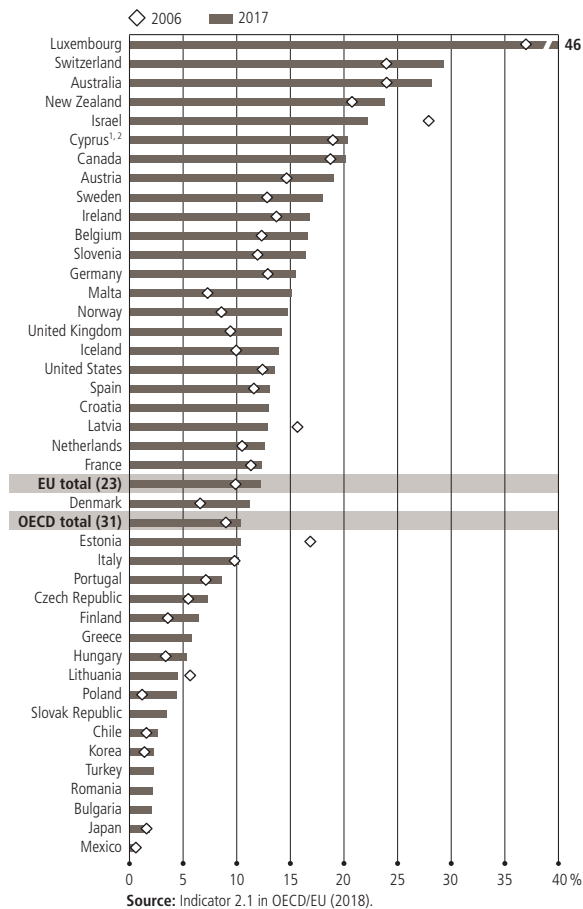
- The OECD is home to around 128 million immigrants, representing over 10% of its population.
- Around 58 million foreign-born residents live in the EU – 11.5% of its population. Around two-thirds are from non-EU countries.
- Over the last decade, the immigrant population has increased by 23% in the OECD and by 28% in the EU.
- Immigrants are more heavily concentrated in capital and urban regions than their native-born peers. In Europe, non-EU migrants have a greater tendency than their EU peers to congregate in these areas.
- In both the OECD and the EU, around 80% of the foreign-born are of working age (15 to 64-year-olds), versus two-thirds of the native-born.
- Over two-thirds of immigrants in the OECD and EU have lived in their host country for at least 10 years, while 17% have been residents for up to five years.
- More than half of the foreign-born in the EU originate from another European country – over 30% from countries in the EU and around 20% from European countries outside the EU.
- In OECD countries outside Europe, the foreign-born come chiefly from Asia or countries of origin that neighbour host countries. Over 50% of the migrant population in the United States, for instance, was born in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Australia and Canada, around half of the immigrant population is Asian-born.

Immigrant population

People outside their current country of residence (age 0+ except recent migrants: 15-64).

Also referred to as “foreign-born”.

Foreign-born shares of population (%)



Size and composition

2017

	Foreign-born population					Native-born population			
	Total population (thousands)	% of total population	0-14-year-olds	+65-year-olds	Women	0-14-year-olds	+65-year-olds	Women	
			% of the foreign-born population					% of the native-born population	
Australia	6 873	28	6	20	51	21	24	14	50
Austria	1 656	19	6	12	51	23	16	19	50
Belgium	1 893	17	7	17	51	21	19	19	51
Bulgaria	145	2	16	15	51	36	14	21	51
Canada	7 433	20	6	21	52	14	20	14	50
Chile	465	3	13	4	52	46	21	13	53
Croatia	540	13	1	28	54	1	16	19	52
Cyprus ^{1, 2}	174	20	6	9	56	27	19	17	50
Czech Republic	798	7	4	21	40	15	16	19	51
Denmark	641	11	8	8	50	30	18	20	50
Estonia	136	10	2	42	58	3	18	16	52
Finland	358	6	8	6	49	16	17	21	51
France	8 210	12	5	22	52	12	21	18	51
Germany	12 738	16	5	21	49	22	15	21	51
Greece	648	6	3	7	54	7	15	22	51
Hungary	514	5	4	20	50	14	15	18	52
Iceland	47	14	..	..	49	13	..	..	49
Ireland	810	17	11	6	51	24	24	15	50
Israel	1 818	22	..	..	55	6	..	..	50
Italy	6 054	10	5	5	54	9	15	24	51
Japan	2 383	2	9	8	52	..	13	27	51
Korea	1 143	2	4	4	43	59	14	14	50
Latvia	251	13	2	46	61	4	17	16	53
Lithuania	127	4	6	35	58	3	15	18	54
Luxembourg	270	46	..	..	49	28	..	..	52
Malta	70	15	6	13	46	11	15	19	50
Mexico	1 007	1	51	4	49	..	26	8	52
Netherlands	2 137	13	5	11	52	8	18	19	50
New Zealand	1 169	24	..	..	52	16	..	..	51
Norway	800	15	..	..	48	33	..	..	49
Poland	1 649	4	8	48	56	..	15	17	52
Portugal	893	9	4	8	54	7	15	22	52
Romania	422	2	43	1	46	-	15	17	51
Slovak Republic	186	3	7	32	49	16	15	14	51
Slovenia	350	16	6	17	44	10	16	19	51
Spain	6 025	13	4	7	52	9	17	20	51
Sweden	1 784	18	..	..	50	23	..	..	49
Switzerland	2 480	29	..	..	51	26	..	..	51
Turkey	1 777	2	..	..	53	..	..	..	51
United Kingdom	9 369	14	8	11	52	26	20	19	50
United States	43 739	13	5	15	51	13	21	15	51
OECD total	128 507	10	6	15	51	16	19	17	51
EU total	58 851	12	6	15	51	17	20	51	51

Source: Chapter 2 and Indicator 6.1 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, [oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators](https://www.oecd.org/migrant-integration-indicators).

Did you know?

Education and language skills

- In the OECD, immigrants are overrepresented at both ends of the education spectrum. In the EU, immigrants are more likely to be very low or low educated than the native-born while a comparable proportion have a tertiary degree (29%).
- In the OECD and the EU, 11 and 12% of immigrants have a very low level of education, compared with 7 and 5% of the native-born.
- In the EU, 15% of non-EU immigrants are very low educated.
- The share of highly educated individuals among immigrants has grown throughout the OECD and the EU, rising by 7 percentage points over the past decade. The rise was, however, steeper for the native-born (+8 and +10% points OECD and EU-wide, respectively).
- Around 60% of OECD and EU immigrant populations obtained their highest degrees abroad. The proportion exceeds 70% in Southern Europe, Austria and Luxembourg, and is almost 90% in Korea.
- Among the highly educated immigrants, these proportions are lower notably in countries that attract many immigrant students, such as France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. EU-wide and in Canada around 50% of them obtained their degree abroad and this share has dropped over the last decade. It remained stable in the United States at around 55%.
- Two-thirds of the foreign-born in the EU state that they have at least advanced language proficiency in one of the official languages of the host country. This is the case for 70% of the foreign-born in Australia.
- Across the EU, 56% of recently arrived non-native speakers in need of language training have attended classes since their arrival. This rises to 70% in Nordic and German-speaking countries.

Educational attainment

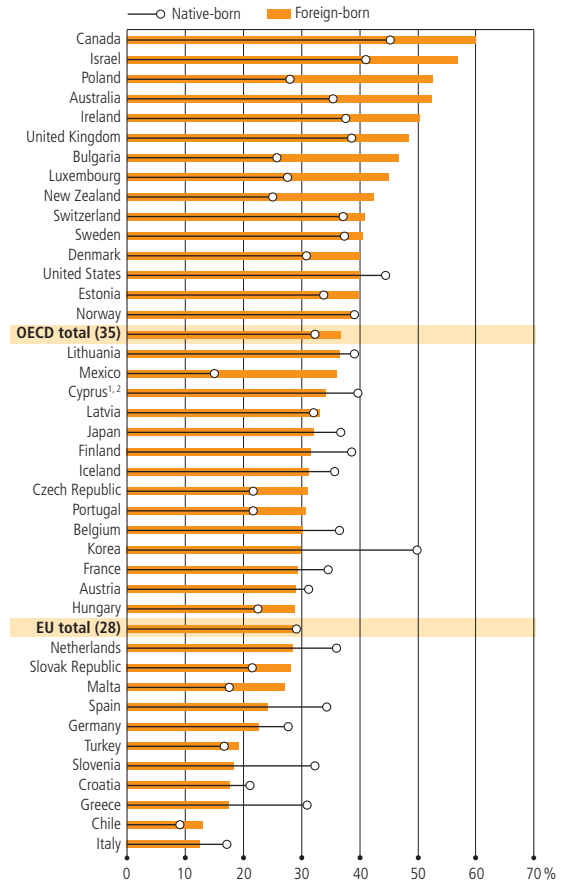
“Very low”: only completed primary education (ISCED 0-1)

“Low”: no higher than lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2)

“High”: tertiary education (ISCED 5-8)

Data cover people not in education aged 15 to 64.

Highly educated, 2017 (%)



Source: Indicator 3.1 in OECD/EU (2018).

Distribution by level of education

Percentages, 15-64 population not in education, 2017

	Foreign-born			EU born			Non-EU born			Recent migrants (< 10 years)		Native-born		
	Very low (ISCED 0-1)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	High (ISCED 5-8)	Very low (ISCED 0-1)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	High (ISCED 5-8)	Very low (ISCED 0-1)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	High (ISCED 5-8)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	High (ISCED 5-8)	Very low (ISCED 0-1)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	High (ISCED 5-8)
Australia	..	16	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	62	..	23	36
Austria	3	28	29	0	11	39	5	41	20	21	38	0	13	31
Belgium	20	38	30	12	29	37	25	44	25	36	33	7	23	37
Bulgaria	2	8	47	-	..	..	1	3	57	9	51	4	20	26
Canada	..	10	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	61	..	15	45
Chile	11	21	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	13	23	36	9
Croatia	4	24	18	1	10	25	4	26	16	11	23	2	17	21
Cyprus ^{1, 2}	9	25	34	5	19	34	13	30	35	30	29	12	20	40
Czech Republic	0	13	31	1	14	29	0	14	27	13	34	0	7	22
Denmark	6	26	40	1	11	52	10	28	36	14	57	3	27	31
Estonia	0	10	40	1	7	51	0	7	42	4	76	1	18	34
Finland	4	24	32	1	21	31	6	25	32	26	26	4	14	39
France	21	39	29	20	36	32	22	42	27	37	36	6	19	35
Germany	13	35	23	9	29	24	17	41	21	35	30	2	10	28
Greece	19	39	17	14	32	24	21	46	14	53	15	15	26	31
Hungary	2	15	29	3	15	26	1	15	34	22	27	1	17	23
Iceland	1	26	31	0	21	32	1	37	30	25	25	0	28	36
Ireland	4	12	50	4	13	44	4	8	62	8	52	9	24	38
Israel	6	10	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	49	6	15	41
Italy	9	49	13	4	34	12	12	54	12	51	13	6	38	18
Japan	..	22	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	37
Korea	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	8	50
Latvia	0	6	33	1	8	38	0	6	32	3	65	1	11	33
Lithuania	1	3	37	1	6	36	1	5	35	-	-	2	6	39
Luxembourg	12	29	45	13	29	46	9	28	42	19	59	4	24	28
Malta	1	46	27	1	41	30	0	0	0	37	40	8	56	18
Mexico	16	37	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	64	15
Netherlands	15	30	28	5	19	35	18	35	24	25	32	6	22	36
New Zealand	..	13	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	45	..	20	25
Norway	5	26	39	2	14	47	7	35	34	25	39	0	19	40
Poland	1	4	53	0	9	55	1	6	47	..	..	1	8	28
Portugal	15	32	31	9	30	34	17	38	28	39	20	34	54	22
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	26	16
Slovak Republic	0	10	28	0	10	22	0	6	38	8	44	1	10	22
Slovenia	2	23	18	2	16	24	2	32	9	19	13	1	12	32
Spain	19	44	24	8	31	33	24	47	22	41	28	9	43	34
Sweden	10	30	41	3	19	46	13	35	36	38	44	1	12	37
Switzerland	6	24	41	6	21	44	7	32	30	18	51	1	13	37
Turkey	..	54	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	17
United Kingdom	3	17	49	1	16	44	4	21	50	16	49	1	21	39
United States	9	23	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	46	0	7	45
OECD total	11	27	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	42	7	26	33
EU total	12	34	29	7	26	31	15	39	27	32	34	5	22	29

Source: Indicators 3.1 to 3.3 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Did you know?

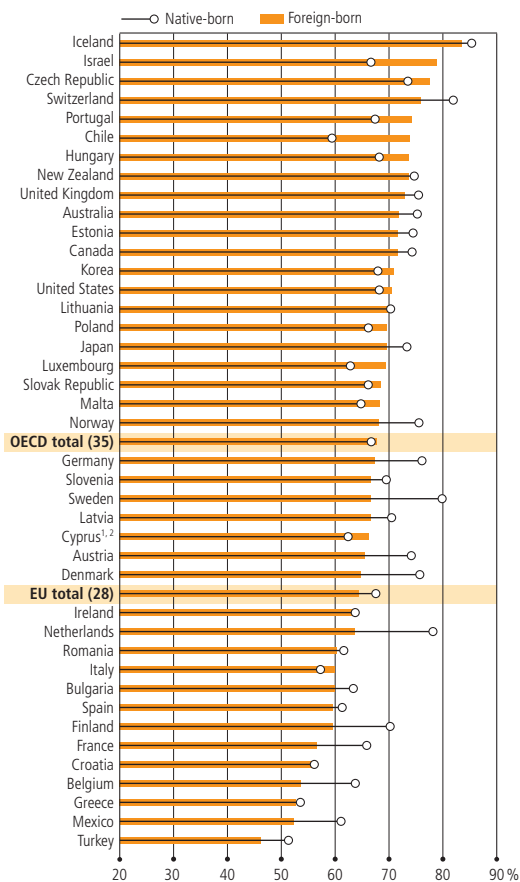
Participation in the labour market

- OECD-wide, 68 million immigrants have a job, making around two-thirds of the working age population. They are as likely as their native peers to be employed.
- In the EU, however, immigrants are less likely to be employed than the native-born, which is due to the wide employment gap between the native-born and non-EU migrants.
- In almost half of OECD and EU countries, low-educated immigrants have higher employment rates than their native-born peers – particularly in Southern and Central Europe, Chile and the United States. By contrast, highly educated immigrants are less likely to be employed than their native peers in virtually all countries.
- OECD-wide, the employment rate is now just slightly lower than it was 10 years ago among both the foreign- and native-born. In the EU, the employment rate of non-EU immigrants has dropped by 3 percentage points over the past decade, while rising by 3 points for both natives and EU-born migrants.
- In all OECD and EU countries, immigrants (particularly non-EU migrants in the EU) have higher unemployment rates than the native-born.
- Over the last decade, differences in unemployment rates of immigrants and native-born have widened in OECD and EU countries, most notably in Southern Europe due to the difficult economic situation.
- When unemployed, immigrants are generally less likely to receive unemployment benefits than the native-born in the EU.
- Across the EU, almost one in four economically inactive immigrants wishes to work, compared to one in six among the native-born.
- Immigrant women are more likely to be economically inactive than native-born women and this is more often due to “involuntary inactivity”. Differences between foreign- and native-born women are especially wide in the Benelux countries, Scandinavian countries (except Sweden), Poland and Southern European countries (except Spain).

Employment rate

People in employment as a percentage of the population of working age, aged between 15 and 64 years old.

Employment rates, 2017 (%)



Source: Indicator 3.4 in OECD/EU (2018).

Employment rates

Percentage of the 15-64 population, 2017

	Foreign-born								Native-born					
	Total	Men	Women	Low-educated	Highly educated	EU-born	Non-EU born	Recent (<5 years)	Settled (≥10 years)	Total	Men	Women	Low-educated	Highly educated
Australia	72	80	64	54	82	..	..	59	73	75	79	72	60	87
Austria	66	72	59	55	83	73	58	60	66	74	77	71	62	91
Belgium	54	61	47	41	75	64	46	50	54	64	67	61	46	87
Bulgaria	60	70	52	-	76	-	58	52	71	63	66	60	37	85
Canada	72	78	66	55	80	..	..	61	74	74	76	72	54	84
Chile	74	84	65	77	87	..	..	77	74	59	71	49	60	81
Croatia	56	64	49	35	79	63	55	-	57	56	61	52	37	82
Cyprus ^{1, 2}	66	70	64	69	72	66	66	69	63	62	67	57	47	81
Czech Republic	77	87	68	59	84	72	74	66	73	73	81	66	50	88
Denmark	65	71	59	58	79	75	59	63	64	76	78	74	70	89
Estonia	72	78	66	65	76	69	70	73	70	74	77	71	66	88
Finland	60	67	53	61	76	70	53	45	67	70	71	70	53	86
France	57	65	49	48	75	66	52	39	58	66	69	63	53	87
Germany	67	74	60	58	80	77	60	49	73	76	79	73	66	91
Greece	53	65	42	56	57	55	53	38	54	54	63	45	48	73
Hungary	74	79	68	70	82	73	70	63	76	68	75	61	53	86
Iceland	83	87	80	86	90	85	80	80	80	85	88	83	82	95
Ireland	64	72	57	45	79	68	57	59	65	64	69	59	46	86
Israel	79	81	77	66	86	..	..	68	81	66	70	62	48	89
Italy	60	72	49	55	69	61	58	40	63	58	66	49	41	79
Japan	70	80	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	81	65	..	..
Korea	71	83	56	76	78	..	..	66	80	68	77	58	70	81
Latvia	67	72	62	47	77	69	64	41	65	70	72	69	59	89
Lithuania	70	72	69	-	81	62	69	-	69	70	71	70	47	91
Luxembourg	69	75	64	63	85	72	59	71	67	63	66	59	54	88
Malta	68	83	54	62	81	71	..	57	70	65	77	52	55	93
Mexico	52	66	39	60	79	..	..	..	..	61	79	45	65	81
Netherlands	64	71	57	51	82	75	57	45	63	78	82	74	70	91
New Zealand	74	80	67	63	85	..	..	68	76	75	79	70	64	90
Norway	68	73	63	56	82	81	60	63	70	76	76	75	63	92
Poland	70	75	67	-	82	65	58	..	..	66	73	59	43	89
Portugal	74	78	71	73	85	72	68	47	73	67	70	64	68	88
Romania	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	70	53	51	87
Slovak Republic	68	78	61	37	82	58	67	61	60	66	72	60	37	83
Slovenia	67	73	61	54	82	60	62	56	60	70	72	67	48	89
Spain	60	66	54	56	72	61	54	48	59	61	67	56	54	83
Sweden	67	71	63	57	83	76	60	48	73	80	81	80	67	94
Switzerland	76	84	68	69	84	81	68	74	76	82	85	79	78	92
Turkey	46	64	26	40	66	..	..	..	..	52	70	31	51	74
United Kingdom	73	83	64	62	86	78	67	67	73	76	79	72	65	88
United States	70	82	59	64	78	..	..	58	73	68	72	65	35	83
OECD total	68	77	59	58	79	..	..	57	71	67	74	60	55	84
EU total	64	73	57	55	80	71	59	53	66	68	73	63	53	87

Source: Indicators 3.4 to 3.6 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Did you know?

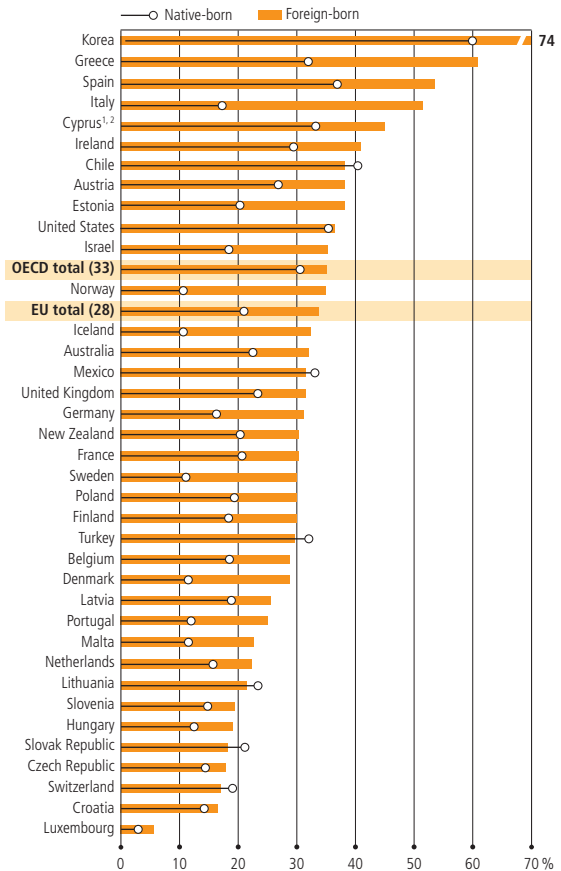
Job quality

- In all European countries, immigrants are more likely to work on temporary contracts while the reverse is generally true in other OECD countries. Comparing only settled migrants with the native-born reveals that, over time, the gap to natives narrows in most countries and even vanishes in one-third of countries.
- Over one in four low-skilled jobs is held by an immigrant in the EU, the United States and in the settlement countries. The level rises to over 40% in Austria, Germany, Sweden and Norway, and over 60% in Switzerland and Luxembourg.
- Among highly educated immigrants, almost 16 million in the OECD and 5.5 million in the EU are either unemployed or in jobs for which they are formally overqualified, i.e. almost 45% of the highly educated, compared with 40% of the highly educated native-born OECD-wide and 30% in the EU.
- Over one-third of highly educated immigrants in employment are over-qualified for their jobs across the OECD and the EU, compared with 31 and 21% of highly educated native-born, respectively. In all European countries, over-qualification rates are higher among non-EU migrants than EU born immigrants with the exception of Ireland and the United Kingdom.
- EU-wide, over-qualification affects 42% of foreign-educated immigrants compared with 28% of immigrants with host-country qualifications. The gap is smaller in the United States and Australia, where the over-qualification rate is 7 percentage points higher among foreign degree-holders.
- Although the share of the foreign-born with host-country degrees has gone up over the last decade in the EU, immigrant over-qualification rates have risen slightly. They dropped in the United States, however, despite an increase in the share of foreign-educated immigrants.
- Around 12% of employed immigrants are self-employed – the same rate as among the native-born. Immigrant businesses' size tends to be smaller than native ones.

Over-qualification rate

Share of highly educated employees, who work in a job that is ISCO-classified as low- or medium-skilled, i.e. ISCO Levels 4 to 9.

Over-qualification rates, 2017 (%)



Source: Indicator 3.10 in OECD/EU (2018).

Over-qualification rates

Percentage of the highly educated employed population aged 15-64 not in education, 2017

	Foreign-born									Native-born		
	Total	Men	Women	Recent (<10 years)	Settled (≥10 years)	EU-born	Non-EU born	Non-EU-born, foreign-educated	Non-EU-born, host-country educated	Total	Men	Women
Australia	32	33	32	..	28	..	..	..	..	23	23	23
Austria	38	35	41	40	36	34	49	56	40	27	26	28
Belgium	29	27	31	30	28	21	39	50	26	18	17	19
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	25	21
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	38	37	40	38	41	..	..	..	..	41	42	39
Croatia	16	18	15	-	16	15	16	-	16	14	14	14
Cyprus ^{1,2}	45	33	53	50	41	38	53	60	40	33	28	36
Czech Republic	18	15	21	20	18	14	27	34	12	14	11	17
Denmark	29	30	28	37	24	24	33	47	22	11	11	11
Estonia	38	35	40	22	42	15	41	43	42	20	20	21
Finland	30	30	30	42	24	13	42	-	19	18	14	21
France	30	28	32	38	28	22	33	52	24	21	18	23
Germany	31	28	35	33	31	31	33	44	18	16	16	17
Greece	61	59	62	56	54	40	62	78	39	32	34	30
Hungary	19	19	19	19	17	15	24	-	26	13	13	12
Iceland	33	33	32	55	20	31	38	57	14	11	9	12
Ireland	41	37	45	43	39	42	39	38	40	29	29	30
Israel	35	35	36	56	33	..	..	..	..	18	20	17
Italy	52	49	53	66	46	37	62	77	35	17	13	20
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	74	79	65	77	59	..	..	..	..	60	64	53
Latvia	26	26	25	13	23	20	22	24	21	19	21	17
Lithuania	22	21	22	-	23	-	22	23	21	23	27	21
Luxembourg	5	4	7	5	6	5	8	10	4	3	5	2
Malta	23	16	30	30	18	15	..	..	..	12	9	14
Mexico	32	31	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	34	32
Netherlands	22	19	25	30	21	18	25	42	20	16	14	17
New Zealand	31	26	35	36	27	..	..	..	..	20	18	22
Norway	35	37	33	48	22	34	35	45	24	10	12	9
Poland	30	29	31	22	..	-	31	..	..	20	20	19
Portugal	25	24	26	46	17	18	21	58	11	12	10	13
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	18
Slovak Republic	18	17	20	-	22	27	-	-	-	21	19	22
Slovenia	20	20	19	39	13	11	26	-	23	15	15	14
Spain	54	50	57	50	52	45	56	64	43	37	37	37
Sweden	30	32	28	40	23	21	35	50	17	11	12	11
Switzerland	17	16	18	16	20	14	26	30	21	19	20	17
Turkey	30	27	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	34	29
United Kingdom	32	29	34	38	27	36	29	27	30	23	22	25
United States	37	36	37	37	36	..	..	..	..	36	39	33
OECD total	35	34	36	38	34	..	..	..	..	31	33	29
EU total	34	31	37	38	31	31	35	46	27	21	20	22

Source: Indicators 3.7 to 3.11 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Did you know?

Poverty

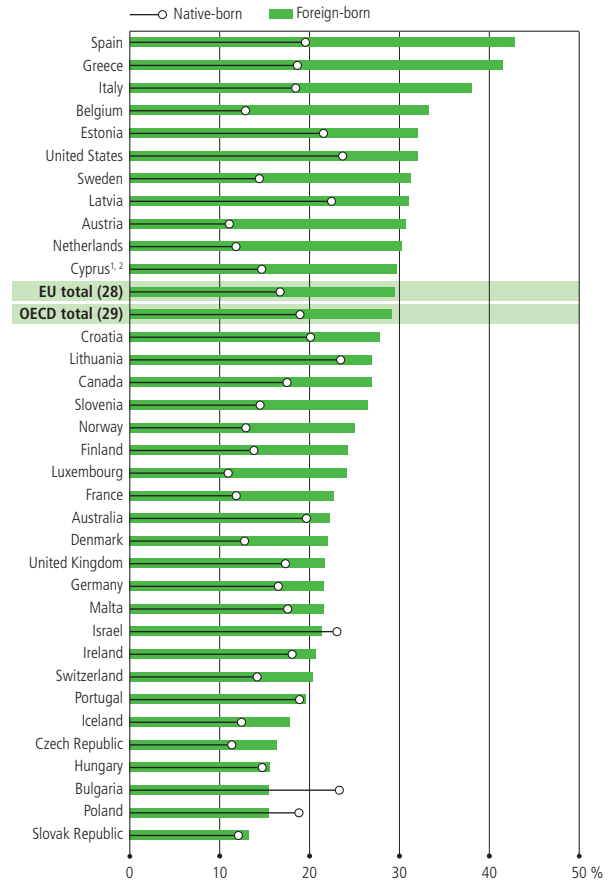
- Around 30% of immigrants live in relative poverty in both the OECD and the EU, against 19 and 17% of natives, respectively.
- Relative poverty rates are at least twice as high as those of natives in longstanding immigration destination countries in Europe that host large numbers of low-educated foreign-born, as well as in the Scandinavian and Southern European countries (except Portugal).
- The OECD- and EU-wide relative poverty rates among immigrants increased by 1 and 5 percentage points, respectively, while remaining stable among natives.
- Having a job affords protection against poverty in all countries, although less so for immigrants. The immigrant in-work poverty rate is about 19% in the OECD and the EU, which is twice as high as for natives. More than half of the foreign-born living in relative poverty in the United States, Switzerland and Iceland, are in employment.
- OECD-wide, half of all children in immigrant households live below the relative poverty line, compared to 30% in native-born households. Although the share is lower in the EU, at 40% – it is twice the level of children in native households.
- Over the last decade, the relative child poverty rate in immigrant households has increased by 4 percentage points across the OECD, from 46% to 50%, and by 2 points in the EU, from 40% to 42%.
- The annual median immigrant household income is around EUR 20 000 in the OECD and EUR 16 000 in the EU – some 10% lower than that of natives in both areas.
- Immigrants are over-represented in the lowest income decile in virtually all OECD and EU countries; 14% and 18% of immigrants are in this decile, respectively.

Relative poverty rate

Proportion of individuals living below the poverty threshold (60% of the median equivalised disposable income in each country).

Data cover all people aged 16 years old and over (child poverty rate: less than 16 years old).

Relative poverty rates, 2015 (%)



Source: Indicator 4.2 in OECD/EU (2018).

Relative poverty rates

Percentages of the population aged 16 years and over, 2015

	Foreign-born						Native-born			
	Total	EU-born	Non-EU born	Employed	Unemployed	Out of the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Out of the labour force
Australia	22	..	..	9	44	36	20	7	42	36
Austria	31	31	31	19	51	38	11	6	31	15
Belgium	33	21	44	12	60	46	13	3	37	20
Bulgaria	15	-	16	-	-	-	23	11	50	30
Canada	27	..	..	16	41	42	18	9	27	31
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	28	17	29	8	53	36	20	5	40	27
Cyprus ^{1, 2}	30	25	36	25	49	24	15	4	30	22
Czech Republic	16	19	11	8	-	19	11	4	48	15
Denmark	22	18	25	13	-	28	13	4	37	19
Estonia	32	..	..	10	-	48	22	9	43	39
Finland	24	19	27	6	37	42	14	3	38	20
France	23	18	25	15	44	24	12	7	35	12
Germany	22	..	..	16	-	38	16	9	74	31
Greece	42	26	45	27	65	42	19	13	41	17
Hungary	16	15	-	12	-	20	15	10	44	15
Iceland	18	17	19	15	25	24	12	6	20	21
Ireland	21	19	26	7	42	36	18	5	43	29
Israel	21	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..
Italy	38	35	40	30	55	41	19	9	41	21
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	31	..	..	9	51	44	22	9	42	38
Lithuania	27	-	28	10	-	37	23	9	57	36
Luxembourg	24	19	42	20	50	26	11	8	38	11
Malta	22	..	22	11	41	33	17	6	50	29
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	30	21	33	14	56	40	12	4	28	18
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	25	16	32	13	49	39	13	5	35	22
Poland	15	14	16	-	-	17	19	12	41	23
Portugal	20	13	21	14	45	23	19	10	39	24
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	48	27
Slovak Republic	13	11	-	-	-	22	12	7	46	13
Slovenia	27	..	..	18	-	26	14	5	38	19
Spain	43	41	44	31	63	49	20	10	46	20
Sweden	31	21	36	14	55	46	15	5	37	25
Switzerland	20	19	23	13	31	33	14	6	30	25
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	22	16	25	12	69	37	17	8	51	27
United States	32	..	..	23	45	47	24	14	40	39
OECD total	29	..	..	20	50	42	19	10	41	28
EU total	30	24	33	19	56	37	17	9	42	21

Source: Indicators 4.1, 4.2 and 7.15 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Did you know?

Housing

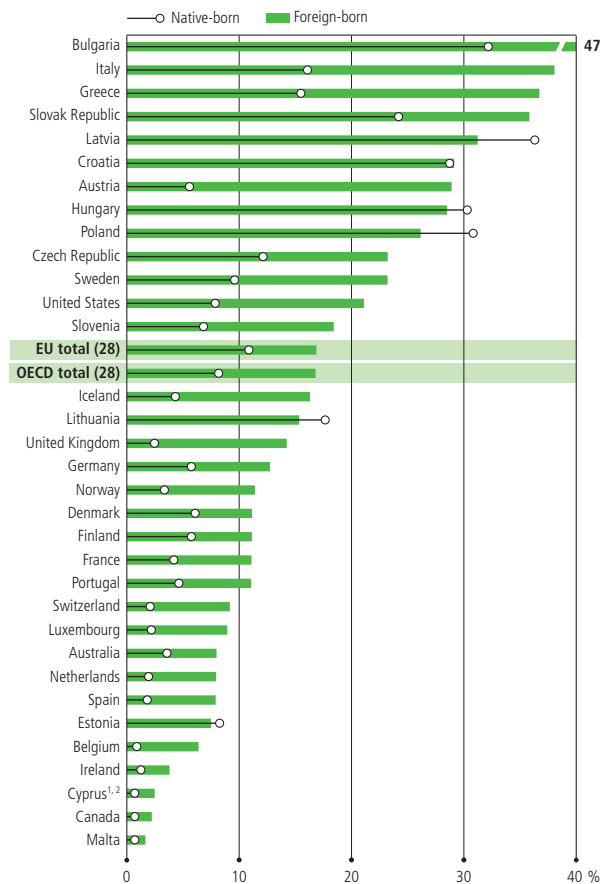
- Immigrant households are slightly larger than native-born ones in most OECD and EU countries. The OECD immigrant household average is 2.7 people, compared to 2.4 in native-born households. In the EU, average household size is similar among immigrant and native dwellings at around 2.4 members per household. This is notably due to a large share of migrants in single-person households.
- One in four immigrants lives in substandard housing in the EU versus one in five of the native-born. Gaps between the two are particularly marked in Southern Europe and in some longstanding European destinations, such as Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Austria.
- The immigrant housing overcrowding rate is 17% in the OECD and the EU, against 8% and 11% for the native-born, respectively. The widest differences between the foreign- and native-born are found in Austria, Greece and Italy, the United States and Sweden.
- Among both the foreign- and native-born, overcrowding is more common in rented than in owned accommodation. OECD-wide, it is 3 times higher among immigrant tenants than home-owners. As for the native-born, it is around 2.5 times higher.
- 6% of foreign-born and 3% of native-born live in housing that is both overcrowded and substandard in the EU. The share is below 1% in non-European OECD countries for both groups.

Housing overcrowding

Number of rooms is less than the sum of one living room for the household, plus one room for the single person or the couple responsible for the dwelling (or two rooms if they do not form a couple), plus one room for every two additional adults, plus one room for every two children.

Substandard housing is too dark, does not provide exclusive access to a bathroom, or has a leaking roof.

Overcrowding rates, 2016



Source: Indicator 4.3 in OECD/EU (2018).

Overcrowding rates

Percentages, population aged 16 and above, 2016

	Foreign-born	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born
Australia	8	..	..	4
Austria	29	17	37	6
Belgium	6	3	9	1
Bulgaria	47	-	55	32
Canada	2	..	..	1
Chile	..	..	..	..
Croatia	29	26	30	29
Cyprus ^{1, 2}	2	2	3	1
Czech Republic	23	23	25	12
Denmark	11	12	10	6
Estonia	8	..	..	8
Finland	11	9	12	6
France	11	5	14	4
Germany	13	..	..	6
Greece	37	21	40	16
Hungary	29	31	-	30
Iceland	16	16	16	4
Ireland	4	3	6	1
Israel	..	..	..	..
Italy	38	32	41	16
Japan	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..
Latvia	31	..	..	37
Lithuania	15	-	15	18
Luxembourg	9	7	15	2
Malta	2	..	..	1
Mexico	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	8	4	9	2
New Zealand	..	..	..	..
Norway	11	9	14	3
Poland	26	20	29	31
Portugal	11	3	13	5
Romania	-	-	-	35
Slovak Republic	36	31	-	24
Slovenia	18	..	..	7
Spain	8	2	11	2
Sweden	23	13	28	10
Switzerland	9	7	12	2
Turkey	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	14	17	12	3
United States	21	..	..	8
OECD total	17	..	..	8
EU total	17	14	20	11

Source: Indicators 2.5, 2.6, 4.3 and 4.4 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Did you know?

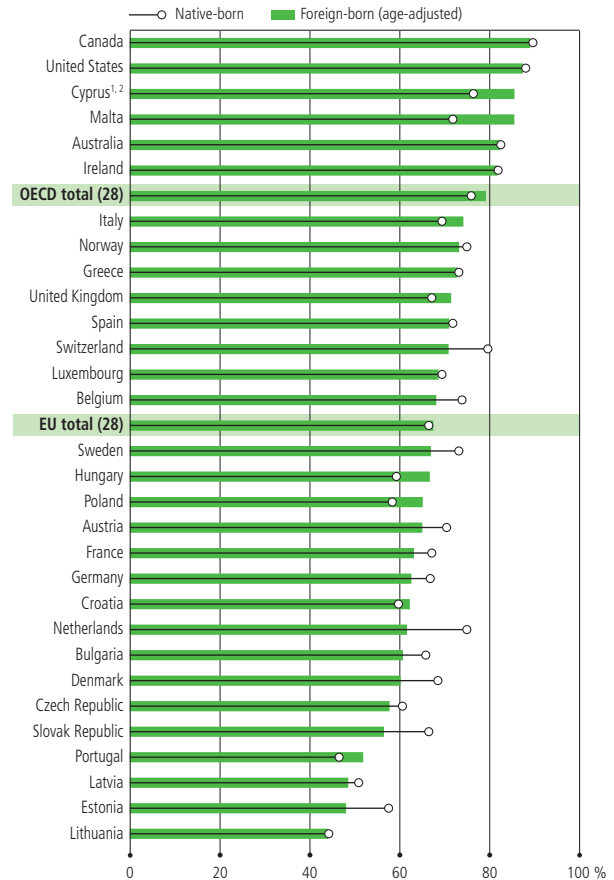
Health and well-being

- Immigrants are more likely than the native-born to say they are in good health in the OECD: 79% against 76% (shares adjusted by age). Shares are similar in the EU at around 67% for both groups.
- Immigrants have similar or better reported health as the native-born in about half of countries. These include countries that are home to highly educated recent arrivals, such as the United States, the settlement countries and some new destinations like Ireland.
- A similar share of foreign- and native-born (5.5%) report unmet medical needs across both the OECD and the EU. The incidence is higher among foreign-born than among the native-born in the Nordic countries and Italy, as well as in Greece and Estonia.
- Across the EU, the share of immigrants reporting unmet dental needs is 11.5%, against 8.5% for the native-born. Gaps are greatest in the Baltic and Nordic countries, as well as in longstanding European immigration countries and Greece.
- While across non-EU OECD countries, there appear to be no significant differences in subjective life satisfaction between the foreign- and native-born, in most EU countries, immigrants are less satisfied with their lives than natives.

Self-reported good health status

Share of individuals aged 16 and above who rate their health as “good” or better. That share in immigrant populations is adjusted to estimate what outcomes would be if immigrants had the same age structure as the native-born.

Self-reported good health status, 2016 (%)



Source: Indicator 4.5 in OECD/EU (2018).

Self-reported good health

Shares of individuals in percentages, adjusted by age, population aged 16 and over, 2016

	Foreign-born	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born
Australia	83	..	..	83
Austria	65	83	59	71
Belgium	68	72	65	74
Bulgaria	61	-	63	66
Canada	89	..	..	89
Chile	..	..	..	..
Croatia	62	64	63	60
Cyprus ^{1, 2}	86	87	83	77
Czech Republic	58	56	65	60
Denmark	60	66	56	69
Estonia	48	..	..	58
Finland	62	68	59	67
France	63	63	64	67
Germany	63	..	..	67
Greece	73	79	72	73
Hungary	67	65	-	60
Iceland	70	77	59	74
Ireland	82	81	86	82
Israel	..	..	..	..
Italy	74	77	73	69
Japan	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..
Latvia	49	..	..	51
Lithuania	44	-	43	45
Luxembourg	69	69	68	69
Malta	86	..	..	72
Mexico	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	62	66	61	75
New Zealand	62	66	61	75
Norway	73	82	62	75
Poland	65	66	65	59
Portugal	52	61	51	47
Romania	-	-	-	71
Slovak Republic	57	54	-	67
Slovenia	57	..	..	62
Spain	71	71	71	72
Sweden	67	69	67	73
Switzerland	71	72	68	80
Turkey	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	72	72	71	67
United States	88	..	..	88
OECD total	79	..	..	76
EU total	68	70	68	67

Source: Indicators 4.5 and 5.8 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Did you know?

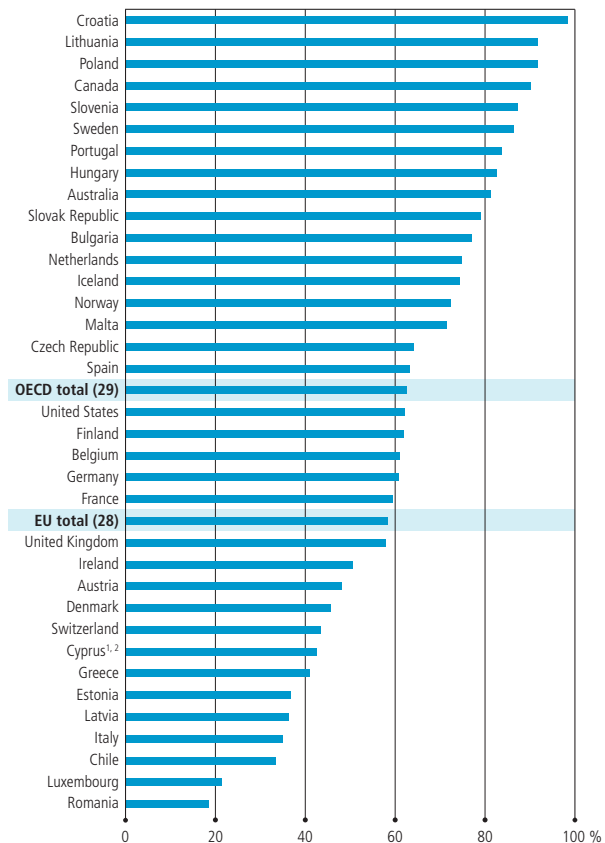
Host-country nationality

- About two-thirds of settled immigrants in the OECD and 59% in the EU have the nationality of their host-country, over 74 million and 34 million immigrants, respectively.
- EU-wide, the majority of non-EU born who have been in the host country for at least 10 years – 60% – had taken their host country's nationality. Among EU migrants, the share is lower, at 46%.
- While there was no change in the shares of the settled foreign-born who have host-country citizenship in non-European countries over the last decade, there was an average drop of almost 10 percentage points in the EU.
- EU-wide, the decline was close to 9 percentage points among non-EU migrants and 13 points among those from other EU countries.

Host-country nationality

Percentages of host-country nationals (at birth or by acquisition) among settled immigrants (who have resided in the host country for at least ten years), aged 15 years and older.

Host-country nationals among settled immigrants, 2017 (%)



Source: Indicator 5.1 in OECD/EU (2018).

Host-country nationality

Percentages among settled immigrants aged 15 and over, 2017

	Total (thousands)	Total	Men	Women	EU-born	Non-EU-born
Australia	3 024	81	..	..	..	..
Austria	454	48	47	52	51	49
Belgium	615	61	59	63	40	79
Bulgaria	8	77	-	-	-	71
Canada	4 904	90	..	..	..	..
Chile	38	34	35	32	..	..
Croatia	392	99	99	99	98	99
Cyprus ^{1, 2}	30	43	38	46	44	42
Czech Republic	150	64	65	73	79	46
Denmark	141	46	51	48	31	55
Estonia	55	37	24	41	43	34
Finland	89	62	64	72	67	68
France	3 593	60	60	63	48	67
Germany	5 959	61	..	..	53	53
Greece	222	41	36	40	44	36
Hungary	90	83	82	87	89	75
Iceland	6	75	76	74	68	85
Ireland	173	51	50	51	46	61
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1 520	35	34	40	40	36
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	57	36	28	30	47	28
Lithuania	123	92	92	94	96	93
Luxembourg	31	22	22	24	20	38
Malta	10	72	72	72	46	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	859	75	75	77	50	83
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	198	73	72	73	46	85
Poland	129	84	80	87	..	..
Portugal	486	84	85	84	84	85
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	17	79	90	93	92	91
Slovenia	117	88	84	92	94	84
Spain	2 479	63	33	39	21	43
Sweden	783	87	85	88	74	92
Switzerland	603	44	40	51	43	50
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	3 144	58	64	62	33	74
United States	21 701	62	60	65	..	..
OECD total	51 635	63	..	..	..	..
EU total	21 725	59	55	58	46	60

Source: Indicator 5.1 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Did you know?

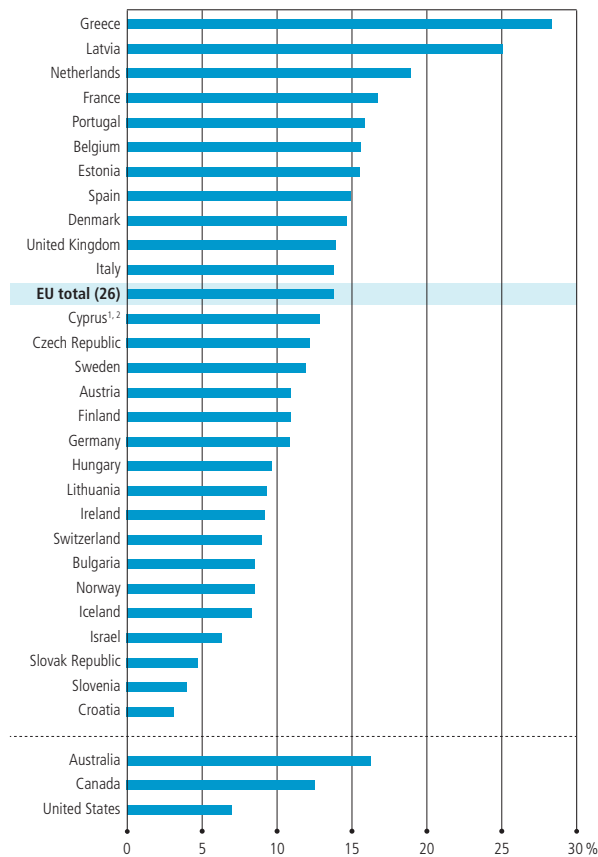
Social inclusion

- Around 14% of all foreign-born in the EU report belonging to a group subject to discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, nationality or race. Immigrants in Australia and Canada also report similar levels with respect to personal experience of discrimination. With regard to discrimination at work during the past five years, it is reported by less than 10% in the United States.
- Immigrants with host-country nationality are on average 5 percentage points less likely than the native-born to report that they participated in the most recent national election. Gaps with the native-born participation are widest in the Nordic countries, Southern Europe (excluding Italy), Ireland and Switzerland.
- In all EU and OECD countries, more than 80% of immigrants report feeling close or very close to their country of residence. The rate ranges from 80% in the Baltic States and Austria to around 95% in France and Switzerland.
- Shares of immigrants and natives who feel close or very close to their country of residence tend to be similar.
- EU-wide, about half of the native-born hold no particular view on whether immigrants make their country a better or a worse place to live in. The other half, however, believe in equal proportions that immigrants exert either a positive or a negative overall effect on their country. These shares have been broadly stable over time.
- EU-wide, native-born who interact with the foreign-born are more likely to consider immigration as an opportunity, particularly so when interactions occur in the workplace.

Self-reported discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality or race

Percentages of immigrants aged 15 to 64 who report being part of a group that is subject to (Europe)/having personally experienced discrimination (Australia, Canada, United States) based on ethnicity, nationality or race (United States: regarding work during the past five years).

Self-reported discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality or race, 2008-16 (%)



Source: Indicator 5.7 in OECD/EU (2018).

Self-reported discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality or race

Percentages of immigrants, 15- to 64-year-olds, 2008-16

	Total	Men	Women	EU-born	Non-EU born	Foreigner	Host-country national	Recent (<10 years)	Settled (≥ 10 years)
Australia	16	16	16	..	..	21	14	..	..
Austria	11	11	11	6	16	9	14	8	12
Belgium	16	18	13	7	24	18	13	18	14
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	13	13	12	..	..	10	13	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	3	4	2	-	4	-	3	-	4
Cyprus ^{1, 2}	13	14	12	10	20	18	5	19	5
Czech Republic	12	6	17	13	-	-	13	-	14
Denmark	15	17	13	7	21	12	17	17	14
Estonia	16	17	14	13	16	20	9	8	16
Finland	11	10	12	5	16	11	11	12	10
France	17	19	15	6	21	19	15	20	16
Germany	11	13	8	4	15	12	10	14	10
Greece	28	24	31	21	31	37	11	33	26
Hungary	10	-	9	11	-	-	8	-	6
Iceland	8	-	-	7	11	-	3	-	2
Ireland	9	11	7	8	12	13	4	13	4
Israel	6	7	6	..	..	-	6	11	6
Italy	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	25	21	28	-	27	31	15	-	25
Lithuania	9	10	8	-	8	-	8	-	10
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	19	19	19	7	23	15	20	17	20
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	9	8	9	4	12	7	11	8	10
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	16	14	17	3	19	24	10	23	10
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	5	5	-	4	-	-	6	-	5
Slovenia	4	-	5	4	4	-	4	4	4
Spain	15	16	14	10	17	17	10	19	9
Sweden	12	11	13	7	15	5	14	10	12
Switzerland	9	10	8	6	13	11	6	10	8
Turkey	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	14	15	13	11	15	14	14	13	15
United States	7	6	8	..	..	10	4	..	..
EU total	14	15	13	8	17	16	12	16	13

Source: Indicators 5.3, 5.6 and 5.7 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Did you know?

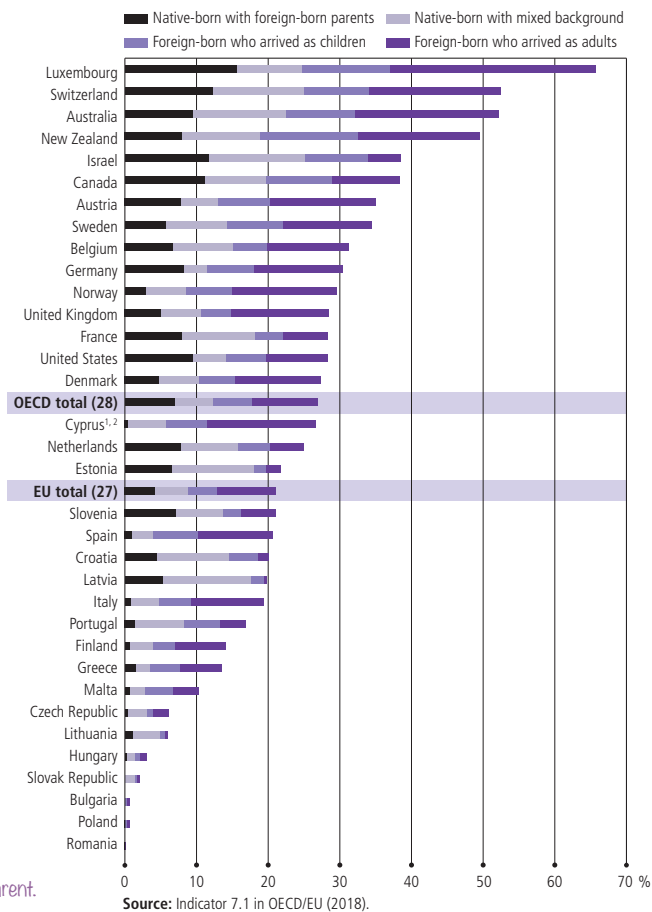
Youth with a migrant background

- OECD-wide, 27% (59 million) of people aged 15-34 have a migrant background: around 7% are native-born with two immigrant parents and 5% have one native- and one foreign-born parent. A further 5% are foreign-born who arrived as children under the age of 15 and 9% arrived after this age.
- EU-wide, 21% of this age group have a migrant background (25.5 million), of whom a little over 4% are the native-born offspring of immigrants and 5% are natives of mixed parentage; 4% arrived as children under 15 and a further 8% of the EU youth population immigrated as adults.
- Main host countries of youth with a migrant background are the United States (17.1 million), Germany and France (3.4 million each), the United Kingdom and Canada (2.4 million each).
- OECD- and EU-wide, the share of young people with a migrant background has increased by 4 percentage points over the last decade.
- In the OECD, the steepest increase was in the share of native-born with two foreign-born parents, driven chiefly by the United States. EU-wide, the largest relative increase was among native-born youth of mixed parentage.

Youth with a migrant background

People aged 15-34 who are either foreign-born or have at least one foreign-born parent.

Youth with a migrant background (%)



Composition of young people with a migrant background

Percentages of the 15-34 population, 2017

	Native-born with foreign-born parents	Native-born with mixed background	Foreign-born arrived before 15	Foreign-born arrived as adults
Australia	10	13	10	20
Austria	8	5	7	15
Belgium	7	8	5	11
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0
Canada	11	9	9	10
Chile	..	..	..	..
Croatia	5	10	4	2
Cyprus ^{1, 2}	0	5	6	15
Czech Republic	0	3	1	2
Denmark	5	6	5	12
Estonia	7	11	2	2
Finland	1	3	3	7
France	8	10	4	6
Germany	8	3	6	12
Greece	2	2	4	6
Hungary	0	1	1	1
Iceland	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..
Israel	12	13	9	5
Italy	1	4	4	10
Japan	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..
Latvia	5	12	2	0
Lithuania	1	4	1	0
Luxembourg	16	9	12	29
Malta	1	2	4	4
Mexico	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	8	8	5	5
New Zealand	8	11	14	17
Norway	3	6	6	15
Poland	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1	7	5	4
Romania	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	1	0	0
Slovenia	7	7	3	5
Spain	1	3	6	10
Sweden	6	8	8	12
Switzerland	12	13	9	18
Turkey	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	5	5	4	14
United States	10	5	6	9
OECD total	7	5	5	9
EU total	4	5	4	8

Source: Indicators 7.1 and 7.2 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Did you know?

Children of immigrants' performance in school

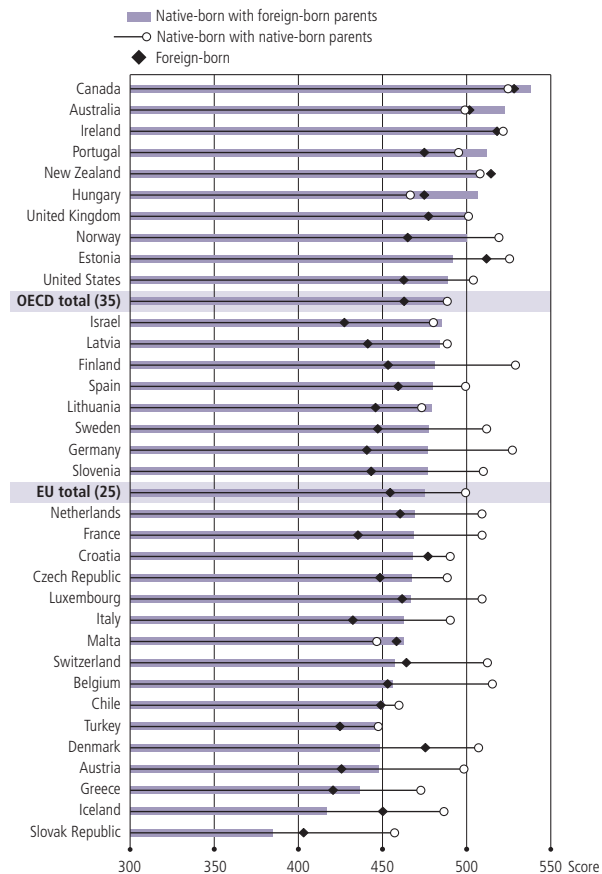
- EU-wide, performance at school of native pupils with foreign-born parents lags behind that of their peers with no migrant background by over half a school year. The gap exceeds one year of schooling in the Nordic countries and most longstanding European destination countries (except the United Kingdom). In non-European OECD countries, the reverse is true, except in the United States.
- Reading literacy gaps between 15-year-olds native pupils with and without migrant backgrounds shrank in most countries over the last decade; not, however, in Southern Europe (excluding Portugal), France, Sweden and Switzerland.
- School performance improves the longer pupils reside in the host country. Native offspring of foreign-born parentage outperform immigrants who arrived in childhood.
- Despite noticeable progress over the decade, a significant share of pupils with a migrant background lack basic literacy skills at the age of 15. In the EU, 24% of these pupils are low-school performers, against 16% of their peers with native-born parents.
- In non-European countries (except in the United States), native-born immigrant offspring are less at risk of lacking basic skills than their peers with no migrant background.
- The share of resilient students (top performers despite a disadvantaged socio-economic background [lowest ESCS]) among the native-born children of immigrants has risen by 6 percentage points in the OECD over the last decade and by 3 points in the EU, while it remained stable for the children of natives in both regions. As a result, the disadvantage of children of immigrants that was observed a decade ago has disappeared – in the OECD it even turned into an advantage.

Mean PISA reading scores

Reading literacy results are drawn from the 2015 OECD PISA tests done on 15-year-olds.

PISA assesses the social and economic environment of a student through the ESCS (Economic, Social and Cultural Status) index.

Mean PISA reading scores, 2015



Source: Indicator 7.5 in OECD/EU (2018).

Mean PISA reading scores

Score points, 15-year-old students, 2015

	Native-born with foreign-born parents					Foreign-born					Native-born with native-born parents				
	Total	Men	Women	Lowest ESCS	Highest ESCS	Total	Lowest ESCS	Highest ESCS	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Total	Men	Women	Lowest ESCS	Highest ESCS
Australia	523	508	538	496	564	502	441	548	..	..	500	486	515	460	547
Austria	448	440	456	434	494	426	392	478	446	416	500	487	513	454	546
Belgium	456	453	459	433	495	453	408	517	464	445	517	509	526	469	565
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	357	-	-	..	..	438	417	461	378	499
Canada	539	525	551	514	569	529	482	557	..	..	526	513	539	487	560
Chile	451	-	-	-	-	449	401	504	..	..	460	455	466	419	506
Croatia	468	451	484	448	513	477	441	519	..	..	490	477	502	458	536
Cyprus ^{1, 2}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	468	449	487	428	-	449	416	483	423	458	491	478	504	438	547
Denmark	448	441	456	440	485	476	436	511	520	472	507	495	519	474	545
Estonia	492	487	501	484	513	512	-	550	..	..	526	513	539	496	561
Finland	482	468	500	453	-	454	393	502	468	449	531	509	554	497	570
France	469	452	483	456	550	436	397	504	..	..	511	496	526	448	569
Germany	477	462	493	461	496	441	415	490	434	443	529	521	537	483	573
Greece	437	424	451	431	504	421	413	477	..	..	474	456	493	425	523
Hungary	507	490	522	-	543	475	-	511	..	..	468	456	481	412	529
Iceland	417	-	-	-	-	451	394	484	..	..	488	467	507	464	511
Ireland	519	506	531	477	574	519	482	549	527	515	524	518	530	487	565
Israel	486	465	504	446	528	428	398	478	..	..	482	471	492	425	520
Italy	463	446	477	446	445	433	413	485	453	421	492	484	500	446	528
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	467	-	-	..	..	517	511	524	478	555
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	518	499	538	480	557
Latvia	485	459	508	446	540	442	-	-	..	..	490	469	511	459	524
Lithuania	479	477	484	-	498	446	-	484	..	..	475	456	495	435	521
Luxembourg	467	455	478	437	551	462	403	557	449	491	510	503	518	433	543
Malta	463	-	-	-	-	459	-	496	469	449	448	429	468	401	503
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	384	348	408	..	..	426	419	434	391	461
Netherlands	470	469	470	460	512	461	430	505	507	449	511	500	522	469	556
New Zealand	508	491	524	470	570	515	443	558	..	..	509	496	521	466	555
Norway	501	488	515	490	510	465	436	488	444	467	521	501	540	489	550
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	493	-	-	..	..	507	493	521	469	552
Portugal	512	508	516	489	572	475	456	511	489	470	497	489	505	457	551
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	421	-	-	..	..	434	426	442	390	485
Slovak Republic	385	-	-	-	-	403	-	-	384	420	458	443	474	406	511
Slovenia	477	461	494	462	-	444	449	-	-	442	511	490	535	474	550
Spain	480	468	492	447	-	460	428	509	..	..	500	490	510	463	540
Sweden	478	461	494	463	512	448	417	507	..	..	513	493	533	472	552
Switzerland	458	447	470	442	517	465	420	529	477	453	514	501	527	472	553
Turkey	449	-	-	-	-	425	-	-	..	..	429	416	443	405	465
United Kingdom	501	493	509	487	534	478	445	517	472	479	502	492	513	468	547
United States	489	483	495	473	543	463	444	504	..	..	505	494	517	464	541
OECD total	487	478	496	469	537	463	432	510	..	..	490	479	501	449	531
EU total	476	463	488	458	518	455	420	506	464	458	501	490	513	456	548

Source: Indicators 7.5 and 7.6 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Did you know?

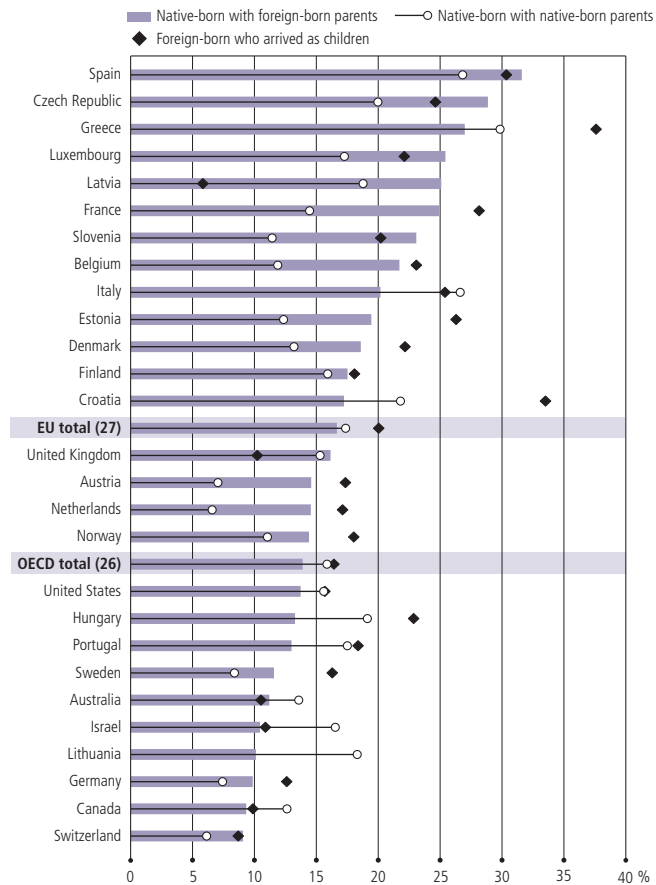
Transition from school to work

- In three countries out of five, native-born immigrant offspring are more likely to be NEET than their peers with native-born parents, while the reverse is true in the United States and Southern Europe (except Spain).
- OECD-wide, young women are more at risk of being NEET than young men regardless of their migrant background, although the gender gap is narrower among native-born with foreign-born parents in two-thirds of countries.
- Among the low-educated, NEET rates of youth with native parentage are 5 percentage points higher than those of the native-born with foreign-born parents, both OECD- and EU-wide.
- EU-wide, the native-born with non-EU born parents show a slightly higher NEET rate than those with EU-born ones. At the country level, differences are the largest in Spain, Austria and France.
- NEET rates are generally higher among the foreign-born who arrived as children than among native-born with two immigrant parents.
- In Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Slovenia, NEET rates are twice as high among native-born youth with immigrant parents than among their peers with native-born parents.

NEET rate

Proportions of 15-34 adults who are not in employment, formal education or training (NEET).

NEET rates, 2017 (%)



Source: Indicator 7.10 in OECD/EU (2018).

NEET rates

Percentages, 15- to 34-year-olds, around 2017

	Native-born with foreign-born parents								Native-born with native-born parents					
	Total	Men	Women	Low-educated	Highly educated	EU background	Non-EU background	15-24 years old	Total	Men	Women	Low-educated	Highly educated	15-24 years old
Australia	11	10	12	11	8	..	..	8	14	12	16	19	7	11
Austria	15	17	12	17	10	13	20	18	7	7	7	12	3	10
Belgium	22	20	23	27	18	..	..	16	12	12	12	17	5	12
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	26	33	45	17	30
Canada	9	10	9	11	8	..	..	..	13	12	13	20	7	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	22	21	23	17	18	19
Cyprus ^{1,2}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	20	18	13	20	16
Czech Republic	29	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	20	12	29	24	18	19
Denmark	19	20	18	21	14	..	..	..	13	12	14	18	8	..
Estonia	19	10	31	-	37	-	18	18	12	8	17	11	12	12
Finland	18	20	15	15	-	-	17	21	16	17	15	16	9	10
France	25	23	27	30	21	20	26	21	14	12	16	19	10	14
Germany	10	8	12	10	6	8	10	..	7	6	10	11	4	..
Greece	27	26	28	19	-	29	27	22	30	28	32	23	34	21
Hungary	13	-	-	-	-	15	-	10	19	13	26	21	16	15
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	10	10	11	7	7	..	..	11	17	11	22	13	12	15
Italy	20	22	19	12	-	21	20	18	27	24	29	27	24	21
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	25	18	30	-	36	-	26	22	19	17	21	24	10	18
Lithuania	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	20	24	9	18
Luxembourg	25	23	28	32	-	25	-	34	17	16	18	26	10	26
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	14	9	19	27	2	11
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	15	12	17	15	10	14	14	..	7	5	8	9	4	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	14	15	14	15	10	35	15	18	11	11	11	16	6	15
Poland	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	18	13	22	14	12	13
Portugal	13	12	14	15	-	-	14	12	17	17	18	19	15	15
Romania	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	..	19	15	24	24	11	16
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	..	22	16	29	21	18	14
Slovenia	23	25	21	35	19	-	25	21	11	10	13	7	11	8
Spain	32	25	40	32	17	22	37	29	27	27	27	37	19	28
Sweden	12	12	11	12	0	23	20	22	8	9	8	14	4	12
Switzerland	9	10	8	9	8	6	9	6	6	6	7	6	4	7
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	16	14	19	27	13	22	15	14	15	12	19	31	8	15
United States	14	12	16	14	10	..	..	13	16	13	18	18	9	14
OECD total	14	12	16	15	11	..	..	14	16	14	18	20	10	15
EU total	17	15	19	18	15	16	17	19	17	15	20	22	12	17

Source: Indicator 7.10 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.



Monitoring of selected Zaragoza indicators for third-country nationals living in the European Union

■ Improvement since 2007 by more than 5% points
■ Deterioration since 2007 by more than 5% points
 Moderate change since 2007
 No information or data not reliable in 2007 and/or in 2017

	% of the total population	Level of education (% of 15-64, not in education)						Employment rate		Over-qualification rate		Relative poverty rate		Rate of home ownership		Self-reported good health status (15+)		Host-country nationality among settled non-EU migrants		Perceived discrimination	
		Very low (ISCED 0-1)		Low (ISCED 0-2)		High (ISCED 5-8)															
		%	Gap	%	Gap	%	Gap	%	Gap	%	Gap	%	Gap	%	Gap	%	Gap	%	Gap	%	Gap
Austria	7.7	6	(+5)	42	(+26)	21	(-8)	54	(-19)	51	(+23)	35	(+23)	14	(-47)	69	(-1)	49		11	
Belgium	4.0	28	(+20)	48	(+24)	23	(-13)	40	(-25)	44	(+25)	53	(+38)	19	(-57)	74	(+1)	79		35	
Bulgaria	0.9											13	(-11)	67	(-17)	60	(-5)	71			
Croatia	0.7											39	(+18)	80	(-11)	67	(+7)	99			
Cyprus ^{1,2}	3.5	18	(+6)	38	(+19)	31	(-10)	63	(-2)	59	(+26)	41	(+26)	34	(-45)	94	(+17)	42			
Czech Republic	2.9	0	(-0)	14	(+6)	28	(+7)	74	(+1)	30	(+17)	11	(+0)	52	(-28)	82	(+22)	46			
Denmark	4.8	12	(+8)	32	(+8)	38	(+6)	59	(-16)	39	(+25)	27	(+14)	34	(-27)	71	(+3)	55		15	
Germany	6.3	22	(+20)	49	(+37)	20	(-7)	52	(-25)	32	(+15)	33	(+18)	22	(-30)	58	(+11)	53		17	
Estonia	13.7	1	(+0)	12	(-1)	26	(-12)	71	(-4)	48	(+26)							34		22	
Finland	2.6	9	(+5)	32	(+17)	29	(-8)	48	(-22)	46	(+28)	34	(+20)	28	(-43)	74	(+7)	68		13	
France	4.6	29	(+22)	50	(+29)	23	(-11)	45	(-21)	48	(+27)	41	(+29)	28	(-39)	67	(+1)	67		26	
Greece	5.6	24	(+9)	51	(+24)	10	(-19)	52	(-2)	71	(+42)	45	(+26)	23	(-56)	86	(+12)	36		38	
Hungary	0.7	2	(+1)	18	(-0)	30	(+7)	64	(-5)									75			
Ireland	2.9	4	(-5)	7	(-16)	64	(+26)	61	(-6)	43	(+13)	32	(+14)	19	(-59)	93	(+10)	61		16	
Italy	5.8	13	(+7)	57	(+18)	11	(-6)	59	(+1)	73	(+57)	44	(+25)	20	(-59)	83	(+14)	36			
Latvia	14.0	1	(-0)	10	(-2)	18	(-14)	64	(-7)	32	(+14)							28			
Lithuania	0.5	1	(-1)	7	(-1)	48	(+11)	68	(-2)			34	(+10)	92	(+1)			93			
Luxembourg	6.9	12	(+8)	31	(+7)	43	(+14)	55	(-9)	11	(+7)	47	(+36)	50	(-37)	73	(+4)	38			
Malta	5.2							57	(-11)			21	(+3)	55	(-28)						
Netherlands	2.4	25	(+18)	44	(+19)	22	(-10)	50	(-27)	28	(+12)	51	(+38)	31	(-37)	79	(+5)	83		24	
Poland	0.5	1	(-0)	5	(-4)	49	(+22)	69	(+3)	33	(+13)										
Portugal	2.7	22	(-10)	44	(-9)	14	(-8)	67	(-0)	65	(+52)	37	(+18)	30	(-46)	69	(+22)	85		25	
Romania	0.3																				
Sweden	5.1	19	(+17)	45	(+29)	38	(+2)	50	(-28)	41	(+26)	55	(+39)	17	(-50)	82	(+9)	92		4	
Slovenia	4.6	1	(+0)	27	(+13)	6	(-24)	69	(-1)									84			
Slovak Republic	0.3	0	(-1)	13	(+3)	39	(+19)	67	(+1)									91			
Spain	5.3	29	(+20)	54	(+12)	18	(-18)	56	(-6)	65	(+29)	52	(+32)	26	(-58)	82	(+11)	43		19	
United Kingdom	3.7	3	(+3)	17	(-6)	55	(+17)	61	(-13)	30	(+6)	24	(+7)	33	(-36)	85	(+17)	74		14	
EU total	4.2	19	(+14)	45	(+22)	24	(-5)	55	(-14)	42	(+20)	39	(+22)	24	(-48)	79	(+12)	60		20	

Notes: Figures in 2017 and evolution between 2007 and 2017. Figures in parenthesis give the difference between third-country and host-country national outcomes in percentage points. Change since 2007 is evaluated regardless of statistical significance.

For a definition of Zaragoza indicators, refer to Box 8.1 in OECD/EU (2018).

Source: Chapter 8 in OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

G20 countries and selected OECD accession countries

Characteristics of the immigrants and their labour market integration outcomes

Immigrant outcomes (compared with native-born) are:

- + Higher among the foreign-born (by at least 2% points)*
- o At par with the native-born*
- Lower among the foreign-born (by at least 2% points)*

Immigrant outcomes (compared with native-born) are:

- More favourable than on average in the OECD
- No statistically significant difference (at 10% level)
- Less favourable than on average in the OECD

	% of the total population	Level of education (% of 15-64, not in education)						Immigrant women (% of the immigrant population)	Dependency ratio	Recent immigrants (% of the 15-64)		
		Low (ISCED 0-1)	Medium (ISCED 0-2)	High (ISCED 5-8)								
Argentina	4	75	+	20	-	5	-	54	+	36	o	..
Australia	28	16	-	32	-	52	+	51	o	..	..	21
Brazil	0	34	-	31	+	34	+	46	-	43	+	20
Canada	20	10	-	29	-	60	+	52	o	..	..	14
China	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	12	39	+	32	-	29	-	52	o	27	-	12
Germany	16	35	+	43	-	23	-	49	o	..	..	22
India	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	0	42	-	30	+	28	+	46	-	30	-	..
Italy	10	49	+	38	-	13	-	54	+	10	-	9
Japan	2	22	+	46	-	32	-	52	+	..	..	..
Korea	2	30	+	40	o	30	-	43	-	..	..	59
Mexico	1	37	-	27	+	36	+	49	-	30	-	..
Russian Federation	8	10	o	63	o	27	+	51	-	..	..	16
Saudi Arabia	37	67	+	16	-	17	o	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	4	62	+	27	-	10	+	40	-	21	-	45
Turkey	2	54	-	26	+	19	+	53	+	..	..	..
United Kingdom	14	17	-	34	-	49	+	52	o	18	-	26
United States	13	23	+	36	-	40	-	51	o	34	o	13
EU total	12	34	+	37	-	29	o	51	o	18	-	17
G20 average	10	37	o	33	-	30	+	49	o	30	-	26
Colombia	0	31	-	32	+	37	+	50	o	28	-	23
Costa Rica	9	71	+	16	o	13	-	50	o	29	-	20

	Employment rate	Low skilled jobs (% of employed)	Over-qualification rate (% of highly educated)
74	..	..
72	8	32	
66	50	16	
72	..	..
..	
57	19	30	
67	19	31	
..	
53	..	..
60	30	52	
70	13	..	
71	32	74	
52	15	32	
69	..	..
76	36	26	
64	..	..
46	18	30	
73	13	32	
70	..	37	
64	20	34	
66	25	35	
54	..	..
56	15	29	

* Comparison with the native-born is drawn regardless of statistical significance.

Note: Figures in 2017 and comparison with the native-born.

Source: OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.

Settling In 2018

Main Indicators of Immigrant Integration



This compendium is a selection of indicators extracted from the joint publication by the OECD and the European Commission *Settling In 2018 – Indicators of Immigrant Integration* which presents a comprehensive international comparison across all EU and OECD as well as selected G20 countries of the integration outcomes for immigrants and their children, around three areas: skills and labour market, living conditions, and civic engagement and social integration.

For further information and the full set of data, see:

- oe.cd/migrant-integration-indicators.
- OECD/EU(2018), *Settling In 2018, Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, OECD Publishing, Paris/European Union, Brussels, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264307216-en>.



Co-funded by the
European Union