



The integration of migrants in OECD regions

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Statistical analysis of migrants' characteristics and integration outcomes in OECD regions

Objective:

Building a database to provide international comparisons across OECD countries of the sub-national distribution of migrants by socio-economic characteristics and integration outcomes

Features:

- *Geography*: OECD TL2 (large) regions
- *Sources*: Various national surveys (ELFS and EU-SILC for Europe)
- *Time span*: one point in time (the most recent available); two points in time for distribution of migrants
- *Target group*: Migrants are defined as the “foreign born” population
- *Content*: Indicators on the regional distribution of migrants according to different **socio-economic characteristics**, on **integration outcomes** for migrants at the regional level and provides; preliminary findings on **attitudes towards migrants** across regions

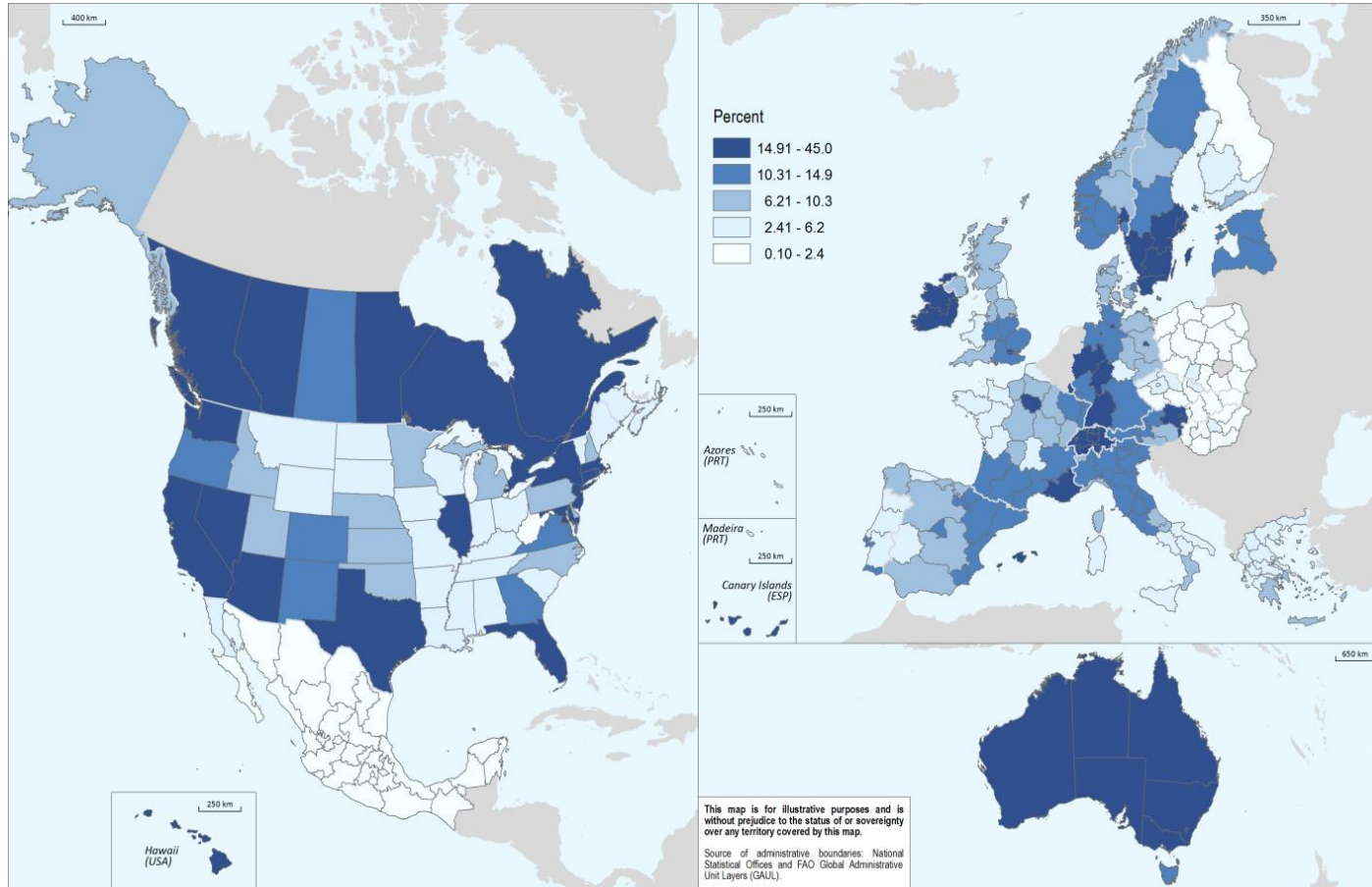


Main regional indicators on migrants

- **Contextual information on the size and composition of the immigrant population**
 - Size and density
 - Demographics (gender, age, geographical region of origin: EU vs Non-EU foreign born)
 - Defining characteristics of immigrant populations (duration of stay)
 - Composition of immigrant households (foreign born status of responsible hh, hh size)
- **Educational outcomes**
 - Educational attainment
- **Labour market integration**
 - Employment, unemployment and participation rates of the working-age populations
 - Labour market outcomes by gender, age, educational attainment, type of region
 - Youth labour market outcomes
 - Job quality indicators (levels of job skills, over-qualification rate)
 - Disposable household income
- **Social integration (EU only)**
 - Housing outcomes (home ownership, overcrowded dwelling, deprived housing conditions)
 - Household disposable income
- **Attitudes towards migrants**
 - Attitudes towards the presence of migrants in the country, the contribution of migrants to the economy, attitudes towards further immigration



Presence of migrants across OECD regions

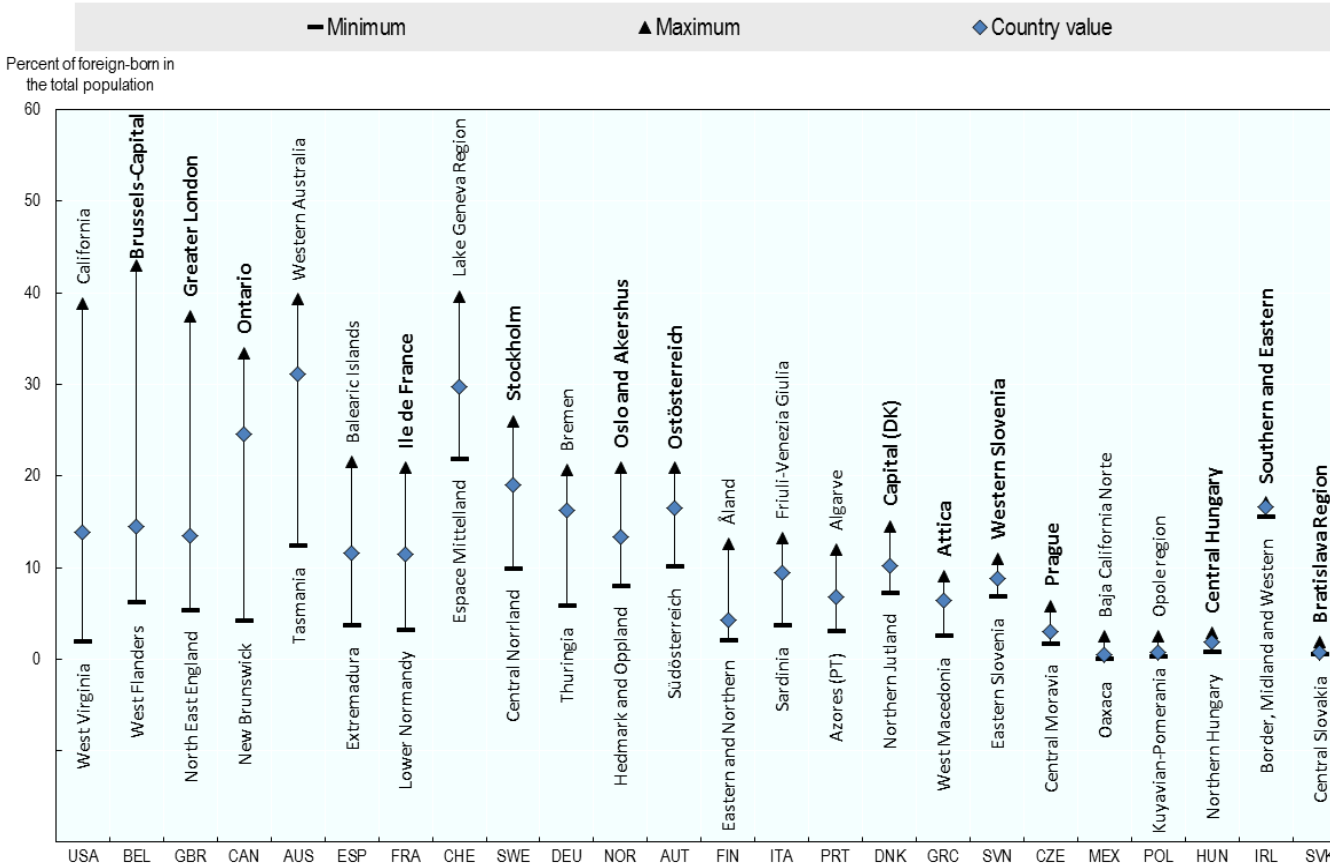


Foreign born distribution across OECD regions, 2014-15

Source: OECD database on immigrant integration at the regional level



In most countries the highest share of migrants is observed in capital-regions



- On average, close to two thirds of the foreign-born population live in mostly metropolitan regions
- High concentration of migrants in metropolitan and capital-city regions
- Shares above the 20% in the capital-city regions of NOR, AUT, FRA, CHE, SWE, AUS, CAN, GBR and BEL.

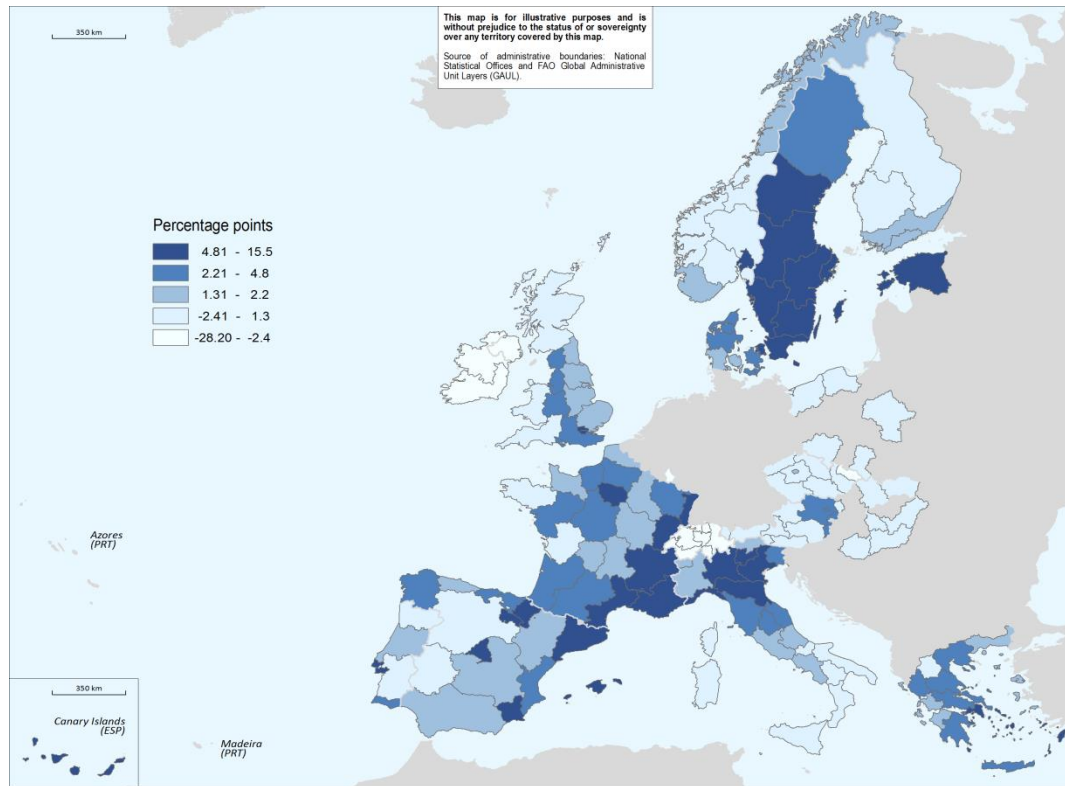
Regional disparities in the distribution of foreign born, 2014-2015

Note: Ireland (Southern and Eastern, 17%), the United States (District of Columbia, 18%), Germany (Berlin, 19%), Norway (Oslo and Akershus, 21%), Austria (Vienna, 21%), France (Ile-de-France, 21%), Switzerland (Espace Mittelland, 22%), Sweden (Stockholm, 26%), Australia (Capital Territory, 30%), Canada (Ontario, 33%), the United Kingdom (Greater London, 37%) and Belgium (Brussels, 43%)

Source: OECD database on immigrant integration at the regional level



In Europe, non-EU and EU migrants tend to be clustered unevenly across regions



Non-EU and EU migrants tend to concentrate unevenly across regions, especially in some capital regions and in the areas surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, Ireland and Sweden.

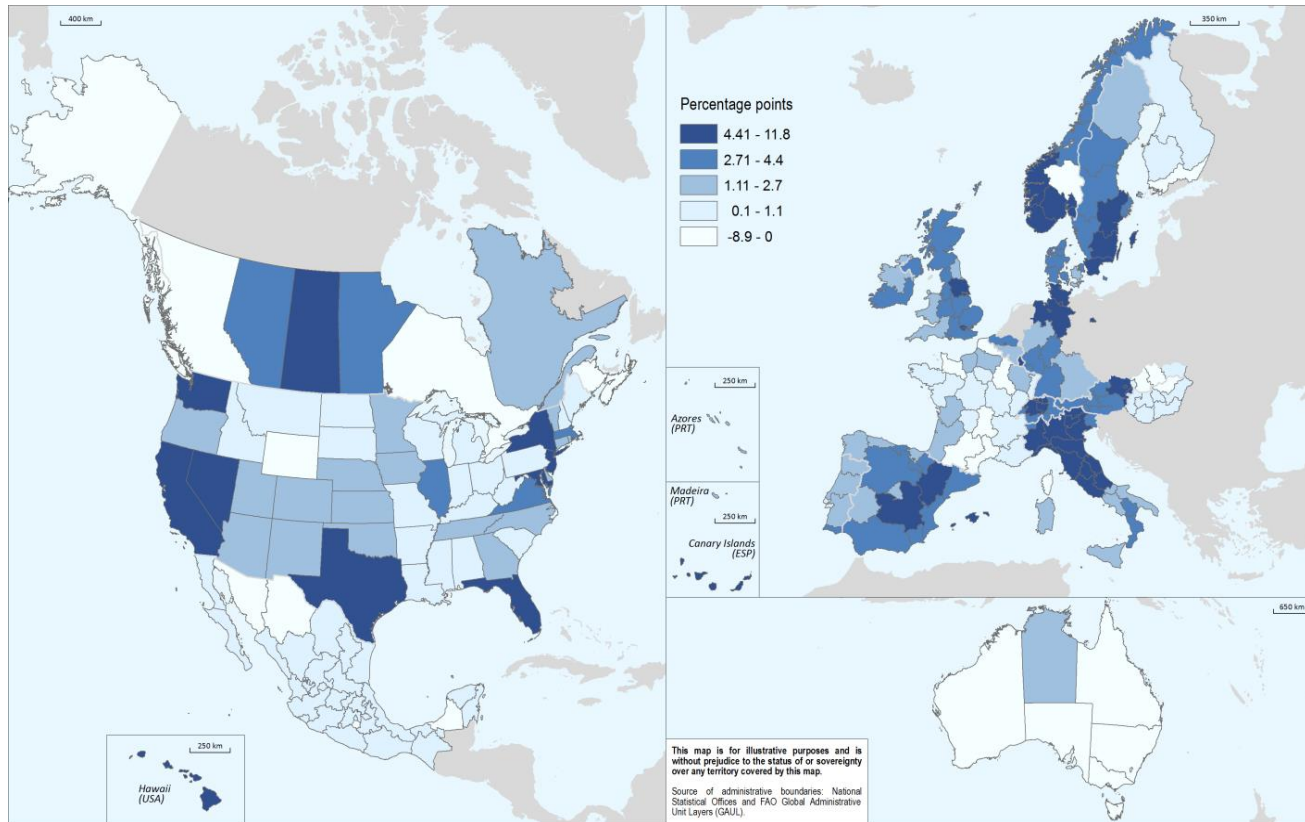
Differences in percentage points of the Non-EU vs EU foreign-born, 2014-2015

Note: Information on country of birth by origin is not available for Germany.
Source: OECD database on immigrant integration at the regional level.



The presence of immigrants has increased in 80% of regions

Change in the presence of foreign-born across OECD regions between 2005 and 2015 stronger in regions with already larger pre-existing migrant communities.

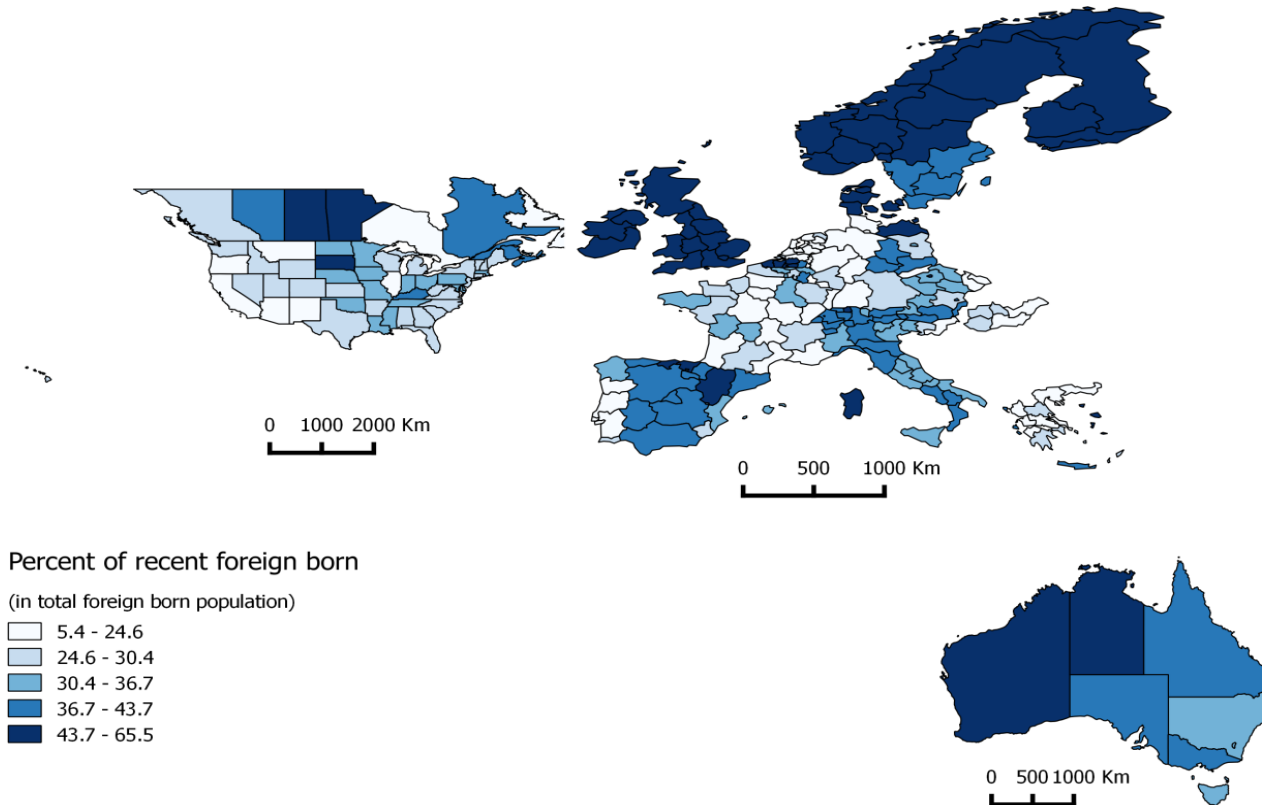




In most OECD regions, the share of settled migrants is larger than that of recent migrants, except in a few regions of Northern Europe.

- Nine in ten OECD regions gather more settled than recent migrants in total foreign-born population.

Recent migrants account for larger shares in total foreign born population than settled migrants across most regions in the Nordic states, Ireland and the United Kingdom than in the rest of the OECD countries.

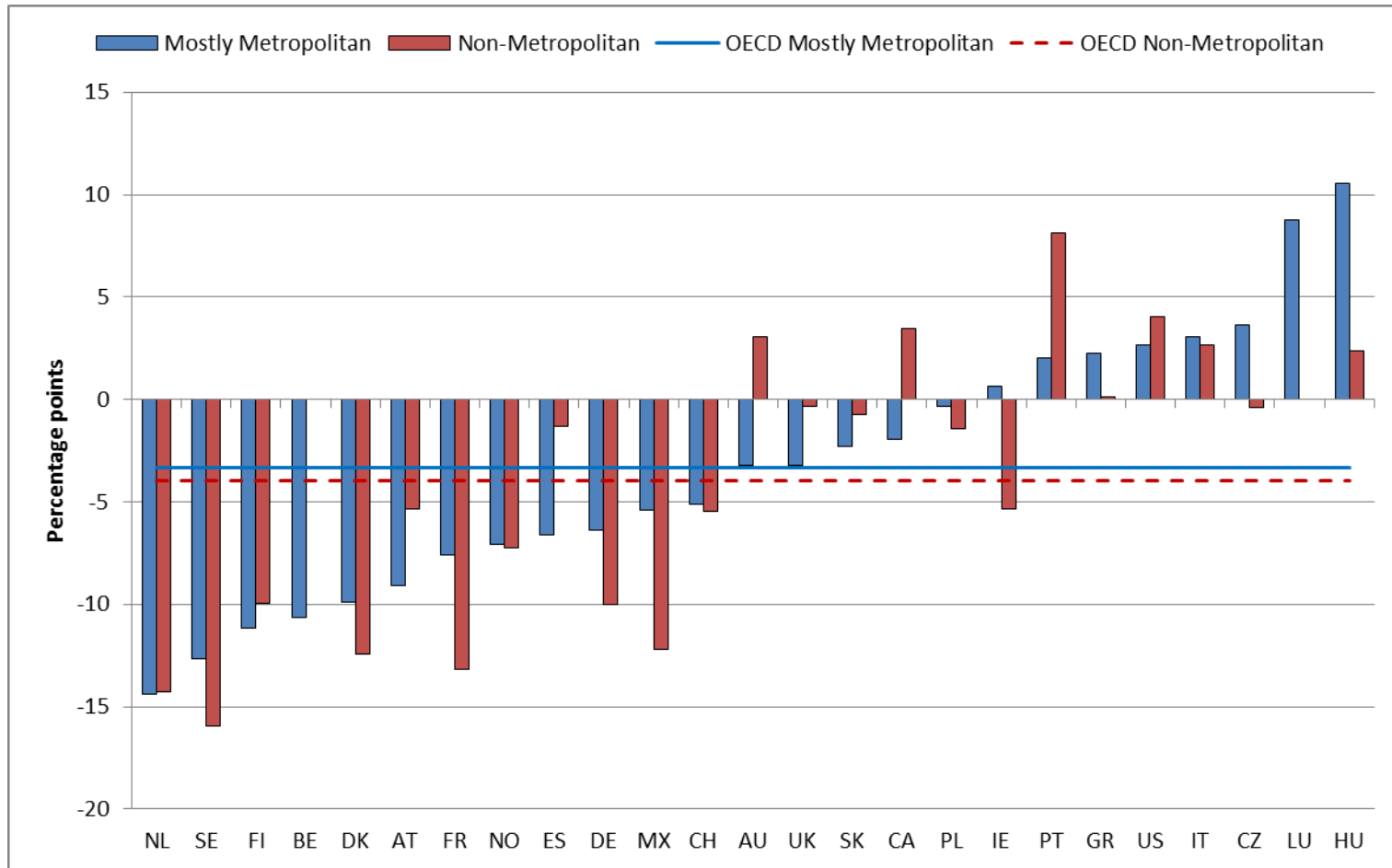


Share of recent foreign born among all foreign-born, 2014-2015

Source: OECD database on immigrant integration at the regional level.



Immigrants are less likely to be employed than their native peers. In most countries, they tend to struggle less in metropolitan than in non-metropolitan regions.

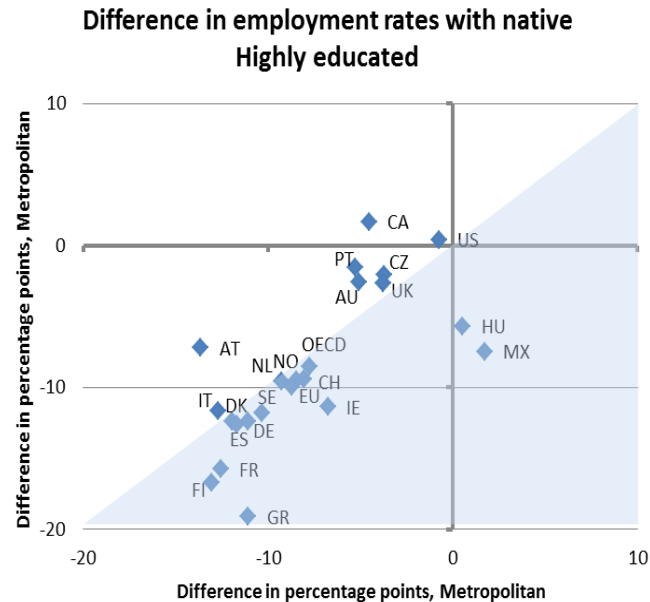
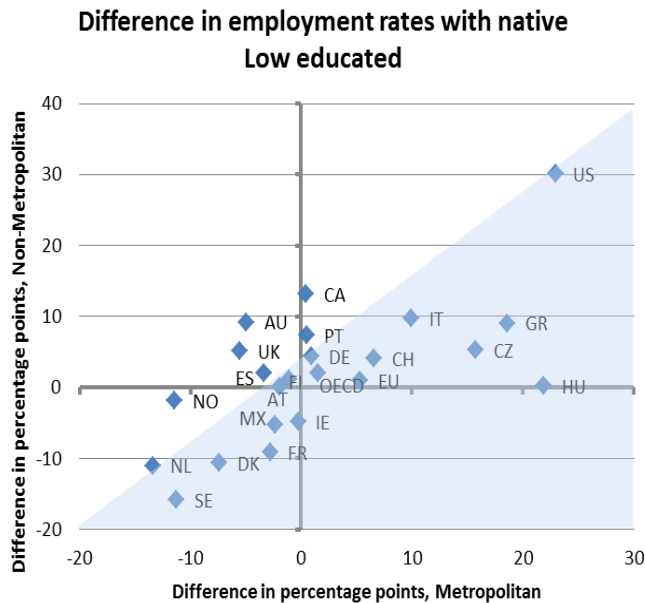


Employment rate differences between migrants and natives type of region
Source: OECD database on immigrant integration at the regional level.



Tertiary educated immigrants are less likely to be employed than their native peers, they tend to struggle less in metropolitan regions in Europe.

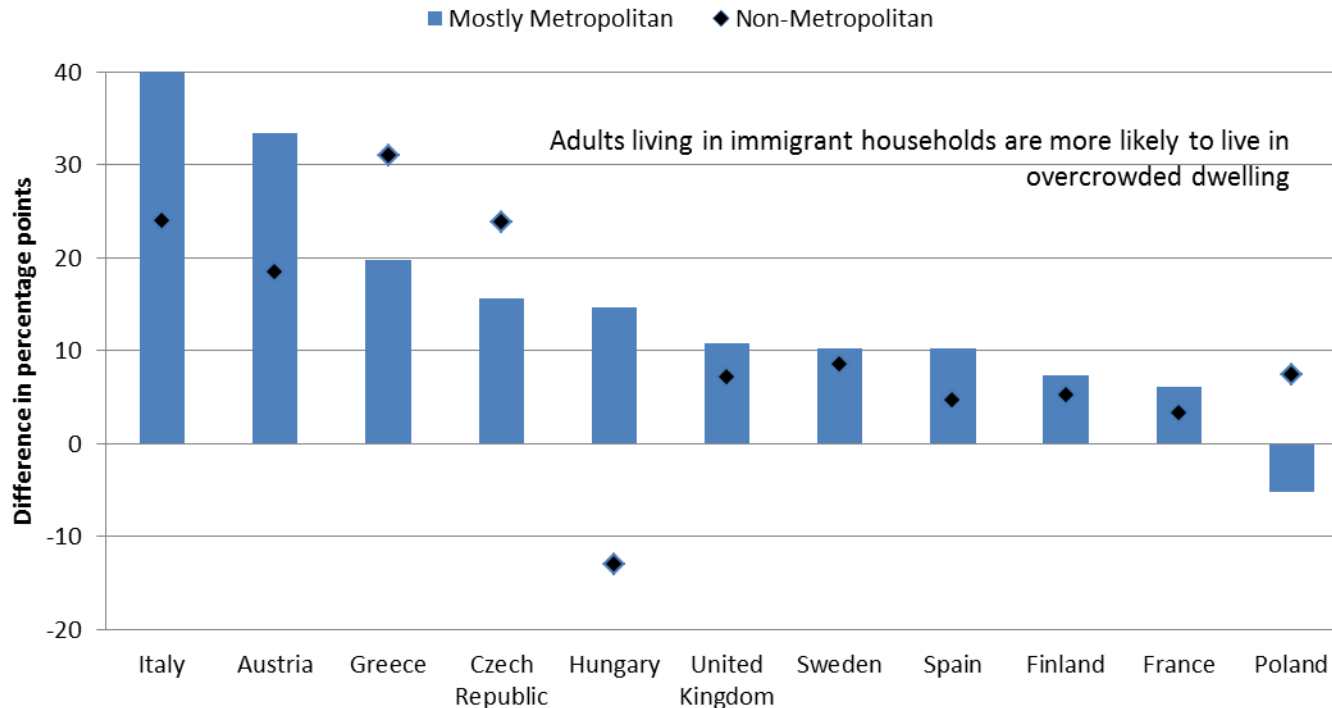
- In both metropolitan and non-metropolitan regions, highly-educated immigrants have much more difficulties in the labour market than their native-born peers.



Employment rates by level of education and type of region
Source: OECD database on immigrant integration at the regional level.



In most countries, migrants are more likely to live in overcrowded dwelling than native born across all regions but tend to be worse off in metropolitan regions.



In both metropolitan and non-metropolitan regions, migrants are much more likely to live in an overcrowded dwelling than the native born population

The difference is more pronounced in metropolitan areas, where living in an overcrowded dwelling tends to be more frequent among immigrants generally.

Difference between migrant and native households in the share of adults living in an overcrowded dwelling, by type of region, 2014

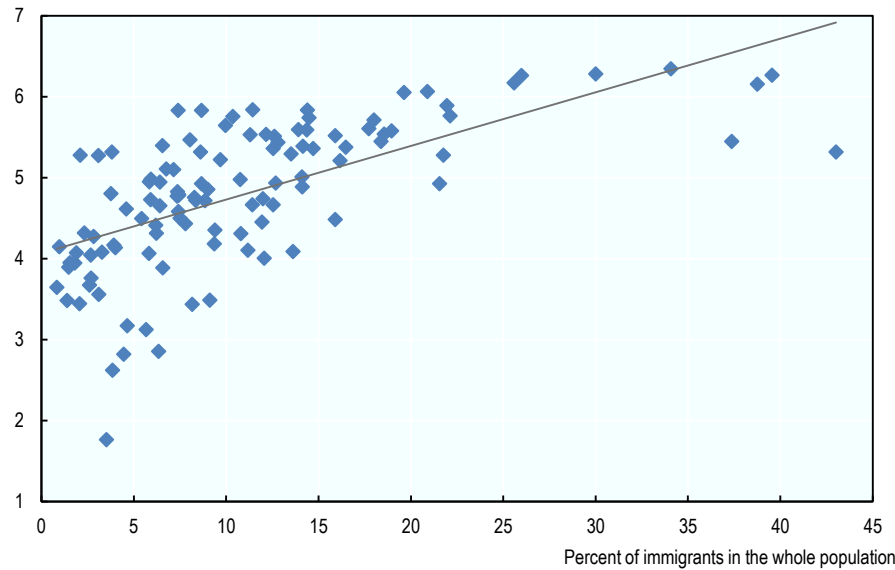
Notes and definitions: Data for Sweden is from 2013.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions.

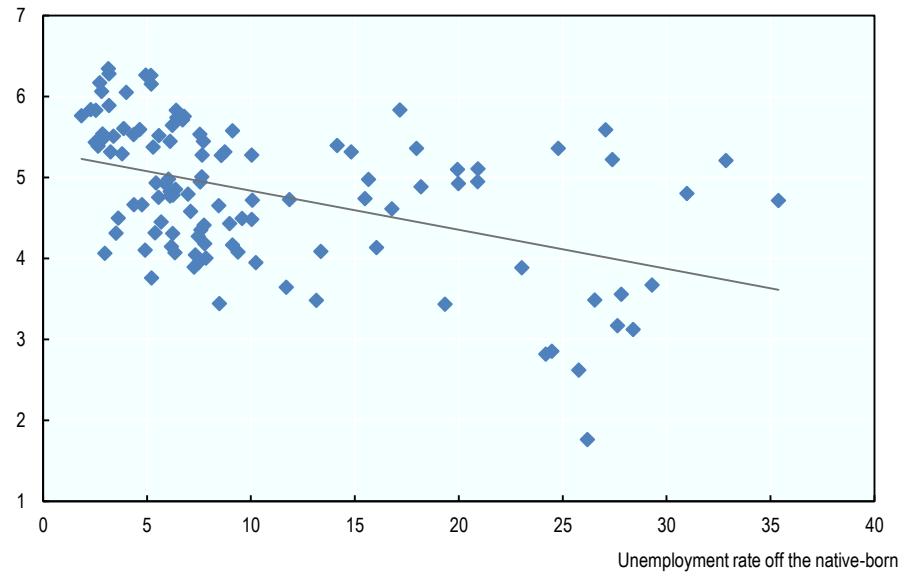


People in regions with large migrant communities show on average more positive attitude towards migrants. Low unemployment rate of native born population goes hand in hand with positive attitude

Belief that immigrants are good for the economy (from 0 to 10)



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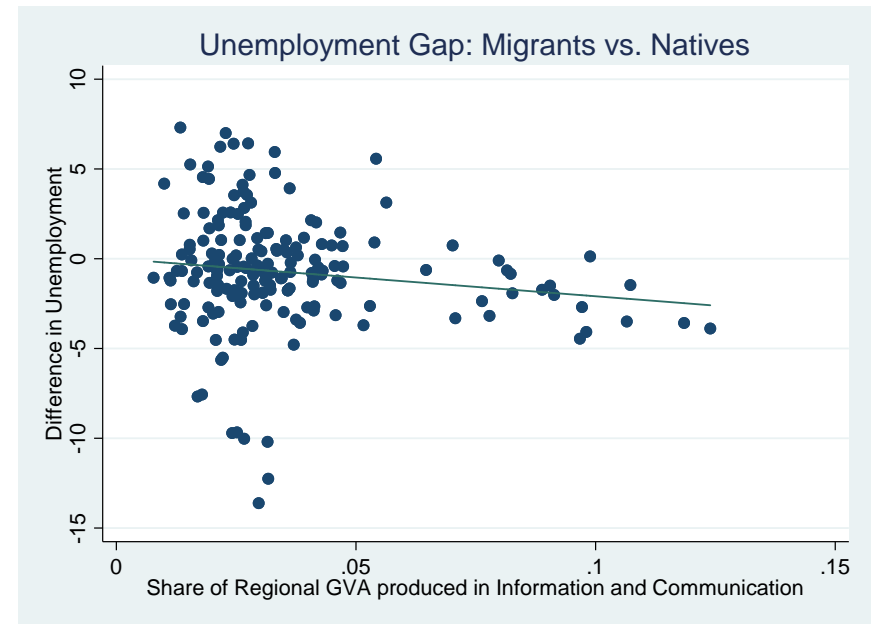
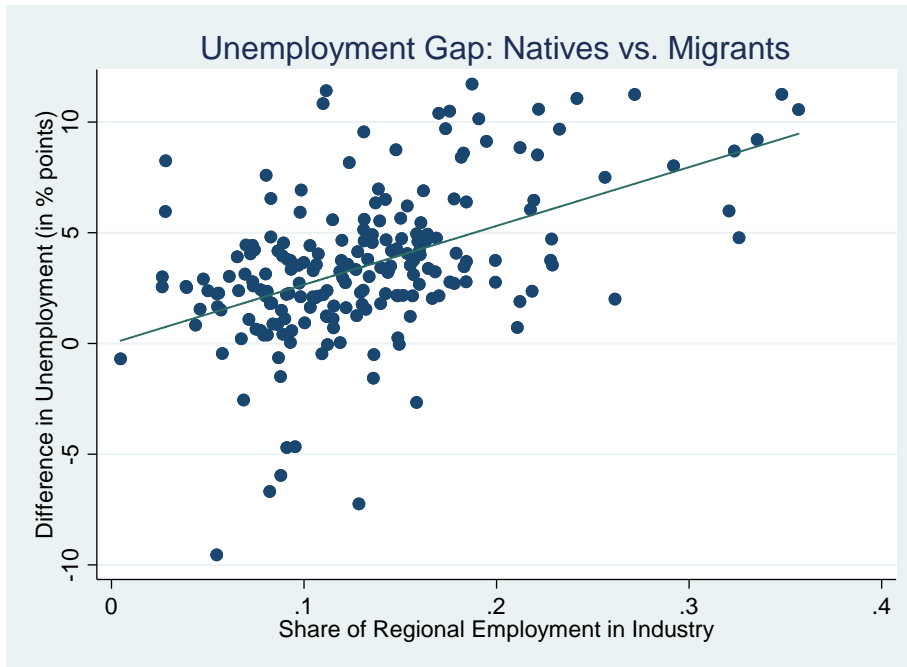


Level of belief that migrants are good for the economy vs migrant population size and native-born unemployment rate, circa 2012-2014 in Europe

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Labour Force Surveys and the European Social Survey



Regions relying on traditional industries record larger unemployment gaps for migrants



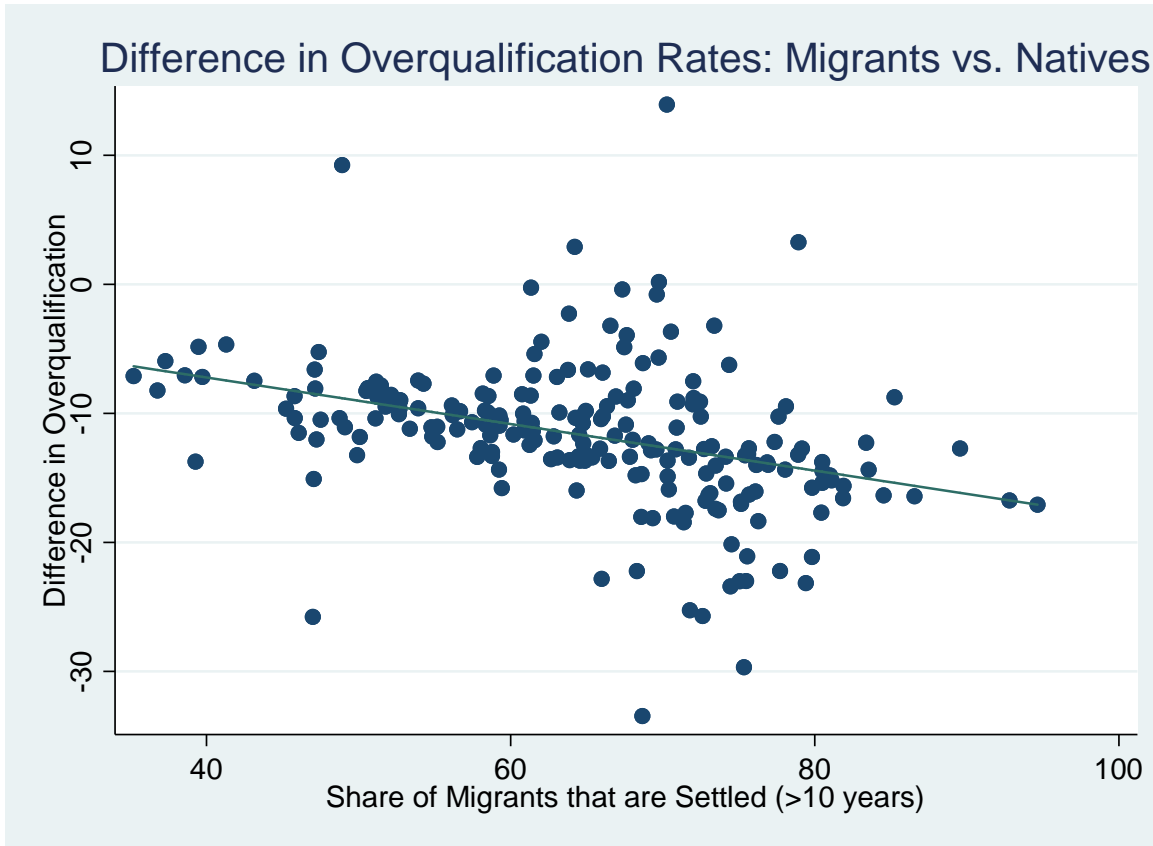
Difference in unemployment rates between migrants and natives, circa 2012-2014

Note: In both panels, the regressions control for country fixed effects and cluster standard errors at the country level. The results are statistically significant (p -value <0.05) and prevail even if one controls for whether a region is mostly metropolitan or not.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Labour Force Surveys and the European Social Survey



In general, migrants are much more likely to be overqualified for their jobs than natives. In regions with relatively more established migrant communities, this gap is significantly lower.



- Over-qualification of migrants compared to natives is less pronounced in regions with larger shares of settled migrants, indicating the bureaucratic/administrative challenges migrants face to get their qualifications acknowledged.

Difference in the share of migrants and natives in terms of over-qualification is negatively related to the share of established migrants, circa 2012-2014

Note: The regression controls for country fixed effects and displays the component-plus-residual plot.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Labour Force Surveys and the European Social Survey



Next steps

- Identify which other factors explaining why some regions fare better than others in terms of integration of migrants
 - Cross with regional characteristics
 - Role of existing migrant communities
- Further investigate the factors associated to different attitudes towards migrants
- Publication of the Database and its regular update
- Explore different sources of data than LFS for higher geographical detail