

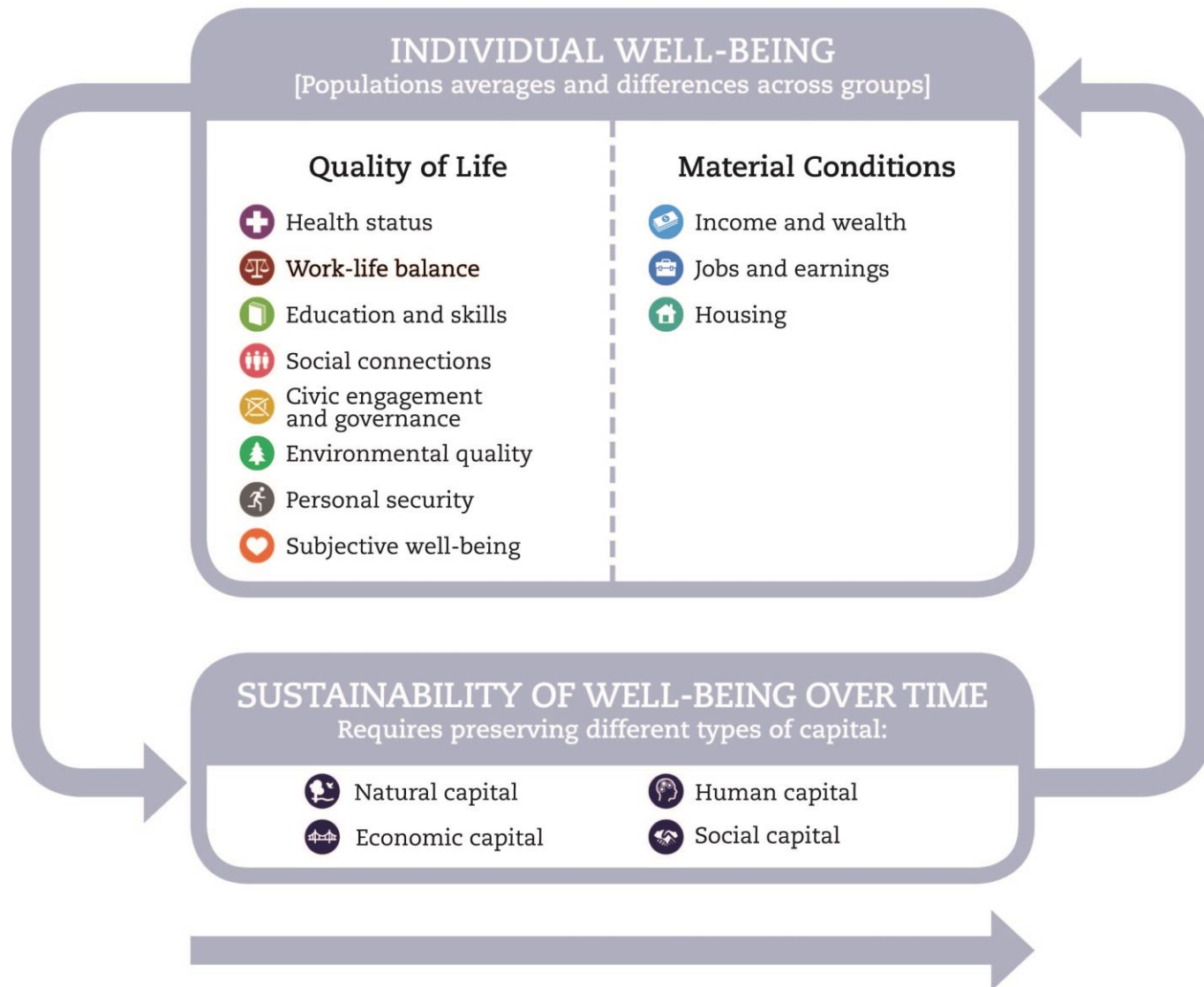
# Measuring migrants' well-being

Kate Scrivens | Policy Analyst | OECD Statistics Directorate

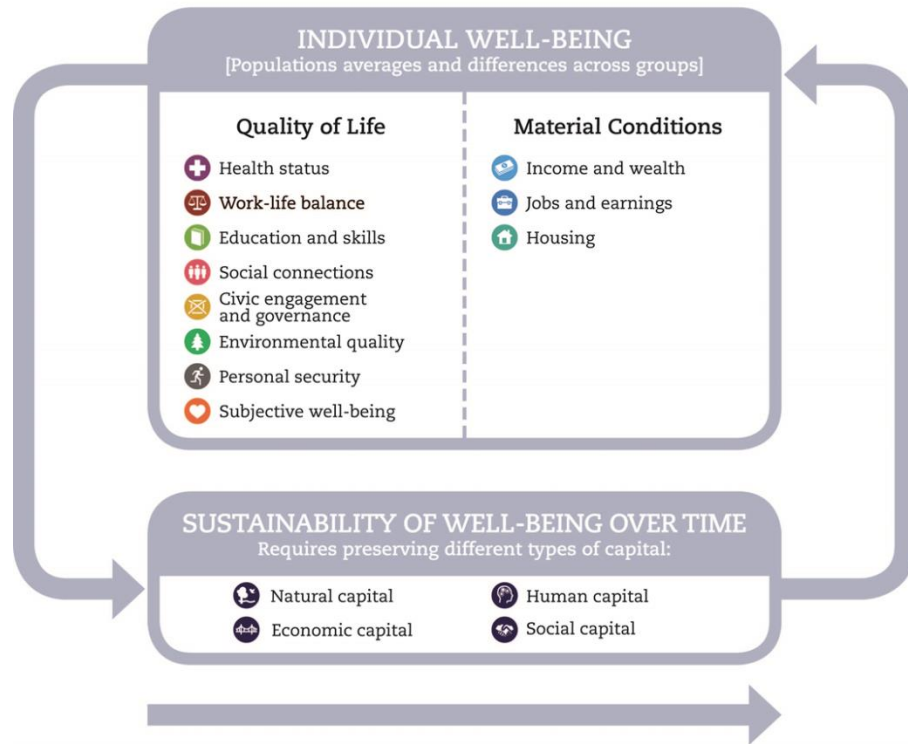
**International Forum on Migration Statistics, 15 Jan 2018**

**Parallel session 1E: "Measuring immigrant integration: filling knowledge gaps and exploring new measurement approaches"**

# The OECD framework for measuring well-being



# Guiding principles



- Focus on **people**, not just the economic system
- Focus on **outcomes**, rather than inputs or outputs
- Reporting both **averages** and **inequalities**
- Capturing both **objective** and **subjective** aspects of life
- Concerned with well-being both **today** and **tomorrow**

# How's Life? 2017 special chapter on migrant well-being

*How's Life?* is OECD's flagship publication on well-being measurement. It includes:

- An overview of levels and trends in 25 headline indicators of current individual well-being and 32 indicators of natural, human, economic and social capital
- Detailed country notes for all OECD countries and selected non-Member countries
- Special thematic chapters, e.g. child well-being, gender, multi-dimensional inequalities



Latest edition (launched November 2017) includes chapter on migrant well-being

- Migrants make up a significant minority in most OECD countries – capturing info about their well-being is critical for a fuller picture of how life is going in a country
- Key for supporting governments' efforts to integrate migrants and address their needs/capacities
- Central to UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

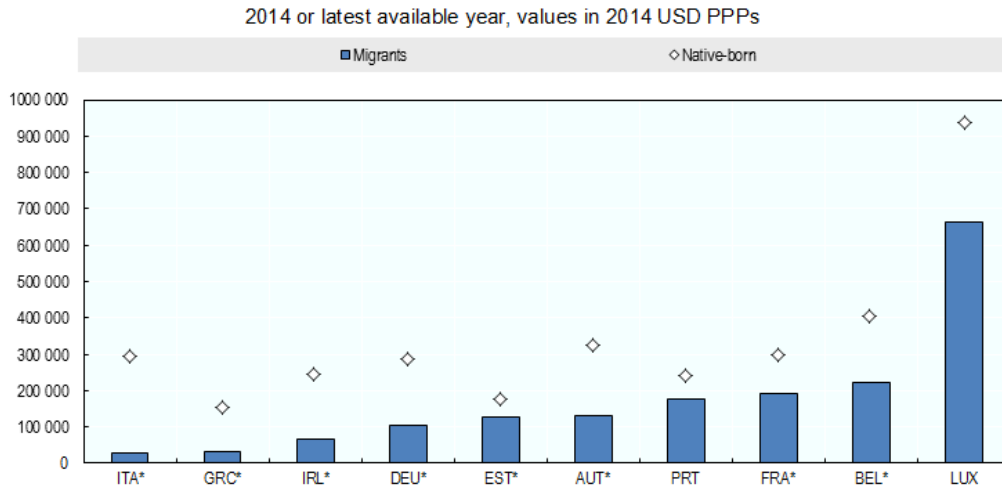
# Data limitations and selected indicators

- Ideally, to measure migrants' well-being, we need data that allows for dynamic and granular analyses (e.g. change over time, outcomes for different migrant groups, comparisons with matched non-migrants)
- Currently available internationally-comparable data do not tend to allow this however.
- Chapter presents aggregate well-being outcomes for migrants (foreign-born) compared with native-born for a selection of indicators.

<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Data source</i>
<b><i>Income and wealth</i></b>	Household income	EU-SILC
	Poverty rate	EU-SILC
	Financial wealth	OECD Wealth Database
<b><i>Jobs and earnings</i></b>	Employment	OECD Labour Force Surveys
	Unemployment	OECD Labour Force Surveys
	Over-qualification	OECD Labour Force Surveys
	Work-related health risks	Eurofound ESWC
	In-work poverty	EU-SILC
<b><i>Work-life balance</i></b>	Atypical working hours	OECD Labour Force Surveys
<b><i>Education and skills</i></b>	Educational attainment	OECD Labour Force Surveys
	Literacy skills	PIAAC
	Cognitive skills	PISA
<b><i>Health status</i></b>	Perceived health	EU-SILC/ GallupWorld Poll
<b><i>Social connections</i></b>	Social support	EU-SILC/ GallupWorld Poll
<b><i>Housing</i></b>	Substandard and overcrowded housing	EU-SILC
<b><i>Environmental quality</i></b>	Exposure to poor environmental conditions	EU-SILC
<b><i>Personal security</i></b>	Perceived safety	EU-SILC/ GallupWorld Poll
<b><i>Civic engagement and governance</i></b>	Trust in political system	EU-SILC
	Having a say in government	PIAAC
<b><i>Subjective well-being</i></b>	Life satisfaction	EU-SILC/ GallupWorld Poll
	Positive and negative emotions	EU-SILC

# Selected findings – Income and wealth

Mean net wealth per household, by household migration status

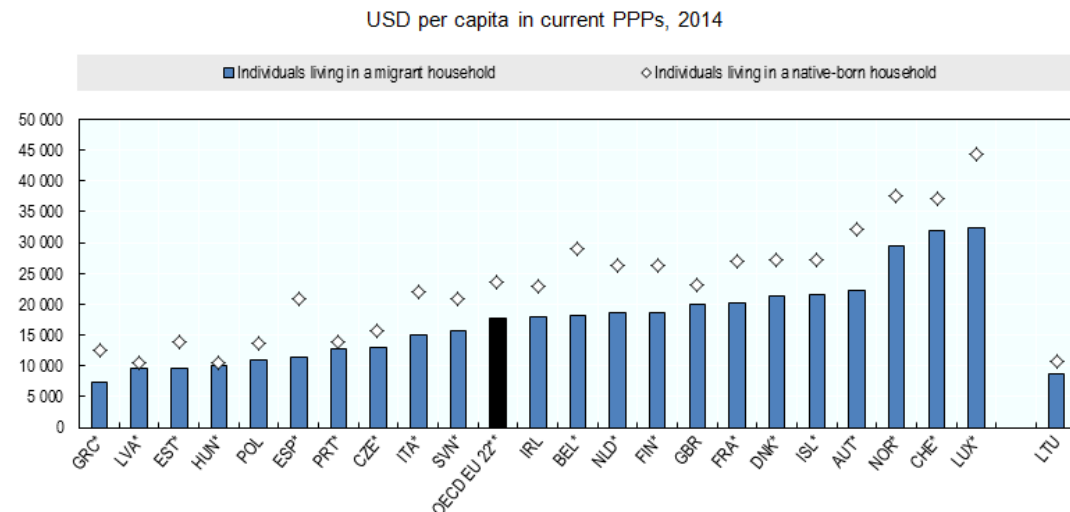


Mean average net wealth of migrant households is around half that of natives, where data are available

And median income of migrant households is around 25% lower...

28% of people living in migrant households experience relative income poverty, against 16% for native-born HHs

Equivalised disposable median income, by household migration status

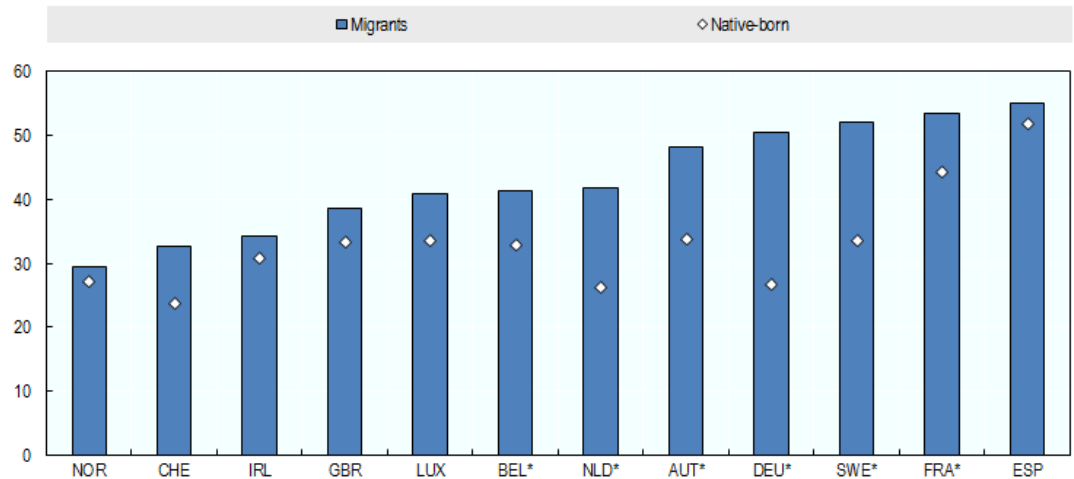


# Selected findings – jobs and earnings

Migrants face greater exposure to risky or harmful working conditions...

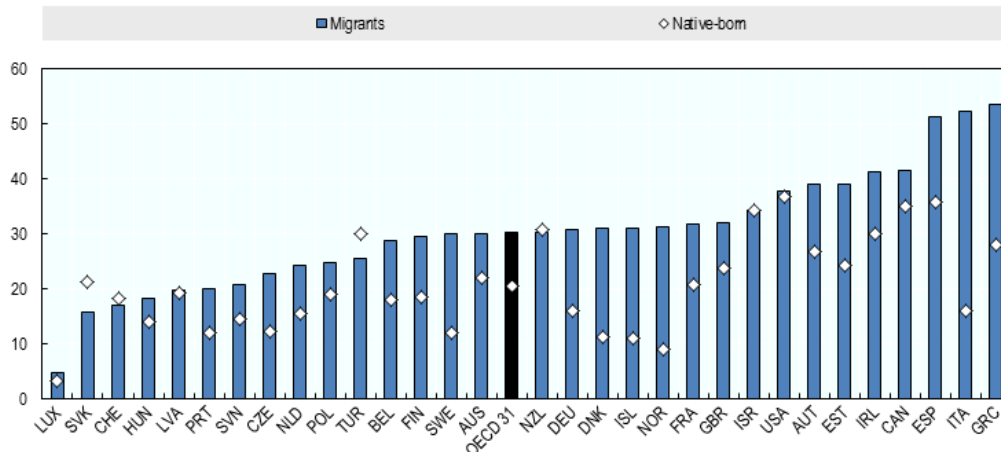
Workers' exposure to physical health risks, by migrant status

Share of employees having a job with exposure to physical health risks, 2015



Over-qualification rates among 15-64 year-olds who are not in education, by migrant status

Share of highly educated employed persons in low or medium-skilled jobs, 2015 or latest year available



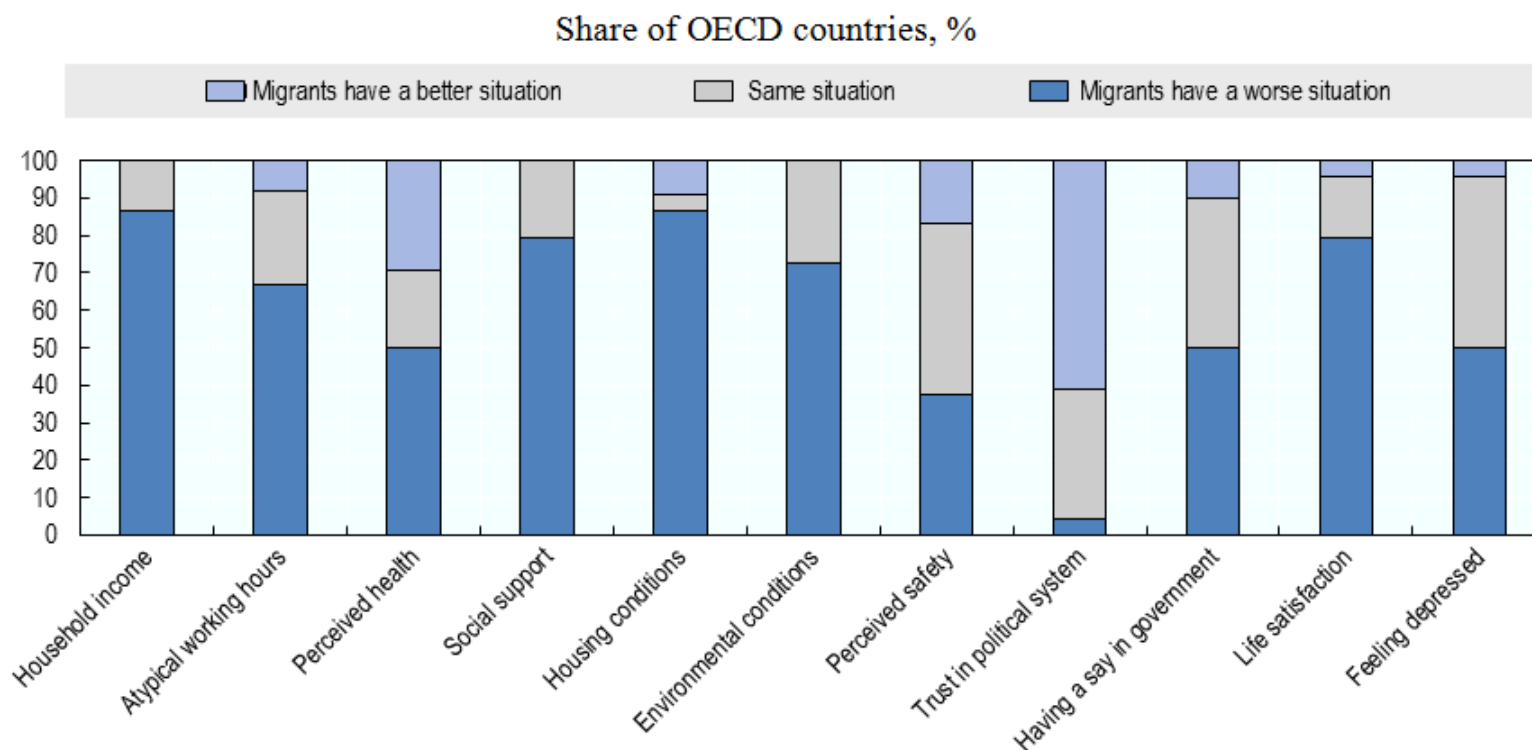
And are much more likely to be overqualified for their jobs: 1/3 of highly-educated migrants against 1/5 of native-born

Also more likely to work anti-social hours and experience in-work poverty

# Selected findings

While migrants tend to experience worse outcomes than native-born in many dimensions of well-being but there are exceptions...

## Relative outcomes for migrants and the native-born population for selected well-being outcomes



Note: Results are based on the analysis of the confidence intervals at 90%

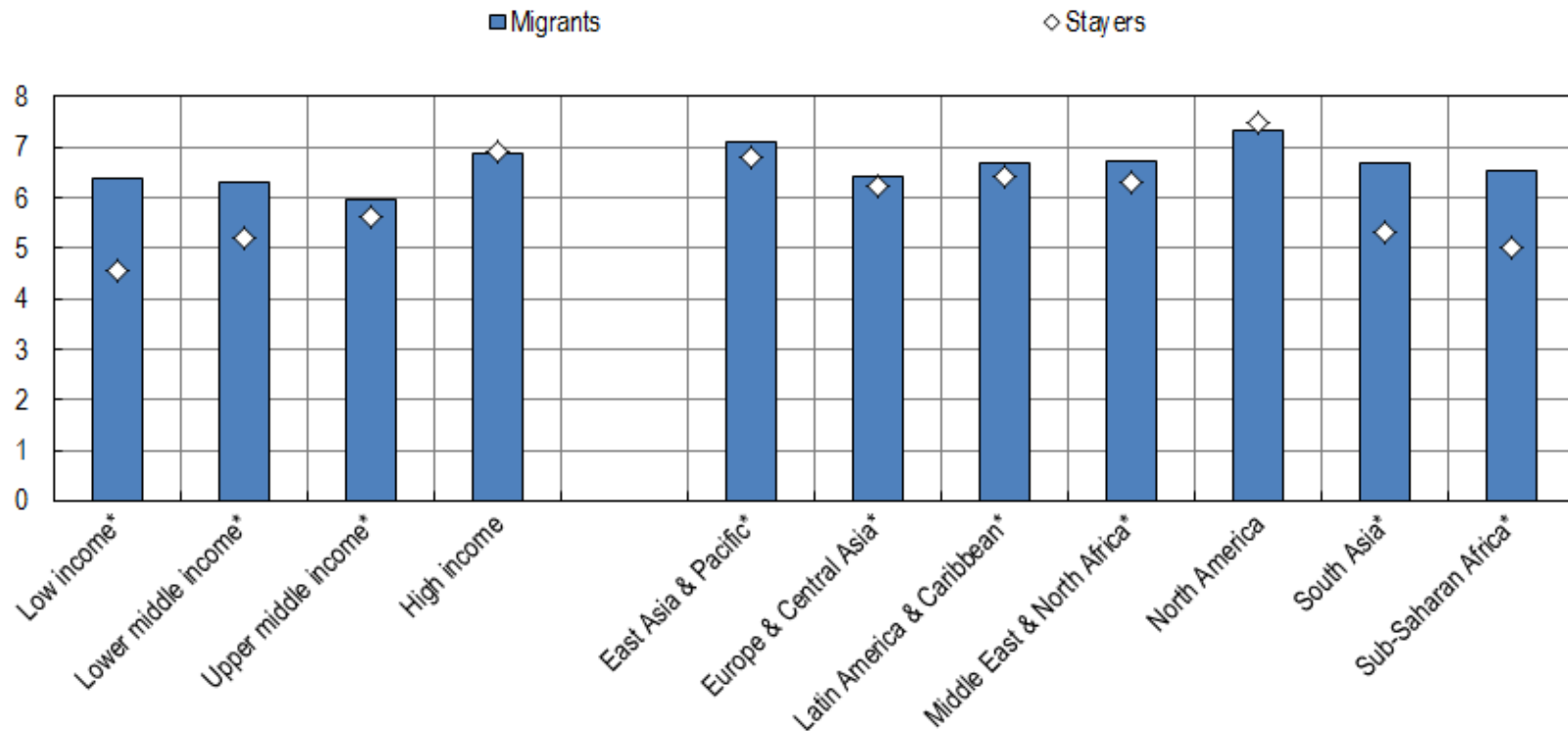


# Does migration mean a better life?

Migrants from low income countries/regions tend to experience the biggest increases in life satisfaction from moving to OECD countries

## Life satisfaction for migrants and matched stayers, by income level of birth country and region

Mean values on a 0-10 scale, 2006-2015





# THANK YOU

[wellbeing@oecd.org](mailto:wellbeing@oecd.org)

[www.oecd.org/howslife](http://www.oecd.org/howslife)

[www.oecd.org/statistics/better-life-initiative.htm](http://www.oecd.org/statistics/better-life-initiative.htm)