MAKING INTEGRATION WORK

Young people with migrant parents

Joint OECD-Calouste Gulbenkian seminar

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OECD-wide, nearly 1 in 7 native-born young persons, aged 15 to 34, have at least one migrant parent.
Integration policy for migrant parents ideally provides equal starting positions before children start school.

- Ensure access, affordability and awareness for ECEC
- Provide language screening & language support if needed
- Engage with migrant parents to support their children’s learning

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

- Belgium
- Luxembourg
- Portugal
- Italy
- Spain
- Finland
- Norway
- France
- Austria
- Slovenia
- EU total (25)
- Ireland
- OECD total (22)
- Greece
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Australia
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

Facilitate the school-to-work transition

- 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

- 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:

- Involve immigrant parents
- Provide flexible education pathways
- Reduce the concentration of disadvantaged youth
- Facilitate the school-to-work transition
- Prevent school drop-out
- Ensure all children start school on an equal footing
- Tackle discrimination and encourage diversity
- Promote educational excellence and role modelling
- Use inclusive language
- Foster social integration
- Encourage naturalisation
THANK YOU!

For more on OECD’s work on migration and integration visit:

www.oecd.org/migration