

Indicators of immigrant integration

Settling in – Main indicators 2023



European
Commission





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Note by the Republic of Türkiye

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. Türkiye recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Türkiye shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”.

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union

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

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Notes on tables

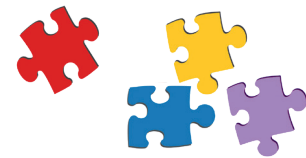
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Classification of OECD and EU host countries as immigrant destinations according to key foreign-born population characteristics



Scale from 0 to 100%

Source: Figure 1.8 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.



Comparative overview of integration outcomes of the foreign-born population and their native-born offspring



Difference between the foreign- and the native-born relative to the average difference OECD-wide

- More favourable/positive change*
- Less favourable/negative change*
- No significant gap/change*
- Data not available

	LONGSTANDING DESTINATIONS (more than 50 years of significant migration flows)										MORE RECENT DESTINATIONS (20 to 50 years of significant migration flows)										EMERGING DESTINATIONS (less than 20 years of significant migration flows)																											
	Settlement countries					Longstanding European destinations					With a significant share of humanitarian migrants					With a significant share of labour migrants					With predominantly EU-born/EU mobile citizens					With a foreign-born population shaped by border changes and/or by national minorities					With recent significant humanitarian migration flows					With recent significant labour migration flows					With predominantly national returnees born abroad							
	With selected skills criteria		With other criteria			With predominantly EU-born/EU mobile citizens		With predominantly non-EU migrants			With a significant share of humanitarian migrants		With a significant share of labour migrants			With predominantly EU-born/EU mobile citizens		With a growing share of foreign-born		With a declining share of foreign-born			With recent significant humanitarian migration flows		With recent significant labour migration flows			With predominantly national returnees born abroad																				
	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	Israel	United States	Luxembourg	Switzerland	Austria	Belgium	Germany	United Kingdom	France	Netherlands	Danmark	Norway	Sweden	Costa Rica	Greece	Italy	Korea	Portugal	Spain	Cyprus	Iceland	Ireland	Malta	Bulgaria	Hungary	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Croatia	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania	Chile	Colombia	Finland	Turkiye	Czech Republic	Japan	Poland	Mexico	Romania					
Employment rate	Foreign-born 2021/2011	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Over-qualification rate	Foreign-born 2021/2011	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Poverty rate	Foreign-born 2020/2010	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Overcrowding rate	Foreign-born 2020/2010	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Health status	Foreign-born 2020/2010	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Acquisition of nationality	Foreign-born (gap with OECD average) 2020/2010	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
PISA scores	Native-born offspring of foreign-born 2018/2009	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
NEET rate	Native-born offspring of foreign-born 2020/2012	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

* 2018/21 ■ – current outcomes of immigrants (compared with native-born) are more favourable than on average in the OECD; □ – there is no statistically significant difference (at 1% level) from the OECD average; ■ – current outcomes of immigrants (compared with native-born) are less favourable than on average in the OECD.

Evolution between 2020/21 and 2010/11 ■ – more than a 2-percentage points change to the favour (positive change) of migrants, □ – between a +2-percentage points change and a -2-percentage points change, ■ – more than a 2-percentage points change to the detriment (negative change) of immigrants. The evolution refers to absolute values, not differences vis-à-vis the native-born.

Note: Native-born offspring of immigrants outcomes (PISA scores and NEET rates) are compared to native-born with native-born parents.

Source: Table 1.9 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

Size and composition of the immigrant population

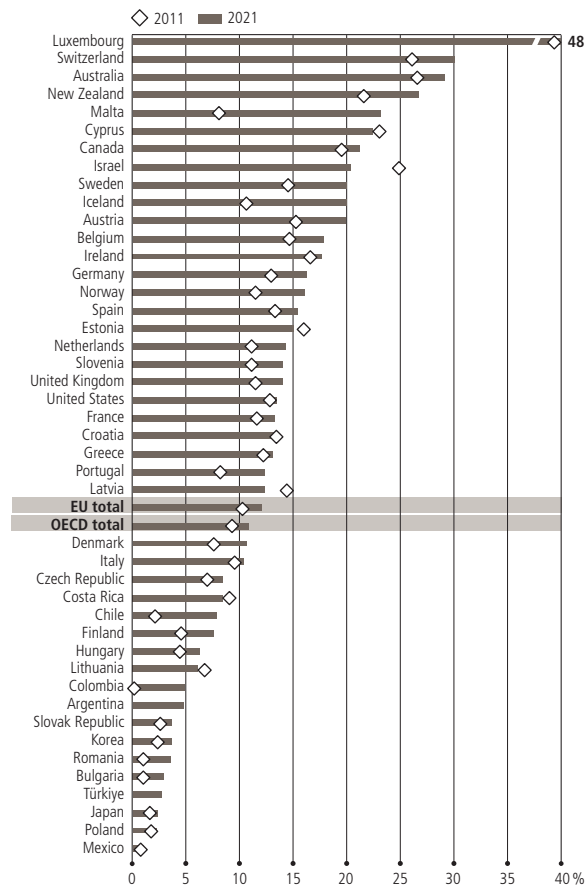
- The OECD is home to 141 million immigrants who account for more than 10% of the population. The share in the EU is slightly higher at 12% of the population, or around 54 million foreign-born.
- The overall number of foreign-born has increased by 20% in both the OECD and EU over the past decade.
- The intra European free mobility of people has driven almost half of all permanent flows in the EU over the last 15 years. The driving category in the OECD overall, and specifically in the United States and France, has been family migration, and labour migration in most settlement countries.
- More than two-thirds of migrants in both the OECD and the EU have been residents in their host countries for 10 years or more. Only in countries with recent humanitarian or largely temporary labour migration (e.g. Chile, Korea, Japan, Bulgaria and Cyprus), do migrants who arrived within the last five years account for more than a third.
- In all OECD countries, immigrants are overrepresented in densely populated areas, especially in longstanding destination countries and in Central and Eastern European countries. In the EU, over half of immigrant adults live in densely populated areas, against less than two in five of the native-born.
- Half of the EU immigrant population originates from European countries, of which 30% are coming from other EU member states.
- In Asian countries, more than 79% of migrants are from other Asian countries. In Canada and Australia, too, more than half of the foreign-born are from Asia, while over 50% of migrants in the United States were born in Latin America.

Immigrant population

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

Also referred to as “foreign-born”.

Foreign-born shares of population (%) 2011 and 2021



Source: Indicator 2.1 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

Size and composition

Total population, 2020/21

	Foreign-born population						Native-born population		
	Total population (thousands)	% of total population	0-14-year-olds	+65-year-olds	Women	Recent migrants (<5 years)	0-14-year-olds	+65-year-olds	Women
			% of the foreign-born population						% of the native-born population
Australia	7 529	29	6	20	51	17	11	62	50
Austria	1 797	20	6	14	51	21	6	63	50
Belgium	2 079	18	7	15	51	19	7	62	50
Bulgaria	202	3	14	10	50	38	5	64	50
Canada	7 896	21	5	20	52	14	9	63	50
Chile	1 493	8	14	4	49	65	1	66	54
Colombia	2 403	5	33	1	51	..	0	66	51
Costa Rica	431	8	12	14	54	..	6	65	49
Croatia	532	13	1	32	51	2	13	64	51
Cyprus	201	22	6	8	55	35	3	62	50
Czech Republic	903	8	4	16	42	19	8	63	51
Denmark	617	11	9	10	50	27	4	62	50
Estonia	198	15	3	44	56	11	21	65	52
Finland	421	8	6	5	48	13	2	61	51
France	8 571	13	5	25	52	13	10	61	52
Germany	13 561	16	7	17	49	17	8	62	51
Greece	1 362	13	2	10	52	6	3	62	51
Hungary	598	6	6	21	49	22	11	65	52
Iceland	69	20	..	..	46	19	..	..	48
Ireland	868	18	7	7	50	24	3	61	50
Israel	1 797	20	..	..	55	7	..	..	49
Italy	6 262	10	4	7	53	8	2	61	51
Japan	2 887	2	9	7	50	..	3	59	51
Korea	1 889	4	5	14	45	48	9	72	50
Latvia	230	12	4	46	60	7	22	65	53
Lithuania	165	6	10	37	44	8	16	66	53
Luxembourg	302	48	7	12	49	29	4	59	50
Malta	120	23	..	..	42	28	..	..	48
Mexico	1 212	1	36	7	52	..	..	67	52
Netherlands	2 451	14	5	12	52	10	4	63	50
New Zealand	1 272	27	..	..	51	17	..	..	51
Norway	878	16	6	12	48	20	7	62	48
Poland	849	2	15	32	51	..	26	65	52
Portugal	1 263	12	9	9	52	22	3	63	53
Romania	689	4	37	4	46	27	2	65	51
Slovak Republic	202	4	8	28	48	25	11	68	51
Slovenia	293	14	8	17	41	20	6	64	50
Spain	7 215	15	3	8	52	14	2	63	50
Sweden	2 047	20	9	8	50	30	1	64	49
Switzerland	2 630	30	..	..	51	23	..	..	51
Türkiye	2 278	3	17	10	52	..	25	3	50
United Kingdom	9 482	14	7	11	52	25	5	61	50
United States	45 273	14	5	16	52	13	7	63	51
OECD total	141 243	10	7	15	51	17	6	64	51
EU total	53 998	12	6	15	51	16	6	63	51

Source: Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.8 and 6.1 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

Education and language skills

- In countries with high shares of labour migration such as the settlement countries, immigrants are educated to higher levels than the native-born. By contrast, over one third of immigrants in the EU (35%) are low educated, compared with only one in five of the native-born (20%).
- Over the last decade, the share of the highly educated among the immigrant population rose in all countries, except Mexico.
- Very-low education (no completed lower secondary education) is a particular challenge. EU wide, the share of very low-educated migrants is around three times that of the native-born. In the United States, 84% of the working-age very low-educated population are immigrants.
- Adult education helps immigrants close the gap with the native-born in formal education. However, immigrants are less likely to participate in such education in most European countries, although not significantly less so in half of them. Gaps in participation with the native-born have widened in around half of all countries since the 2010s.
- In the EU, 62% of immigrants state they have at least advanced proficiency in the language of their host-country, as do 72% in settlement countries and 50% in Korea. Shares are largest in Central Europe, Portugal, Spain as well as in English-speaking destinations. They are lowest in Malta, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, the Netherlands and Finland.
- Settled immigrants are almost twice as likely to report proficiency than recent arrivals (40% for recent vs. 70% for settled migrants), EU-wide. In the United States, the increase associated with duration of residence is smaller (63% vs. 74%). The participation in language courses is associated with a two percentage points higher probability of achieving advanced proficiency among migrants who arrived with no more than intermediate language skills.

Educational attainment

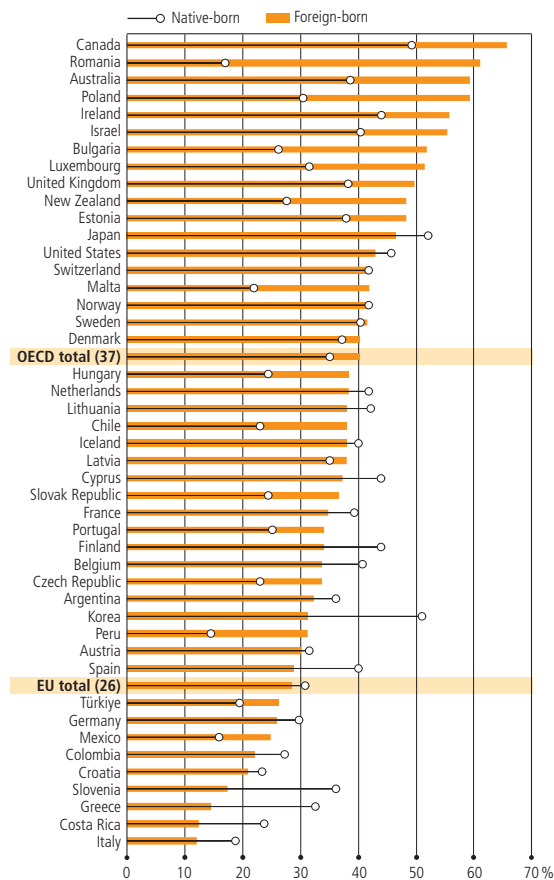
“Very low”: no higher than completed primary education (ISCED 0-1)

“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, 2020 (%)



Source: Indicator 3.1 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

Distribution by level of education

Percentages, 15- to 64-year-olds not in education, 2020

	Foreign-born			EU-born			Non-EU born			Native-born		
	Very low (ISCED 0-1)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	High (ISCED 3+)	Very low (ISCED 0-1)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	High (ISCED 3+)	Very low (ISCED 0-1)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	High (ISCED 3+)	Very low (ISCED 0-1)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	High (ISCED 3+)
Australia	4	13	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	39
Austria	3	27	30	0	12	40	6	39	23	0	11	32
Belgium	16	33	34	9	23	43	22	40	28	5	18	42
Bulgaria	..	8	52	..	-	-	..	-	-	5	19	27
Canada	..	8	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	50
Chile	8	19	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	30	24
Colombia	10	35	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	38	28
Costa Rica	41	69	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	58	25
Croatia	3	21	21	0	9	29	4	23	19	1	12	24
Cyprus	9	23	38	7	21	36	10	24	39	8	15	45
Czech Republic	..	12	34	..	11	34	..	12	34	0	6	24
Denmark	5	28	40	1	13	53	7	34	34	2	18	38
Estonia	0	5	49	1	5	61	0	5	47	1	11	39
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	17	33	35	13	29	34	17	34	35	4	16	40
Germany	16	36	26	8	25	30	20	42	24	2	10	30
Greece	16	38	15	7	21	24	18	42	13	11	20	33
Hungary	1	14	39	2	15	35	..	11	46	1	15	25
Iceland	0	26	38	..	21	39	0	33	38	0	25	41
Ireland	3	8	56	3	6	49	3	10	61	5	18	45
Israel	..	11	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	41
Italy	9	50	12	4	37	13	11	56	12	4	36	20
Japan	1	12	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	53
Korea	9	28	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	52
Latvia	..	7	38	..	13	35	..	6	39	1	9	36
Lithuania	1	4	38	1	6	46	1	4	38	1	5	43
Luxembourg	11	26	52	12	26	51	7	25	53	3	20	32
Malta	1	31	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	45	23
Mexico	11	35	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	51	17
Netherlands	12	27	38	5	17	48	15	30	35	4	18	42
New Zealand	..	12	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	29
Norway	4	20	42	3	11	46	5	27	39	0	18	43
Poland	1	3	60	..	2	63	1	3	56	1	7	31
Portugal	11	28	34	8	25	39	11	28	33	26	46	26
Romania	1	8	61	..	-	-	..	2	64	4	21	18
Slovak Republic	..	6	37	..	6	29	..	6	48	1	8	25
Slovenia	1	20	18	0	12	31	1	23	13	1	9	37
Spain	14	38	29	5	26	36	18	42	27	6	38	41
Sweden	9	29	42	1	15	53	12	34	38	0	9	41
Switzerland	5	22	42	4	18	48	7	28	35	1	5	43
Türkiye	..	43	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	20
United Kingdom	3	18	50	1	17	45	4	19	53	1	23	39
United States	8	21	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	9	47
OECD total	9	25	40	5	23	36	14	36	31	6	23	36
EU total	13	35	29	6	25	31	16	40	27	4	20	32

Source: Indicator 3.1 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

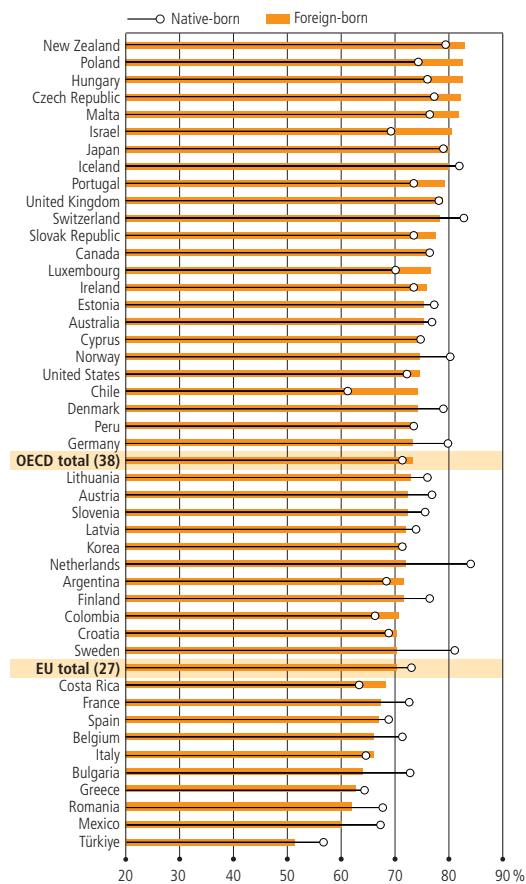
Labour market outcomes

- Immigrant employment rates have risen over the last decade in the majority of countries. While immigrants are still less likely to be employed as native born in Europe, immigrant employment rates are higher in most non-European OECD countries.
- The unemployment rates of the foreign-born exceed those of the native born in four out of five countries. They are twice as high across the EU. Gaps are narrower outside Europe. Higher education helps protect against unemployment everywhere, though highly educated immigrants are worse affected by joblessness than their native born peers. If highly educated immigrants had the same employment rate as their native born counterparts, the EU would have over 1 million more highly educated people working.
- Despite a sharp increase in unemployment with the onset of the COVID 19 pandemic, joblessness has become less prevalent in most countries among both foreign- and native-born in the last decade. Likewise, employment rates have regained pre pandemic levels.
- The fear of job loss is higher among immigrants than the native born in virtually all countries.
- Immigrants are more likely than their native born peers to be long-term unemployed in around half of the EU. Outside the EU, long-term unemployment affects both groups equally.
- Many immigrants want to work but do not look actively for a job. Involuntary inactivity is more common among the foreign- than the native-born and has increased over the last decade, more markedly among immigrants than among their native born peers in the EU, though not outside.
- Overall, female immigrants OECD- and EU-wide have higher education levels than their male peers. Their higher education does however not translate into better labour market outcomes. Only 57% of migrant women in the EU have a job against 73% of their male peers and 65% of native born women. Gender gaps between foreign-born men and women are slightly smaller in the settlement countries, but larger in the United States, Korea and Latin American countries, much more than among the native born.

Employment rate

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

Employment rates, 2021 (%)



Source: Indicator 3.4 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

Employment rates

Percentages, 15- to 64-year-olds, 2021

	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	71	78	64	51	84	..	..	54	71	74	76	71	58	88
Austria	68	75	61	54	80	73	63	60	70	74	77	71	52	90
Belgium	59	68	51	42	80	70	52	55	60	67	69	65	47	89
Bulgaria	56	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	68	72	64	45	90
Canada	73	79	67	55	82	..	..	72	74	73	75	71	55	84
Chile	70	80	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	63	46	..	..
Colombia	66	83	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	74	48	..	..
Costa Rica	62	80	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	69	44	..	..
Croatia	65	74	57	43	85	69	64	..	66	63	68	59	42	86
Cyprus	71	77	66	71	74	74	69	69	71	71	77	65	58	88
Czech Republic	80	89	69	75	83	81	79	74	82	74	81	67	52	88
Denmark	70	75	64	59	84	77	66	67	71	76	79	74	62	90
Estonia	71	78	65	56	76	72	71	69	72	74	75	73	62	90
Finland	66	73	59	58	84	75	62	54	72	73	74	73	54	89
France	61	70	54	52	77	71	59	48	64	68	70	66	50	88
Germany	68	76	61	58	80	77	64	57	74	78	80	75	63	91
Greece	55	70	44	53	62	59	54	37	56	57	66	49	52	77
Hungary	80	85	76	80	88	84	74	63	85	73	78	68	57	91
Iceland	77	82	72	81	81	78	75	77	77	80	83	78	69	93
Ireland	72	78	66	58	85	75	70	74	71	69	73	65	50	88
Israel	78	79	77	70	85	..	..	70	79	64	66	62	41	88
Italy	59	74	47	58	69	61	59	36	63	58	66	50	48	86
Japan	77	85	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	83	70	..	..
Korea	67	80	51	69	72	..	..	61	73	67	76	58	62	77
Latvia	67	74	61	48	78	73	66	64	67	70	72	69	59	87
Lithuania	68	74	63	-	80	75	67	68	68	73	73	72	51	90
Luxembourg	73	77	68	71	88	75	67	77	72	65	67	63	61	94
Malta	79	87	72	74	87	87	76	80	77	73	81	65	62	93
Mexico	52	65	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	77	46	..	..
Netherlands	67	74	60	55	80	77	64	59	70	83	85	80	70	91
New Zealand	81	86	75	69	89	..	..	80	81	77	80	74	70	91
Norway	70	74	66	59	84	79	64	66	71	78	79	77	64	93
Poland	80	87	74	-	89	82	80	77	78	70	77	64	45	91
Portugal	76	82	72	75	90	81	74	..	..	70	72	67	70	91
Romania	54	57	-	-	-	20	-	..	66	62	71	52	42	90
Slovak Republic	74	81	66	-	89	72	77	65	75	69	73	66	27	89
Slovenia	68	76	59	48	83	70	67	67	69	72	74	69	48	91
Spain	60	68	54	58	71	65	59	51	63	63	68	59	57	83
Sweden	65	70	60	57	86	80	60	52	74	79	80	78	70	94
Switzerland	75	82	69	65	84	82	68	73	76	81	84	79	52	92
Türkiye	40	60	24	36	53	51	34	..	..	48	65	30	43	69
United Kingdom	75	82	70	68	85	82	72	65	78	75	78	73	56	87
United States	70	81	59	63	79	..	..	63	72	68	71	65	34	83
OECD total	68	78	60	59	80	74	62	60	71	67	74	60	49	84
EU total	65	73	57	57	78	72	61	55	68	69	73	65	54	88

Source: Indicator 3.4 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

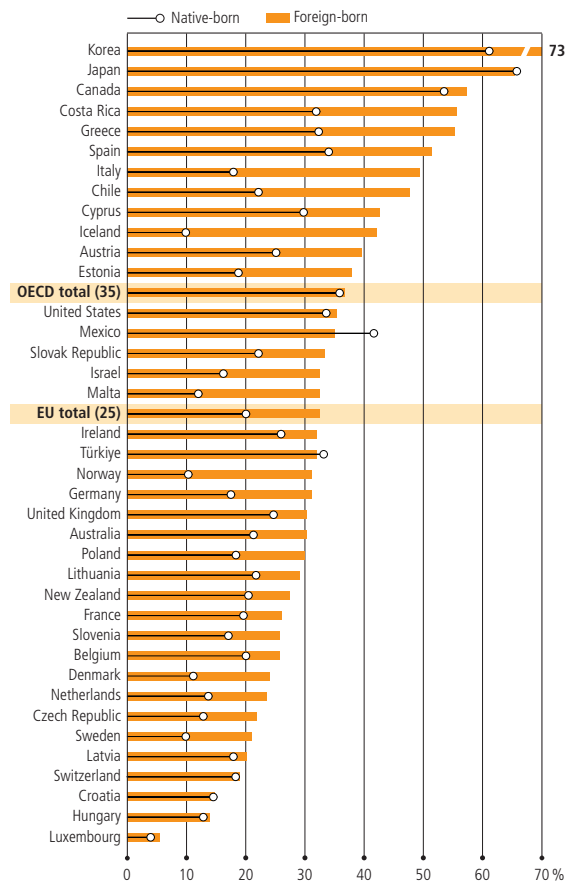
Job quality

- Immigrants are more likely to work with temporary contracts in European and Asian countries, though not, generally, in the settlement countries and Latin American OECD countries. The gap between foreign- and native-born temporary workers more than halves after 10 years of residence in the EU, vanishing almost completely in half of countries.
- Immigrants are also more likely to work part-time in half of countries, especially in Southern European and the Baltic countries, though not in countries with higher incidence of part-time work among the native-born; e.g. the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Switzerland.
- Over the last decade, the skill level of immigrant occupations has risen, narrowing the gap with the native-born in one-third of countries. Nevertheless, 30% of elementary jobs are still held by migrants in the EU, a level that exceeds 50% in German-speaking countries, Cyprus, Norway and Sweden.
- Immigrant women are more likely to have lower-skilled jobs than native-born women in most countries. The skilled-job gap for women is particularly wide in Southern Europe and longstanding destination countries in Europe.
- In virtually all countries, highly educated immigrants who work are more likely to be overqualified for their jobs than the native-born. EU-wide, 47% of tertiary educated immigrants are either overqualified or not in employment, against 30% of the native-born.
- A host-country degree reduces the immigrant overqualification gap by 75% EU-wide, and by even more in North America, German-speaking countries, France, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- In two-thirds of countries, the share of self-employed among immigrants exceeds the share among the native-born, except in Italy, Greece, Asia and most Latin American countries.

Overqualification rate

Share of the highly educated, aged 15 to 64, not in education, who work in a job that is ISCO-classified as low- or medium-skilled, i.e. ISCO Levels 4-9.

Overqualification rates, 2021 (%)

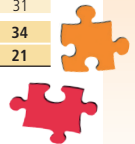


Source: Indicator 3.12 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

Overqualification rates

Percentage of the highly educated employed 15- to 64-year-olds, not in education, 2021

	Foreign-born											Native-born		
	Total	Men	Women	Recent (<10 years)	Settled (≥10 years)	Foreign-educated	Host-country educated	EU-born	Non-EU born	Non-EU born, foreign-educated	Non-EU born, host-country educated	Total	Men	Women
Australia	30	30	31	34	28	33	28	..	..	..	..	22	23	21
Austria	39	40	39	41	38	44	26	33	47	54	30	26	25	26
Belgium	26	23	28	29	25	33	22	21	32	50	25	20	19	21
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	23	20
Canada	57	54	61	60	56	62	51	..	..	..	..	54	53	54
Chile	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	56	62	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	34	31
Croatia	15	16	14	-	15	15	10	-	12	-	10	15	15	15
Cyprus	43	34	50	42	43	48	42	42	43	55	42	30	26	33
Czech Republic	22	17	28	22	22	-	-	12	35	31	33	13	11	16
Denmark	24	26	22	..	..	37	16	20	26	46	21	12	12	12
Estonia	38	40	36	34	42	36	40	-	39	42	41	19	22	18
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	26	23	29	31	24	40	20	23	27	46	20	20	19	20
Germany	31	30	32	33	30	39	19	31	31	38	22	18	18	18
Greece	55	61	52	44	56	55	53	35	67	63	63	33	35	30
Hungary	14	12	15	20	12	19	10	11	18	28	6	13	13	14
Iceland	42	40	44	58	27	-	17	43	38	47	26	10	10	10
Ireland	32	..	..	..	..	36	29	41	28	30	25	26	..	..
Israel	33	32	33	56	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18	16
Italy	49	45	52	54	49	64	33	36	54	72	37	19	15	21
Japan	65	60	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	67	65
Korea	73	76	67	76	65	76	53	..	..	..	..	61	65	56
Latvia	20	19	21	10	23	17	22	9	22	26	23	18	22	17
Lithuania	29	31	27	28	30	21	21	-	31	23	20	22	24	20
Luxembourg	5	5	6	5	6	5	6	4	10	9	6	4	3	6
Malta	33	25	40	37	23	29	-	27	37	..	..	12	10	15
Mexico	35	33	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	45	39
Netherlands	24	22	26	25	23	37	17	22	25	46	14	14	13	15
New Zealand	27	24	31	32	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	18	23
Norway	31	29	33	41	26	39	17	30	32	40	17	11	12	9
Poland	30	24	36	41	17	-	-	-	37	46	-	19	20	18
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	45	16	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	16
Slovak Republic	33	29	38	-	20	35	5	26	44	-	-	23	19	25
Slovenia	26	30	22	37	23	23	15	14	33	29	19	18	18	17
Spain	52	50	53	51	52	60	44	48	53	61	44	34	34	34
Sweden	21	23	19	25	18	34	10	15	24	41	10	10	11	10
Switzerland	19	17	21	19	20	20	17	16	25	26	21	19	20	17
Türkiye	32	..	..	27	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
United Kingdom	31	28	33	33	30	34	25	33	29	31	25	25	23	27
United States	35	35	35	37	35	40	32	..	..	..	..	34	37	31
OECD total	37	35	37	39	35	41	31	29	33	41	24	36	38	34
EU total	32	31	34	34	32	42	23	29	34	47	24	20	20	21

Source: Indicator 3.12 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

Poverty

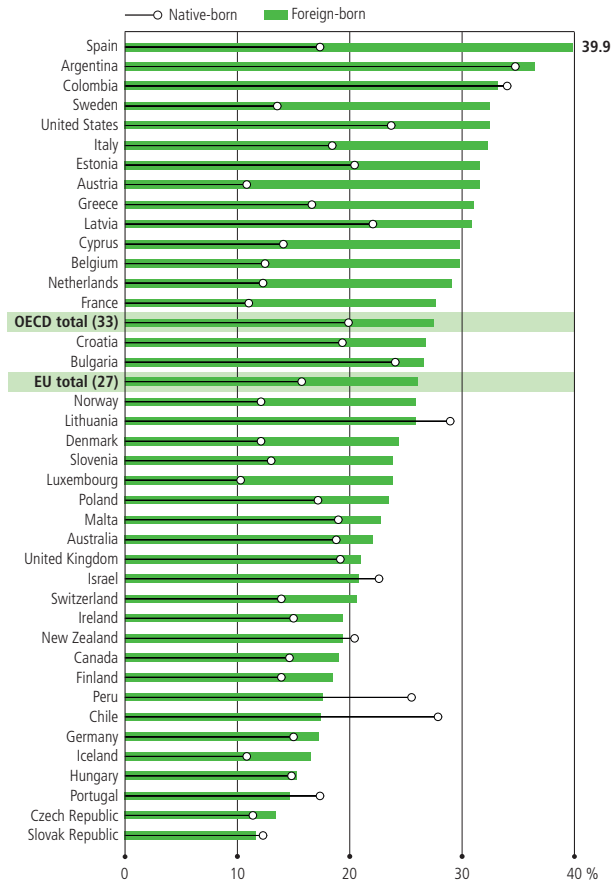
- The median immigrant household income is over 90% that of the native-born in the EU and OECD. Immigrant incomes are, however, less than 80% those of their native-born peers in countries with large shares of non-EU and low-educated migrants, such as in longstanding European destinations (bar Germany), Southern Europe (bar Portugal) and Sweden.
- The distribution of immigrant income is highly unequal. Income inequality tends to be greater among the foreign- than the native-born and has narrowed less over the last decade.
- Recent cohorts of immigrants are more likely than 10 years ago to be in the highest income decile in most countries, especially in Portugal, France and the United States.
- Immigrants are more likely to live below the relative poverty line of their country of residence than the native-born in 4 out of 5 countries: notably in most European countries and the United States, though not in Latin America and Israel.
- Over the last decade, the share of immigrants living in relative poverty has fallen in slightly more than half of all countries.
- In virtually all countries, children under 16 in immigrant households are more at risk of living in relative poverty than those in native-born households. Their relative poverty rate is at least 50% higher in most countries.

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, 2020 (%)

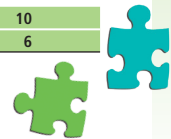


Source: Indicator 4.2 in OECD/EU (2018).

Relative poverty rates

Percentages, population aged 16 and above, 2020

	Foreign-born							Native-born		
	Total	EU-born	Non-EU born	Low-educated	Highly educated	Recent (<10 years)	Settled (≥10 years)	Total	Low-educated	Highly educated
Australia	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
Austria	31	26	37	44	20	42	23	11	22	7
Belgium	30	22	35	43	15	34	29	13	28	5
Bulgaria	27	-	25	-	-	-	30	24	53	8
Canada	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
Chile	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..
Colombia	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	27	15	28	51	8	-	27	20	44	5
Cyprus	30	26	32	55	14	37	26	14	35	5
Czech Republic	13	16	8	37	4	10	14	12	36	3
Denmark	24	18	27	34	15	37	16	12	19	6
Estonia	32	..	..	48	26	20	32	21	39	14
Finland	18	13	21	..	11	18	16	14	27	5
France	28	21	30	34	18	40	25	11	17	5
Germany	17	..	..	27	12	..	..	15	32	7
Greece	31	23	33	37	19	35	30	17	25	6
Hungary	15	20	6	-	8	-	16	15	33	5
Iceland	16	16	17	8	17	..	..	11	15	6
Ireland	19	15	22	31	16	19	18	15	30	8
Israel	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..
Italy	32	29	34	36	26	34	32	19	26	6
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	31	..	..	49	22	..	32	22	43	10
Lithuania	26	-	25	21	25	-	23	29	24	29
Luxembourg	24	19	35	34	11	25	23	11	13	4
Malta	23	..	..	28	16	..	..	19	29	2
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	29	21	32	41	22	39	26	13	19	7
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	26	16	32	35	13	33	22	12	21	4
Poland	23	22	24	38	17	-	29	17	36	6
Portugal	15	18	14	18	9	14	16	18	25	4
Romania	-	..	..	-	-	..	..	23	50	1
Slovak Republic	12	11	-	-	9	..	..	13	36	5
Slovenia	24	..	..	32	16	..	..	13	35	4
Spain	40	33	42	49	26	35	40	18	26	8
Sweden	33	21	36	38	18	43	24	14	27	7
Switzerland	21	16	28	36	13	19	19	14	36	9
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	21	15	24	31	14	21	21	20	31	12
United States	32	..	..	56	16	34	32	24	56	13
OECD total	27	21	31	44	16	32	29	20	30	10
EU total	26	24	33	36	16	34	28	16	28	6

Source: Indicator 4.2 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

Housing

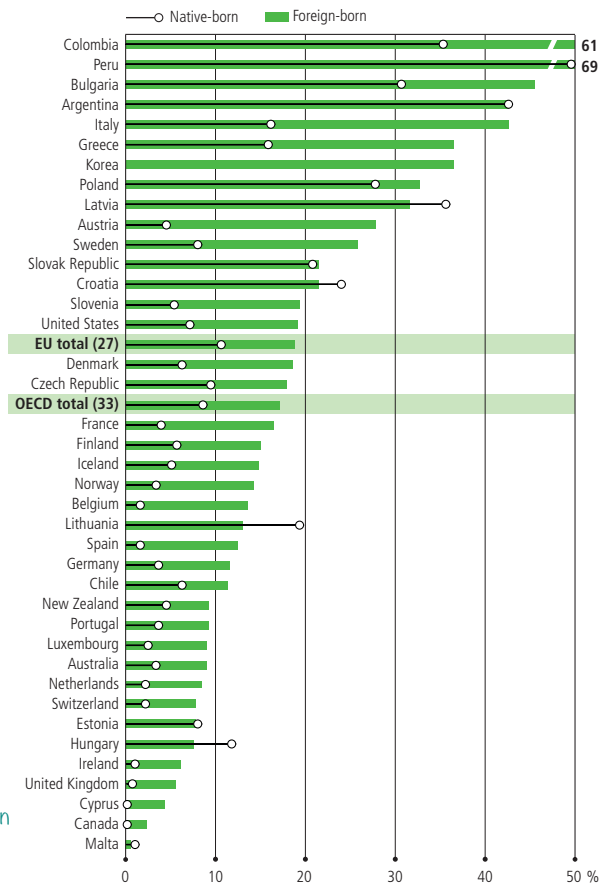
- In all countries (except Estonia and Latvia), native-born home ownership rates exceed those of the foreign-born. Immigrants are only around half as likely as their native-born peers to own their home in the EU. Gaps are widest in parts of Southern Europe, Latin America and Korea.
- Although home ownership increases with duration of stay, it remains much lower in all countries (bar Estonia, Latvia and Hungary) than that of the native-born, even when considering settled migrants.
- Irrespective of tenure status, migrants are more likely to live in overcrowded and substandard housing than the native-born. More than one in six immigrants live in overcrowded accommodations in both the OECD and the EU – a rate that is 70% higher than that of the native-born in the EU. What is more, 26% of immigrants live in substandard housing, against 20% of the native-born.
- In the EU, overcrowding increased among immigrants, but declined among native-born since 2010. It has fallen among the foreign-born in the United States, the United Kingdom, Greece and Luxembourg.
- In the EU, around one immigrant in five reports paying over 40% of their disposable income on rent, compared with roughly one in eight among the native-born. Housing subsidies substantially narrow the gap between immigrants and the native-born in Germany, France and the Netherlands.
- Immigrants are more likely to report problems with air quality, noise, litter or traffic in their neighbourhoods than the native-born, at 19% against 15%, EU-wide. When accounting for differences in population density (immigrants are more likely to live in cities), gaps between the native- and foreign-born become narrower in most countries.

Housing overcrowding

The number of rooms is less than the sum of 1 living room, plus 1 room for each single person or the couple responsible for the household, plus one room for every 2 additional adults, plus one room for every 2 children.

Data cover all people aged 16 years old and over.

Overcrowding rates, 2020 (%)



Source: Indicator 4.5 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

Overcrowding rates

Percentages, population aged 16 and above, 2020

	Foreign-born										Native-born							
	Total	Owners	Tenants	EU-born	Non-EU born	Low-educated	Highly educated	Recent (<10 years)	Settled (≥10 years)	Youth with two foreign-born parents (16-34-year-olds)	Children in an immigrant household (0-15-year-olds)	Total	Owners	Tenants	Low-educated	Highly educated	Youth with two native-born parents (16-34-year-olds)	Children in a native-born household (0-15-year-olds)
Australia	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	28	9	36	18	36	42	15	35	24	27	44	5	1	13	8	3	8	7
Belgium	14	5	21	8	17	16	10	22	11	14	23	2	1	7	3	1	2	4
Bulgaria	46	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	49	-	-	31	28	72	40	27	49	54
Canada	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Chile	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	21	19	61	23	21	23	20	-	21	33	49	25	23	66	24	21	35	44
Cyprus	4	1	7	2	5	6	3	6	3	..	7	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
Czech Republic	18	11	33	15	22	27	15	26	17	..	32	10	6	28	19	7	15	18
Denmark	19	6	27	19	18	23	12	28	13	..	31	7	2	14	5	4	12	6
Estonia	8	7	-	..	..	7	7	11	8	25	29	9	7	23	11	6	13	15
Finland	15	1	24	11	17	..	9	19	12	11	18	6	2	18	6	4	12	8
France	16	4	27	10	18	17	12	31	13	21	24	4	1	12	4	4	6	4
Germany	12	1	17	..	..	20	6	26	8	..	..	4	1	8	7	3	..	..
Greece	37	21	47	26	39	40	24	70	37	56	57	16	15	23	16	11	25	28
Hungary	7	8	-	10	3	-	3	-	9	-	-	12	11	26	21	7	19	30
Iceland	15	4	26	15	15	14	12	..	..	..	23	6	2	18	8	3	..	8
Ireland	6	2	10	10	3	1	7	9	5	..	6	2	1	4	2	1	1	2
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	43	22	53	36	45	50	25	52	40	45	59	17	15	26	16	13	24	27
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	32	29	57	..	..	41	22	-	32	60	58	36	32	62	45	28	44	50
Lithuania	13	12	-	..	13	10	11	-	11	..	-	20	18	44	20	19	26	30
Luxembourg	9	3	16	7	15	12	6	12	8	5	10	3	1	17	4	3	3	2
Malta	0	0	1	..	..	1	0	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	0	3	3
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	8	3	13	7	9	9	4	17	5	14	15	3	1	6	2	2	4	2
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	14	4	26	10	17	22	7	20	11	16	19	4	1	17	4	2	7	2
Poland	33	20	62	26	35	24	46	65	19	..	..	28	24	58	39	20	37	42
Portugal	9	8	13	4	10	9	5	12	9	13	23	4	3	11	4	2	8	10
Romania	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	..	35	32	48	56
Slovak Republic	22	18	..	21	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	21	19	58	37	15	31	34
Slovenia	19	9	36	..	..	17	7	..	..	16	35	6	4	25	8	4	8	10
Spain	12	6	16	4	15	21	7	14	11	12	22	2	2	6	3	1	3	3
Sweden	26	9	37	13	30	27	15	41	14	22	46	9	4	21	6	7	15	7
Switzerland	8	1	10	5	13	14	5	12	6	7	9	3	1	4	5	2	3	1
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	5	2	8	5	5	9	4	6	5	..	11	1	0	4	2	1	..	3
United States	19	9	33	..	..	32	12	29	19	..	36	8	4	17	16	4	..	15
OECD total	17	8	26	12	20	27	10	26	16	21	32	9	6	13	10	5	15	14
EU total	19	7	27	16	24	26	10	29	16	24	34	11	10	14	12	7	19	20

Source: Indicators 4.4, 4.5 and 7.19 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

Health

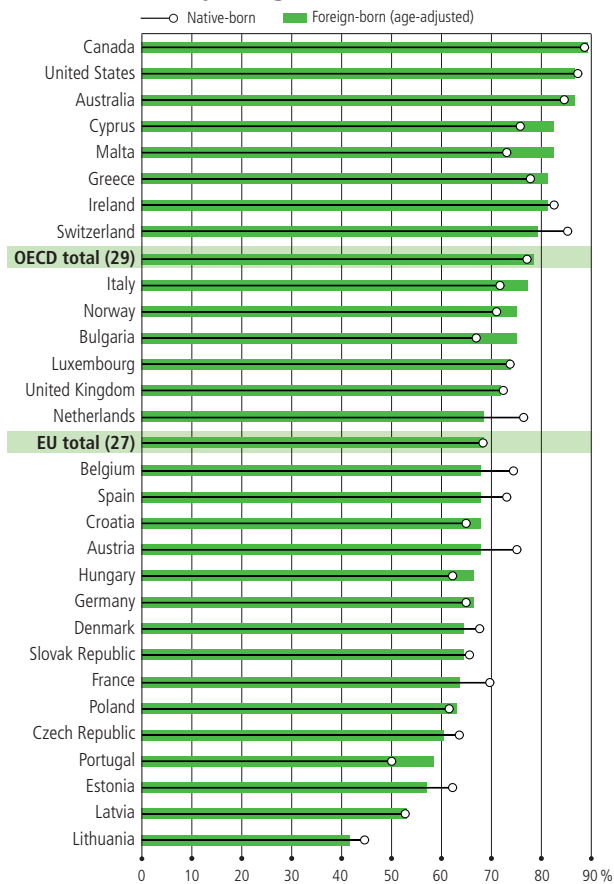
- Immigrants report similar or better health than the native-born in half of countries, even after considering their lower age on average. Overall rates are highest in the settlement countries. Immigrants report a lower health status than the native-born in most longstanding European destinations and most Baltic countries.
- Perceived health has improved over the last decade in most countries among both the foreign- and native-born.
- Immigrants are less likely to be overweight than the native-born in half of countries. The incidence of overweight among immigrants tends to increase with duration of stay in countries where the overall incidence of overweight is high, while falling in those where it is low.
- Around 5% of both the foreign- and native-born report unmet medical needs in the EU and unmet hospital needs in Australia. Shares of unmet medical needs have declined among both the foreign- and the native-born in most countries since 2010, though not among the foreign-born in Poland, Estonia, Belgium and the United Kingdom.
- Immigrants are less likely to use healthcare and dental care services than their native-born peers. They are more likely than the native-born to report struggling to afford healthcare.

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 outcomes as if the immigrant age structures were the same as those of the native-born.

Self-reported good health status, 2020 (%)



Source: Indicator 4.9 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

Self-reported good health

Percentages, adjusted by age, population aged 16 and above, 2020

	Foreign-born								Native-born			
	Total (age adjusted)		EU-born (age adjusted)		Non-EU born (age adjusted)		Elderly reporting to be in good health		Total		Elderly reporting to be in good health	
	Good health status	Unmet medical needs	Good health status	Unmet medical needs	Good health status	Unmet medical needs	65-year-olds and above	75-year-olds and above	Good health status	Unmet medical needs	65-year-olds and above	75-year-olds and above
Australia	86	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	84	5	75	..
Austria	68	1	76	1	59	1	46	43	75	0	45	36
Belgium	68	6	71	6	65	7	45	41	75	2	56	47
Bulgaria	75	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	67	4	25	14
Canada	90	-	..	..	..	..	77	70	88	6	81	76
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	68	10	72	11	67	10	20	10	65	6	19	11
Cyprus	83	1	86	1	82	1	59	50	75	0	37	23
Czech Republic	61	2	58	1	67	3	24	16	63	3	28	16
Denmark	65	9	67	8	63	10	55	-	68	8	56	49
Estonia	57	20	..	..	..	..	11	6	62	15	21	15
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	36
France	64	6	65	6	63	6	42	30	70	5	45	34
Germany	66	2	..	..	..	..	42	0	65	1	44	..
Greece	81	31	80	31	82	32	55	47	78	25	47	32
Hungary	67	5	65	5	66	5	31	-	62	7	19	11
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	49
Ireland	81	-	87	-	79	8	67	64	83	-	70	65
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	77	-	80	-	76	-	47	40	71	4	40	28
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	53	10	..	..	..	..	11	6	53	11	13	9
Lithuania	42	3	-	2	43	3	7	3	45	3	9	4
Luxembourg	74	1	73	1	75	2	49	34	74	1	50	42
Malta	83	0	..	..	..	..	47	-	73	1	37	26
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	69	..	75	-	66	-	48	40	76	-	60	53
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	75	4	81	2	71	5	50	-	71	3	62	58
Poland	63	24	63	17	64	24	16	14	62	25	24	15
Portugal	59	3	55	2	59	3	24	18	50	4	14	10
Romania	-	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	26	15
Slovak Republic	64	6	62	6	-	-	19	-	65	8	23	10
Slovenia	-	5	..	..	..	..	44	39	-	-	35	25
Spain	68	5	69	..	67	-	47	30	73	3	44	32
Sweden	-	-	76	-	-	-	54	44	74	-	61	53
Switzerland	79	-	80	-	78	-	61	59	85	-	71	65
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	72	8	78	-	69	8	52	41	72	8	58	51
United States	87	13	..	..	..	..	69	60	87	-	79	76
OECD total	79	..	74	5	69	7	59	52	77	6	57	50
EU total	68	5	72	5	68	7	42	30	68	5	39	28

Source: Indicators 4.9, 4.11 and 6.4 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

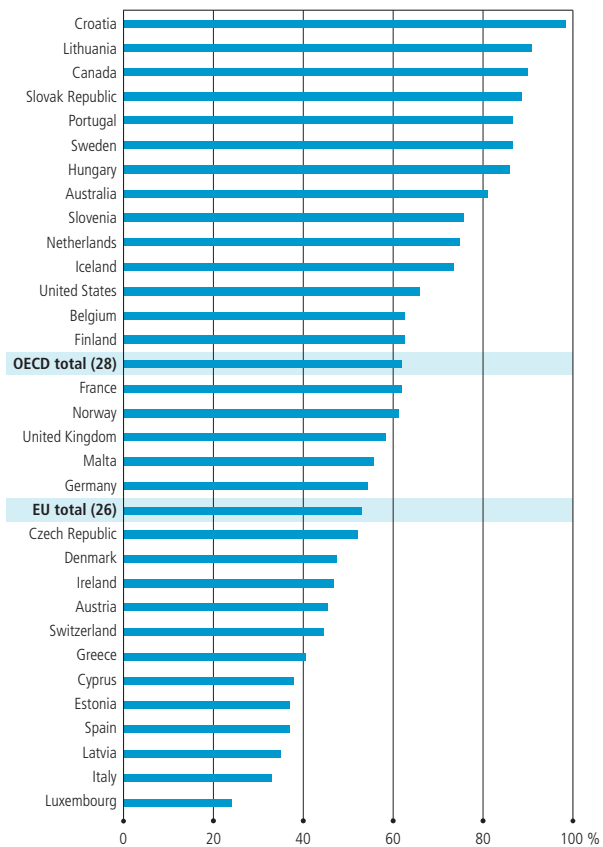
Host-country nationality

- Slightly over half of settled immigrants, i.e. foreign-born with 10 years of residence in the country, have host-country citizenship in the EU and around 80% in the settlement countries, on average.
- Shares of such foreign-born with host-country nationality dropped between 2010 and 2020 in two-thirds of countries – by 9 percentage points across the EU.
- The acquisition of host-country nationality is less likely among individuals born in the same region. In fact, only 45% of immigrants from Europe have acquired EU host-country nationality and only 52% of LAC-born residents have citizenship in the United States. However, the acquisition rate is generally higher among immigrants from developing countries.
- Almost three-quarters of immigrants with host-country nationality took part in the most recent national elections in both the OECD and the EU – against four native born in five. In the Netherlands, German- and English-speaking European countries, voter turnout is higher among immigrant women than men, while the reverse is true among the native born.

Host-country nationality

Percentages of host country nationals (at birth or by acquisition) among the settled immigrants (who have resided in the host country for at least 10 years) aged 15 years and older.

Host-country nationals among settled immigrants, 2020 (%)



Source: Indicator 5.1 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

Host-country nationals

Percentages of host-country nationals among settled immigrants aged 15 and above, 2020

	Total (thousands)	Total	Men	Women	EU-born	Non-EU born
Australia	3 713	81	..	..	..	..
Austria	2 053	46	45	46	43	48
Belgium	1 206	63	61	65	41	79
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	27	79
Canada	5 421	90	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	363	99	99	99	95	99
Cyprus	95	38	32	42	24	47
Czech Republic	253	53	49	56	65	33
Denmark	246	48	46	49	37	51
Estonia	152	37	29	43	49	37
Finland	162	63	57	68	62	63
France	5 775	62	61	64	48	67
Germany	8 570	55	53	56	54	56
Greece	480	41	40	41	43	40
Hungary	152	86	82	89	88	82
Iceland	17	74	..	..	64	88
Ireland	560	47	45	48	17	64
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	4 439	33	31	36	31	34
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	169	35	..	..	47	34
Lithuania	129	91	89	92	88	91
Luxembourg	148	24	23	26	20	44
Malta	17	56	..	..	20	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1 406	75	75	75	45	84
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	515	61	58	64	29	80
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	552	87	87	87	84	88
Romania	-	-	-	-	64	46
Slovak Republic	39	89	88	90	86	95
Slovenia	138	76	70	84	90	70
Spain	4 768	37	35	39	18	45
Sweden	926	87	86	88	75	92
Switzerland	1 447	45	39	51	43	49
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	5468	59	60	58	27	74
United States	35 854	66	64	69	..	..
OECD total	84 757	62	58	68	..	..
EU total	32 816	53	51	54	44	57

Source: Indicator 5.1 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

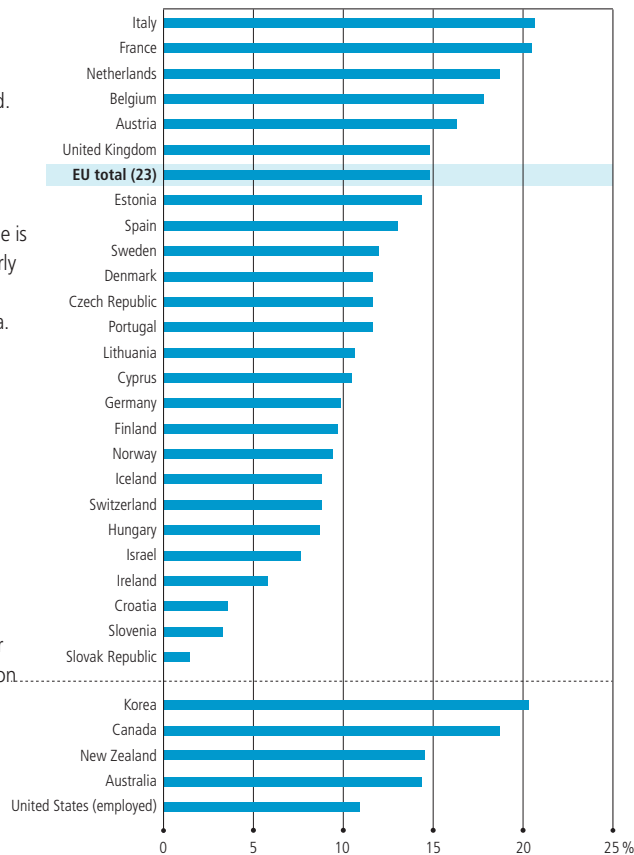
Social integration

- In the EU, 15% of the foreign-born report feeling discriminated against on the grounds of ethnicity, nationality, or race. Shares are at around 20% in Italy, France, the Netherlands, Korea and Canada. Shares are lowest in Central Europe and Ireland.
- Between 2010-14 and 2016-20, perceived discrimination increased in the EU, New Zealand and Canada, particularly among women. The reverse was true in the United States and Australia.
- Younger and more recent migrants are more likely to perceive discrimination. The same is true among men in the EU and the United States. Perceived discrimination is particularly acute among immigrants from North and sub-Saharan Africa in the EU and Canada, while Latin American- and Asian- born migrants tend to be worse affected in Australia.
- Given the often-lower expectations towards institutions in the country of origin, immigrants are more likely than the native-born to trust the police and legal system in two-thirds of host countries.
- EU-wide, trust in public authorities has grown since early 2000, and generally more strongly among the foreign-born. However, immigrants' trust in public authorities tends to decline with length of residence.
- In 2021, 47% of EU citizens in the EU perceived the integration of non-EU migrants in their country to be successful.
- Most EU citizens have distorted views on non-EU migrants' characteristics and the evolution of their integration outcomes over the last decade. Whatever the indicator considered, less than 43% of respondents' perceptions of the evolution of integration outcomes reflect the true picture.

Self-reported discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality or race

Percentages of immigrants aged 15 to 64 years old who report to be part of a group that is subject to (Europe)/having personally experienced discrimination (outside Europe) based on ethnicity, nationality or race (Canada: since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, United States: regarding work during the past five years).

Self-reported discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality or race, 2012-20 (%)



Source: Indicator 5.6 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

Self-reported discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality or race

Percentages of immigrants, 15- to 64-year-olds, 2012-20

	Total	Men	Women	EU-born	Non-EU born	Foreigner	Host-country national	Recent (<10 years)	Settled (≥ 10 years)
Australia	14	12	12	..	..	15	12	..	..
Austria	16	19	14	8	23	14	19	14	17
Belgium	18	20	15	9	25	20	15	19	17
Bulgaria	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	-
Canada	19	17	20	..	..	19	19	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	3	2	4	-	4	-	3	-	3
Cyprus	10	12	9	8	13	13	-	15	6
Czech Republic	12	11	12	11	14	12	12	9	13
Denmark	12	13	10	4	16	9	14	12	12
Estonia	14	17	12	10	15	16	11	10	15
Finland	10	9	11	2	15	11	9	12	8
France	20	23	18	7	24	23	18	23	20
Germany	10	13	7	3	13	11	9	13	9
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	9	-	8	7	-	20	8	-	9
Iceland	9	9	9	8	9	-	4	-	4
Ireland	6	6	6	8	5	8	3	8	4
Israel	8	9	7	..	..	-	7	15	7
Italy	21	24	17	17	23	26	10	24	19
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	11	6	13	-	9	-	11	-	11
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	19	19	18	6	22	14	20	18	19
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	9	9	10	5	12	7	12	8	12
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-
Portugal	12	11	12	5	13	21	6	18	9
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Spain	13	13	13	10	14	15	9	17	10
Sweden	12	11	13	7	14	6	14	10	12
Switzerland	9	8	9	7	11	10	7	10	8
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	15	15	15	12	16	13	16	12	16
United States	11	14	7	..	..	15	7	..	..
EU total	15	16	13	8	18	17	12	18	13

Source: Indicator 5.6 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

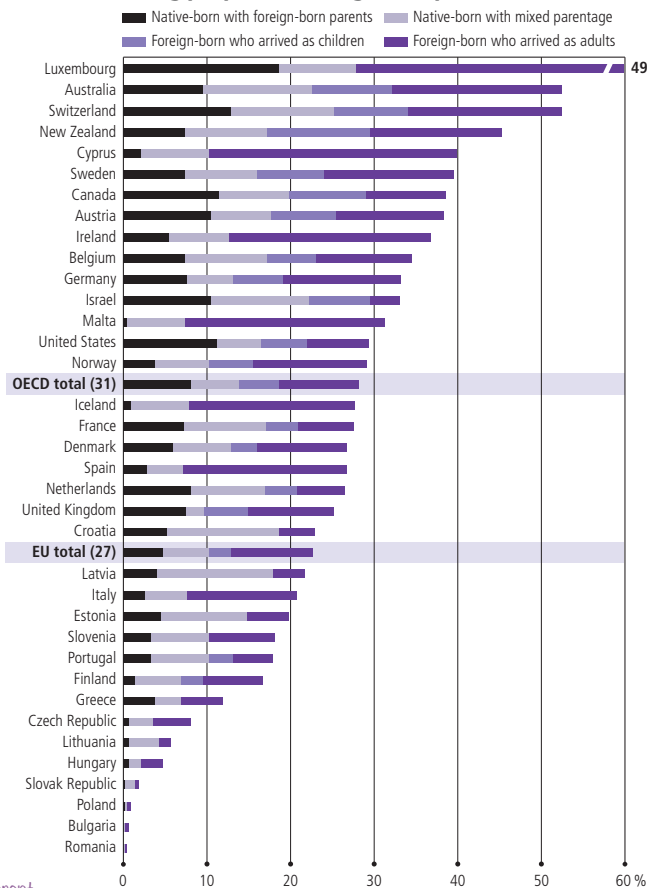
Youth with foreign-born parents

- Across the EU, 23% of young people between the age of 15 and 34, are either foreign-born themselves or have foreign-born parents. The native-born with at least one foreign-born parent account for 10% EU-wide. The respective share in the OECD is 28%, of which half are native-born with at least one foreign-born parent. Among children under the age of 15, the share is slightly higher in the EU (25%) and similar OECD-wide (28%).
- Young people (whether native- or foreign-born) with at least one foreign-born parent represent 22 million people in the EU and 60 million in the OECD – 42% live in the United States, 10% in Germany, 7% in both France and the United Kingdom, and 5% in Canada and Australia.
- The share of young people with one or two foreign-born parents among the population aged 15 to 34 years old increased over the last decade by 2.3 percentage points EU-wide, and 2.6 points OECD-wide.
- There are more native-born young people (15-34) of mixed parentage than with two foreign-born parents in Australia, New Zealand, Israel and, save in German-speaking countries, most EU countries. By contrast, children under 15 with two foreign-born parents outnumber those of mixed parentage in most longstanding immigrant destinations, most Southern Europe, Sweden, Norway and Canada.

Youth with foreign-born parents

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

Young people with foreign-born parents, 2021 (%)



Source: Indicator 7.1 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

Composition of the young population with foreign-born parents

Percentages, 15- to 34-year-olds, 2021

	Native-born with foreign-born parents	Native-born with mixed parentage	Foreign-born arrived before 15	Foreign-born arrived as adults
Australia	10	13	10	20
Austria	10	7	8	13
Belgium	7	10	6	11
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0
Canada	11	9	9	10
Chile	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..
Croatia	5	14	0	4
Cyprus	2	8	0	30
Czech Republic	1	3	0	5
Denmark	6	7	3	11
Estonia	4	10	0	5
Finland	1	6	3	7
France	7	10	4	7
Germany	8	5	6	14
Greece	4	3	0	5
Hungary	1	1	0	3
Iceland	1	7	0	20
Ireland	5	7	0	24
Israel	10	12	7	4
Italy	2	5	0	13
Japan	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..
Latvia	4	14	0	4
Lithuania	1	3	0	1
Luxembourg	18	9	0	49
Malta	0	7	0	24
Mexico	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	8	9	4	6
New Zealand	7	10	12	16
Norway	4	6	5	14
Poland	0	0	0	1
Portugal	3	7	3	5
Romania	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	1	0	1
Slovenia	3	7	0	8
Spain	3	4	0	20
Sweden	7	8	8	15
Switzerland	13	13	9	18
Türkiye	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	8	2	5	10
United States	11	5	6	7
OECD total	8	6	5	9
EU total	5	6	3	10

Source: Indicator 7.1 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.

Did you know?

Children of immigrants' performance in school

- In Europe and Latin America, the children of immigrants have lower reading skills than their peers with native-born parents. The reverse is true in most other non-European countries.
- In the EU, 29% of native-born pupils with foreign-born parents lack basic reading skills, against 38% of their peers with immigrant parents and 18% of those with native-born parents.
- The native-born children of immigrants have improved their reading scores in both the OECD and the EU since 2009, while those of their peers with native-born parents have stayed relatively stable, thereby closing part of the gap.
- Considering only disadvantaged pupils, the share of top performers in reading is higher among native-born children of immigrants than among their peers with native-born parents in most countries, although not in non-European countries, the United Kingdom and France.
- More than half of pupils with foreign-born parents in the OECD and the EU go to schools in the highest quartile of shares of children who are also of foreign-born parentage. Concentrations of pupils with foreign-born parents increased over the last decade in almost all countries, especially in the United Kingdom, Italy and the Nordic countries.



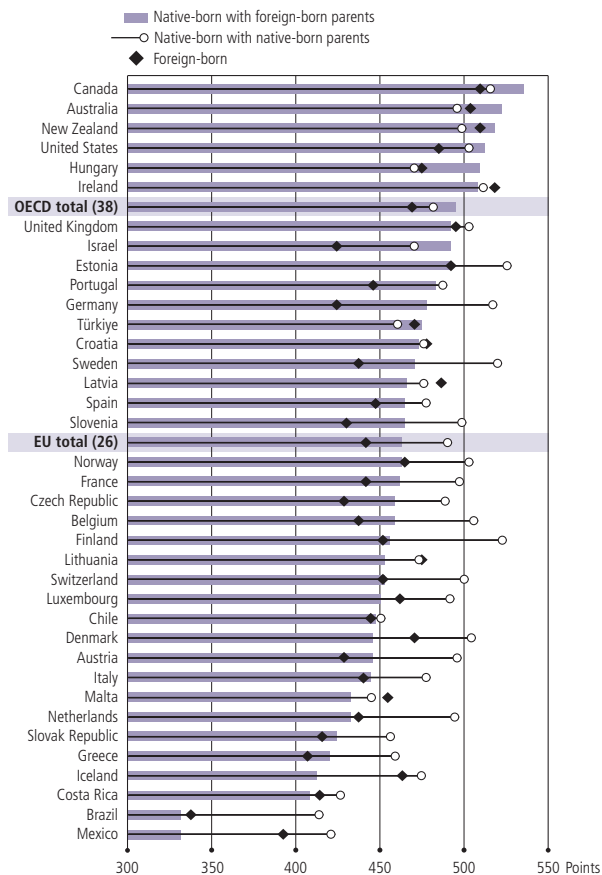
Mean PISA reading scores

Reading literacy results are drawn from the 2018 OECD Programme of International Student AssessmentTM (PISA).

Pupils are aged 15 years old.

The ESCS is the Economic, Social and Cultural Status Index.

Mean PISA reading scores, 2018



Source: Indicator 7.6 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

Reading literacy

PISA score points, 40 points roughly equal to one year of education, pupils aged 15, 2018

	Native-born with foreign-born parents							Foreign-born			Native-born with native-born parents				
	Total	Men	Women	Lowest ESCS	Highest ESCS	Host-country language at home	Foreign language at home	Total	Lowest ESCS	Highest ESCS	Total	Men	Women	Lowest ESCS	Highest ESCS
Australia	523	511	534	483	563	530	508	503	445	547	502	486	519	463	549
Austria	446	435	457	430	514	471	436	428	406	476	501	486	517	459	540
Belgium	459	450	467	438	518	476	445	438	413	502	511	501	521	455	557
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	-	451	426	407	445	371	480
Canada	535	523	548	507	570	540	527	510	464	539	522	507	536	485	554
Chile	447	427	466	-	513	458	-	445	418	494	456	447	465	418	504
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	-	492	415	409	420	375	461
Costa Rica	408	399	418	388	462	406	429	414	373	475	430	423	438	396	476
Croatia	473	458	487	460	510	473	464	478	454	511	481	466	497	455	522
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	459	437	480	430	-	453	463	428	401	475	495	479	512	444	548
Denmark	447	435	459	435	498	459	432	470	425	516	511	497	524	474	544
Estonia	492	481	506	475	501	495	471	492	-	515	532	517	546	503	570
Finland	456	441	470	444	-	478	443	451	402	513	529	503	556	493	567
France	461	452	472	448	514	470	446	442	425	496	504	490	517	446	556
Germany	477	468	488	450	560	504	453	424	398	510	523	509	539	467	569
Greece	420	394	445	416	442	433	394	408	394	423	465	445	484	421	507
Hungary	510	520	502	-	-	513	-	475	-	517	476	461	490	420	534
Iceland	412	396	425	393	-	-	404	463	413	509	480	460	500	445	507
Ireland	509	492	523	475	537	514	494	518	479	552	518	505	532	483	558
Israel	493	464	518	451	548	493	492	425	374	497	476	455	494	406	529
Italy	445	431	459	441	465	471	424	440	425	461	483	470	496	438	515
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	505	494	515	466	538
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536	-	-	515	504	527	479	552
Latvia	467	459	476	442	495	483	411	486	-	540	481	464	497	449	514
Lithuania	454	450	458	-	484	470	-	474	-	529	478	459	497	434	524
Luxembourg	450	433	467	419	541	513	432	462	401	550	498	481	514	447	533
Malta	433	399	461	-	-	501	381	455	398	496	450	426	475	409	495
Mexico	332	-	322	-	-	330	-	393	-	438	425	418	431	385	467
Netherlands	433	421	444	426	454	446	420	438	390	493	501	487	514	467	543
New Zealand	518	512	525	477	571	522	512	509	456	564	505	490	520	461	558
Norway	463	447	476	445	497	461	465	465	429	515	509	487	530	469	536
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	-	515	514	498	529	471	562
Portugal	483	471	495	450	543	485	476	446	395	496	492	481	504	451	543
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	-	482	430	414	447	374	489
Slovak Republic	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	362	478	461	444	478	408	512
Slovenia	464	437	497	458	-	473	457	431	423	482	504	484	525	471	544
Spain	464	456	472	450	514	468	461	447	428	482	483	470	496	448	520
Sweden	471	460	482	459	506	487	460	438	386	512	526	509	542	489	558
Switzerland	453	437	472	433	527	479	436	452	414	521	506	492	521	456	546
Türkiye	474	-	-	-	-	481	-	471	-	501	466	454	478	438	513
United Kingdom	493	475	507	478	530	496	486	496	446	569	509	500	518	476	549
United States	512	502	522	477	585	522	504	486	443	551	509	499	519	458	556
OECD total	495	485	505	465	563	503	486	469	429	528	487	476	497	443	531
EU total	463	452	474	444	519	479	445	442	415	497	496	482	511	448	542

Source: Indicator 7.6 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.



Did you know?

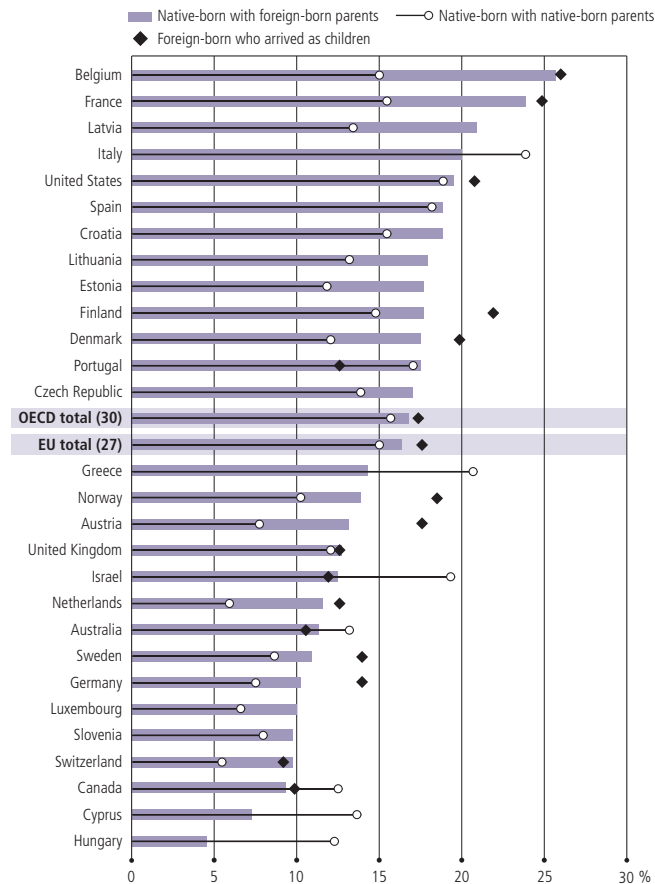
Transition from school to work

- The dropout rate in the EU is 11% among the native born with foreign-born parents – higher than their peers of native born parentage in most EU countries and at 8%, much higher than among their native born peers also in Japan. Rates are generally higher among boys. Dropout rates have fallen over the last eight years, irrespective of parents' country of birth.
- Around 17% of native-born young people with foreign-born parents, in both the OECD and the EU, are neither in employment, education or training (NEET). These rates are higher than among their peers of native-born parentage in virtually all EU countries, though not everywhere outside the EU.
- In most countries, native-born young people of foreign-born parentage are less likely to be in employment than their peers of native-born parentage, and more likely to be unemployed. Employment gaps are widest in Belgium and Spain. The gap partially closes among those who are highly educated, but not in the United States and France among others.
- Almost a quarter of the highly educated youth with foreign-born parents aged 25 to 34 are formally overqualified for the jobs they hold in the EU. The young native-born of foreign-born parentage are more likely to be overqualified for their job than their peers with native-born parents in most longstanding European destinations, but not outside the EU among others.
- The native-born with foreign-born parentage are underrepresented in public service employment in most countries, especially in the EU but not in Israel, the United Kingdom and Sweden.

NEET rate

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

NEET rates, 2020/21 (%)



Source: Indicator 7.12 in OECD/European Commission (2023).

NEET (Neither in Employment, Education or Training) rates

Percentages, 15- to 34-year-olds, 2020/21

	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	13	13	13	14	8	11	14	10	8	8	8	13	4	7
Belgium	26	25	27	30	15	20	27	23	15	15	15	26	8	19
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	18	15	22	29	9	..
Canada	9	10	9	11	8	..	..	..	13	12	13	20	7	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	19	14	23	16	18	-	16	21	16	13	18	11	14	23
Cyprus	7	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	14	13	15	9	12	30
Czech Republic	17	10	-	19	-	-	-	0	14	5	24	12	17	..
Denmark	17	19	16	20	15	16	18	13	12	12	13	17	9	9
Estonia	18	15	21	-	11	-	22	-	12	10	15	13	9	23
Finland	18	20	15	15	9	19	18	16	15	17	13	16	7	13
France	24	21	26	20	20	15	25	17	16	15	17	18	11	14
Germany	10	10	10	-	-	..	11	8	8	6	9	51	8	6
Greece	14	16	13	7	25	..	..	..	21	17	25	11	25	..
Hungary	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	..	13	9	17	19	6	23
Island	8	13	-	-	-	..	..	..	8	8	9	13	6	..
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	18	68	11	21
Israel	12	13	12	9	7	..	..	13	20	17	23	14	14	18
Italy	20	19	21	15	24	-	-	-	24	21	27	26	16	43
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	21	16	28	-	17	-	19	-	14	12	16	11	8	23
Lithuania	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	14	14	8	29
Luxembourg	10	11	9	11	8	16	-	25	7	6	7	14	3	27
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	12	21	4	15
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	12	11	13	11	7	14	11	8	6	5	7	8	4	4
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	14	15	12	48	14	13	14	10	11	11	10	44	7	8
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	14	10	19	16	8	..
Portugal	17	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	17	16	19	28	11	24
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	22	14	30	38	9	..
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	15	12	19	21	11	..
Slovenia	10	10	9	-	-	-	16	-	8	8	9	9	7	15
Spain	19	22	16	20	32	-	-	-	18	19	18	26	16	38
Sweden	11	11	11	14	5	13	11	12	9	9	9	13	4	11
Switzerland	10	10	9	10	4	..	..	9	6	6	6	5	4	6
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	13	12	13	29	9	..	..	13	12	11	13	36	7	13
United States	19	18	21	19	17	..	..	17	19	18	21	19	13	17
OECD total	17	16	18	18	15	18	18	15	16	14	18	20	11	14
EU total	16	15	17	19	17	18	18	13	15	13	18	22	11	12

Source: Indicator 7.12 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.



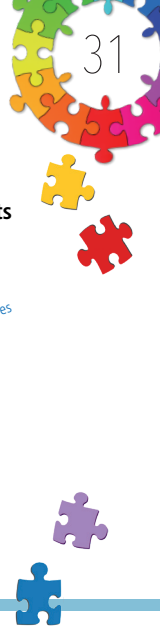
Monitoring of selected Zaragoza indicators for the third-country nationals living in the European Union

■ Improvement since 2010 by more than 5 percentage points
 ■ Deterioration since 2010 by more than 5 percentage points
 Moderate change since 2010
 No information / data not reliable in 2010 and/or in 2020

	% 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 (16+)		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	8.0	7	+7	42	+29	21	-11	56	-18	47	+21	42	+31	18	-43	60	-14	48	20		
Belgium	4.5	27	+21	48	+29	26	-14	40	-26	48	+29	43	+30	29	-46	67	-8	79	34		
Bulgaria	1.4											20	-5	45	-41	80	+13				
Croatia	1.7									0	-14	37	+17	85	-7	70	+7	99			
Cyprus	7.7	15	+7	32	+17	32	-13	67	-3	56	+25	37	+22	40	-35	86	+10	47			
Czech Republic	3.3	0	0	14	+8	35	+11	78	+4	33	+19	6	-6	55	-25	71	+8	33			
Denmark	5.4	8	+6	39	+21	34	-4	61	-15	35	+24	38	+25	31	-28			51	10		
Estonia	13.5	1	0	11	0	32	-9	72	-2	46	+25							37	18		
Finland	3.0	5	+4	32	+23	30	-15	51	-22	31	+15	24	+10	26	-45			63	8		
France	5.5	23	+19	43	+26	30	-10	52	-14	35	+15	48	+36	23	-43	55	-12	67	29		
Germany	7.2	27	+25	50	+39	22	-8	58	-20	29	+10	36	+22	27	-26	42	-7	56	16		
Greece	6.8	22	+10	48	+28	9	-24	51	-6	73	+42	33	+16	27	-52	83	+5	40			
Hungary	1.2	0	-1	15	-1	52	+26	68	-2	22	+8							82			
Ireland	6.0	3	-3	8	-9	65	+19	65	-2	28	0	25	+10	21	-57	93	+9	64	7		
Italy	6.0	13	+9	62	+26	10	-9	57	-2	67	+50	37	+18	14	-64	78	+6	34	27		
Latvia	13.3	1	0	13	+5	23	-14	69	-3	30	+14							34			
Lithuania	2.0	1	0	2	-3	49	+6	79	+7	20	-3	26	+4	77	-12			91			
Luxembourg	8.5	8	+5	23	+4	58	+22	61	-3	11	+7	39	+27	36	-47	76	+2	44			
Malta	11.8																				
Netherlands	3.3	24	+19	40	+21	37	-5	55	-23	32	+16	39	+25	32	-35	71	-4	84	21		
Poland	0.9	1	0	3	-4	58	+26	78	+9	47	+28	20	+2	37	-47	73	+13				
Portugal	4.3	10	-14	26	-19	28	+2	66	-3	51	+39	15	-2	28	-50	63	+13	88	21		
Romania	0.4																				
Slovak Republic	0.4							60	-7									95			
Slovenia	6.5	1	0	21	+12	14	-22	73	+2	27	+12							70	3		
Spain	7.4	23	+16	48	+11	24	-16	52	-10	58	+23	48	+29	25	-56	70	-3	45	17		
Sweden	5.9	16	+15	44	+33	36	-5	48	-30	30	+18	45	+30	19	-49			92	4		
EU total	5.1	20	+16	47	+28	23	-9	56	-13	41	+20	40	+24	24	-49	60	-5	57	20		

Notes: Figures in 2020/21 and evolution between 2020/21 and 2010/11. Figures under the column "gap" give the difference between third-country and host-country national outcomes in percentage points. Change since 2020/21 is evaluated regardless of statistical significance. For education levels, improvements are only colour-coded for the highly educated.

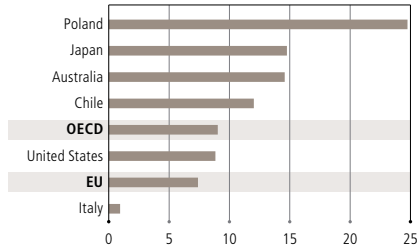
Source: Chapter 8 in OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.



Key facts and figures

Immigrant populations have become more educated in most countries

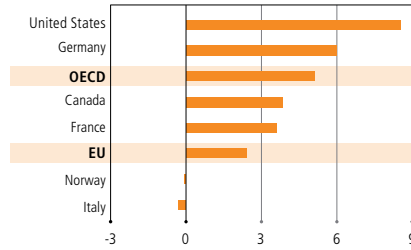
Increase in share of highly educated immigrants between 2010 and 2020, change in % points



Immigrant women are more educated than their male peers.

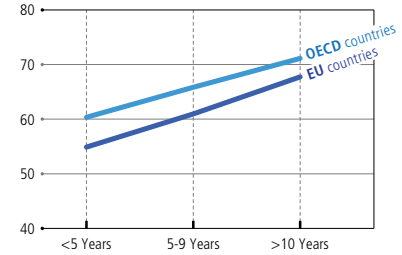
Students with immigrant parents perform better than a decade ago in most countries

Change in PISA reading scores shown in equivalent months of schooling (2009 Vs 2018), 15-year-old children of immigrants



Labour market outcomes for immigrants improve over time

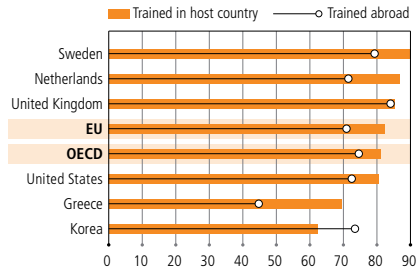
Employment rates of immigrants by duration of stay



Despite starting at lower levels, immigrant women progress more quickly.

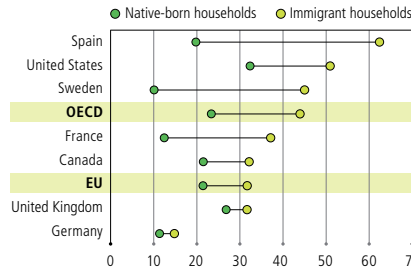
Highly qualified immigrants find it harder to get a job when trained abroad

Employment rates for tertiary-educated immigrants



Poverty rates for immigrants and their children still far exceed native-born

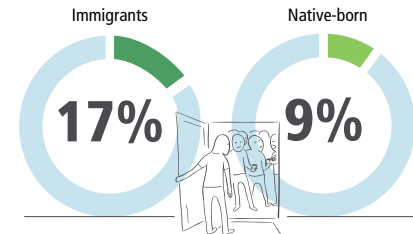
Relative child poverty rates (%), children under 16 living in immigrant households and native-born households, 2019



This is despite a drop in child poverty rates in 3 out of 5 countries over the past decade.

Immigrants are much more likely to live in overcrowded housing than native-born

Overcrowding rates across OECD countries



In two-thirds of EU and OECD countries, overcrowding among immigrants is at least twice as likely as among the native-born and the differences have widened over the past decade.

Indicators of Immigrant Integration

Settling in – Main indicators 2023



This compendium is a selection of indicators extracted from the joint publication by the OECD and the European Commission *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In* which presents a comprehensive international comparison across all EU and OECD countries as well as selected other 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:

- <https://oe.cd/indicators-immigrant-integration>.
- OECD/European Commission (2023), *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2023: Settling In*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/1d5020a6-en>.



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