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Chapter 13

Young people with a migrant background

How well they integrate the offspring of immigrants can be considered a yardstick of host countries' integration policies. In theory, because they were schooled in their parents' host country, children of immigrants should not encounter the same difficulties as adult immigrants who arrived in a foreign country as workers, spouses, partners, members of the family, or as humanitarian migrants. Ultimately, their outcomes should be much the same as those of young people with no migrant background and the same social and demographic profiles. Yet that is not what happens in many host countries, particularly in Europe.

The chapter begins by considering some basic demographic and immigrant-specific pointers that help situate young people with immigrant parents (Indicators 13.1 to 13.3). It then goes on to analyse how well integrated they are in host country schools (Indicators 13.4 to 13.6). It then assesses the educational level (13.7) and literacy skills of young adults of foreign parentage (13.8) and examines what share of young people have dropped out of school early (13.9). The chapter then looks at the school-to-work transition (13.10) and proportions of NEETs (13.11) before addressing labour market integration (13.12 to 13.5). The last area of focus is social inclusion and civic involvement: child poverty (13.16), voter participation (13.17) and, finally, perceived discrimination (13.18).

Indicators specific to the immigrant offspring

Some of the issues related to young people of immigrant background that this chapter addresses apply only to them and not to immigrants who arrived as adults. In particular, the levels of educational attainment of immigrants' children raised and schooled in the host country and how they fare in its education system are important yardsticks of integration because they affect participation in the labour market and society at large.

Furthermore, standard labour market integration indicators are not sufficient to evaluate to what extent new entrants are barred from the workplace. Some new entrants, particularly in times of economic crisis, do not become part of the work force when they complete their schooling and are likely to end up economically inactive. Indicator 13.11 (Neither in employment, education or training – NEET) helps address the issue which, like the school-to-work transition (Indicator 13.10), is specific to the young generation. Because they were born and/or brought up in the host country, they should also be able to seek and find work in the public sector (see Indicator 13.15) just like young people with no migrant background – but unlike their immigrant parents who arrived as adults, for whom the public sector often offers few prospects (see Indicator 6.6).

Active participation in the community is of particular importance for immigrant offspring, as it assesses to what extent they succeed in getting on, becoming interested in the world around them, and speaking out. Finally, that a section of the population with a migrant background is or feels discriminated against on the grounds of origin is in itself a sign that the integration process is not over yet and that the host country and young people of foreign origin do not fully trust each other. The consequences can be very serious in the long term.

Key findings

Immigrant offspring account for a sizeable share of the young in OECD countries

- In the 22 OECD countries for which recent data are available, in 2013, nearly one in five 15-34 year-olds (35.4 millions of people) was the child of an immigrant or had immigrated as a child. A further 9% arrived in the host country as adults.
- The United States (16.1 million), France and Germany (3.3 million each), Canada (2.3 million) and the United Kingdom (1.9 million) are the host countries that are homes to the largest numbers of youngsters with an immigration background (not counting 6.4 million, 840 000, 1.5 million, 740 000 and 2.1 million of immigrants entered as adults, respectively).
- In the European Union in 2008, around half of young native-born people with two immigrant parents who were in a couple had a spouse/partner of different origin (defined here as their parents' place of birth). This compares with nine in ten young natives of mixed parentage (spouse/partner from a different migrant background as his/her immigrant parent), nearly three out of five immigrants who arrived as children and 30% of adult immigrants (part of whom had already a partner before migrating).

Progress in performance at school is noticeable, both over time and with greater experience of the host country

- In non-EU OECD countries, native-born children with two immigrant parents perform on average as well in reading at the age of 15 as children with two native-born parents. In contrast, foreign-born students lag behind. In the European Union, both foreign-born pupils and natives with two immigrant parents show average outcomes that are well below those of children with two native-born parents. Between those of mixed and native parentage there is generaly no difference.
- However, since 2003, there has been OECD-wide progress in academic performance at the age of 15 among immigrant and native pupils with two foreign-born parents. However, the improvement is driven primarily by a handful of countries, such as Germany, Belgium and OECD settlement countries.
- School performance improves the longer pupils reside in the host country, with the native offspring of foreign-born parentage outperforming immigrants who arrived in childhood.

Despite progress over the decade, a significant share of students with a migrant background lack basic skills

- In 2012, an average of 30% of foreign-born pupils across the European Union lacked basic reading skills at 15, compared with around 25% of native students born to immigrant parents and 14% of native children of mixed parentage and of children of native-born parents. By contrast, comparable average shares of around 17% of native-born pupils of native- and foreign-born parents struggled with reading literacy at 15 years old across the OECD.

- In the OECD, an average of only 9% of immigrant students from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds are resilient – i.e. top performers despite their background – compared with 11% among their peers of native-born parentage from the same background. Australia and Canada stand out for having comparable shares of resilient students from both two groups. Disadvantaged immigrant students in Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States are slightly more likely to be resilient than their peers with native-born parents. By contrast, the share of resilient immigrant students is particularly low in France, Germany, Portugal and Luxembourg – more than four times lower than among the offspring of the native-born.

Education is generally a key driver of the labour market integration of immigrant offspring and of immigrants who arrive as children, although less so among women than men

- In the European Union, young immigrant offspring with two immigrant parents are 4 percentage points more likely to be neither in employment, education, or training (NEET) than those with no migrant background. In contrast, in the non-European OECD countries, such youth have similar NEET rates than their peers with native-born parents.
- In the European Union, the youth unemployment rate among native-born offspring of immigrant parents is almost 50% higher than among the young with native-born parents. In non-EU OECD countries, rates are similar.
- In the OECD, an average of only two-thirds of immigrant youth or native youth born to two immigrant parents are employed. The rate is 75% among the young with native-born parents.
- Although the native-born offspring of immigrants boast better education outcomes than foreign-born youth who entered the host country as children, they do not tend to show a higher employment rate.
- Higher levels of male education are more closely associated with improved employment rates among native-born immigrant offspring than the children of the native-born, though not for women.
- Higher education levels are less closely associated with improved employment rates among foreign-born youth who immigrated as children than among their native-born peers with immigrant parents.
- Only one-fifth of young people born in the host country to immigrant parents worked in the public services sector in 2013, compared with one-quarter of the offspring of native-born parents. The gaps were widest in Germany and Austria.
- Since 2007-08, youth employment rates among those of migrant background have deteriorated more than among the offspring of the native-born, especially among men, except in the United States and Sweden.

The disadvantages of youth with a migrant background extend beyond education and labour market outcomes

- In 2012, nearly one in two children (aged less than 16 years old) living in a migrant household were living below the relative poverty threshold, compared with less than a quarter of those in a native-born household. Shares are the highest in the United States, Greece and Spain.
- Between 2002 and 2012, the turnout of young people eligible to vote in national elections was, at 50%, lower among natives born to immigrant parents than among the offspring of native-born parents (70%).
- In the European Union, one-fifth of young people born in the host country to foreign-born parents report belonging to a group that is discriminated against on the grounds of ethnicity or nationality. In fact, they are more likely to report being discriminated against than young immigrants. This stands in marked contrast to non-EU OECD countries, where the reverse is true.

13.1. Immigrant and native-born immigrant offspring populations in the 15-34 age group

Background

Definition

The main target groups in this chapter are native-born young people who have at least one foreign-born parent and foreign-born youth at least partly educated in the host country (see the "Target groups" section at the end of this chapter). Unless stated otherwise, the reference group is native-born offspring with two native-born parents.

Coverage

Population aged 15 to 34 years old.

In the OECD (22 countries for which data are available), nearly one in five of 15-34 year-olds were of a migrant background in 2013, either born in the host country to at least one foreign-born parent or immigrated as children. A further 9% immigrated as adults. In the European Union (15 countries), by comparison, 14% of the 15-34 age group originated from a migrant background, while a further 10% arrived as adults. Of the three categories of youth of migrant parents, young natives born to two foreign-born parents account for the largest single share of 15-34 year-olds – 7% in the OECD and 5% in the European Union. For immigrants who arrived as children, the figures are 6% and 5%, respectively. The native-born of mixed parentage make up around 4.5% of both OECD and EU populations (Figure 13.1). Among the 35.4 million 15-34 year-olds of immigration background living in the OECD, 16.1 million reside in the United States, 3.3 million in France and in Germany, 2.3 million in Canada, and 1.9 million in the United Kingdom (Table 13.1). Some longstanding immigration countries, such as Austria and Germany, as well as some Scandinavian countries and Spain host more young child-arrivals than young natives with two foreign-born parents. In all other countries, by contrast, and particularly in France, where recent inflows are relatively low, migrant offspring outnumber the foreign-born who arrived as children.

Again, the United States, Germany and France host the largest numbers of native-born offspring with two foreign-born parents. However, in relative terms, the highest shares of immigrant offspring are to be found in European countries whose total populations have substantial proportions of immigrants (Luxembourg, Israel and Switzerland) and in settlement countries like Canada and Australia. In the recent migration destinations of southern Europe and Finland, by contrast, less than 1% of young people were born in the host country to foreign-born parents.

In the European Union, Australia and New Zealand, immigrants who arrived as adults outnumber by two to one those who were children. By contrast, in the United States and Germany, where flows of family members are significant, 45% and 48% immigrated as children, respectively. Luxembourg boasts the largest share of immigrants, whether they arrived as children (13% of 15-34 year-olds) or later in life (22%). High shares of child-arrival immigrants reside in Switzerland and settlement countries like Israel and New Zealand, where they account for almost one-tenth of 15-34 year-olds.

Unlike other categories of residents from migrant backgrounds, the native-born of mixed parentage are more numerous in the European Union than in the United States. They form a diverse group that also includes children whose parents are foreign- and native-born but of the same origin. In Luxembourg and, to a lesser extent, Germany and the United States, there are fewer native-born children of mixed parentage than those who have two immigrant parents or immigrated as children. By contrast, they account for nearly half of all young people with an immigrant background and outnumber immigrant offspring in Denmark, France and Australia.

Figure 13.1. **Categories of immigrants and immigrant offspring among 15-34 year-olds, 2013**

Percentage of the total population aged 15 to 34

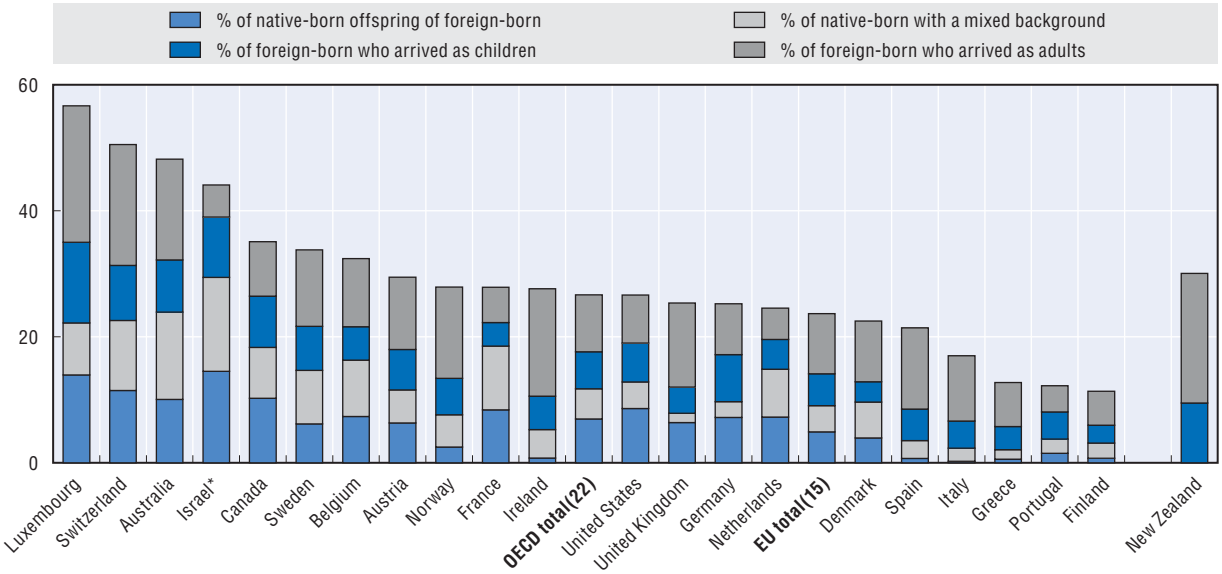

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Table 13.1. **Distribution of the population aged 15 to 34 by migration background, 2013**

Numbers in thousands and percentages

	Native-born offspring of foreign-born	% of total population	Native-born with a mixed background	% of total population	Foreign-born who arrived as children	% of total population	Foreign-born who arrived as adults	% of total population
Australia	547.4	10.1	753.4	13.9	450.2	8.3	869.5	16.0
Austria	132.9	6.3	110.0	5.2	134.8	6.4	241.5	11.5
Belgium	198.3	7.4	240.7	8.9	142.5	5.3	291.3	10.8
Canada	882.0	10.2	697.2	8.1	698.8	8.1	744.5	8.6
Denmark	54.1	4.0	78.0	5.7	43.8	3.2	131.9	9.6
Finland	9.8	0.7	32.4	2.4	38.1	2.8	72.6	5.4
France	1 263.1	8.4	1 519.0	10.1	557.5	3.7	840.9	5.6
Germany	1 366.0	7.2	475.0	2.5	1 419.0	7.5	1 536.0	8.1
Greece	15.1**	0.6**	38.2**	1.5**	94.1	3.7	180.0	7.0
Ireland	9.7**	0.8**	58.0**	4.5**	68.0	5.3	218.4	17.0
Israel*	334.1	14.5	342.3	14.9	220.4	9.6	117.4	5.1
Italy	30.7**	0.2**	277.4**	2.1**	577.7	4.3	1 381.6	10.4
Luxembourg	18.9	14.0	11.1	8.2	17.3	12.8	29.3	21.7
Netherlands	296.0	7.3	310.0	7.6	193.0	4.7	202.0	5.0
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	124.9	9.5	270.7	20.6
Norway	33.7	2.5	69.4	5.1	78.3	5.8	195.5	14.5
Portugal	38.7**	1.5**	58.6**	2.3**	111.2	4.3	107.5	4.2
Spain	80.3	0.7	331.7	2.8	583.6	5.0	1 506.3	12.9
Sweden	151.2	6.2	208.1	8.5	170.2	7.0	297.5	12.2
Switzerland	231.5	11.5	224.4	11.1	176.1	8.7	387.2	19.2
United Kingdom	990.2	6.4	224.7	1.5	642.0	4.2	2 063.6	13.3
United States	7 277.2	8.6	3 563.9	4.2	5 230.4	6.2	6 430.2	7.6
OECD total (22)	**13 960.9**	**7.0**	**9 623.6**	**4.8**	**11 771.9**	**5.9**	**18 115.4**	**9.0**
EU total (15)	**4 654.9**	**4.9**	**3 973.0**	**4.2**	**4 792.9**	**5.0**	**9 100.3**	**9.6**

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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.2. Regions of parental origin

Background

Indicator

This section compares the regions of origin of the three different groups of young people from migrant backgrounds. It considers that an immigrant's region of origin is his or her region of birth. As for the native-born of mixed parentage it is the immigrant parent's region of birth. For those with two foreign-born parents, the father's region of birth is considered. Countries of origin are grouped as follows: EU28, other Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and United States, Canada and Oceania. High- and lower-income countries are also distinguished using the World Bank country classification (*http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups#High_income*).

Coverage

Population aged 15 to 34 years old. For the groupings, see Indicator 13.1.

Across the OECD in 2013, an average of only one in eight native-born immigrant offspring aged 15 to 34 had at least one parent born in a high-income country (Figure 13.2). In the EU, by contrast, the ratio was almost one in four. In the OECD, percentages ranged from 6% in the United States, 8% in the Netherlands and Austria, to 88% in Luxembourg. As for parents' region of origin in non-European OECD countries, most were born in Latin America and the Caribbean (61%), a proportion chiefly attributable to the high number of offspring from that region living in the United States. The largest group in the EU is made up of native-born people whose fathers migrated from Africa, with more than one-third of fathers born in that region (Figure 13.3). That large share is driven chiefly by countries like France, Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands, which have close links with some African countries. The second largest group in the EU is immigrant offspring from non-EU European countries. They account for particularly high shares in Scandinavia and countries of longstanding labour migration from non-EU Europe, such as Germany and Austria (Figure 13.A1.2).

With regard to native-born children of mixed background, the share of those whose migrant parent was born in a high-income country is substantially higher than among the native-born with two immigrant parents. The percentages are 45% in the OECD and 49% in the EU, driven primarily by the high proportion of EU-born migrant parents in the mixed parentage group – 45% on average in the EU and 28% in non-European OECD countries.

Of immigrants who arrived as children in the OECD, one-quarter were born in a high-income country – a share that is slightly higher in the European Union at one-third. Like the two previous categories, the country with the highest share of young immigrants from high-income countries is Luxembourg (75%). The one with the lowest share is again the United States (15%), followed by Denmark (15%) and the Netherlands (19%). In North America, almost half of all immigrants who arrived as children came from Latin America or the Caribbean.

The average share of young immigrants arriving from high-income countries as adults is 23% in the OECD and 36% in the EU (levels similar to those for child arrivals), with EU immigrants accounting for higher average shares in both non-European OECD countries (9%) and the EU (35%). Not counting intra-European migration, distributions by origin of both immigrants who arrived before the age of 15 and those who arrived later, show few differences and reflect historical migration patterns.

Africa is the most common birthplace of young non-EU migrants to Belgium and France, while in the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand most immigrants come from Asian countries. Also from Asian countries are the young humanitarian migrants in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, which take in large flows of refugees. In the United States and Spain, by contrast, most immigrants were born in Latin America or the Caribbean.

Figure 13.2. **Regions of origin of immigrants and immigrant offspring aged 15-34, 2013**

Percentage of all 15-34 year-olds

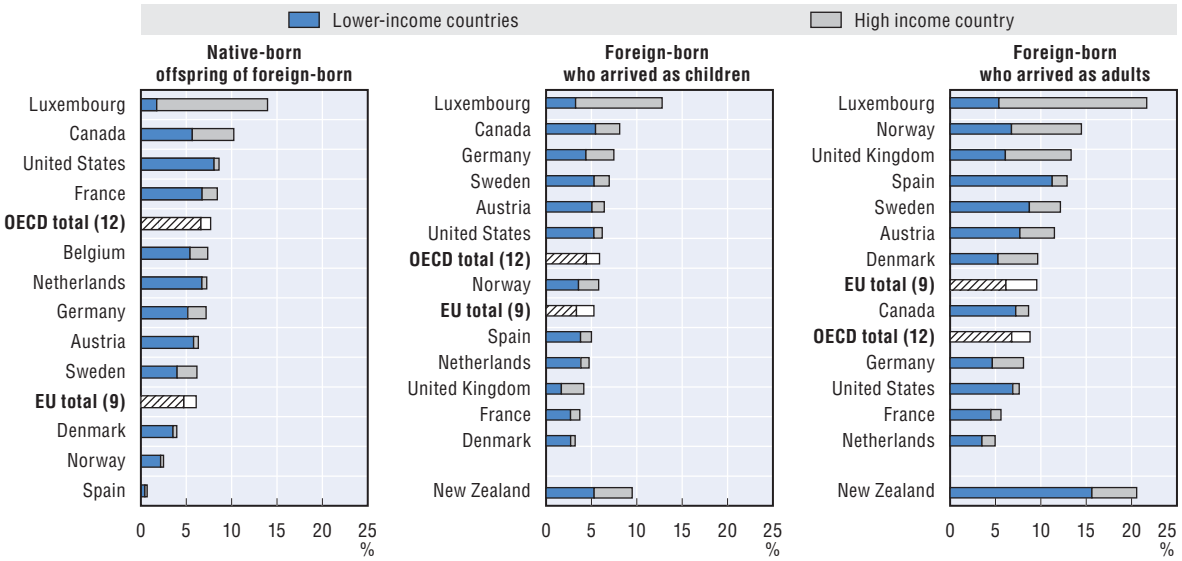

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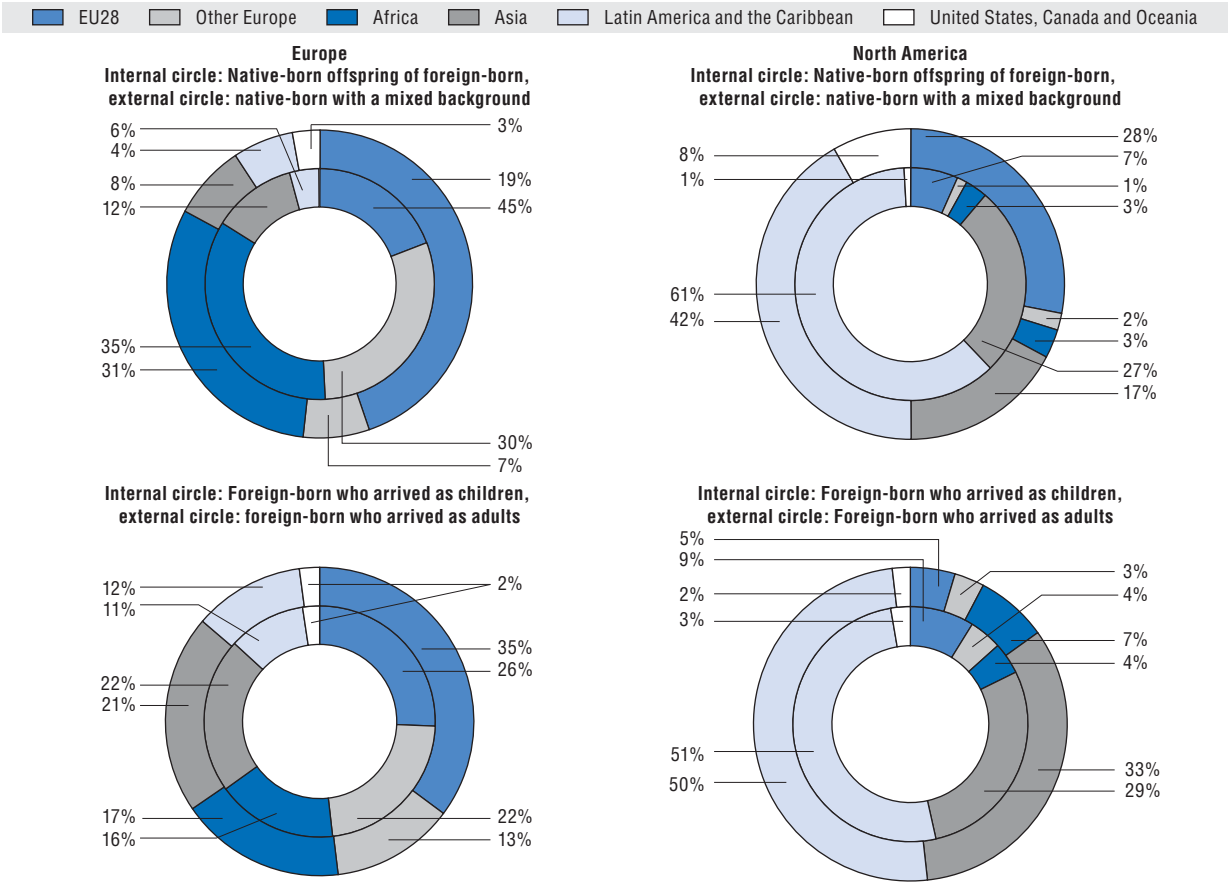
Figure 13.3. **Distribution of immigrants and immigrant offspring aged 15-34 by their own or parents' region of origin, 2013**



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.3. Endogamy and mixed couples

Background

Definition

Partnership choice can be analysed by the rate of endogamy, i.e. the share of unions in which both partners or spouses are of the same origin. The terms "regions of origin" denotes either regional groupings of countries of birth or, for the native-born, parents' countries of birth. For further information, see Indicator 2.3.

Coverage

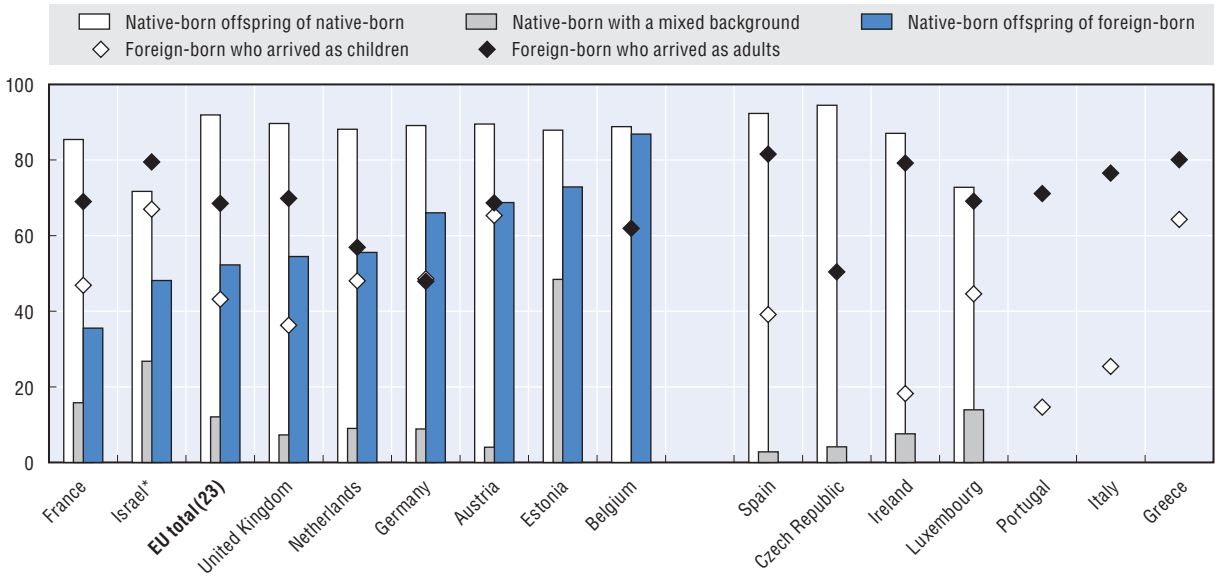
All 15-34 year-olds who report being in a couple.

Across the European Union in 2008, 52% of native-born young people of immigrant parentage lived together with spouses or partners from the same region of origin – i.e. immigrants or children of immigrants who originated from the same region of origin as their parents (Figure 13.4). Among immigrant offspring, rates of endogamy are as low as one in three in France and less than one in two Israel, but higher in Belgium and Estonia among the offspring of both immigrant and mixed parentage. Ties with regions and countries of origin are, in fact, much looser among offspring of mixed parentage, the vast majority of whom live in a union with someone born in a country other than their immigrant parent's birthplace. EU-wide, in fact, just 12% live with a partner of the same origin as the immigrant parent. At the other end of the spectrum are young nationals with native-born parents, nine out of ten of whom live in endogamous couples.

Young immigrants in the European Union are generally more likely than immigrant offspring to live with a partner from their region of origin, though that likelihood depends on the age of arrival. Those who immigrate before they are 15 build ties with the native-born during their childhood and are less likely than adult-arrival immigrants to live with a partner from their birth region. In several countries – like the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium – they are actually less endogamous than immigrant offspring.

The average rates of endogamy in the European Union are 43% among child-arrival immigrants and 52% among immigrant offspring. At 68%, immigrants who arrive after the age of 15 show the highest rate, which may be because they were already in a union with a national from their country of birth even before they migrated. In Ireland, Portugal and Italy, childhood immigrants are three times less likely than other immigrants to live with a partner from their country or region of origin. By contrast, in Germany, Austria and, to a lesser degree, the Netherlands, the endogamy rates of childhood and adult immigrants are similar.

Figure 13.4. **Endogamy rates by migration background among 15-34 year-olds living as couples, 2008**



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.4. Participation in early childhood education programmes

Background

Indicator

This section examines attendance rates in early childhood education programmes. Early childhood education programmes encompass such pre-primary education provision as preschool, kindergarten, and day care. The way they are organised and the ages of children to whom they cater vary widely from one country to another. A number of countries offer some preschool programmes free of charge. The quality and opening hours of preschool facilities are also highly variable.

The indicator is rounded off by data from the OECD's 2012 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) on how at least one year of preschool attendance affects school performance of 15-year-olds.

Coverage

Children aged three to less than six years old. Figures may include children already attending primary school, depending on the age at which compulsory schooling starts in some countries. For present purposes, immigrants' offspring are considered as 3-6 year-olds living in households where all household maintainers were born abroad. Children who are considered to be native-born children are those where all household maintainers were born in the host country.

Across the OECD, an average of 69% of 3-6 year-old immigrant children were enrolled in early childhood education programmes in 2012 – an attendance rate that was 7 percentage points lower than among their native-born peers (Figure 13.5). In the European Union, they are only marginally less likely than native-born children to be preschool-goers. There are, however, some exceptions: Italy, Norway and the Czech Republic, for example, show attendance rates that are 10 percentage points lower among immigrant children.

In countries where preschool programmes are free, attendance rates are higher than 90% and gaps between the children of immigrants and the native-born are negligible. Attendance is, by contrast, much lower among families in all countries where parents have to pay, as in the United States (apart from the poorest families). In countries where there is little demand from families or the preschool provision starts at four or five years old (e.g. Greece and Ireland), attendance rates among immigrant offspring are generally well below those of the children of the native-born.

Yet early childhood education in the host country is particularly beneficial for immigrant offspring. Among children of comparable socio-economic backgrounds, those who attend preschool in their current OECD host country obtain better reading literacy results at 15 years old than those who do not. The gap between the two groups is 75 points, roughly equivalent to two years at school, although there is a less of a preschool gap among children with native-born parents (Figure 13.6).

Immigrant pupils derive particular advantage in the United States, France, Israel and Finland. The finding has special resonance in the United States where proportions of immigrant preschool-goers are relatively low.

Figure 13.5. **Early childhood education attendance rates , 2013**

Percentages, children aged 3 to less than 6-year-old

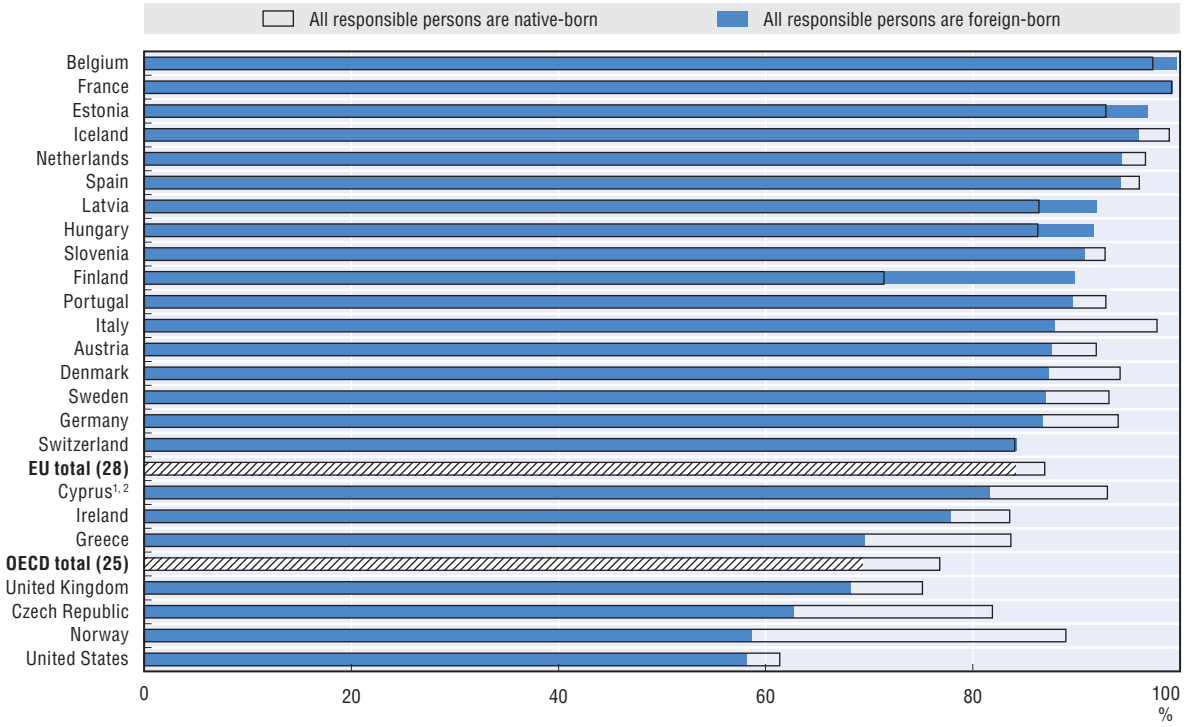

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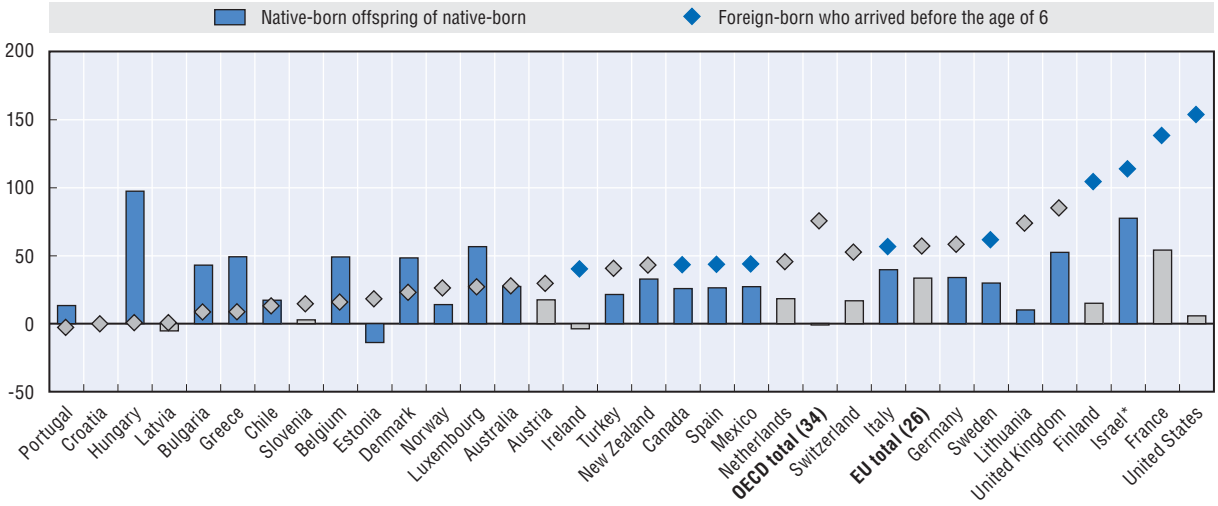
Figure 13.6. **Mean PISA reading scores of 15-year-old students who did or did not attend preschool in the host country, 2012, differences in points**



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.5. Reading literacy at 15 years old

Background

Indicator

Reading literacy results are drawn from the OECD Programmes of International Student Assessment (PISA) tests. A 40-point gap is equivalent to roughly a year of school. Survey results for 2012 are compared to those of 2003.

Coverage

Pupils aged 15 years old at the time of the survey (with three-month margin). For the groupings, see Indicator 13.1.

Across most of the OECD, the average level of reading literacy among children of immigrant background in 2012 was lower than that of the offspring of native-born parents. Foreign-born children lagged 21 points behind and the native-born of immigrant parentage 3 points. The shortfalls were as high as 42 and 32 points in the European Union and even higher in Benelux, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France and Sweden. The situation was worrying in southern Europe, and Mexico, where the showings of pupils with immigrant backgrounds were weak in comparison to international results and to those of host-country pupils with native-born parents (Figure 13.7). Results were good, however, in the settlement countries, the United Kingdom and Ireland. And throughout the OECD, with a few exceptions such as Belgium and Germany, pupils with only one foreign-born parent were as good as, and sometimes better than, those with both parents born in the host country.

Since 2003, the rise in proportions of pupils of immigrant background has gone hand in glove with a slight overall improvement in their results, the only exceptions being Scandinavian and Southern European countries (Tables 13.A1.1 and 13.A1.2 in Annex 13.A1). The performance gap with the offspring of the native-born has, in contrast, remained stable (Figure 13.8) in most countries, save in southern Europe, part of Scandinavia and France. In Germany, Austria, Belgium and the settlement countries, however, results of pupils with a migration background have improved since 2003.

Families' socio-economic backgrounds are a decisive element in academic performance. For the same background, gaps between pupils of foreign- and native-born parents have narrowed, albeit unevenly from one country to another and depending on the capacity of school systems to bring out the best in pupils from underprivileged backgrounds (Tables 13.A1.3 and 13.A1.4). Across the OECD, the difference in the average marks between the most privileged and underprivileged pupils in the PISA economic, social, and cultural status index (ESCS) is over 100 points among immigrant students, 87 points among those whose parents are foreign-born (Table 13.A1.5), and 84 points among the children of natives. The inference may be that a deprived background penalises children of immigrant origin even more than others.

Figure 13.7. **Mean PISA reading scores of 15-year-old students by migration background, 2012**

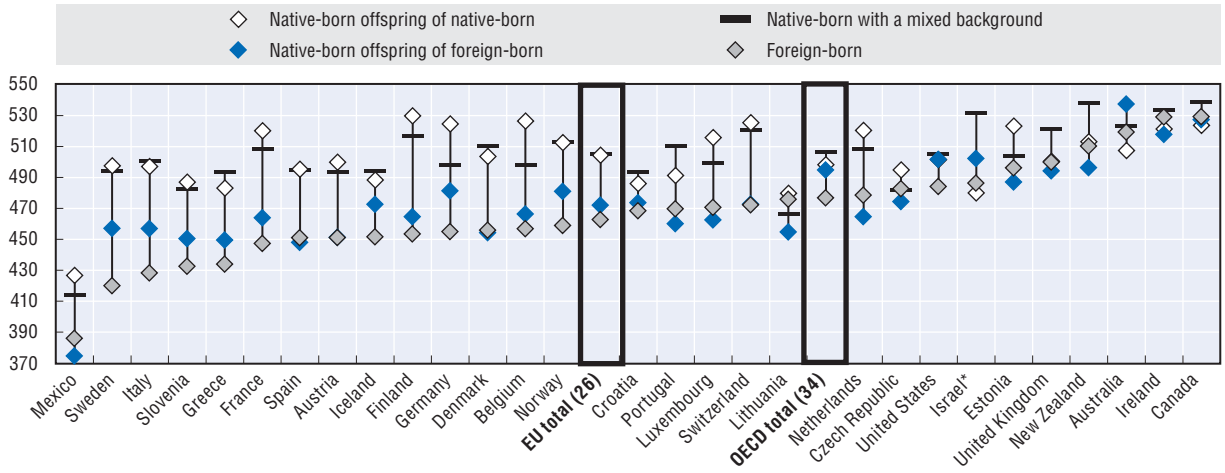

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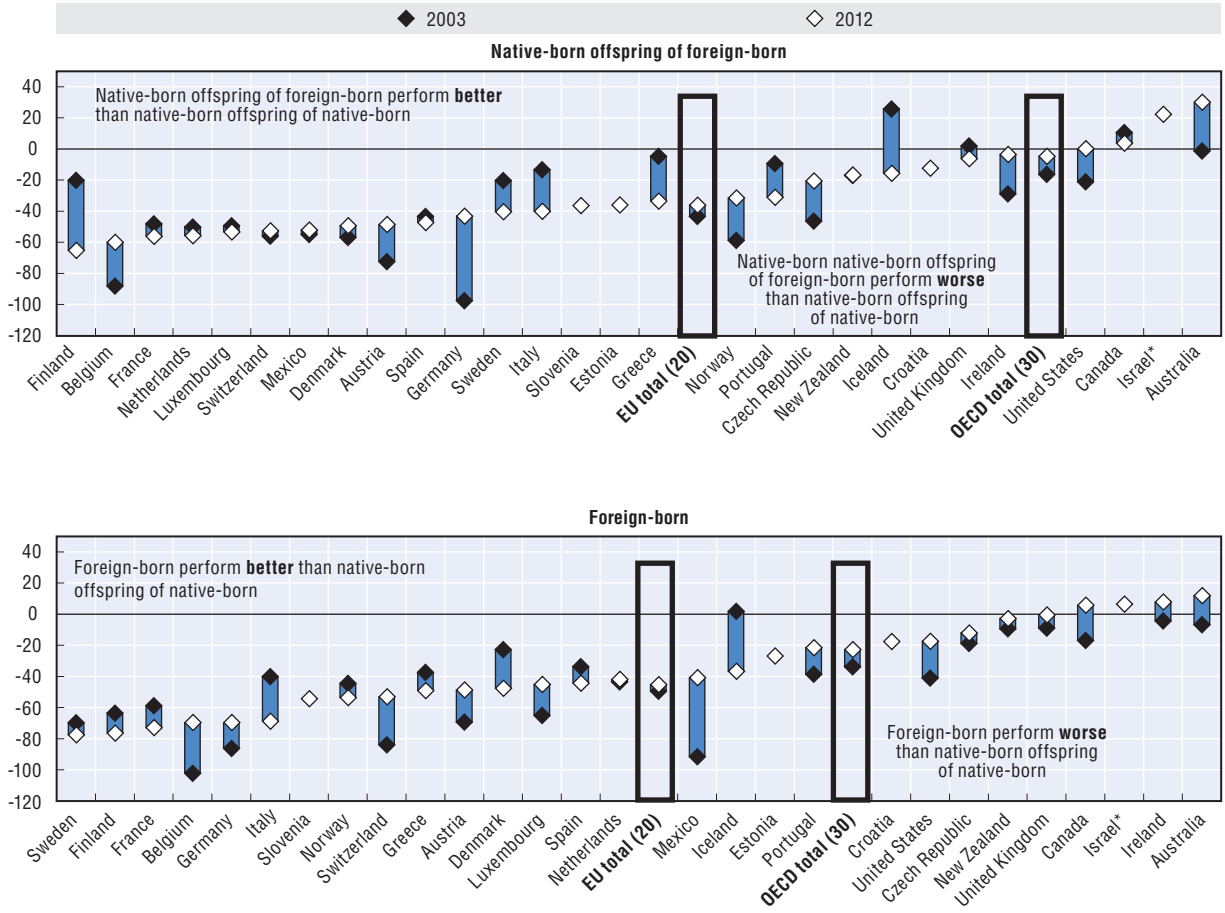
Figure 13.8. **Mean PISA reading scores of 15 year-old students by migration background, 2003 and 2012**

Differences with native-born offspring of native-born, in points



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.6. Proportions of pupils who lack basic reading skills at 15

Background

Indicator

PISA assessment results are broken down into five achievement levels. Pupils who score no higher than Level 1 are considered to be struggling and lacking in basic reading skills. The indicator here denotes the share of pupils who score no better than Level 1 (407 points and below). Also considered in parallel is the share of resilient students – those from a background classified by PISA's Economic, Social and Cultural Status (ESCS) index as underprivileged, but who perform to a standard that puts them in the top quartile of pupils in their host country.

Coverage

Students aged 15 (more or less three months). For the groupings, see Indicator 13.1.

Across the OECD in 2012, comparable average shares of around 17% of native-born pupils of native- and foreign-born parents struggled with reading literacy at 15 years old. The figure was a lower 14% among children with one foreign-born parent, but over 25% of immigrant children. While proportions are comparable between the offspring of native-born and mixed parents in the European Union, they are higher among native-born children with two immigrant parents (around 25%) and pupils who themselves immigrated (30%).

On average, less than 10% of immigrant children from backgrounds which the ESCS index rates as the most deprived quartile manage to perform in the top quartile of their host country – lightly lower than the 11.3% among the offspring of native parentage from a similar walk of life (Figure 13.10). In the European Union, however, there were only half as many resilient immigrant pupils as ones with native-born parents. The countries where disfavoured foreign-born students are most likely to be among the best are settlement destinations like the United States and Israel and the United Kingdom. Many longstanding immigrant destinations in Europe, however, record resilience rates among immigrant pupils that are as low as under 5% – four or more times lower than among the offspring of native-born parents. Examples of such countries are France, Portugal, Luxembourg and Germany.

Speaking the host country's language at home is generally good for pupils. The gaps in PISA test results between pupils born to foreign- and native parents narrow by over a half in northern Europe, France and Switzerland among immigrants who speak a PISA test language, i.e. a host-country language, at home. For comparable socio-economic backgrounds, the price of not speaking a PISA test language at home is an average drop of 9 points across the OECD and 20 in the European Union (Figure 13.11).

Arriving in the host country before the age of five contributes to better results among immigrant pupils. Those who arrive between the ages of 11 and 16 obtain marks that are, on average, 30 points lower (Table 13.A1.6), with particularly wide gaps of over 100 points in Israel, Iceland, France and Germany. In Austria, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States, differences are less marked, however.

Other factors that may influence performance are the kinds of schools that pupils of immigrant background attend. Adverse effects have less to do with high concentrations of such pupils than with the proportions of children from underprivileged homes, regardless of origin. In schools of socio-economically comparable level – and classified accordingly into quartiles – performance gaps between pupils with immigrant parents and the rest narrow in the vast majority of countries. (Table 13.A1.7 in Annex 13.A1).

Figure 13.9. **Shares of low school performers in reading among 15-year-old students by migration background, 2012**

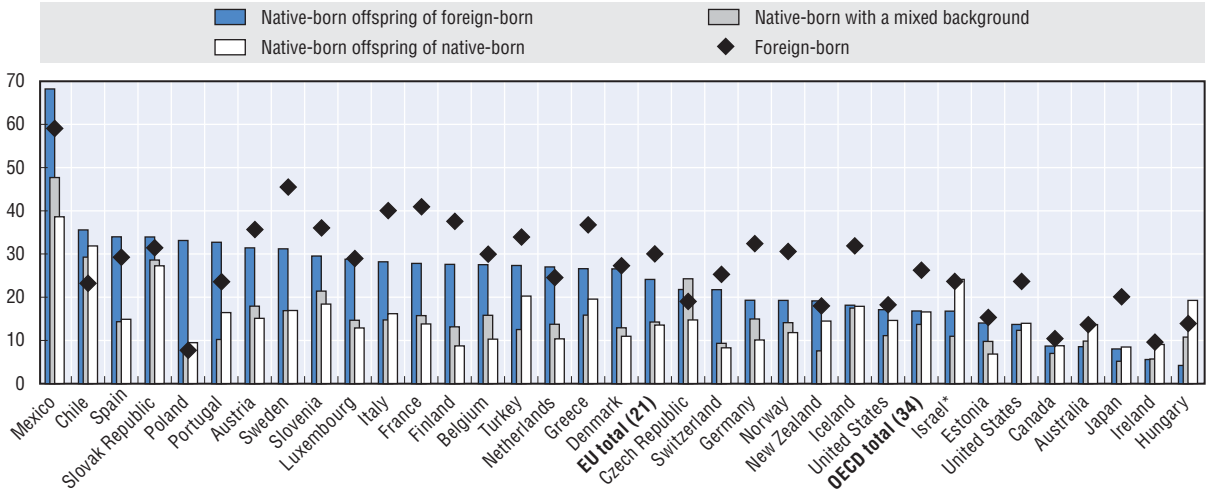

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Figure 13.10. **Shares of resilient 15-year-old students by migration background, 2012**

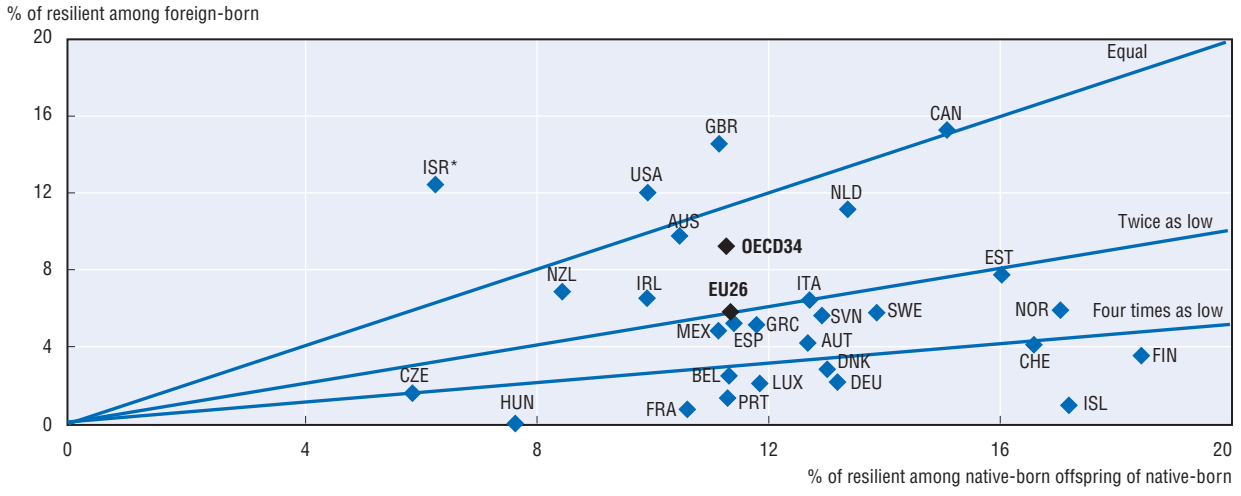

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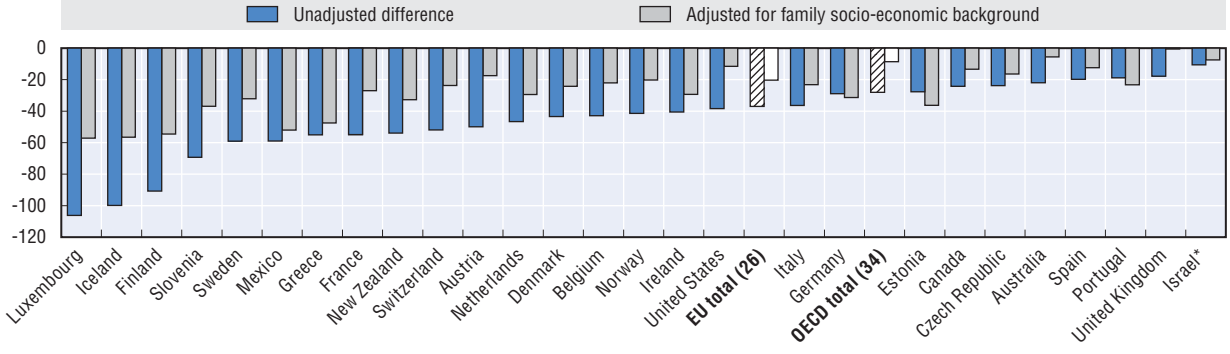
Figure 13.11. **Differences in PISA reading scores between 15-year-old immigrant students who generally speak the test language at home and those who do not, 2012**



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.7. Young adults' educational attainment levels

Background

Indicator

See Indicator 7.1.

Coverage

People aged 25-34 years old who are not in education. For the groupings, see Indicator 13.1

An average of 45% of immigrant offspring in OECD countries were tertiary-educated in 2012-13 – similar to the proportion of children with native-born parents (Figure 13.12). In the European Union, by contrast, they were less likely to hold degrees than offspring of native-born. With the exception of Norway and the United States, there are wide variations between the two groups and from one country to another. Immigrant offspring are more likely to have higher education than the children of native-born parents in Canada, the United Kingdom and Israel, where over half do so. In all other countries, they are underrepresented in higher education, particularly in France, Denmark and Spain, where they often have no or low education. Although the same may be said of Germany and Austria – where relatively few immigrant children go on to tertiary education – most children pursue non-higher post-secondary education pathways, irrespective of their origin.

Young people of mixed parentage find their place in the education system more easily. With the exceptions of Germany and Finland, their levels of attainment are very similar to those of students with two native parents.

Everywhere, apart from Australia and Canada, immigrants are less likely than the offspring of natives to have tertiary degrees. Arriving in the host country before the age of 15 is not associated with a higher chance of having higher education. It merely lessens the likelihood of no or low education, particularly in the European Union, where two in five immigrants who arrive after the age of 15 and one in three who arrive before receive no or low education. In countries with relatively high inflows of skilled immigrants like Australia and New Zealand, or in those (e.g. Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland) where the bulk of foreigners are from another EU member country, higher proportions of latecomers have degrees than immigrants schooled – even partly – in the host country.

Overall, more women than men enter higher education. Apart from a few exceptions, the trend is true of both immigrant and native offspring even if the gender gap is narrower among immigrants (Figure 13.13). Unlike their male peers, women appear to enjoy a higher chance of going on to higher education if they attend school in the host country.

Figure 13.12. **Low- and highly educated 25-34 year-olds who are not in education, 2013**

Percentages of each group

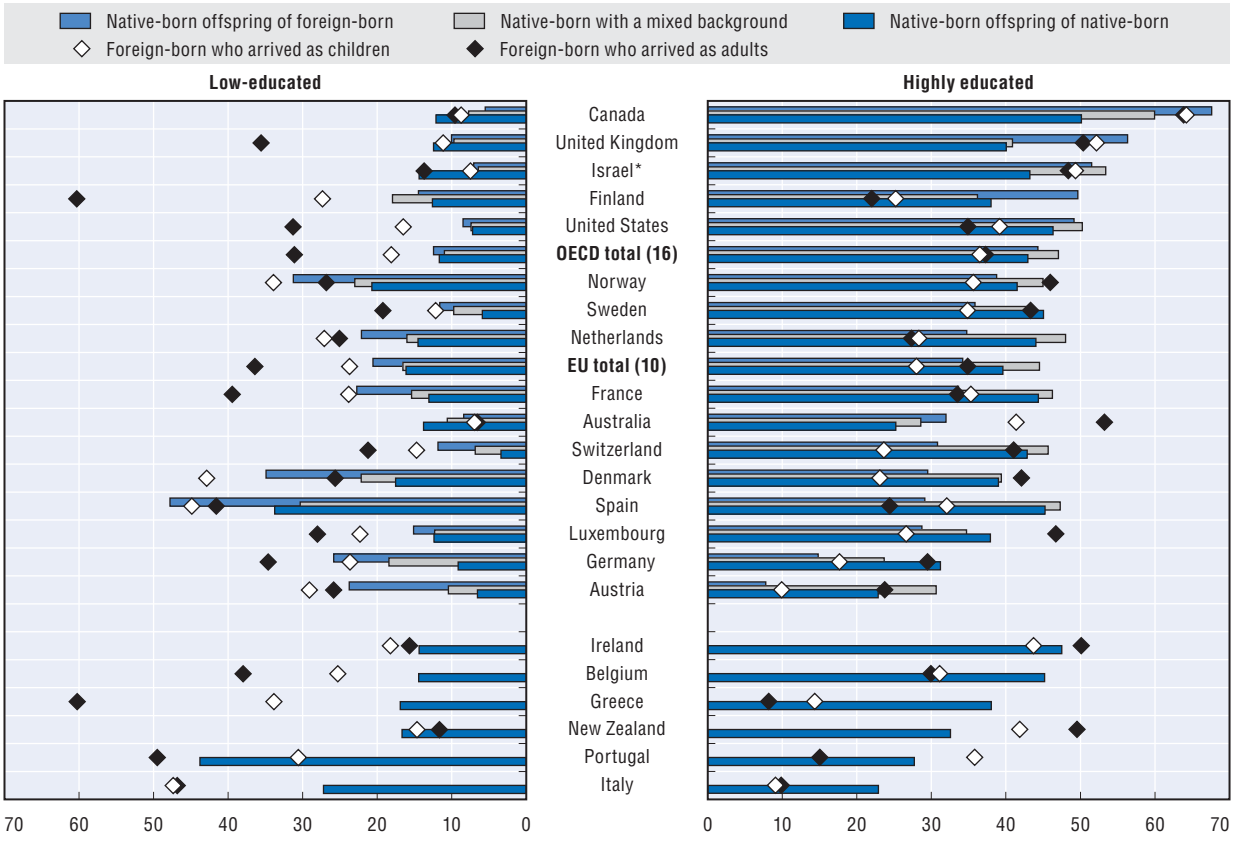

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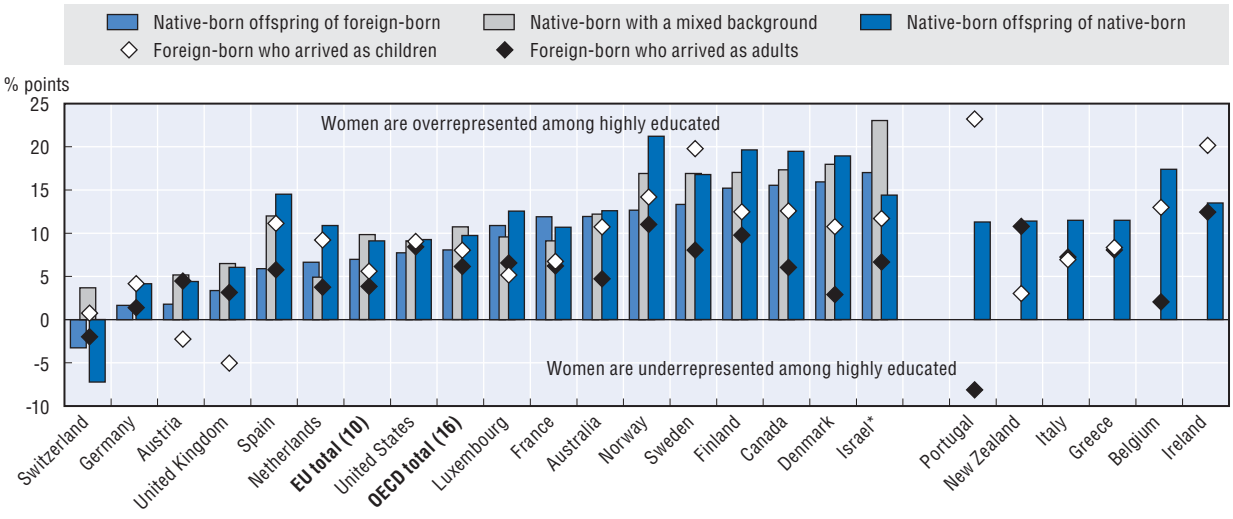
Figure 13.13. **Gender gap in the rates of highly educated 25-34 year-olds not in education, by migration background, 2013**



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.8. Young adults' literacy skills

Background

Indicator

The literacy skills indicator is drawn from the OECD'S 2012 Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC). For further detail, see Indicator 7.2.

Coverage

People aged between 16 and 34 years old at the time of the survey. Immigrant offspring are people born in the host country to two foreign parents (GEN2). Their results are compared to those of children born in the host country to two native-born parents (NB) and those of immigrants (or the foreign-born [FB]). For reason of sample size, immigrant offspring's scores by levels of education and literacy apply only to a limited number of countries and no OECD or EU averages are given.

The literacy scores of immigrant offspring lie between those of immigrants and the children of natives. Their average score in 2012 was 271 points (the upper limit of PIAAC Level 2) against 254 points (mid-Level 2) among immigrants and 286 (Level 3) for offspring of parents born in the host country (Figure 13.14). Immigrant offspring's average scores were weakest in Belgium, Austria, Denmark and Germany, where they were similar to the performance of immigrants. Just as for all working-age immigrants (Indicator 7.2), young immigrants' scores were at their lowest in southern Europe, Scandinavia and France, ranging from 227 to 242 points. They lag particularly far behind their peers with two native-born parents in the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands. In all the OECD countries under consideration, 30% of young immigrants show very basic reading skills (Level 1 or less), in contrast to just 10% of their counterparts with native parents (Figure 13.15).

Immigrant offspring score as well as, if not better than, the offspring of native-born parents in North America and Australia, where between 15% and 20% shows standards equivalent to PIAAC Level 4 or more, i.e. are on a par with their peers who have no migrant background. Only small shares of immigrant offspring lack the basic skills (score equivalent to or lower than Level 1) in these countries, even though those shares are considerably higher than among the children of natives.

Literacy increases with the level of education attained, although the disparities between the two ends of the education spectrum are generally wider among immigrants than among the offspring of natives. In the OECD, the average literacy score of immigrants who graduate from secondary school (medium education) is lower than among people with low or no education born in the host country. Among the poorly educated, immigrants' scores are well short of others' – particularly in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium and Italy, where those with low or no education obtain the weakest average score.

A further consideration is that a tertiary degree obtained abroad may not be the guarantee of sufficient linguistic proficiency in a host country whose language is little spoken outside its borders. In the Scandinavian countries, for example, immigrant degree holders score worse in literacy than the native-born with low or no education (Figure 13.16) – probably because immigrants' command of the language prevents them from giving the full measure of their skills.

Figure 13.14. **Mean literacy scores by migration background among 16-34 year-olds, 2012**

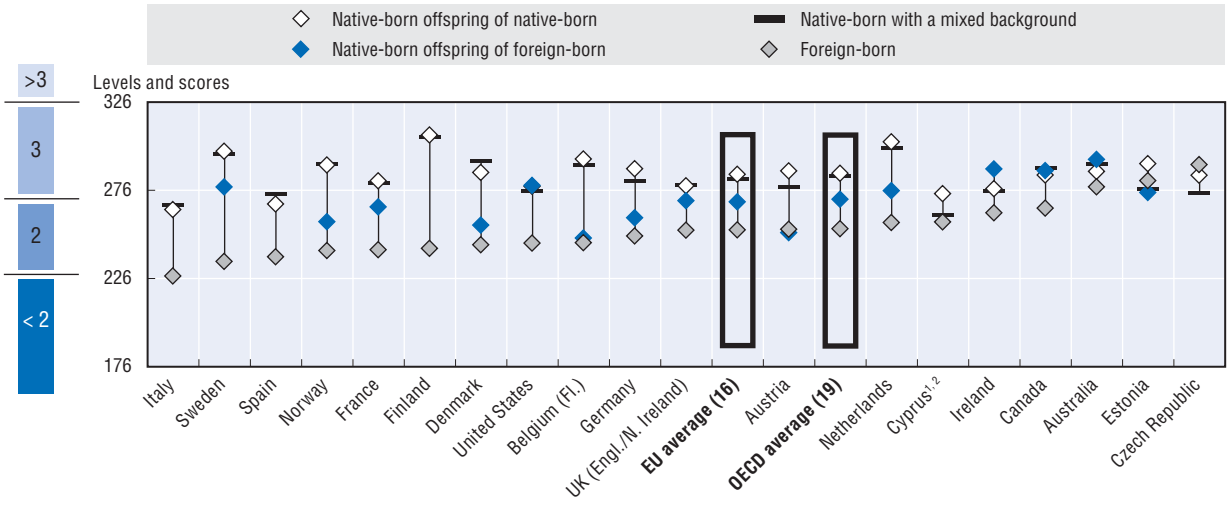

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Figure 13.15. **Distribution by migration background and literacy score among 16-34 year-olds, 2012**

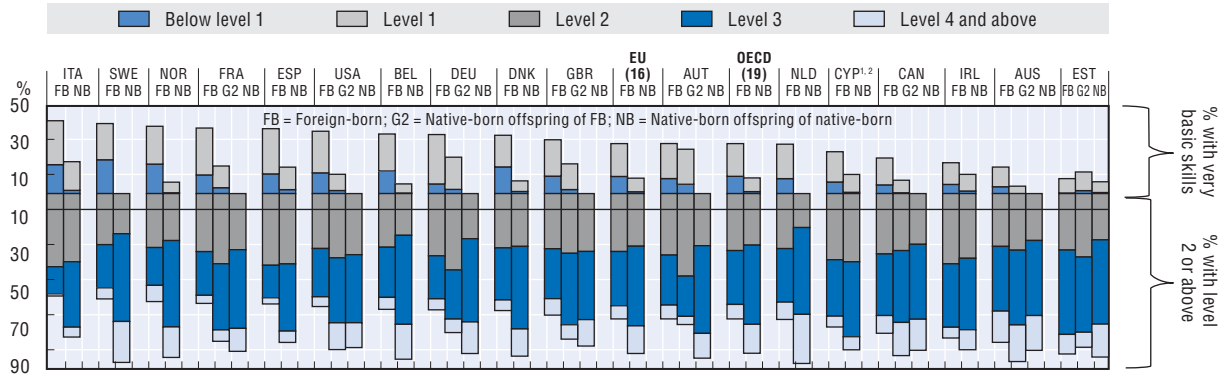

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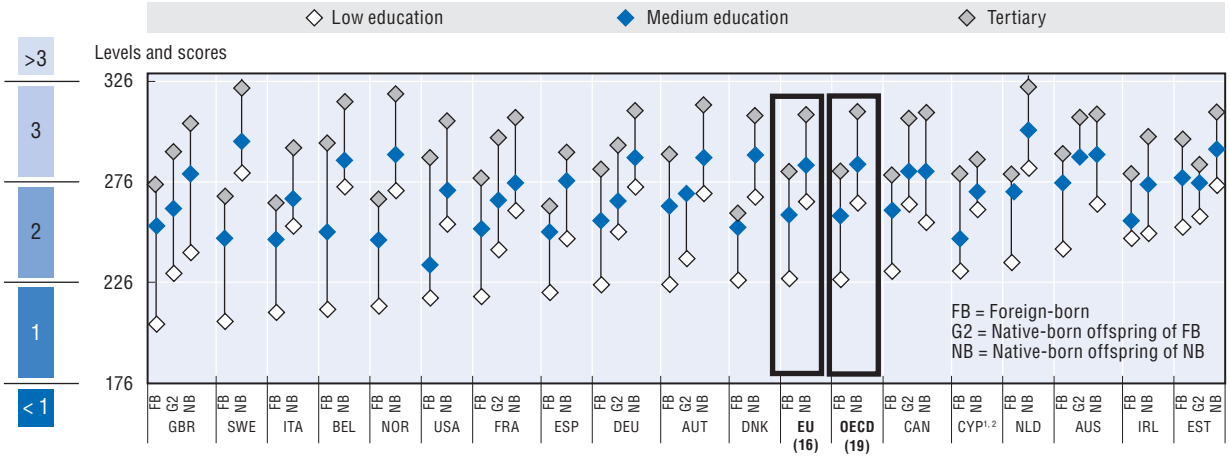
Figure 13.16. **Mean literacy scores of foreign- and native-born 16-34 year-olds by level of education, 2012**



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.9. Early school leaving

Background

Indicator

Proportion of young people aged 15-24 who are neither in school or training and have gone no further than lower-secondary school.

Coverage

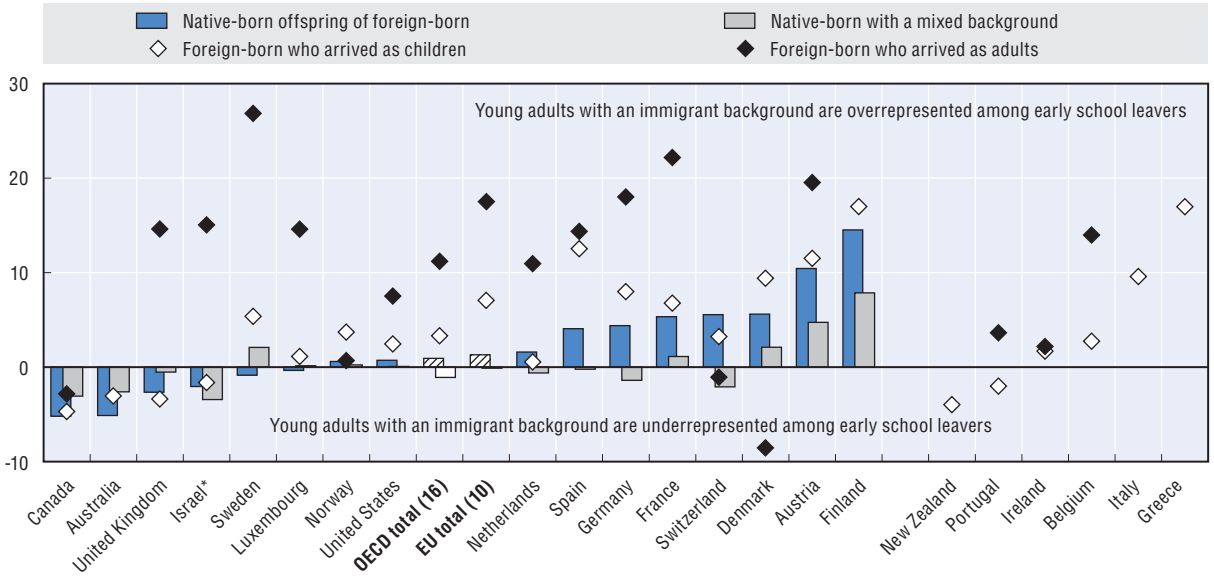
People aged 15 to 24 years old. For the groupings, see Indicator 13.1.

Across the OECD in 2013, an average of nearly 10% of pupils with two immigrant parents left the education system prematurely. The proportion was comparable among young people with two native-born parents. However, young immigrants who arrived in the host country after the age of 15 are more likely to drop out early – either before they arrive or on completion of compulsory schooling in the host country. One-quarter of them do so, compared to 14% of their peers who arrived before the age of 15. The school-leaving gap is generally more pronounced in EU countries. Adult-arrivals are more likely to leave school early than the offspring of people born in the host country, in particular in Finland, Austria, Belgium, France and Germany (Figure 13.17).

In Scandinavian countries (except Finland) and the United States, the situation of native-born immigrant offspring is comparable to that of the children of native parents. In non-European settlement countries and the United Kingdom, it is even better. As for pupils of mixed parentage, drop-out rates are relatively similar to those observed among their peers with no migrant background.

Figure 13.17. **Early school leavers among 15-24 year-olds, 2013**

Differences in percentage points with native-born offspring of native-born



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.10. Transition from school to work

Background

Indicator

This indicator denotes periods of time needed to transit from formal education to a first job that exceed three months. This section also supplies information on percentages of youngsters who have never held a job longer than three months. Data are available for 2009 only and are not available for non-European countries.

Coverage

Population aged 15 to 34 years old. For the groupings, see indicator 13.7.

Across the European Union, an average of over one-third of 15-34 year-old native-born immigrant offspring had never held a job longer than three months in 2009. A similar proportion of young immigrants were in the same situation compared with 29% of offspring of children of native-born parents and 26% of those of mixed parentage. Those trends should be seen against the backdrop of the rise in youth unemployment (Indicator 13.13) triggered by the 2007-08 economic crisis.

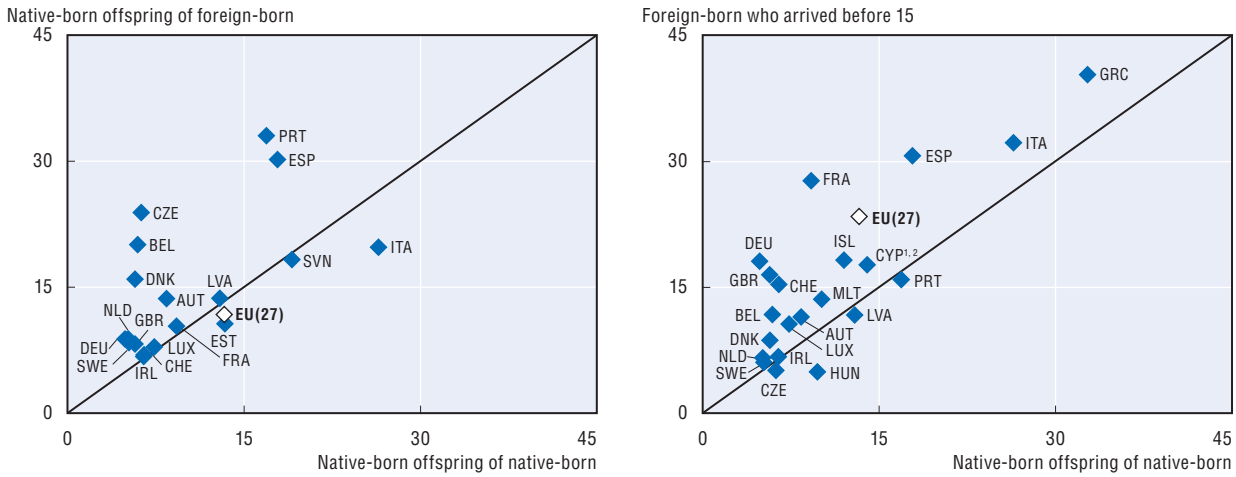
It is a known fact that the transition from school to work can have long-term consequences for labour market integration. Youngsters with immigrant parents who struggle to make the transition are at a considerable risk of experiencing further difficulty in finding a suitable job. The highest proportions of the native-born offspring of immigrant parents who have never worked in a job for more than three months are to be found in Germany, Spain and Italy. Although it is common practice in Germany to enter stable employment at a late age, the Italian situation seems due to the lack of pathways bridging the gap between formal education and the labour market. All school-leavers in Italy suffer, whatever their migration background. In contrast, low proportions who have never worked – as in the United Kingdom and Ireland – may spring from the prevalence of short vocational pathways and the attendant risk of finding a non-sustainable job.

As for those who manage to find a job that lasts at least three months in the European Union (which includes those who are not currently employed), the mean duration of the school-to-work transition is much the same among the offspring of the native-born and native-born youngsters from a migrant background (10 to 13 months) (Figure 13.18 and Table 13.A1.8). Southern European countries, Belgium and the Czech Republic stand out as the countries where transition time lasts longest for the native-born offspring of foreign-born parents and, with the exception of Italy, average durations (which range from 20 to 33 months) are significantly longer than for the children of native parents. In contrast, transitions are relatively short (seven to nine months) for immigrant offspring in Sweden, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Ireland. Nevertheless, they are generally slightly longer than for the offspring of the native-born.

In the European Union, immigrants take longer to make the switch from school to work, even when they have been partly educated in the host country. Durations are 23 months on average for immigrants who arrived before the age of 15 and 21 months among other migrants. The longest transition times for immigrants arriving as children are in the countries hardest hit by the crisis, such as Greece, Italy and Spain, where they range from 31 to 40 months. By contrast, it takes less than eight months to make the move to the workplace in some central eastern European countries, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Figure 13.18. **Average duration of school-to-work transition periods to get a first job over 3 months, 2009**

Durations in months, population aged 15 to 34 year-olds



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.11. Neither in employment, education or training

Background

Indicator

The rate of people not in employment, education or training (NEET) rate complements the unemployment rate. It is a fuller indicator than the unemployment rate of how many and why young people are excluded from the labour market: many may still be in education, which distorts labour market participation and unemployment rates. The NEET rate is disaggregated into three further components: "inactive", "short-term unemployment", and "long-term unemployment" to better understand its country-specific patterns.

Coverage

Population aged 15 to 34 years old. For the groupings, see Indicator 13.1.

In most OECD countries, immigrants and the native-born offspring of migrants are more likely to be NEET than the children of the native-born (Table 13.2). Around one in five of the native-born young with immigrant parents (17% in the OECD and 19% in the EU) fell into the NEET category - in other words, 800 000 in the European Union and 2.2 million in the OECD in 2013. At 860 000 and 2.2 million, numbers are similar among young immigrants who arrived as children, but higher for those who arrived as adults, with almost one in three being NEET – 2.2 million in the European Union and 4.3 million in the OECD. NEET rates among both categories of immigrants are particularly high in Belgium, Finland and southern Europe.

In Belgium, Spain and Finland, more than one-third of the native-born offspring of two migrant parents across all levels of education were NEETs, while in Canada, Switzerland and Luxembourg less than one in ten were. The NEET rates among the native-born of mixed background are comparable to those of the children of native-born parents. In some countries, such as Canada, Germany and the United States, their NEET rates are even lower.

In all the population groups under review, the poorly educated are more likely than the highly educated to be NEETs. The over-representation of immigrants and their offspring among the poorly educated explains in part why they show higher overall NEET rates than the offspring of the native-born (Figure 13.19). In southern Europe and some Nordic countries (e.g. Denmark and Finland), which record the highest immigrant population NEET rates, the shares of NEETs who are also poorly educated are significantly greater among the population with a migrant background than without. In nearly all countries, elevated rates affect young immigrant women who arrived as adults, with economic inactivity being the chief cause.

Table 13.2. **NEET rates by migration background among 15-34 year-olds, 2013**

Percentages of the population

	Native-born offspring of foreign-born			Native-born with a mixed background			Foreign-born who arrived as children			Foreign-born who arrived as adults		
	Number of people in NEET (thousands)	Percentage of NEET	Difference (+/-) with native-born offspring of native-born	Number of people in NEET (thousands)	Percentage of NEET	Difference (+/-) with native-born offspring of native-born	Number of people in NEET (thousands)	Percentage of NEET	Difference (+/-) with native-born offspring of native-born	Number of people in NEET (thousands)	Percentage of NEET	Difference (+/-) with native-born offspring of native-born
Australia	62.3	11.5	-2.0	88.1	11.8	-1.8	92.2	17.9	+4.3	129.5	15.4	+1.8
Austria	22.1	24.2	+14.9	12.4	15.9	+6.7	21.7	20.7	+11.4	60.6	28.1	+18.9
Belgium	64.3	32.5	+18.2	50.2	20.8	+6.6	40.9	28.7	+14.5	112.9	38.8	+24.5
Canada	85.0	9.6	-2.9	72.4	10.4	-2.1	75.1	10.7	-1.8	151.0	20.3	+7.8
Denmark	10.8	20.1	+6.4	12.7	16.3	+2.6	11.4	26.2	+12.5	55.4	42.0	+28.3
Finland	3.5	35.7	+16.8	8.7	26.7	+7.8	11.9	31.2	+12.3	29.9	41.2	+22.3
France	293.5	23.2	+9.1	243.3	16.0	+1.8	131.2	23.6	+9.4	325.0	38.7	+24.5
Germany	171.0	12.5	+3.3	26.0	5.5	-3.8	209.0	14.7	+5.5	439.0	28.6	+19.3
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.7	40.1	..	88.7	49.3	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.7	26.2	..	52.4	26.4	..
Israel*	78.9	23.5	-4.9	81.9	23.7	-4.7	54.3	24.5	-3.9	27.1	23.1	-5.3
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	159.4	27.6	..	526.1	38.1	..
Luxembourg	1.5	8.2	+1.3	0.8	7.8	+1.0	1.8	10.5	+3.7	5.0	18.2	+11.3
Netherlands	45.0	15.3	+8.0	21.0	7.0	-0.3	36.0	18.6	+11.3	61.0	30.2	+22.9
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.8	11.8	..	39.5	15.1	..
Norway	4.3	13.9	+4.3	8.0	12.0	+2.4	12.6	17.3	+7.7	58.5	31.3	+21.6
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.4	20.2	..	29.2	27.2	..
Spain	27.9	34.8	+8.1	88.2	26.6	-0.1	203.6	35.0	+8.3	659.9	43.8	+17.1
Sweden	19.8	14.5	+3.5	25.6	12.6	+1.6	30.6	15.5	+4.5	51.8	21.6	+10.5
Switzerland	19.4	8.4	+1.7	20.7	9.2	+2.6	21.4	12.1	+5.5	62.5	16.1	+9.5
United Kingdom	202.3	20.4	+4.1	42.8	19.0	+2.7	95.3	14.8	-1.4	398.6	19.3	+3.0
United States	1 096.5	19.1	+0.3	577.7	17.3	-1.6	957.7	19.1	+0.3	1 633.9	25.4	+6.5
OECD total (17)	**2 208.1**	**16.6**	**-0.1**	**1 380.6**	**15.5**	**-1.2**	**2 006.6**	**18.9**	**+2.2**	**4 261.4**	**26.9**	**+10.3**
EU total (11)	**861.7**	**19.1**	**+4.2**	**531.7**	**15.2**	**+0.3**	**793.5**	**20.2**	**+5.2**	**2 198.9**	**30.9**	**+15.9**

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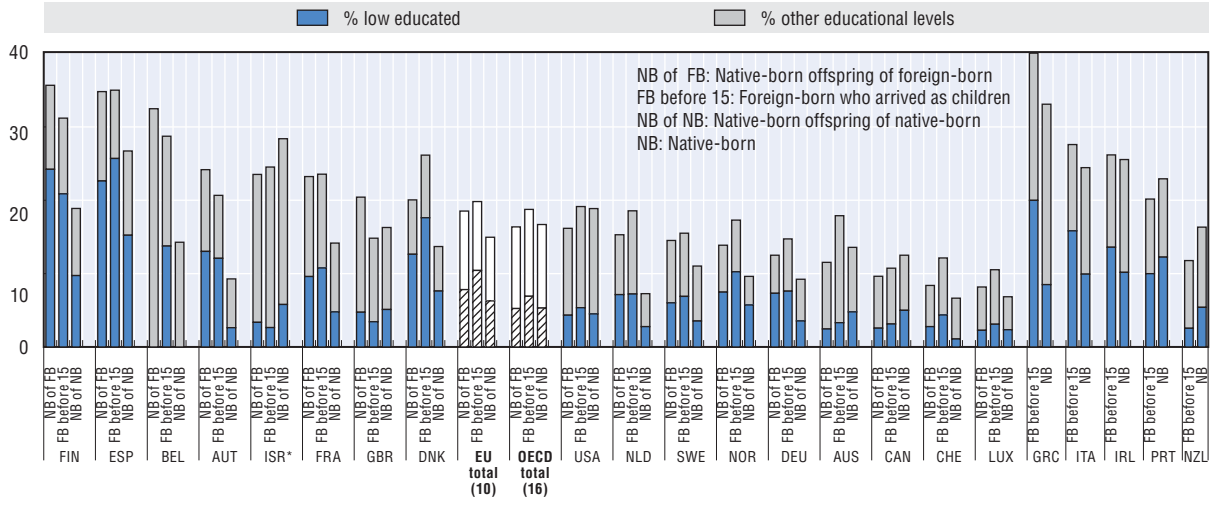
Figure 13.19. **NEET rates by migration background and level of education, population aged 15 to 34, 2013**

Percentages of the population



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

Overall, the native-born children of immigrants are less likely to be NEET than their immigrant peers, including those who arrived as children. That pattern is not, however, observed in Austria, Belgium, Finland and the United Kingdom. In 2013, Finland, Spain and Greece stand out for having the highest NEET rates among young immigrants who arrived as children, while Canada, New Zealand and Luxembourg have the lowest. Those rates for young immigrants who arrived as adults fall below 20% only in countries that have welcomed large inflows of highly skilled labour migrants, e.g. settlement destination like Australia and New Zealand, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

The economically inactive are the biggest single group among NEETs (see Figure 13.A1.3). Their share is highest among immigrants who arrived as adults (an average of 73% in the European Union and 78% in the OECD), especially in countries with high shares of migrants arriving for family reunification (Germany, Denmark and the United States). Long-term unemployment, however, accounts for a significant share of NEETs in countries such as Belgium and Switzerland and the recent immigration countries hardest hit by the crisis (Greece and Ireland).

Both male and female immigrants and immigrant offspring are more likely to be NEET than their counterparts without a migrant background (Figure 13.21). While few gender differences may be observed in unemployment, more women generally fall into the NEET category than men, chiefly because they account for a larger share of the inactive (Figure 13.20). The gender difference is widest among immigrants who arrived as adults – an average of 24 percentage points in the OECD and 20 points in the European Union. It is at least five times greater than the gender gap among youth with native-born parents in the OECD and the European Union and some three times wider than among immigrants who arrived as children.

Figure 13.20. **Gender gaps in NEET rates by migration background among 15-34 year-olds, 2013**

Differences in percentage points

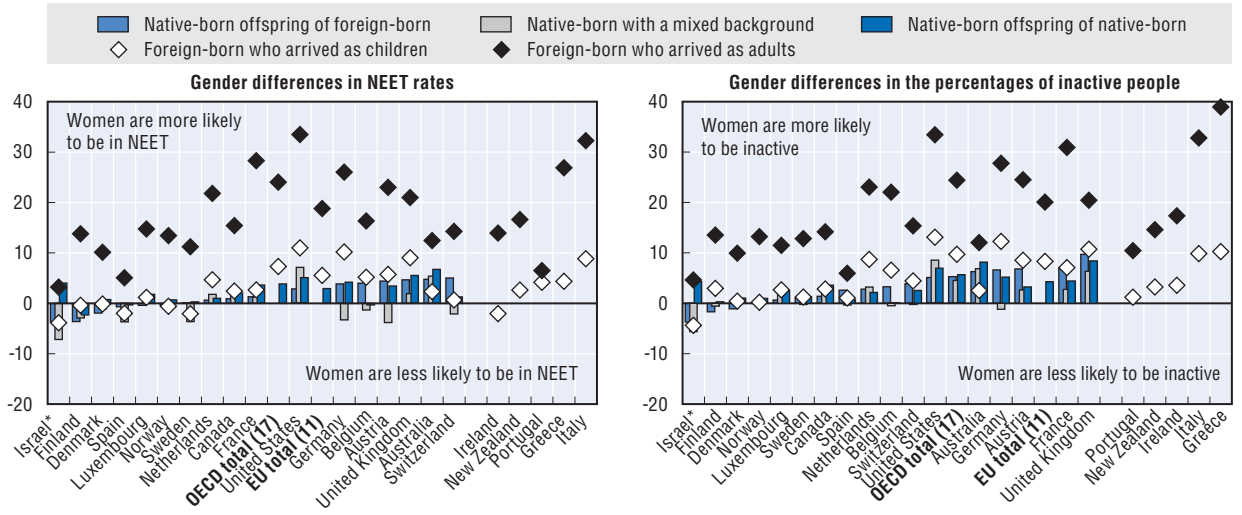

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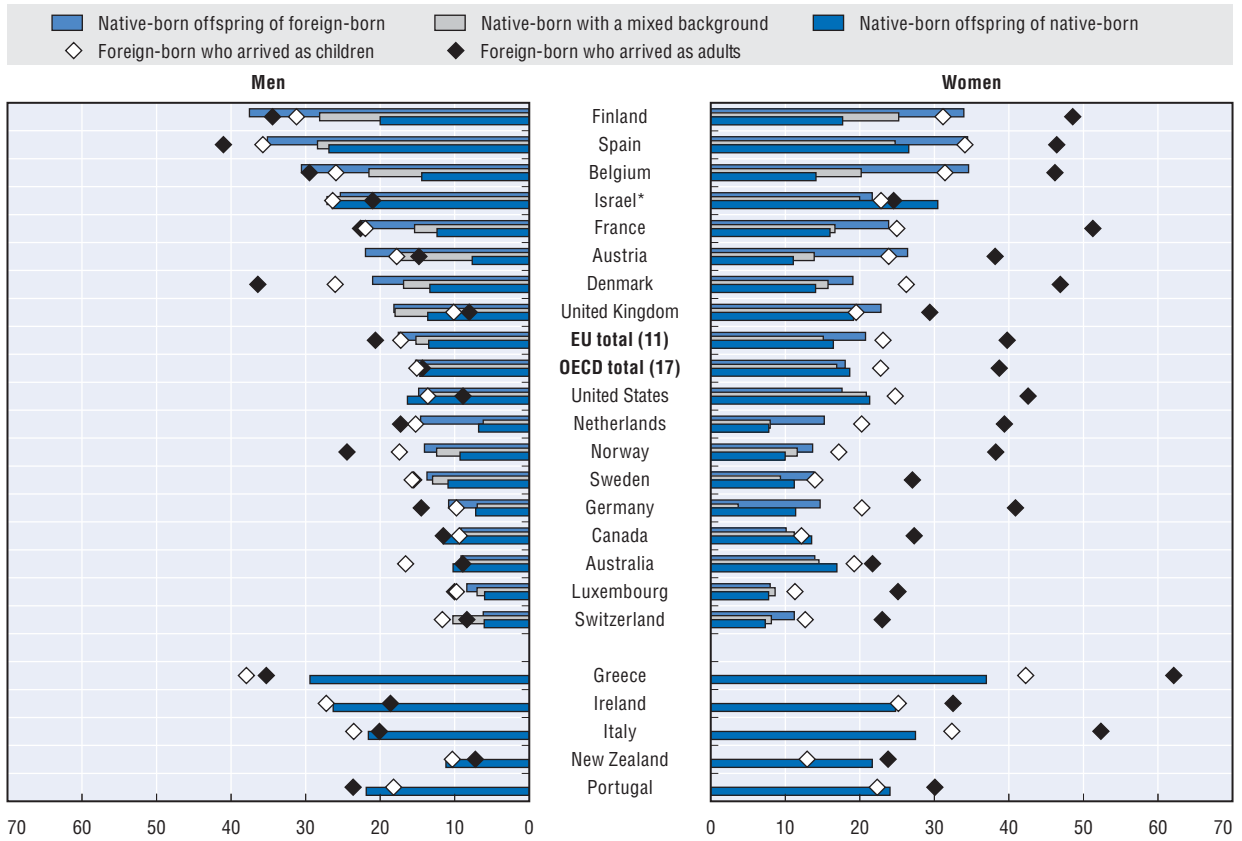
Figure 13.21. **NEET rates by migration background and gender among 15-34 year-olds, 2013**

Percentages of the total population



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.12. Employment

Background

Indicator

The employment rate indicator denotes the share of employed people in the total population. For further information, refer to Indicator 5.1.

Coverage

The population aged 15 to 34 years old not in education. For the groupings, see Indicator 13.1.

In all countries for which data are available (except Israel), both immigrant youth and the offspring of immigrants are less likely to be employed than those with native-born parents. As for the native-born offspring of two migrant parents, the gap in employment rates in 2013 was on average 12 percentage points in the European Union – i.e. a rate of 65% among immigrant offspring and 77% for their counterparts with native-born parents in 2013. In the OECD, the average gap was 4 percentage points (Table 13.A1.9).

While in Spain less than two out of five native-born offspring of immigrants are employed, more than 80% have a job in countries such as Australia, Luxembourg and Switzerland. In the instance of Spain, however, the total size of the active population of young people with immigrant parents is small, since half of 15-34 year-olds are still in education.

Immigrants who arrived as children show similar average employment rates to the native-born offspring of two foreign-born parents – 66% in the European Union and 70% in the OECD. Although the latter have generally lived longer in the host country, they are not always more likely to be employed than their peers who immigrated as children – possibly because of cohort effects. The employment rates of both groups vary from less than 50% in those worst hit by the economic crisis (e.g. Spain, Greece and Ireland) to more than 80% in Luxembourg and Switzerland.

Immigrants who arrive as adults show the worst average labour market outcomes. Their employment rate is 15 percentage points less than that of the offspring born to native parents in the European Union, and 8 points across the OECD. The countries with the largest gaps are such EU15 countries as Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands, which have high percentages of immigrants from low-income countries. In contrast, settlement destinations like the United States and Australia, and countries with large proportions of immigrants from high-income countries like Luxembourg, or large proportion of labour migrants (Italy and Ireland) show the narrowest disparities in labour market outcomes. In those countries, together with the United Kingdom, however, foreign-born men who migrated as adults have better labour market outcomes than their native-born counterparts, while female adult migrants have significantly worse ones. One reason might be that a sizeable number migrated for family reunification purposes (Figure 13.22).

Higher education helps the young with and without migrant backgrounds into the workplace. However, highly educated young with a migration background (native-born offspring of immigrants and immigrants arrived as children) can hardly close the gap with the offspring of natives in the EU (Figure 13.23), Conversely, in settlement countries as well as in Luxembourg and Switzerland, these groups have a similar likelihood to be employed. Employment rates of immigrants who arrived as adults, since they have educational credentials from abroad which host-country employers have trouble assessing and labour markets substantially downgrade.

Figure 13.22. **Employment rates by migration background, people aged 15-34 years old, 2013**

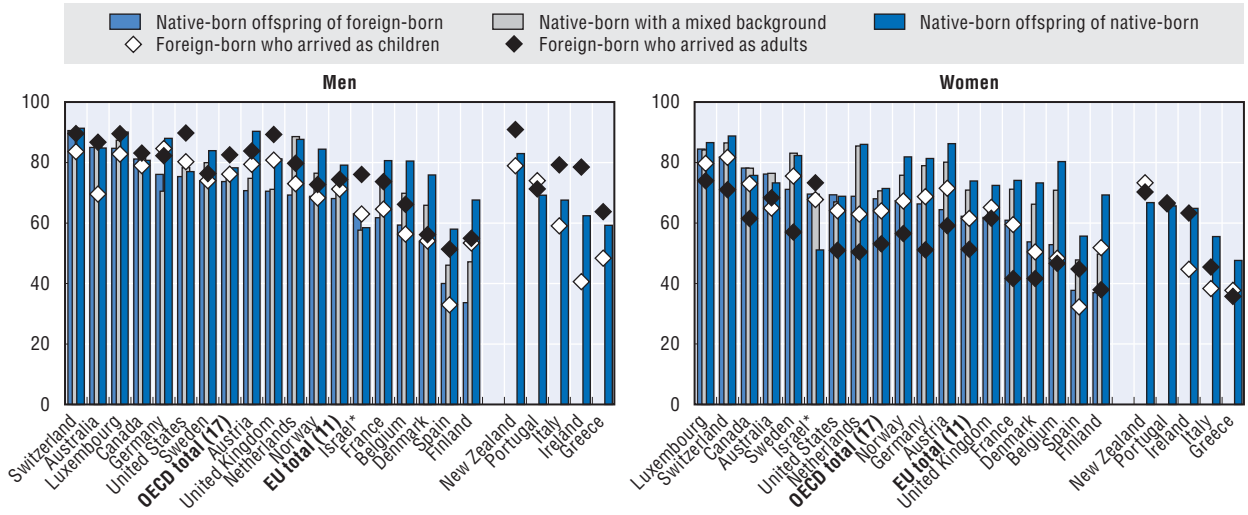

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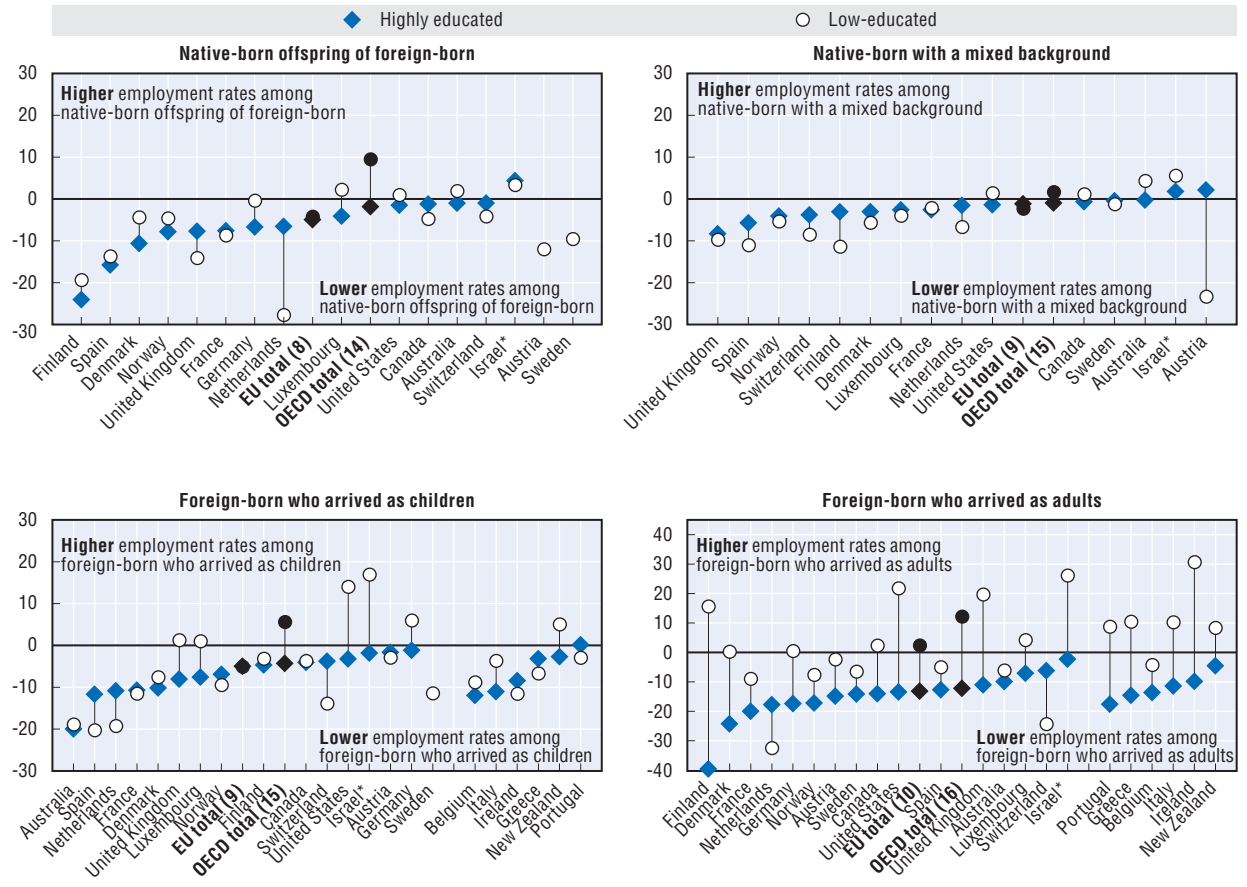
Figure 13.23. **Employment rates by migration background and educational level, people aged 15 to 34 not in education, 2013**

Differences in percentage points with native-born offspring of native-born



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

Among offspring of immigrants, improvements in employment rates associated with high levels of education are large for both gender (Figure 13.24). Among young men of immigrant parents in the EU, education is even a slightly stronger driver of better employment prospects than it is for their peers of native-born parents.

In most countries, the employment rates of the young population with a migration background have deteriorated since 2007-08, though not in Luxembourg and the United States or among those who immigrated as children to Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom (Figures 13.25 and 13.A1.4). With regard to the employment situation of immigrant offspring, it generally worsened more sharply than that of the offspring of the native-born. The largest drops came in Denmark and the Netherlands, followed by France. In Germany, employment rates declined among immigrant offspring, while they increased among offspring of natives.

As for immigrants who arrived as children, the employment gap with the offspring of native-born parents widened further in most countries except forLuxembourg, Germany, the United States, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom (Figure 13.25). It worsened most, dropping by 10 points, in Australia, Belgium and Denmark. In mitigation, it should be mentioned that two-thirds of young immigrants were still in work in Australia, though only one in two were in Denmark.

An overall trend to emerge is the sharper drop in the employment rates of male immigrant offspring than among their female counterparts (Figure 13.A1.5). Although the gender gap narrowed as a result in most countries, employment among immigrant women who entered as children still lags behind that of the offspring of the native-born in all countries under review.

In the European countries that were hit less hard by the crisis (e.g. Austria, Switzerland and Germany), and in the settlement countries, too, the situation of poorly educated immigrant offspring improved relatively to their peers with no migration background between 2007-08 and 2013 (Figure 13.A1.6).

The situation of poorly educated immigrants who arrived as children improved significantly more than that of their native-born peers without migration background in Austria, Luxembourg and, markedly so, in Germany, the United Kingdom and New Zealand (Figure 13.A1.6). In the last three countries, poorly educated immigrants were actually more likely to be in employment than their counterparts of native parentage in 2013. There was a contrasting trend in Spain, Australia and Switzerland, where the employment gap between low-educated immigrants and their peers of native parentage widened.

Labour market integration among highly-educated immigrants varies widely across countries. Those which registered the greatest improvement were Germany and Denmark. By contrast, the labour market situation of highly educated foreign-born youth has, over the last five years, worsened or been stationary in most other countries under review, deteriorating sharply in southern European countries, the United Kingdom, Australia and France.

Figure 13.24. **Return to education by migration background and gender, people aged 15 to 34 not in education, 2013**

Differences in percentage points between highly and low-educated

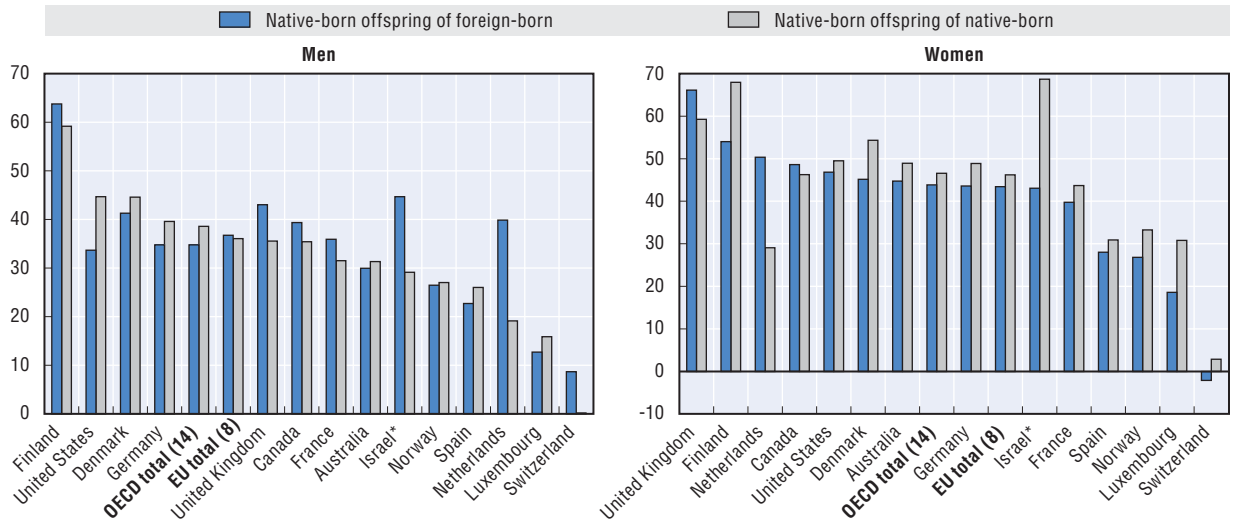

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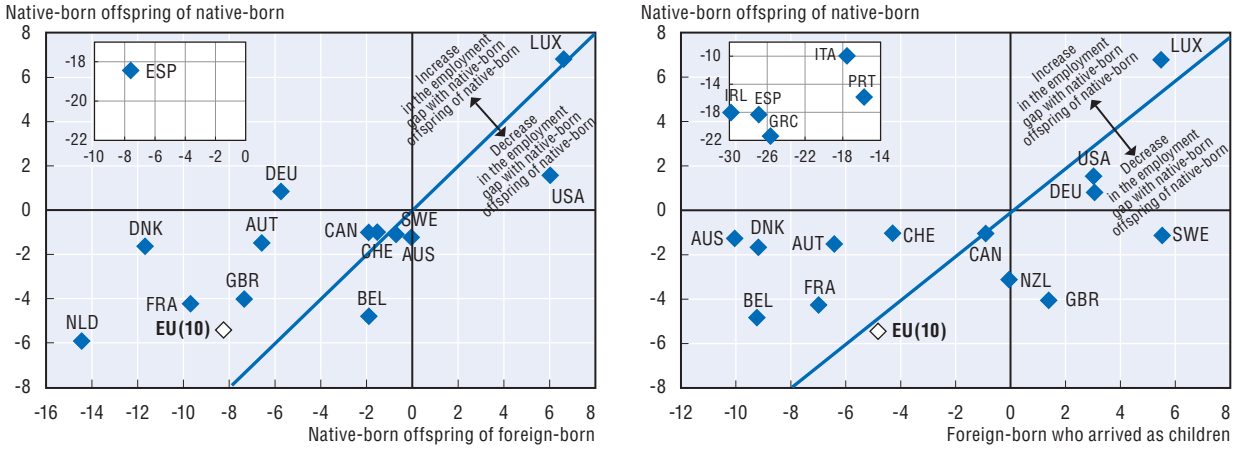
Figure 13.25. **Changes in employment rates by migration background among 15-34 year-olds between 2007-08 and 2013**

Percentage points



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.13. Unemployment

Background

Indicator

The unemployment rate is the share of unemployed people in the total labour force (employed and unemployed). For further information, refer to Indicator 5.2.

Coverage

The labour force (employed or unemployed) aged 15-34 years old. For the groupings, see Indicator 13.1.

The average OECD-wide unemployment rates of the 15-34 year-old offspring of foreign- and native-born parents were very similar at 13% and 12% respectively in 2013. In the European Union, however, the gap between the two groups was greater – 20% versus 14% (Table 13.A1.10). In Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands, the unemployment rate of immigrant offspring was as much as three times higher than that of their peers of native parentage. In contrast, settlement countries – like Australia, Canada, the United States and Israel – registered rates that were almost the same. The highest unemployment level among immigrant offspring was in Spain (48%), while levels were also high in France, Belgium and the United Kingdom, where one in five immigrant offspring in the labour market was unemployed (Table 13.A1.10).

When it comes to immigrants who arrived before the age of 15, their unemployment rates are 1.4 times greater in the European Union than those of the children of native parents and 1.1 in the OECD. The ratios are highest in Australia, Belgium and Switzerland at more than 2.5. The countries with the highest levels of unemployed immigrants who arrived as children are the ones in Europe worst affected by the crisis, such as Spain and Greece, where rates reach 50%. As already mentioned, though, the grim picture in Spain may be tempered by the fact that almost half of the immigrant population aged 15-34 is still in education. The share of unemployed youth in the country's total population is therefore not as large as the unemployment rate might suggest.

As for immigrants who arrived as adults, the ratio of their unemployment rates to the offspring of the native-born is 1.4 in the European Union and close to 1.1 in the OECD. The worst unemployment is again to be found in southern Europe, while France and Belgium also have unemployment rates higher than 20%. However, in countries such as the United States, Israel and the United Kingdom, immigrants who migrated as adults are actually less likely to be unemployed than their peers of native parentage.

Unemployment rates among immigrant youth aged 15-24 are particularly high in many European countries, both compared with their older peers (25-34 years old) and with the native-born offspring of native parents in the same age group. Those gaps are especially striking in such EU countries as France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Austria (Figure 13.26). Again, however, the situation can be tempered in those countries by the fact that high proportions of young people of migrant background in the 15-24 age group are still in education.

Native women with foreign-born parents and women who arrived as children are, in general, less likely to be unemployed than their male counterparts. The opposite, though, is true of women who arrived after the age of 15 (Figure 13.27).

Figure 13.26. **Unemployment rates, 15-34 year-olds, 2013**

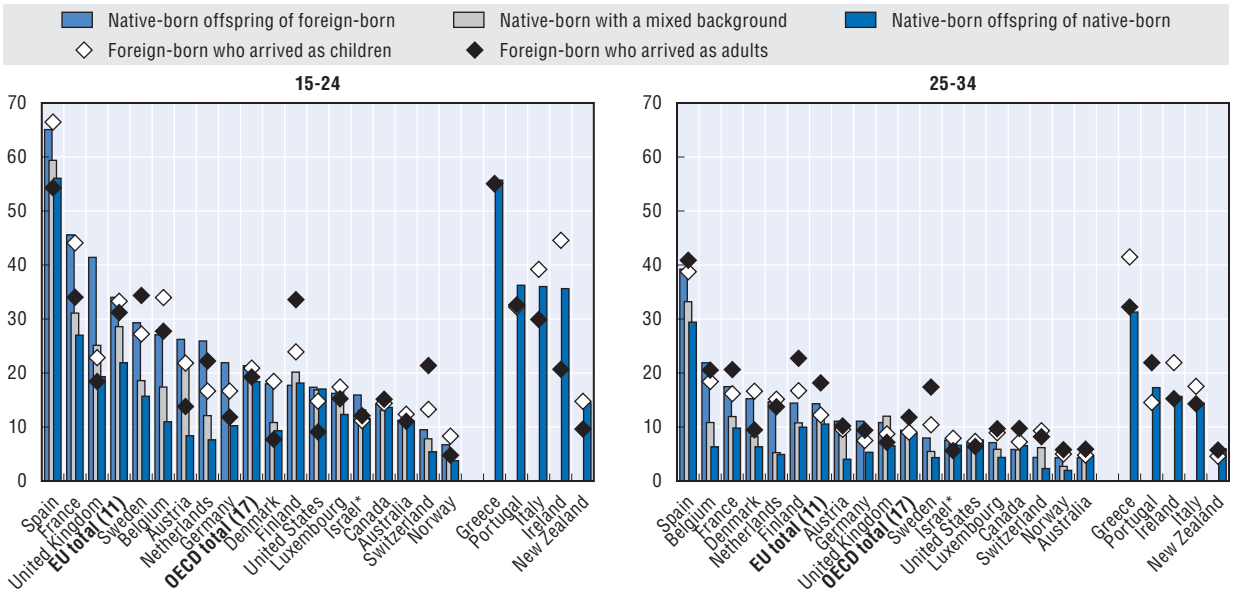

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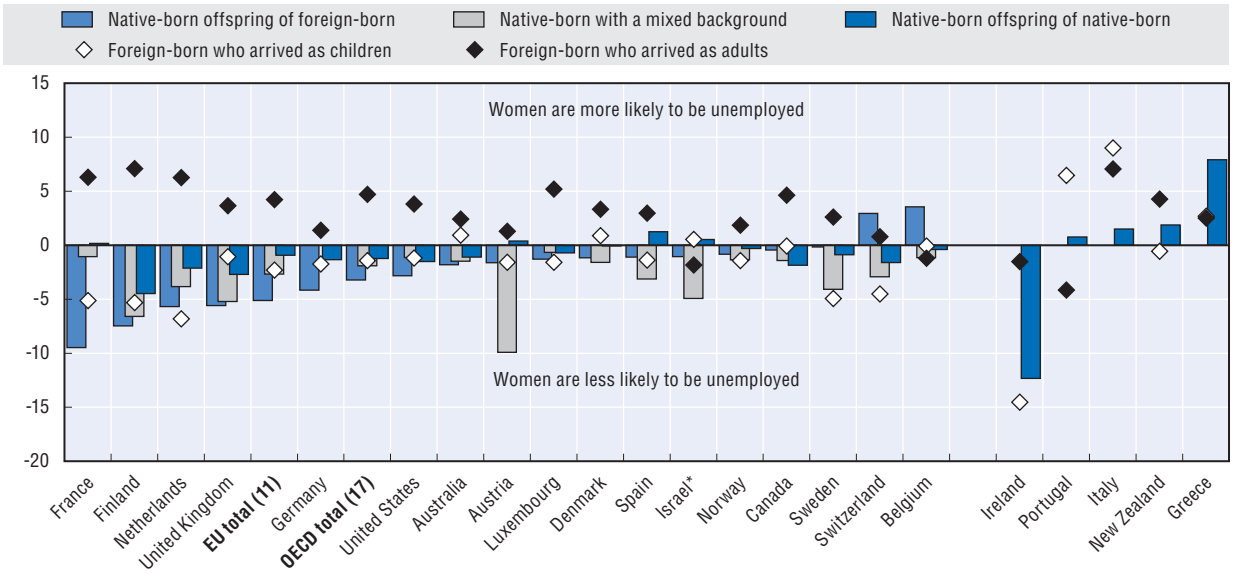
Figure 13.27. **Gender gap in unemployment rates, 15-34 year-olds, 2013**



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.14. Overqualification

Background

Indicator

The over-qualification rate is calculated as the share of highly educated people employed in low- or medium-skilled jobs among all employees. For further information, refer to Indicator 6.4.

Coverage

People aged between 25 and 34 years old who are highly educated – Levels 5 to 6 in the International Standard Classification of Education [ISCED], excluding the armed forces (International Standard Classification of Occupations [ISCO], Level 0). For the youth groupings, see Indicator 13.1.

In most OECD countries in 2013, young immigrants and the native-born offspring of two immigrant parents aged 25-34 were more likely to be formally overqualified for the jobs they held than their peers with native parents (Figure 13.28). Differences in overqualification rates between people with a migrant background and those born to two native-born parents are more pronounced in the European Union than in non-EU OECD countries. In the United States, for example, around 40% of the native-born, irrespective of their migration background, are overqualified, while the proportion is slightly lower among immigrants, regardless of their age at arrival.

In the European Union, the rate of overqualification among the employed native-born offspring of two migrant parents is 28%, compared with 24% for the children of native-born. Rates vary from 12% in Luxembourg to more than 40% in Spain, with gaps between the offspring of the foreign- and native-born particularly high – at 10 percentage points or more – in European countries such as Germany and the Netherlands (Figure 13.29).

Of tertiary-educated immigrants in employment who arrived as children some 30% are overqualified in the European Union and in the OECD. Those levels are higher than among the offspring of the native-born, but less than those of the native-born with immigrant parents. The highest overqualification rates among immigrants who arrived as children are to be found in Spain, Greece and Ireland, with almost one in two high-educated immigrants working in jobs for which they are formally overqualified. By contrast, in countries such as Canada, the United States and France, such immigrants are even less likely to be overqualified than the offspring of native-born parents.

As for adult-arrival immigrants (a large proportion of whom graduated abroad), the highest over-qualification rates come in countries where many migrants entered relatively recently to take up low-skilled jobs, chiefly in Spain, Italy and Greece. In Greece, almost three in four highly-educated young immigrants work in jobs for which they are overqualified. However, when it comes to differences with the native-born offspring of native parents, gaps are also wide in countries with substantial inflows of humanitarian migrants such as Norway (33 percentage points) and Sweden (26 points). The gap is wide in Israel, too, at 26 percentage points. By contrast, migrants who arrived as adults are less likely to be overqualified than their child-migrant counterparts in countries such as Switzerland and Luxembourg.

While native-born women with foreign or native parents are more likely than their male counterparts to be in jobs that match their formal level of education, immigrant women who arrived as adults are 5 percentage points more likely to be overqualified than their male peers in the OECD (Figure 13.28).

Figure 13.28. **Overqualification rates among 25-34 year-olds by migration background and gender, 2013**

Percentages of the highly educated population

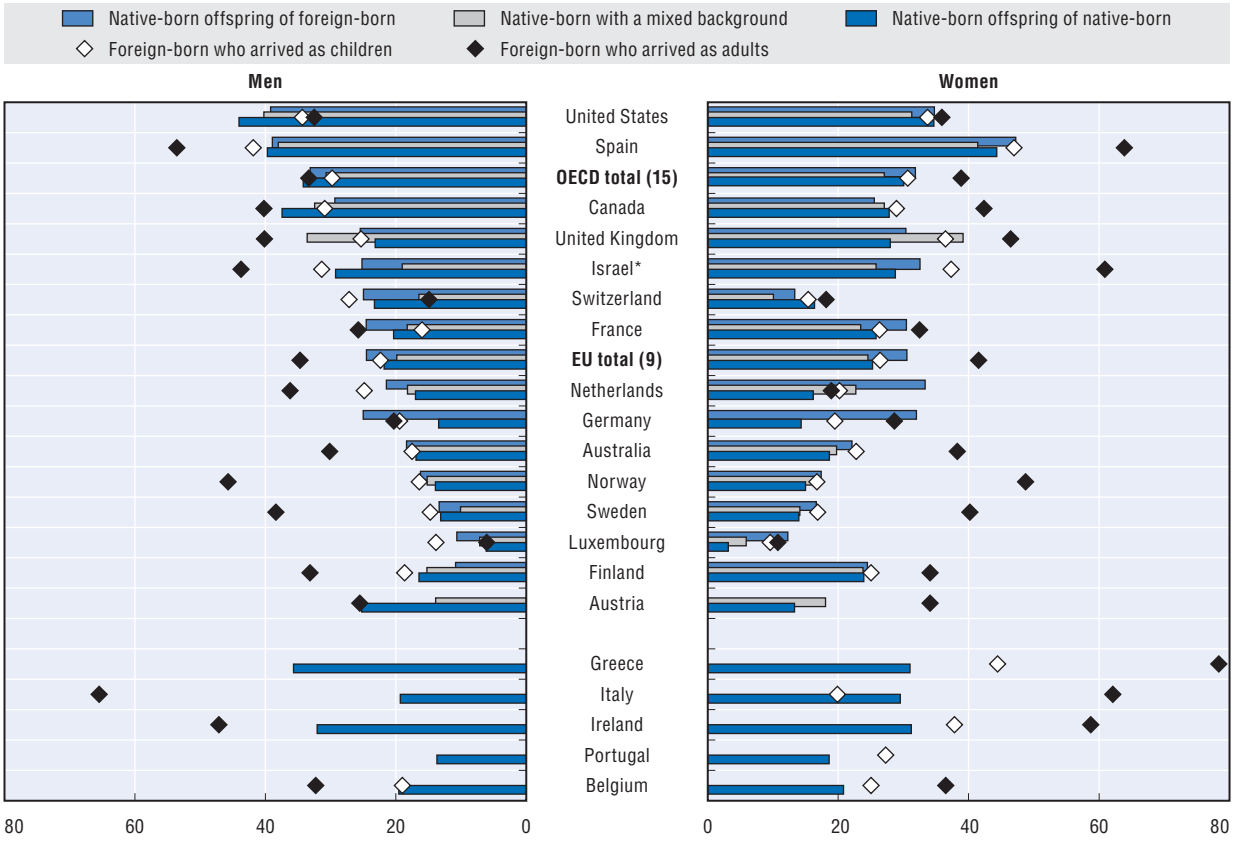

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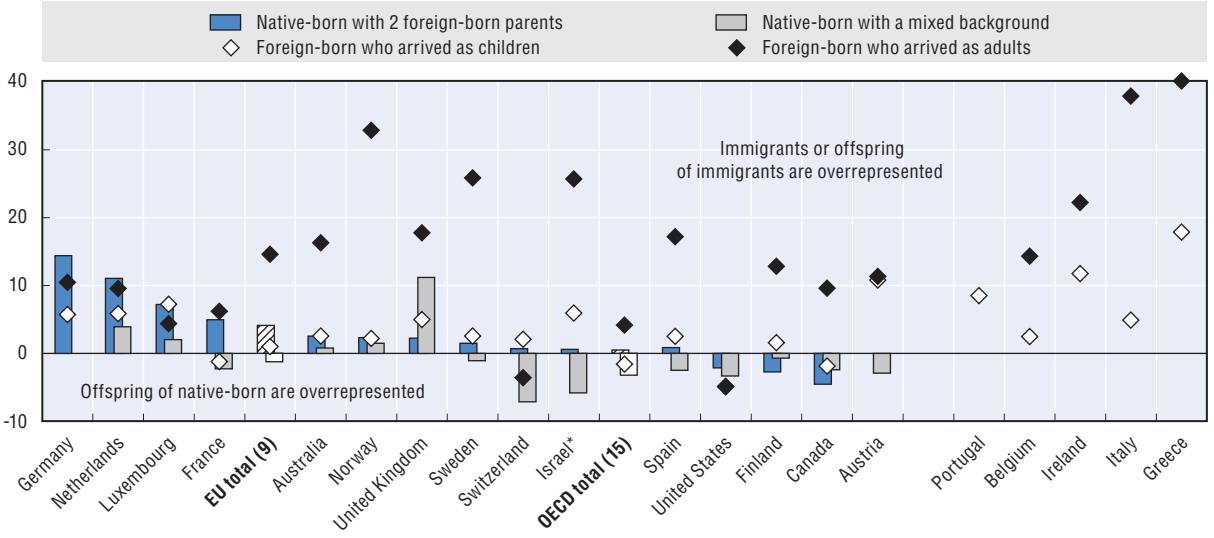
Figure 13.29. **Overqualification rates by migration background among 25-34 year-olds, 2013**

Differences in percentage points with native-born offspring of native-born



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.15. Employment in the public services sector

Background

Indicator

Share of the employed population working in the public services sector. This sector encompasses public administration, healthcare, the social services, and education. For further information, refer to Indicator 6.6.

Coverage

Employed population aged 15 to 34 years old. For the groupings, see Indicator 13.1.

Immigrants and the native-born offspring of two immigrant parents aged 15-34 years old are less likely to be employed in the public services sector than the children of native-born parents. One-fifth of immigrant offspring employed in the European Union worked in the public sector in 2013, compared to one-quarter of youth with native-born parents (Figure 13.30). In the OECD, the share was only slightly more to the advantage of young people with migrant parents – 22% compared to 24% of their peers of native parentage.

While the proportion of native-born offspring of immigrants who work in the public services sector in Germany is less than one in ten, it is as high as one-third in countries like France, the Netherlands and Sweden. The widest differences with the offspring of native-born are to be found in Germany, Austria and Finland

Among the immigrant population who arrived as children, the share working in public services is significantly lower at 15% in the European Union and 18% in the OECD. The percentages who work in public services range from 2% in Australia and 6% in Italy to 37% in Sweden. In this latter country which has a longstanding diversity policy, immigrants who arrived as children are more likely to work in the public services sector than the offspring of the native-born.

Adult-arrival immigrants, however, account for an even lower share of public-sector employees both in the European Union (16%) and the OECD (15%). Part of the reason is that most public sector jobs are no typical entry jobs for adult arrivals in the labour market. Moreover, studies show that children who have a parent working in the public services sector are substantially more likely to work there, too. By that token, having two migrant parents may lessen the prospect of entering the public services sector. The lowest percentages of adult-arrivals working in the public sector are to be found in recent migration destinations like Greece, Italy and Portugal – less than 10% – and the highest share again in Sweden with 32%.

In most European countries, lower levels of public sector employment among immigrants and immigrant offspring account in part for their lower overall employment rates. However, in the United States and the United Kingdom, the relatively low share of people of migrant background in public services is offset by the large number of jobs they hold in the private sector (Figure 13.31).

Figure 13.30. **15-34 year-olds working in the public service sector by migration background, 2013**

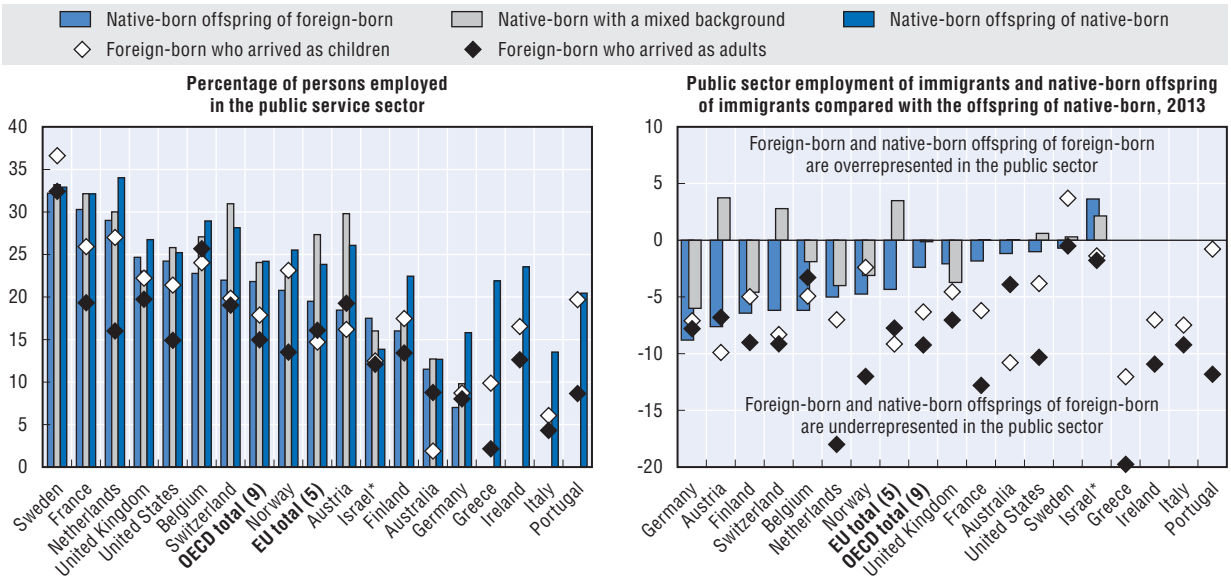

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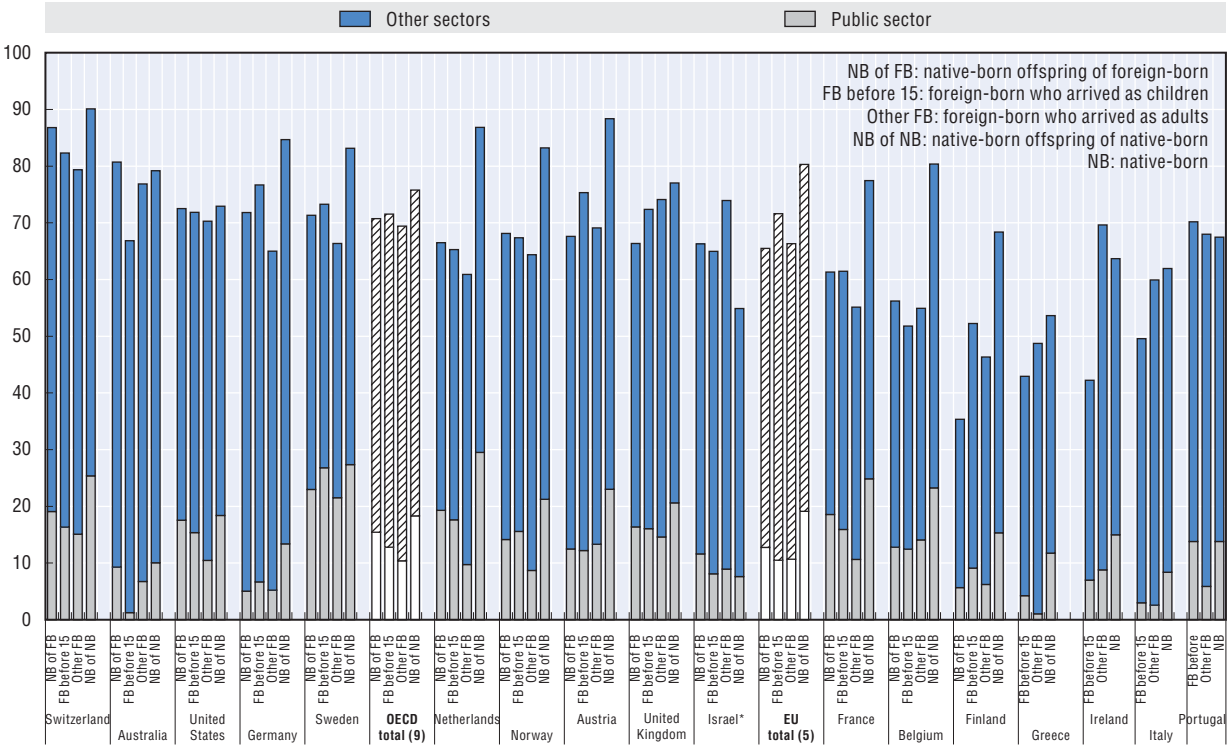
Figure 13.31. **Breakdown of employment rates in the public services and in other sectors, 2013**

Percentage of the population aged 15 to 34 years old



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.16. Child poverty

Background

Indicator

The relative child poverty rate, in accordance with the Eurostat definition used here, is the share of children living in a household whose equivalent annual income lies below the poverty threshold – lower than 60% of a country's median equivalised disposable income. For further information, see Indicator 8.2.

Coverage

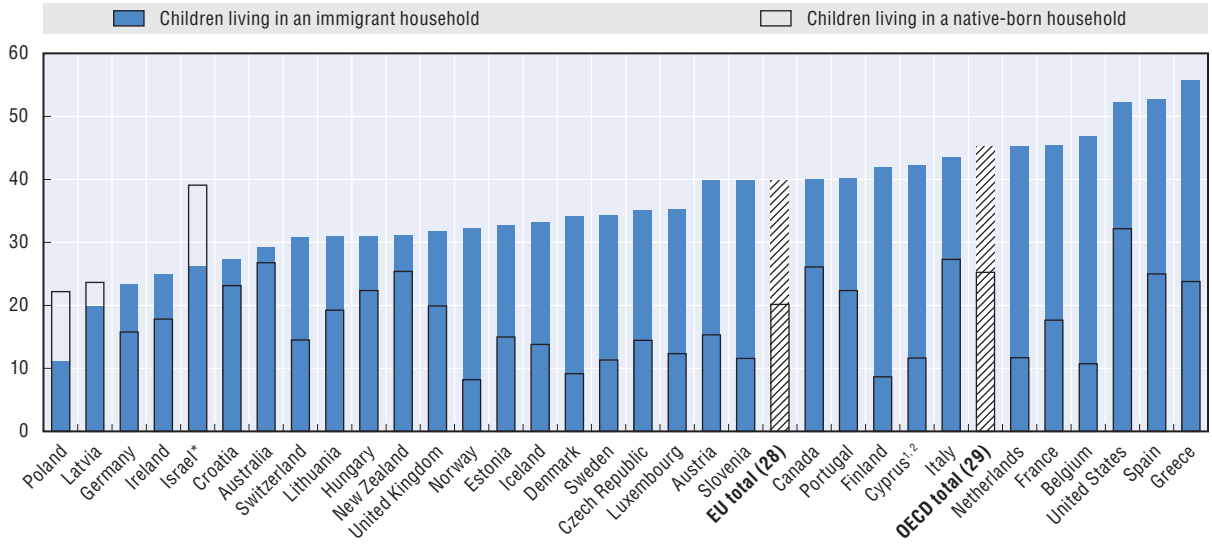
Any person aged less than 16 years old living in a household with at least one maintainer who is aged over 15 years old. The household's annual equivalised income is attributed to each child.

Across the OECD in 2012, a third of adult immigrants lived in relative poverty, as did over 40% of children in immigrant households (Figure 13.32). Such children were twice as likely to be exposed to poverty as their peers in native households. Relative poverty rates are four times higher among the children of immigrants than those of native parents in the Nordic and Benelux countries. In Greece, Spain and France, between 45% and 55% of children of immigrants live in relative poverty – rates that are twice those of children born to native parents. Such gaps are less glaring in North America, Australia and New Zealand. In the United States, over one-third of children, regardless of their migration background, live in relative poverty.

Poverty is more widespread in families where women are economically inactive or there are many children to be looked after. Both situations are more common in immigrant households. There are some exceptions, however, such as Poland, Latvia and Israel, where immigrant women have less children than the international norms. As a result, relative poverty rates there are lower in immigrant than in native-born households.

Figure 13.32. **Relative poverty rates among children aged less than 16, 2012**

Percentages



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.17. Voter participation

Background

Indicator

Self-reported voter participation is measured here through public polls in which respondents are asked if they voted in the last national parliamentary elections in their country of residence. For further information, see Indicator 11.2.

Coverage

All 18-34 year-olds entitled to vote in national elections. With the exception of the United Kingdom and Portugal which allow certain nationalities to vote, no OECD member country grants voting rights to foreigners in national parliamentary elections. This indicator therefore applies only to people with the nationality of the country in which they live. For the youth grouping, see Indicator 13.1.

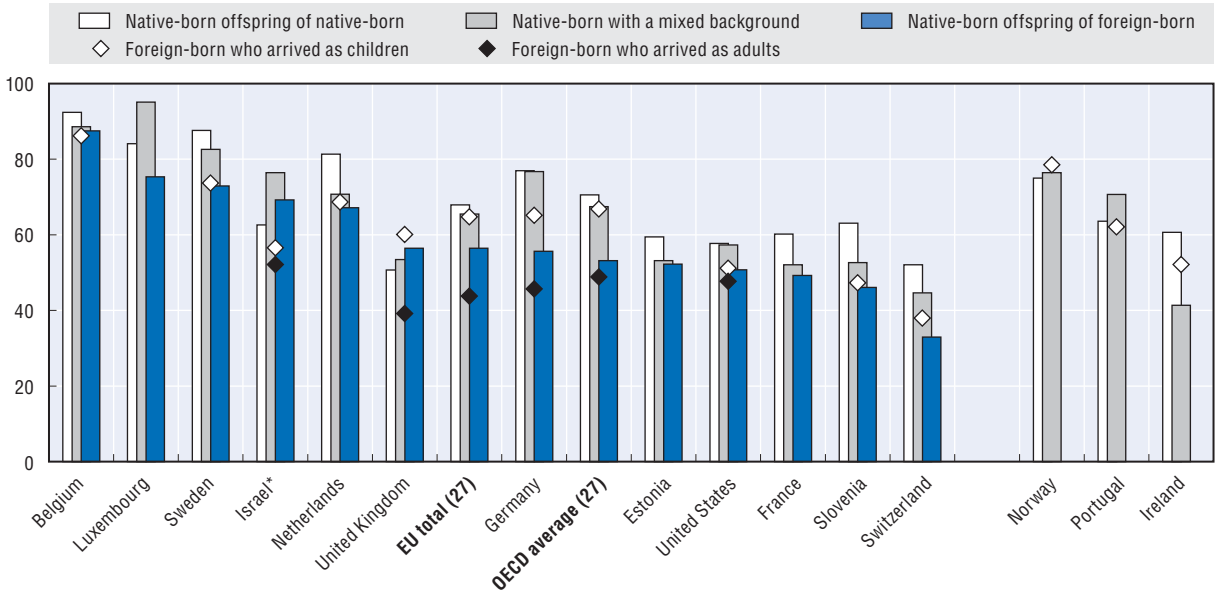
In all OECD countries under consideration, over the period 2002-12, half of all 18-34 year-old nationals born to immigrant parents report that they voted in the most recent national elections. The rate is 70% among their peers with two native parents and very similar among the native-born of mixed parentage (Figure 13.33). Compared with their peers who have native parents, higher proportions of immigrant offspring cast their vote only in the United Kingdom and Israel. In Belgium, where it is compulsory to vote, and in the United States, voting trends among young people of foreign- and native-born parents are very similar.

Two countries where immigrant offspring's electoral turnout is much lower are Germany and Switzerland, where it is nearly 20 percentage points less. The lack of automatic citizenship for people born in those countries to foreign parents appears not to strengthen civic engagement among those who do naturalise. In Germany – though not in Switzerland – children of mixed parentage, most of whom were German at birth, vote in the same proportions as the offspring of native parents.

Immigrants who are eligible to vote in national elections report being less likely to do so than other groups (see Indicator 11.2). The same trend emerges among immigrant youth, despite variations related to the age at which they arrive in the host country. Two-thirds of immigrants who arrived in an EU country before they were 15 took part in that country's most recent elections – a proportion comparable with their peers born to native parents and in contrast to a rate of less than 45% among other immigrants. The United States and Israel are again exceptions with immigrants voting in much the same proportions as the offspring of foreign- and native-born parentage, regardless of their age of arrival in the country.

Figure 13.33. **Self-reported turnout in the most recent elections by migration background, 2002-12**

Percentages of national population aged 18-34 years old



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

13.18. Perceived discrimination

Background

Indicator

This indicator measures ethnic discrimination perceived by youth who are either foreign-born or native-born with immigrant parents. Parents' countries of birth are not available in social cohesion surveys in Australia. As for other non-EU countries, no data are available for the offspring of mixed parentage or immigrants' ages on arrival in their host countries. For further information, see Indicator 12.1.

Coverage

Foreign-born 15-34 year-olds and people born in the host country to at least one immigrant parent. For the groupings, see Indicator 13.1.

Across the European Union, one young immigrant offspring in five felt, between 2002 and 2012, that he or she belonged to a group which suffered from discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, nationality, or race (Figure 13.34). The proportion fell over the period 2008-12. The sense of being discriminated against was especially keen in the Netherlands and Austria (where it is reported by one-third of immigrant offspring), France and the United Kingdom. In countries where many young people were of foreign European parentage – like Luxembourg, Israel and Switzerland – the feeling was much less widespread.

Of people born in host countries to mixed parents, only 6% reported discrimination – three times less than immigrant offspring. In half of EU countries, young immigrants feel less singled out than the native-born of immigrant parents, particularly in the United Kingdom, Belgium and Portugal. Similarly, young adult arrivals have a sharper sense of being discriminated against than those who immigrate before the age of 15. France and Sweden are the only countries where child arrivals report discrimination twice as often as their peers who arrived when they were adults.

Perceptions of discrimination vary with socio-economic background. More men than women feel it, both among actual immigrants and the native-born of foreign parentage. Among young immigrants who arrived in an EU country before they were 15 years old, those who report the most perceived discrimination are those born in a low-income country, while among adult incomers, it is the poorly educated and unemployed (Figure 13.35). By contrast, native-born youth of immigrant parentage feel discrimination more sharply when they hold a higher-education degree or when they have a job. And if they are citizens of the country where they were born, the sense of being singled out is again slightly stronger than among those of foreign nationality (Figure 13.36).

A poor grasp of the host country may sharpen the sense of discrimination. At the same time, good understanding can also raise expectations of fair treatment in the host society. In non-European OECD countries, the native-born offspring of immigrants – in theory more familiar with the host country – feel less discriminated against than immigrants, while the reverse is true in the European Union (Figure 13.35). What is more, immigrants who arrive before they are 15 years old are more likely to report discrimination when their mother tongue is the host country's language (Figure 13.35).

Less than one immigrant in ten in Canada said they experienced discrimination in 2009 and less than one in twenty in New Zealand in 2008. In both those countries, as many young women as men report discrimination and levels of education have little impact on that perception. In the United States, men suffer more than women.

Figure 13.34. **Share of 15-34 year-olds who state that they have been discriminated against, 2002-12**

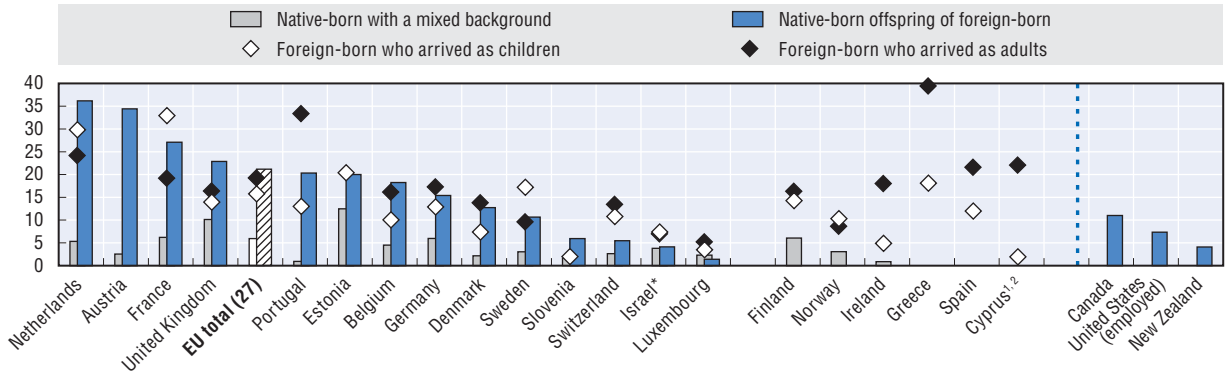

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Figure 13.35. **Share of 15-34 year-olds in the EU who state that they belong to a group that is discriminated against, 2008-12**

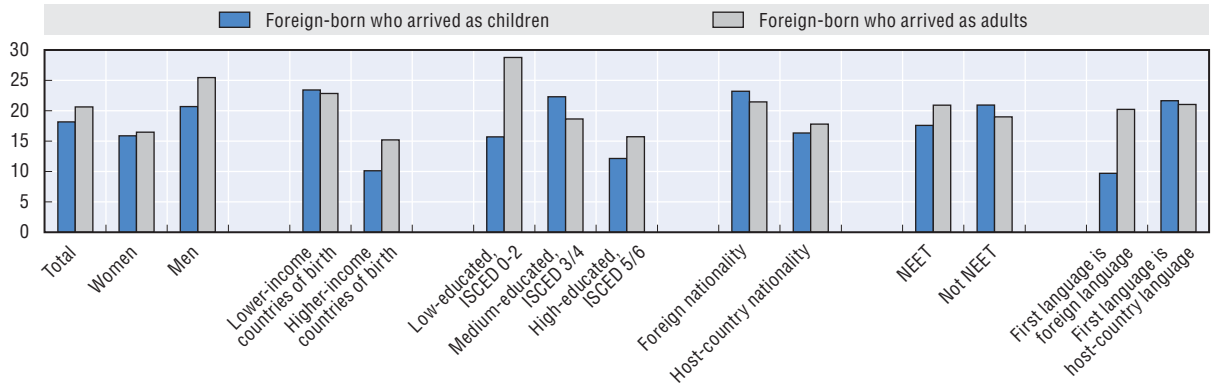

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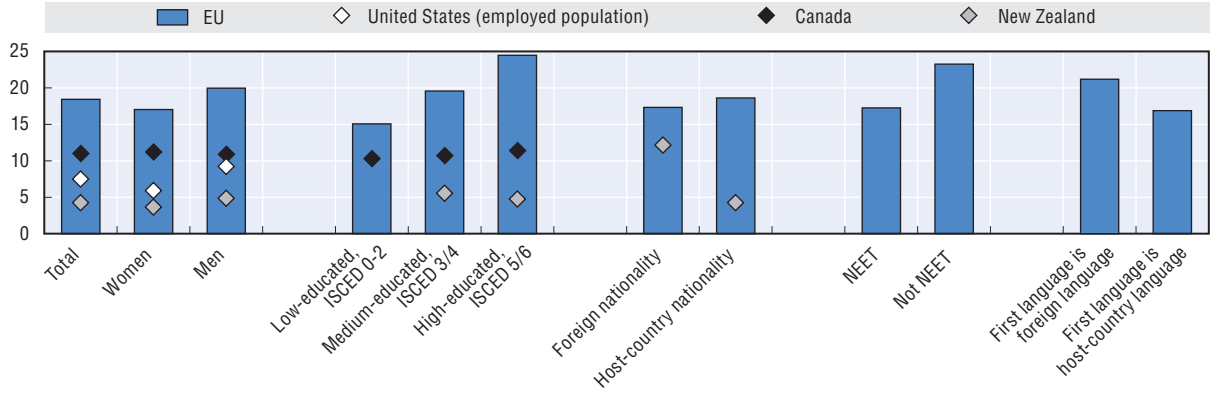
Figure 13.36. **Share of 15-34 year-olds immigrant offspring who state that they belong to a group that is discriminated against, 2008-12**



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Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

Data limitations

Target groups

The population of migrant origin targeted in this chapter is:

- young people born in the host country with one or both parents born in a foreign country;
- young foreign-born people schooled, for at least a few years, in the host country – i.e. immigrants who arrived before the age of 15.

European countries sometimes refer to the native-born youth with immigrant parents as "second-generation immigrants". This, however, risks connotations that the immigrant status is perpetuating. OECD countries that have been settled by migration also occasionally use the term, but with a positive connotation. In Canada, for example, it refers to "first-generation Canadians" (foreign-born persons) and to "second-generation Canadians" (Canadian-born of two foreign-born parents). This reflects the fact that both immigrants and their offspring are considered an integral part of society.

When the country of birth of one parent is unknown, children are considered to originate from the other parent's. So, if one parent of a child born in the host country is foreign-born and the other parent's country of birth is unknown, the child is considered to be the offspring of an immigrant (i.e. born in the host country to two foreign-born parents). Attributing foreign origin in that way may skew comparisons between the outcomes of children with two immigrant parents and those with one. But to define that group properly would require knowing the nationalities of both parents.

Indicators 13.1, 13.2, 13.7, 13.9, 13.11, 13.12, 13.13, 13.14, 13.15

Data are available for 22 OECD countries. For five of them – Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Portugal – figures were calculated from labour force surveys which provide the countries of birth of foreign-born parents only for respondents living in the same household. Consequently, the five countries supply only data on the foreign-born. To ensure the comparability of outcomes of the different population groups (immigrant or host-country native-born depending on the origin of the parents), OECD averages are based on a homogeneous group of 17 countries that supply data for all target groups. The countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States. Of those countries, the 11 EU member countries are used to calculate EU averages.

The distinction between immigrant offspring and the offspring of the native born in the United Kingdom rests on people's self-defined ethnicity in labour force surveys and therefore the data are not fully comparable with those for other countries.

- "White" and from "England and Wales", "Northern Ireland" or "Scotland" are presumed to be the offspring of native-born parents.
- "Mixed/multiple ethnic groups" are presumed to be the people born in the United Kingdom to one immigrant and one native-born parent.
- "White" – "Irish", "Gypsy or Irish Traveller", "Any other White"; "Asian/Asian British" – "Indian", "Pakistani", "Bangladeshi", "Chinese", "Any other Asian": "Black/African/Caribbean/Black British"; and "Other ethnic group" are presumed to be the children whose parents are both immigrants.

The region of origin of immigrant offspring is the region of birth of the father. In the case of native-born with a mixed background, the region of origin is the region of birth of the immigrant parent.

In a number of OECD countries, the total size of the active population of young people with immigrant parents represents only a small share of the 15-34 years old, since most of them are still in education. This is particularly the case among the native-born immigrant offspring in recent immigration countries (Finland, Denmark, Southern European countries). Furthermore, absolute numbers in each population groups are small in countries where the share of immigrants in the total population is small and this tends to be a bias towards those who are younger. This should be kept in mind when analysing the employment rates for those countries.

It should also be noted that data presented in these indicators come from diverse types of data sources that may not be fully comparable. In particular, population register data are used for Denmark (2013), Finland (2012), Norway (2013) and Sweden (2013). These data are not comparable to survey data, both in terms of population coverage and of definition of employment status (employed, unemployed and inactive). However, this should matter less for differences between groups in the same country.

Indicators 13.5, 13.6 – OECD Programme of International Student Assessment (PISA)

PISA tests assess to what extent pupils nearing the end of compulsory schooling have acquired the skills and knowledge they need to play a full part in modern society. Pupils aged between 15 years and three months and 16 years and two months are tested in reading literacy, mathematics and science. They have completed at least six years of formal education, regardless of the kind of establishment they attended, whether it was public, private, or a foreign school in the host country, whether they attended on a full- or part-time basis, and whether curricula were academic or vocational. The indicator considered in this chapter relates to reading literacy.

For the PISA results to be published, the sample should take in at least 30 pupils from five different schools. For that reason the results of pupils of immigrant background in Bulgaria, Chile, Korea, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Romania, Japan and Turkey are not commented on here. Their results are, however, factored into calculations of the average scores – weighted or not – for the whole OECD and/or European Union, which may hamper comparability with non-weighted averages.

PISA also contains information on whether the 15-year-olds who take its tests attended preschool (for at least one year). They have to think back and may not remember correctly, which might limit the significance of results. The advantage, nevertheless, is that it is possible to distinguish pupils of immigrant background (who may have attended preschool in the host country and therefore arrived before the age of six), native-born children with two foreign-born parents, and children born in the host country to native-born parents. The use of PISA information on preschool also helps assess how attending preschool affects pupils results, limited here to reading literacy.

Indicators 13.8: Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)

For a comprehensive look at the OECD's PIAAC programme, see "Data limitations" at the end of Chapter 7.

Although PIAAC is an unique tool, it has its limits. The chief one is that in almost all countries – with the exceptions of Canada, the United Kingdom, Estonia, France, Korea and Poland – it considers only samples of some 5 000 respondents.

The migrant and migrant offspring sample is particularly small in Japan, Korea, Poland and the Slovak Republic, where migrants account for only 2.5% of the total population. Although that percentage matches those from other data sources, all four countries have been excluded from analysis. With the exception of a handful of countries (Australia, Austria, Germany, Canada, Estonia, the United States, France and the United Kingdom), migrant offspring samples are too scarce for any fine-tuned distribution of results. Consequently, only the eight countries where data are sufficient have been used to examine the immigrant offspring's scores by level of education and reading literacy.

Belgian data relate only to Flanders and British data to England and Northern Ireland. PIAAC data have not been aggregated so as to produce weighted averages for all OECD and EU countries. Consequently, the graphs and tables show only simple averages of OECD and EU findings.

Indicators 13.9: Early school leaving

Statistics on parents' place of birth could not be obtained for Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand or Portugal. For those countries data therefore relate to immigrants only, although they do distinguish between those who immigrated before 15 years of age and the rest. To ensure that the results of the different population groups can be properly compared with each other, the outcomes of the immigrants in the five countries were not used to calculate OECD and EU averages.

Indicators 13.18: Perceived discrimination

European country data relate to the sense of belonging to a group that experiences discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, race, or nationality. Canadian data come from reports by young people who state that, over the last five years, they have been discriminated against or treated unfairly because of their ethnicity, culture, race, or skin colour. Data from New Zealand refer to young people who report unfair treatment or an unpleasant experience in the previous 12 months because of their ethnicity, race, nationality. Data from the United States relate to respondents who feel discriminated against in the workplace on the ground of their race or ethnicity. See also Indicator 12.1 for further issues.

Notes, sources, and further reading

Note to Israel

* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

Notes to Cyprus[1, 2]

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 to Austria

Data for Austria in Figures 13.12, 13.13, 13.17, 13.20, 13.21, 13.23, 13.27, 13.28, 13.29, 13.A1.2, 13.A1.3, 13.A1.6 and in Table 13.A1.10 should be flagged since the estimated size of the population groups they concern is between 3 000 and 6 000 persons.

Note to the United States

Immigrants who entered as children (defined as those who arrived before the age of 15) are immigrants who entered before the age of 18 in the United States.

Note to tables and figures

Note for Table 13.1

The symbol "**" points 2008 instead of 2013 data, based on the 2008 EU Labour Force Survey ad hoc module.

Note for Figure 13.6

Grey bars and markers indicate differences which are not statistically significant (with a probability of 0.05).

Note for Figure 13.8

Croatia, Estonia, Israel* and Slovenia are not included in OECD and EU averages in 2012.

Note for Figure 13.19

Belgium is not included in the OECD and EU totals.

Note for Figure 13.25

Austria, Belgium and Sweden are not included in the OECD and EU totals.

Note for Figure 13.26

For non-EU OECD countries in 2007-08 immigrants entered in their childhood are defined as those entered before the age of 18.

Note for Indicator 13.15

Finland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden are not included in the OECD and EU totals.

Note for Indicator 13.16

For Australia, Canada and New Zealand, data refer to the 0-14 years old.

Note for Indicator 13.18

Data from the European Social Survey (ESS) refer to the perception of generally belonging to a group that is discriminated against on the grounds of race, ethnicity or nationality. Canadian data include foreign-born who, in the past five years, have experienced discrimination or being treated unfairly by others in Canada because of their ethnicity or culture, race or colour. Data for the United States refer to employed respondents who feel "in any way discriminated against" in their job because of their race or ethnic origin. New Zealand data include foreign-born who report to have been treated unfairly or to have had "something nasty" done to them within the prior 12 months because they belong to a certain ethnic/racial group or nationality.

General note for 2013 data presented in Indicators 13.2, 13.7, 13.9, 13.11, 13.12, 13.13, 13.14, 13.15

Data for Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Portugal in these indicators cover the foreign-born population only and not the native-born with foreign-born parents. For these five countries, outcomes for foreign-born are compared to those of all native-born (including offspring of immigrants). In order to provide comparable outcomes across target groups for the mentioned indicators, OECD totals do not include data for these five countries but only those for the 17 countries for which data are available for all target groups (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United States). EU totals include the 11 EU countries included in the above list.

Sources

Indicator 13.1

Data for native-born offspring of immigrants and native-born with a mixed background in Greece, Ireland, Italy and Portugal are from the ad hoc module of European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2008. Other data come from the following sources:

Labour Force Surveys: Belgium (foreign-born population in 2012), Israel (2011), France (2012), Greece (2012), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Portugal (2012), Switzerland (2013), United Kingdom (2013), the Netherlands (2013), New Zealand (2014). Censuses in 2011: Australia, Spain and Luxembourg. Population registers: Denmark (2013), Finland (2012), Norway (2013) and Sweden (2013). National Household Survey (NHS) 2011: Canada. Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale 2012 on population born in Belgium. *Mikrozensus* 2012: Germany. *Mikrozensus* 2013: Austria. Current Population Survey 2013: United States.

Indicators 13.2, 13.7, 13.9, 13.11, 13.12, 13.13, 13.14, 13.15, 13.16

Labour Force Surveys: Belgium (foreign-born population in 2012), Israel (2011), France (2012), Greece (2012), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Portugal (2012), Switzerland (2013), United Kingdom (2013), the Netherlands (2013), New Zealand (2014). Censuses in 2011: Australia, Spain and Luxembourg. Population registers: Denmark (2013), Finland (2012), Norway (2013) and Sweden (2013). National Household Survey (NHS) 2011: Canada; Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale 2012 on population born in Belgium. *Mikrozensus* 2012: Germany. *Mikrozensus* 2013: Austria. Current Population Survey 2013: United States.

Indicator 13.12 (2007/08 data)

2007/2008 data are extracted from the ad hoc module of European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2008 except for Nordic countries (register data); Liebig and Widmaier (2009) for non-EU OECD countries in 2007-08.

Indicator 13.3

Ad hoc module of European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2008; Israeli Labour Force Survey (2011).

Indicator 13.4

European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2012. American Community Survey (ACS) 2012. OECD Programme of International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012.

Indicators 13.5 and 13.6

OECD Programme of International Student Assessment (PISA) 2003 and 2012.

Indicator 13.8

OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) 2012.

Indicator 13.10

Ad hoc module of European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2009.

Indicator 13.16

European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2012. Australian Census 2011. Canadian National Household Survey (NHS) 2011. US Current Population Survey (CPS) 2012. Israeli Integrated Household Survey 2011. New Zealand Household Economic Survey (HES) 2013.

Indicator 13.17

European Social Surveys (ESS) 2002-12. US Current Population Survey (CPS) 2012, supplement on voter participation.

Indicator 13.18

European Social Survey (ESS) 2002-12. Canadian General Social Surveys (CGSS) 2009. New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS) 2008. United States General Social Surveys (USGSS) 2004-12.

Further reading

Heath, A., T. Liebig and P. Simon (2013), "Discrimination against Immigrants – Measurement, Incidence and Policy Instruments", *OECD International Migration Outlook 2013*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2013-7-en*.

Liebig, T. and T. Huddleston (2014), "Labour Market Integration of Immigrants and their Children: Developing, Activating and Using Skills", *OECD International Migration Outlook 2014*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2014-5-en*.

Liebig, T. and S. Widmaier (2009), "Children of Immigrants in the Labour Markets of EU and OECD Countries: An Overview", *OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers*, No. 97, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/220823724345*.

OECD (2013), *PISA 2012 Results: Excellence through Equity (Volume II): Giving Every Student the Chance to Succeed*, PISA, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264201132-en*.

OECD (2012a), *Settling In: OECD Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2012*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264171534-en*.

OECD (2012b), *Untapped Skills: Realising the Potential of Immigrant Students,* PISA, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264172470-en*.

OECD (2011), *Naturalisation: A Passport for the Better Integration of Immigrants?*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264099104-en*.

OECD (2010), *Equal Opportunities? The Labour Market Integration of the Children of Immigrants*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1787/9789264086395-en*.

OECD (2008), "Labour Market Discrimination on the Grounds of Gender and Ethnicity", *OECD Employment Outlook 2008*, OECD Publishing, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/empl_outlook-2008-5-en*.

ANNEX 13.A1

Additional tables and figures

Figure 13.A1.1. **Age distribution by migration background, 2013**

Total = 100%

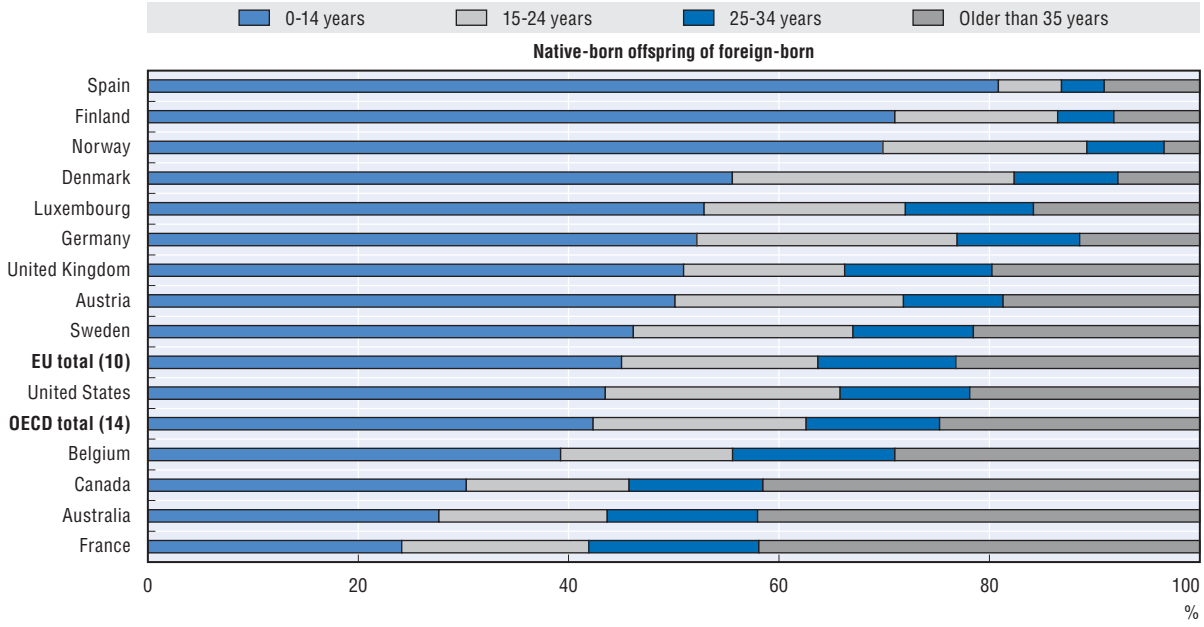
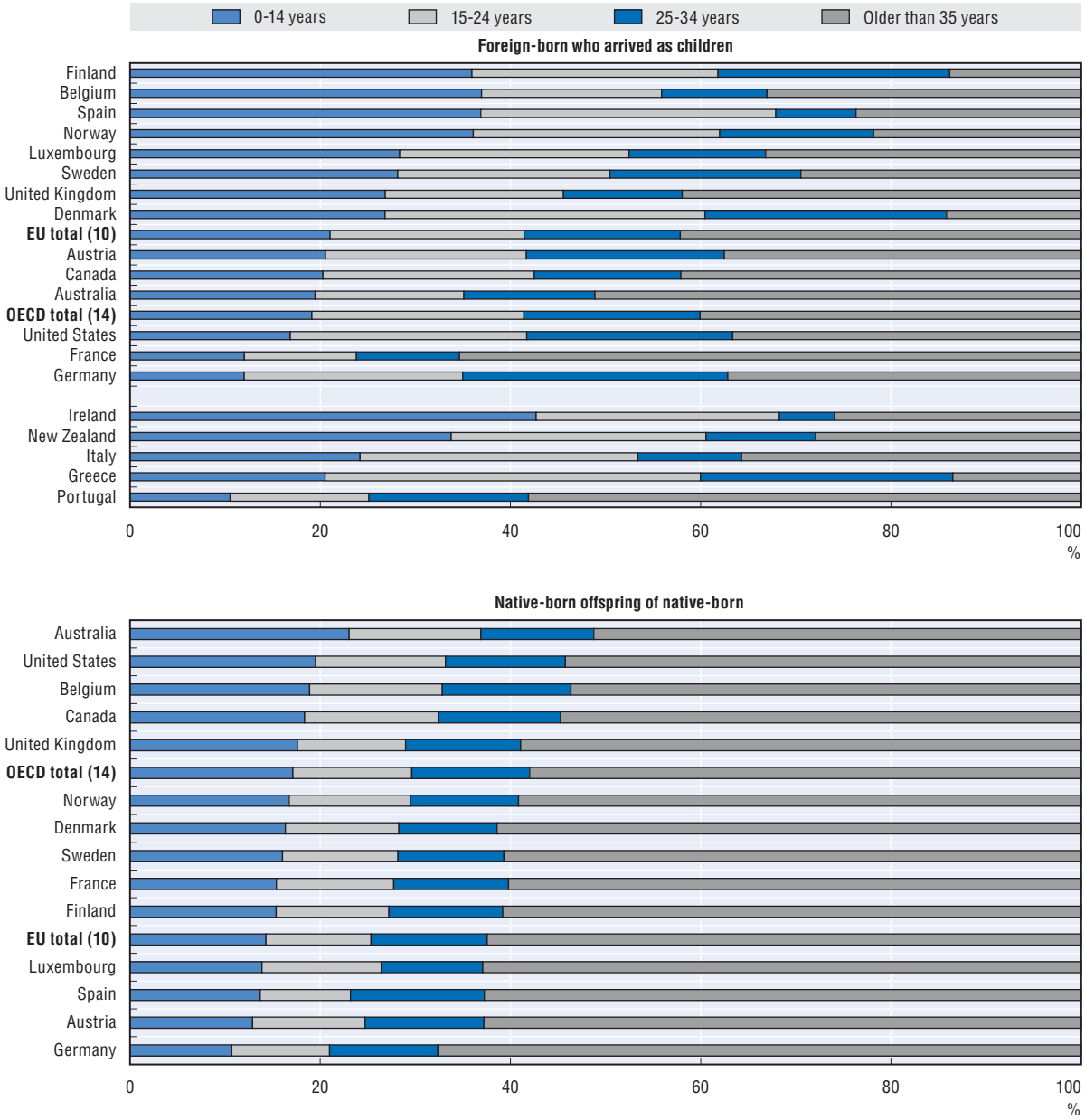


Figure 13.A1.1. **Age distribution by migration background, 2013** *(cont.)*

Total = 100%



Notes: Data for Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Portugal cover the foreign-born population only and not the native-born with foreign-born parents. For these five countries, outcomes for foreign-born are compared to those of all native-born (including offspring of immigrants). In order to provide comparable outcomes across target groups, OECD and EU averages do not include data for these five countries.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys: Belgium (foreign-born population in 2012), France (2012), Greece (2012), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Portugal (2012), United Kingdom (2013), New Zealand (2014). Censuses in 2011: Australia, Spain and Luxembourg. Population registers: Denmark (2013), Finland (2012), Norway (2013) and Sweden (2013). National Household Survey (NHS) 2011: Canada. Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale 2012 on population born in Belgium. Mikrozensus 2012: Germany. Mikrozensus 2013: Austria. Current Population Survey 2013: United States.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933213530

Figure 13.A1.2. **Immigrants and immigrant offspring aged 15-34 by own or parents' place of birth, 2013**

Total = 100%

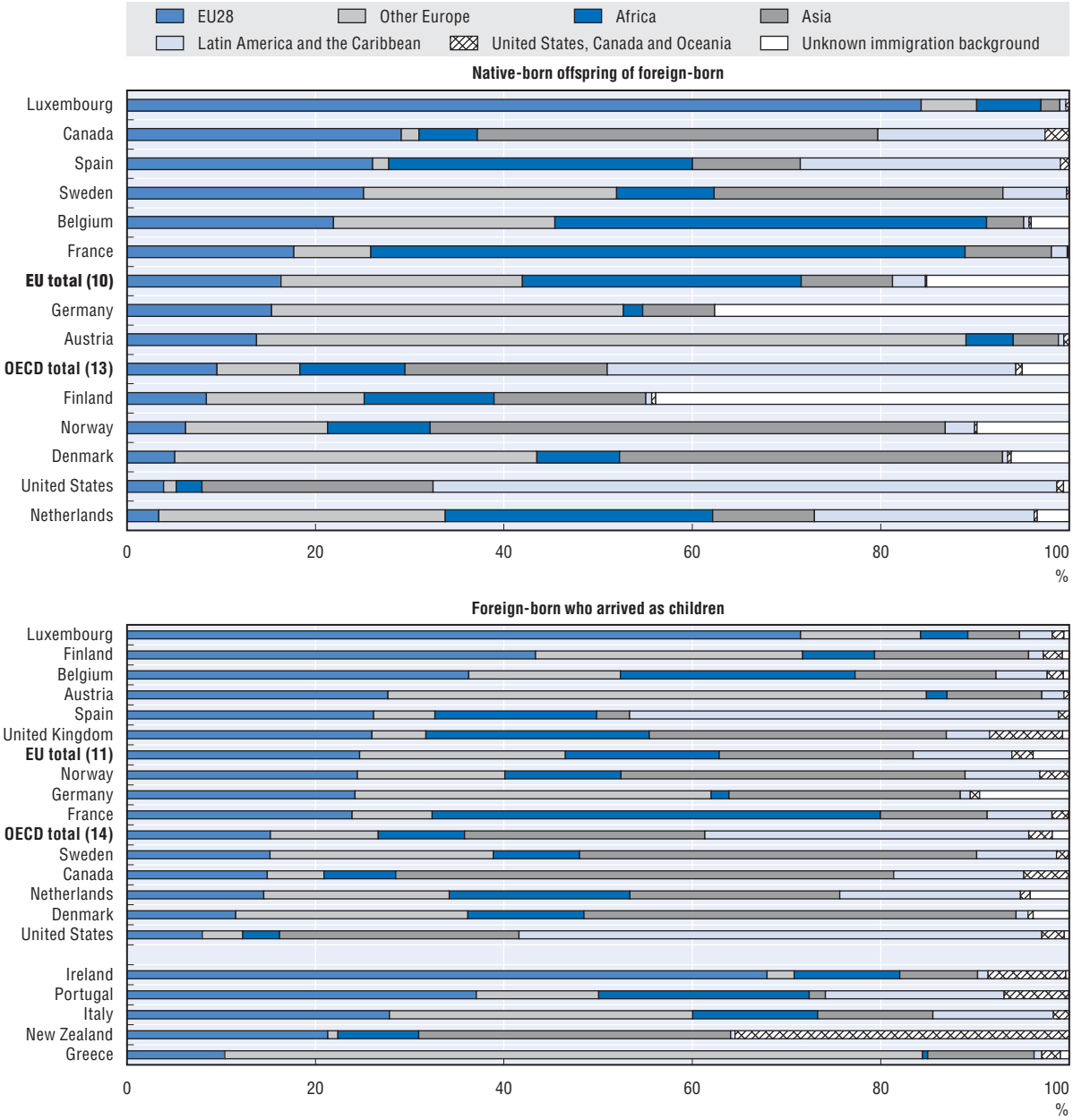
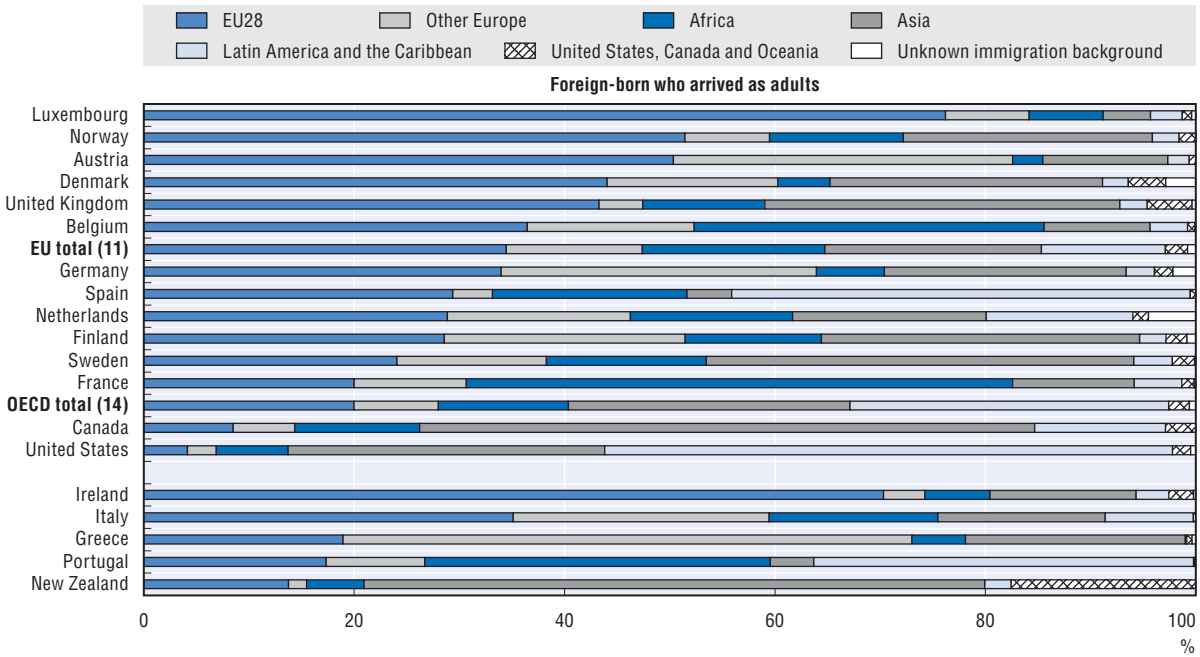


Figure 13.A1.2. **Immigrants and immigrant offspring aged 15-34 by own or parents' place of birth, 2013** *(cont.)*

Total = 100%



Notes: Data for Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Portugal cover the foreign-born population only and not the native-born with foreign-born parents. For these five countries, outcomes for foreign-born are compared to those of all native-born (including offspring of immigrants). In order to provide comparable outcomes across target groups, OECD and EU averages do not include data for these five countries.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys: Belgium (foreign-born population in 2012), France (2012), Greece (2012), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Portugal (2012), United Kingdom (2013), the Netherlands (2013), New Zealand (2014). Censuses in 2011: Spain and Luxembourg. Population registers: Denmark (2013), Finland (2012), Norway (2013) and Sweden (2013). National Household Survey (NHS) 2011: Canada. Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale 2012 on population born in Belgium. Mikrozensus 2012: Germany. Mikrozensus 2013: Austria. Current Population Survey 2013: United States.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933213543

Table 13.A1.1. **Percentage of 15-year-old students with a migration background, 2003 and 2012**

	Native-born with a mixed background		Native-born offspring of foreign-born		Foreign-born	
	2003	2012	2003	2012	2003	2012
Australia	17	15	12	12	13	12
Austria	5	8	4	11	10	7
Belgium	10	12	6	8	8	10
Bulgaria	..	2	..	0	..	1
Canada	10	10	9	17	12	15
Chile	..	1	..	0	..	1
Croatia	..	16	..	8	..	6
Czech Republic	6	7	0	1	1	3
Denmark	6	7	3	6	5	6
Estonia	..	11	..	7	..	2
Finland	2	5	0	1	3	3
France	11	10	11	10	5	7
Germany	5	7	7	11	9	4
Greece	5	8	1	4	9	8
Hungary	1	3	0	1	3	1
Iceland	5	7	0	1	6	9
Ireland	10	13	1	2	7	16
Israel*	..	13	..	13	..	8
Italy	4	6	0	2	3	7
Japan	0	1	0	0	0	1
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	19	7	8	1	3	1
Lithuania	..	14	..	4	..	1
Luxembourg	14	15	16	29	20	20
Mexico	1	2	0	0	2	2
Netherlands	6	8	7	8	5	5
New Zealand	14	14	7	10	17	21
Norway	6	8	2	5	6	7
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0
Portugal	7	12	2	3	7	7
Romania	..	1	..	0	..	1
Slovak Republic	6	4	1	0	1	1
Slovenia	..	7	..	6	..	4
Spain	4	6	1	1	4	10
Sweden	8	11	6	9	8	9
Switzerland	14	17	9	17	13	10
Turkey	1	2	0	1	1	1
United Kingdom	9	9	5	6	5	10
United States	6	8	8	15	8	8
OECD total (30)	**5**	**6**	**5**	**7**	**5**	**6**
EU total (20)	**6**	**7**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**6**

Notes: Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Estonia, Israel*, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia are not included in OECD and EU averages in 2012.

* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2003 and 2012.

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933214243*

Table 13.A1.2. **Change in PISA reading scores of 15-year-old students between 2003 and 2012, by migration background**

PISA score points

	Native-born offspring of native-born	Native-born with a mixed background	Native-born offspring of foreign-born	Foreign-born
Australia	-19	-12	12	0
Austria	0	-25	23	20
Belgium	-1	-1	27	32
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..
Canada	-9	-2	-16	14
Chile	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..
Czech Rebuplic	-3	1	23	4
Denmark	7	13	15	-18
Estonia	..	..	..	..
Finland	-16	-28	-61	-29
France	14	6	6	0
Germany	7	-11	61	23
Greece	7	7	-22	-5
Hungary	7	3	114	14
Iceland	-5	0	-46	-43
Ireland	6	12	31	18
Israel*	..	..	..	..
Italy	19	10	-7	-9
Japan	41	90	29	29
Korea	2	-4	-51	-49
Latvia	-3	1	10	-35
Lithuania	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	13	6	9	33
Mexico	20	20	23	71
Netherlands	-4	-9	-10	-3
New Zealand	-10	-5	-10	-4
Norway	8	10	35	-1
Poland	21	49	-16	39
Portugal	11	18	-11	28
Romania	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	-5	-7	18	-18
Slovenia	..	..	..	..
Spain	12	26	8	1
Sweden	-25	-29	-45	-32
Switzerland	8	14	11	39
Turkey	35	36	37	-13
United Kingdom	-6	5	-15	2
United States	-1	-8	21	23
OECD total (30)	**8**	**-3**	**19**	**19**
EU total (20)	**7**	**2**	**14**	**11**

Notes: Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Estonia, Israel*, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia are not included in OECD and EU averages in 2012.

* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2003 and 2012.

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933214250*

Tableau 13.A1.3. **PISA reading scores of 15-year-old students by migration background, 2012**

PISA score points and differences in score points

	Native-born offspring of foreign-born				Native-born with a mixed background				Foreign-born			
	% of all students	Score	Difference with native-born offspring of native-born	Difference adjusted for family socio-economic background	% of all students	Score	Difference with native-born offspring of native-born	Difference adjusted for family socio-economic background	% of all students	Score	Difference with native-born offspring of native-born	Difference adjusted for family socio-economic background
Australia	12	538	**30**	**34**	15	524	**16**	**12**	12	519	**12**	**11**
Austria	11	451	**-49**	**-22**	8	494	-6	-10	7	451	**-49**	**-27**
Belgium	8	466	**-60**	**-36**	12	498	**-29**	**-21**	10	457	**-70**	**-53**
Canada	17	527	4	**11**	10	538	**15**	**9**	15	529	6	4
Croatia	8	474	-12	-5	16	493	7	6	6	469	**-18**	-9
Czech Rebuplic	1	474	-21	-16	7	482	**-13**	-10	3	483	-12	-9
Denmark	6	454	**-49**	**-21**	7	510	6	3	6	456	**-48**	**-34**
Estonia	7	487	**-36**	**-35**	11	504	**-19**	**-17**	2	496	**-27**	**-36**
Finland	1	465	**-65**	**-49**	5	517	**-13**	**-14**	3	453	**-76**	**-65**
France	10	464	**-56**	**-25**	10	508	-12	-10	7	447	**-73**	**-50**
Germany	11	481	**-43**	**-15**	7	498	**-27**	-13	4	455	**-70**	**-49**
Greece	4	450	**-33**	-18	8	494	**10**	5	8	434	**-49**	**-28**
Iceland	1	473	-16	-8	7	494	6	5	9	452	**-37**	**-33**
Ireland	2	518	-3	-10	13	534	**12**	**8**	16	529	8	4
Israel*	13	502	**22**	**26**	13	531	**51**	**42**	8	486	6	12
Italy	2	457	**-40**	**-28**	6	501	4	1	7	428	**-69**	**-58**
Lithuania	4	455	**-25**	**-25**	14	466	**-13**	**-14**	1	476	-4	-10
Luxembourg	29	463	**-53**	**-20**	15	499	**-17**	**-12**	20	471	**-45**	**-22**
Mexico	0	375	**-52**	**-50**	2	414	**-13**	**-23**	2	386	**-41**	**-40**
Netherlands	8	465	**-56**	**-31**	8	508	-12	-11	5	479	**-42**	**-35**
New Zealand	10	496	-17	-5	14	538	**25**	**13**	21	510	-3	**-10**
Norway	5	481	**-31**	**-17**	8	513	0	-4	7	459	**-54**	**-40**
Portugal	3	460	**-31**	**-31**	12	510	**19**	-1	7	470	**-21**	**-19**
Slovenia	6	450	**-36**	**-14**	7	482	-5	-5	4	433	**-54**	**-38**
Spain	1	448	**-47**	**-40**	6	495	0	-4	10	451	**-44**	**-32**
Sweden	9	457	**-40**	**-25**	11	494	-3	-6	9	420	**-77**	**-58**
Switzerland	17	473	**-53**	**-30**	17	520	-5	**-11**	10	472	**-53**	**-42**
United Kingdom	6	494	-6	-4	9	521	**21**	**14**	10	500	-1	0
United States	15	502	0	**26**	8	505	3	7	8	484	**-17**	6
OECD total (34)	**7**	**495**	**-3**	**3**	**6**	**506**	**8**	**-3**	**6**	**477**	**-21**	**-19**
EU total (26)	**5**	**472**	**-32**	**-17**	**7**	**505**	**1**	**-2**	**6**	**463**	**-42**	**-32**

Note: Figures in bold show differences significantly different from zero at a 5% level.

* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933214261

Table 13.A1.4. **PISA reading scores of 15-year-old students by migration background, 2003 and 2012**

Differences with native-born offspring of native-born

	Native-born offspring with a mixed background				Native-born offspring of foreign-born				Foreign-born			
	Unadjusted difference		Adjusted for family socio-economic background		Unadjusted difference		Adjusted for family socio-economic background		Unadjusted difference		Adjusted for family socio-economic background	
	2003	2012	2003	2012	2003	2012	2003	2012	2003	2012	2003	2012
Australia	**9**	**16**	**5**	**12**	-1	**30**	7	**34**	-7	**12**	-9	**11**
Austria	**19**	-6	3	-10	**-72**	**-49**	**-31**	**-22**	**-69**	**-49**	**-44**	**-27**
Belgium	**-28**	**-29**	**-26**	**-21**	**-88**	**-60**	**-44**	**-36**	**-102**	**-70**	**-77**	**-53**
Canada	8	**15**	-2	**9**	**11**	4	**11**	**11**	**-17**	6	**-21**	4
Croatia	..	7	..	6	..	-12	..	-5	..	**-18**	..	-9
Czech Rebuplic	**-17**	**-13**	-13	-10	**-46**	-21	-27	-16	-19	-12	-11	-9
Denmark	1	6	-2	3	**-57**	**-49**	-27	**-21**	**-23**	**-48**	**-13**	**-34**
Estonia	..	**-19**	..	**-17**	..	**-36**	..	**-35**	..	**-27**	..	**-36**
Finland	-2	**-13**	-8	**-14**	-20	**-65**	-20	**-49**	**-64**	**-76**	**-62**	**-65**
France	-3	-12	-3	-10	**-48**	**-56**	-12	**-25**	**-59**	**-73**	**-42**	**-50**
Germany	-10	**-27**	-7	-13	**-98**	**-43**	**-53**	**-15**	**-86**	**-70**	**-43**	**-49**
Greece	10	**10**	-3	5	-5	**-33**	-11	-18	**-37**	**-49**	**-27**	**-28**
Iceland	1	6	-1	5	26	-16	27	-8	2	**-37**	-6	**-33**
Ireland	6	**12**	3	**8**	-29	-3	-35	-10	-4	8	**-14**	4
Israel*	..	**51**	..	**42**	..	**22**	..	**26**	..	6	..	12
Italy	13	4	3	1	-13	**-40**	-23	**-28**	**-40**	**-69**	**-37**	**-58**
Lithuania	..	**-13**	..	**-14**	..	**-25**	..	**-25**	..	-4	..	-10
Luxembourg	**-10**	**-17**	-8	**-12**	**-49**	**-53**	**-28**	**-20**	**-65**	**-45**	**-40**	**-22**
Mexico	-13	**-13**	-20	**-23**	-55	**-52**	-43	**-50**	**-92**	**-41**	**-77**	**-40**
Netherlands	-8	-12	-11	-11	**-50**	**-56**	**-23**	**-31**	**-43**	**-42**	**-31**	**-35**
New Zealand	**19**	**25**	**10**	**13**	-17	-17	-2	-5	-9	-3	**-16**	**-10**
Norway	-2	0	-6	-4	**-59**	**-31**	**-45**	**-17**	**-45**	**-54**	**-32**	**-40**
Portugal	12	**19**	-9	-1	-9	**-31**	-17	**-31**	**-39**	**-21**	**-33**	**-19**
Slovenia	..	-5	..	-5	..	**-36**	..	**-14**	..	**-54**	..	**-38**
Spain	-15	0	**-23**	-4	**-43**	**-47**	-34	**-40**	**-34**	**-44**	**-27**	**-32**
Sweden	1	-3	2	-6	**-20**	**-40**	0	**-25**	**-70**	**-77**	**-53**	**-58**
Switzerland	**-11**	-5	**-19**	**-11**	**-56**	**-53**	**-34**	**-30**	**-84**	**-53**	**-62**	**-42**
United Kingdom	9	**21**	-3	**14**	2	-6	**15**	-4	-9	-1	**-16**	0
United States	11	3	5	7	**-21**	0	1	**26**	**-41**	**-17**	**-23**	6
OECD total (30)	**17**	**6**	**1**	**-4**	**-16**	**-5**	**-5**	**2**	**-34**	**-23**	**-28**	**-20**
EU total (20)	**3**	**-2**	**-4**	**-4**	**-43**	**-36**	**-17**	**-20**	**-49**	**-45**	**-34**	**-35**

Note: Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Estonia, Israel*, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia are not included in the respective OECD and EU averages in 2012. Figures in bold show differences significantly different from zero at a 5% level.

* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2003 and 2012.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933214270

Table 13.A1.5. **Mean PISA reading scores of 15-year-old students by migration background, 2012**

Mean score for lowest quartile of family socio-economic background and difference with top quartile

	Native-born offspring of native-born		Native-born with a mixed background		Native-born offspring of foreign-born		Foreign-born	
	Mean score Lowest quartile	Difference with mean score (top quartile)	Mean score Lowest quartile	Difference with mean score (top quartile)	Mean score Lowest quartile	Difference with mean score (top quartile)	Mean score Lowest quartile	Difference with mean score (top quartile)
Australia	466	84	478	85	507	63	458	109
Austria	459	82	451	79	428	92	412	112
Belgium	476	99	454	104	442	81	406	128
Bulgaria	374	141	415	120	259	188	348	59
Canada	489	70	509	56	509	58	479	89
Chile	404	106	413	117	352	175	420	116
Croatia	454	75	453	78	458	69	449	68
Czech Republic	453	91	442	119	442	87	445	83
Denmark	460	82	460	74	441	41	417	84
Estonia	502	57	488	46	470	46	501	54
Finland	501	60	486	62	454	39	398	123
France	460	116	459	119	454	92	409	158
Germany	477	83	460	78	456	74	425	60
Greece	441	85	462	74	428	51	423	114
Hungary	440	106	484	66	494	58	472	66
Iceland	465	52	468	40	450	73	392	132
Ireland	483	83	487	91	496	43	481	94
Israel*	426	108	470	91	471	78	447	71
Italy	460	72	471	53	428	59	409	59
Japan	505	70	518	43	521	132	457	101
Korea	507	62	517	-6	..	..	..	..
Latvia	453	76	450	83	448	84	390	139
Lithuania	445	72	436	57	467	-1	423	98
Luxembourg	459	89	450	86	441	96	414	142
Mexico	396	67	379	71	344	106	358	71
Netherlands	480	77	467	71	454	21	439	95
New Zealand	460	111	483	92	449	130	447	122
Norway	486	54	480	59	456	55	431	95
Poland	482	85	534	38	..	..	..	..
Portugal	448	94	443	100	421	100	411	98
Romania	399	95	347	172	..	..	371	120
Slovak Republic	400	127	397	124	388	194	321	195
Slovenia	442	88	442	87	439	52	393	117
Spain	457	81	454	81	409	47	428	66
Sweden	459	76	453	65	445	47	395	96
Switzerland	485	74	483	65	456	71	423	104
Turkey	444	81	463	46	370	204	397	116
United Kingdom	461	84	483	80	480	71	455	106
United States	460	84	445	114	479	94	448	99
OECD total (34)	**458**	**84**	**459**	**91**	**472**	**87**	**437**	**104**
EU total (26)	**460**	**90**	**463**	**87**	**452**	**77**	**424**	**110**

* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012.

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933214288*

Table 13.A1.6. **PISA reading scores of 15-year-old students by immigrants' age at arrival, 2012**

	PISA reading scores			Difference with early arrivers	
	Early arrivers	Mid arrivers	Late arrivers	Mid arrivers	Late arrivers
Australia	537	522	497	**-15**	**-41**
Austria	458	444	468	-14	10
Belgium	491	443	416	**-48**	**-75**
Canada	538	536	510	-2	**-28**
Chile	483	446	444	-37	-39
Croatia	471	462	478	-9	7
Czech Republic	508	480	467	-27	-40
Denmark	473	439	409	**-34**	**-63**
Estonia	510	478	490	-32	-20
Finland	484	426	411	**-58**	**-73**
France	483	435	375	**-48**	**-108**
Germany	485	426	387	**-59**	**-98**
Greece	456	428	407	**-28**	**-49**
Hungary	537	506	435	-31	**-102**
Iceland	481	414	340	**-67**	**-141**
Ireland	543	525	521	**-19**	-23
Israel*	516	463	412	**-53**	**-104**
Italy	447	433	385	-14	**-63**
Lithuania	470	520	436	50	-34
Luxembourg	483	460	462	**-23**	**-22**
Mexico	388	400	418	13	30
Netherlands	492	479	483	-12	-9
New Zealand	534	515	486	**-19**	**-48**
Norway	477	465	408	-12	**-69**
Portugal	478	477	444	-1	-34
Slovak Republic	477	444	482	-33	5
Slovenia	462	436	388	-26	**-74**
Spain	464	449	434	**-16**	**-30**
Sweden	448	413	374	-36	**-75**
Switzerland	482	468	452	-14	**-30**
Turkey	501	420	422	-81	-78
United Kingdom	501	502	503	1	2
United States	498	468	477	**-29**	-21
OECD total (34)	**491**	**472**	**462**	**-19**	**-30**
EU total (26)	**481**	**458**	**440**	**-23**	**-41**

Note: Early arrivers are children who arrived before the age of 6, mid arrivers those who arrived between the age of 6 and 10, late arrivers those who arrived at 11 or after. Figures in bold show differences significantly different from zero at a 5% level.

* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012.

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933214295*

Table 13.A1.7. **Mean PISA reading scores of 15-year-old students by school socio-economic background and migration background, 2012**

	Native-born offspring of native-born		Native-born with a mixed background		Native-born offspring of foreign-born		Foreign-born	
	Score Lowest quartile of schools	Difference with highest quartile of schools	Score Lowest quartile of schools	Difference with highest quartile of schools	Score Lowest quartile of schools	Difference with highest quartile of schools	Score Lowest quartile of schools	Difference with highest quartile of schools
Australia	461	**94**	471	**89**	483	**104**	455	**117**
Austria	437	**123**	426	**131**	396	**131**	395	**158**
Belgium	443	**149**	432	**150**	412	**151**	392	**156**
Canada	495	**65**	517	**43**	503	**55**	487	**82**
Croatia	443	**116**	445	**115**	414	**134**	435	**107**
Czech Republic	446	**144**	426	**178**	374	**207**	405	**189**
Denmark	464	**67**	479	**57**	438	**49**	421	**86**
Estonia	504	**55**	491	**58**	472	**34**	453	**100**
Finland	508	**38**	486	**50**	445	**58**	401	**115**
France	418	**166**	419	**171**	394	**165**	368	**225**
Germany	448	**136**	434	**126**	417	**146**	383	**186**
Greece	410	**114**	424	**102**	401	**107**	390	**130**
Iceland	466	**53**	466	**52**	389	**143**	407	**88**
Ireland	477	**85**	489	**77**	499	66	493	**73**
Israel*	407	**147**	457	**120**	435	**128**	388	**132**
Italy	430	**129**	427	**134**	394	**153**	372	**148**
Lithuania	435	**97**	404	**120**	350	**152**	397	**146**
Luxembourg	464	**109**	455	**102**	431	**127**	413	**163**
Mexico	391	**82**	372	**93**	327	**142**	354	**90**
Netherlands	437	**143**	430	**132**	415	**102**	397	**148**
New Zealand	465	**108**	488	**89**	441	**114**	449	**118**
Norway	486	**63**	500	34	458	**81**	431	**71**
Poland	486	**83**	513	35	373	**202**	..	..
Portugal	440	**101**	455	**91**	418	**89**	446	**57**
Slovenia	406	**152**	409	**147**	410	**122**	374	**142**
Spain	463	**65**	466	**59**	432	**69**	427	**78**
Sweden	470	**58**	475	41	440	**51**	374	**110**
Switzerland	488	**80**	480	**74**	437	**95**	423	**117**
Turkey	428	**123**	440	**120**	385	**218**	384	**158**
United Kingdom	453	**96**	486	**86**	466	**105**	445	**125**
United States	453	**91**	450	**109**	470	**96**	447	**95**
OECD total (34)	**443**	**110**	**450**	**108**	**458**	**104**	**425**	**125**
EU total (26)	**442**	**119**	**444**	**119**	**417**	**135**	**403**	**152**

Note: Figures in bold show differences significantly different from zero at a 5% level.
* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.
Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012.

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933214303*

Table 13.A1.8. **Transition from school to work, 15-34 year-olds, 2009**

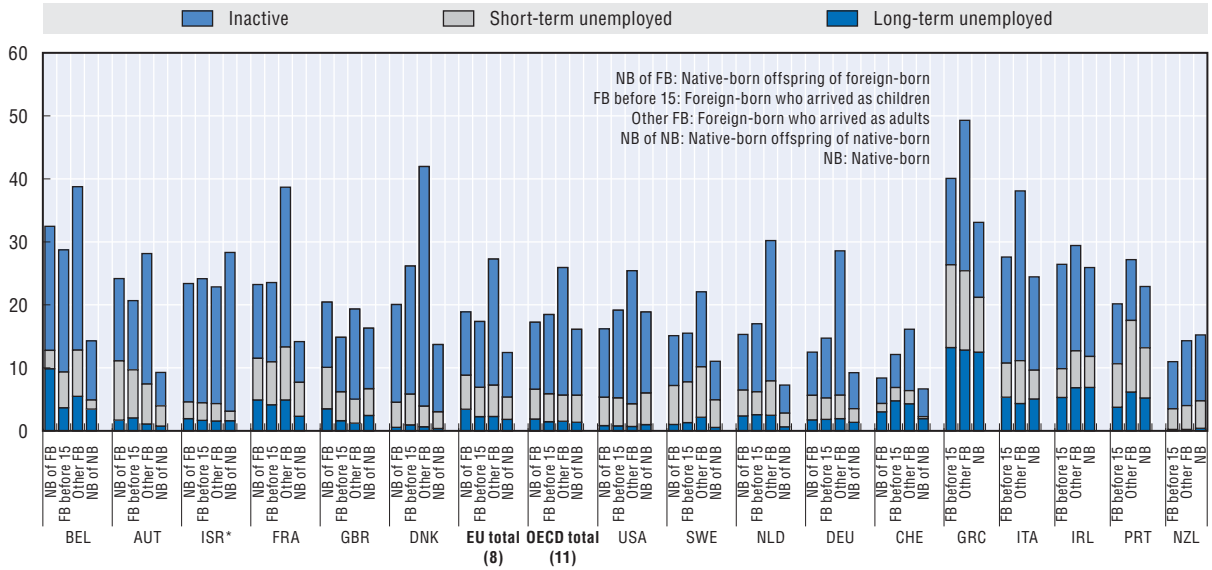
	Native-born offspring of foreign-born		Native-born with a mixed background		Foreign-born who arrived as children		Foreign-born who arrived as adults		Native-born offspring of native-born	
	% who never worked	Time to access the first job (in months)	% who never worked	Time to access the first job (in months)	% who never worked	Time to access the first job (in months)	% who never worked	Time to access the first job (in months)	% who never worked	Time to access the first job (in months)
Austria	26.2	14	16.1	10	16.1	11	25.5	24	11.6	8
Belgium	34.4	20	26.1	9	33.4	12	30.8	20	22.1	6
Cyprus[1, 2]	-	-	28.6	10	10.2	18	5.9	16	18.7	14
Czech Republic	33.6	24	25.3	9	33.3	5	28.3	9	27.1	6
Denmark	26.8	16	13.0	10	20.8	9	32.9	15	11.7	6
Estonia	10.0	11	9.0	13	-	-	-	-	10.8	13
Finland			-	-	-	-	33.1	12	26.6	11
France	27.1	10	26.0	7	34.0	28	37.2	20	22.9	9
Germany	65.3	9	49.9	-	56.9	18	59.9	6	55.2	5
Greece	27.1	-	39.7	27	25.9	40	28.9	44	27.0	33
Hungary	-	-	-	-	21.0	5	24.5	10	23.4	10
Iceland	-	-	39.7	7	35.6	18	17.9	12	23.0	12
Ireland	12.7	7	18.8	5	11.8	7	12.8	8	12.2	6
Italy	49.9	20	49.9	25	37.7	32	45.1	41	50.4	26
Latvia	9.1	14	16.9	20	18.5	12	39.8	20	21.4	13
Luxembourg	11.0	8	13.8	5	8.9	11	11.8	9	14.4	7
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.2	12	50.7	10
Netherlands	29.4	9	15.4	6	25.3	7	30.9	10	10.4	5
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	15.6	33	26.4	14	17.5	16	9.8	16	11.9	17
Slovenia	19.6	18	11.8	21	-	-	9.4	56	9.5	19
Spain	59.6	30	25.9	16	43.7	31	41.2	20	26.9	18
Sweden	30.9	8	24.9	6	36.0	6	34.7	8	22.3	5
Switzerland	19.0	7	12.6	6	22.2	15	21.1	12	13.4	6
United Kingdom	7.7	8	6.6	6	10.3	17	9.0	13	6.9	6
EU total (26)	**35.7**	**12**	**26.2**	**10**	**37.1**	**23**	**37.1**	**21**	**29.2**	**13**

1, 2: See "Notes, sources, and further reading" section.
Source: Ad hoc module of European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2009.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933214221

Figure 13.A1.3. **NEET rates by migration background and by contributory factors, 2013**

Percentages of the population aged 15 to 34



* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

Notes: Data for Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Portugal cover the foreign-born population only and not the native-born with foreign-born parents. For these five countries, outcomes for foreign-born are compared to those of all native-born (including offspring of immigrants). In order to provide comparable outcomes across target groups, OECD and EU averages do not include data for these five countries.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys: Belgium (foreign-born population in 2012), Israel (2011), France (2012), Greece (2012), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Portugal (2012), Switzerland (2012); United Kingdom (2013), the Netherlands (2013), New Zealand (2014). Population registers: Denmark (2013) and Sweden (2013). Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale 2012 on population born in Belgium. Mikrozensus 2012: Germany. Mikrozensus 2013: Austria. Current Population Survey 2013: United States.

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933213552*

Table 13.A1.9. **Employment rates by migration background and gender, 2013**

Percentage of population aged 15 to 34 not in education

	Native-born offspring of foreign-born			Native-born with a mixed background			Foreign-born who arrived as children			Foreign-born who arrived as adults			Native-born offspring of native-born		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Australia	80.7	85.0	76.2	81.2	85.9	76.4	66.8	69.1	64.5	76.9	86.3	67.9	79.2	84.8	73.3
Austria	67.6	70.7	64.4	77.2	74.8	80.1	75.3	79.0	71.1	69.1	83.4	58.7	88.4	90.3	86.3
Belgium	56.2	59.3	52.9	70.3	69.8	70.8	51.8	55.9	47.9	54.9	65.7	46.2	80.4	80.5	80.3
Canada	79.7	81.2	78.2	80.3	82.3	78.1	75.6	78.5	72.6	70.5	82.7	61.0	78.4	80.7	75.8
Denmark	53.8	53.8	53.7	66.0	65.8	66.2	52.0	53.6	50.0	48.1	55.7	41.2	74.6	75.9	73.2
Finland	35.3	33.7	37.0	48.4	47.2	49.7	52.2	53.0	51.4	46.3	54.5	37.5	68.4	67.6	69.3
France	61.3	61.8	60.9	73.0	74.6	71.2	61.5	64.1	59.0	55.1	73.3	41.2	77.4	80.6	74.1
Germany	71.8	76.0	66.3	73.7	70.5	78.9	76.7	84.2	68.3	65.0	81.8	50.7	84.7	88.0	81.3
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.9	48.0	37.3	48.7	63.3	35.3	53.6	59.2	47.6
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.2	40.2	44.3	69.6	78.1	62.8	63.6	62.4	64.8
Israel*	66.3	63.0	69.6	63.4	57.6	69.5	65.0	62.5	67.3	73.9	75.6	72.8	54.9	58.4	51.1
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.6	58.6	37.9	59.9	78.8	45.0	61.9	67.6	55.5
Luxembourg	84.6	84.7	84.5	85.8	87.4	84.1	80.9	82.3	79.3	80.7	89.1	73.6	88.4	90.0	86.6
Netherlands	66.5	69.2	68.9	82.4	88.6	85.5	65.3	72.5	62.5	60.9	79.3	50.0	86.8	87.7	86.0
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.7	78.5	72.8	80.5	90.5	69.8	75.0	83.0	66.8
Norway	68.1	68.8	67.4	76.1	76.4	75.8	67.4	67.8	66.8	64.4	72.3	56.1	83.2	84.4	81.9
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.2	73.6	66.2	68.0	70.8	65.9	67.5	69.2	65.6
Spain	38.9	40.0	37.7	46.9	46.1	47.8	32.2	32.5	31.8	47.5	50.9	44.4	56.9	58.0	55.6
Sweden	71.3	73.9	71.1	79.8	80.0	83.1	73.3	73.5	75.1	66.4	75.9	56.6	83.2	83.9	82.3
Switzerland	86.8	90.6	81.8	85.1	83.9	86.5	82.3	83.2	81.2	79.4	89.1	70.6	90.1	91.3	88.8
United Kingdom	66.4	70.5	61.8	68.6	71.1	66.2	72.4	80.4	64.7	74.1	88.9	61.1	77.0	81.2	72.4
United States	72.5	75.3	69.3	72.8	78.3	67.0	71.8	79.8	63.6	70.3	89.3	50.5	72.9	77.0	68.8
OECD total (17)	**70.9**	**73.7**	**68.0**	**73.4**	**76.3**	**70.7**	**69.7**	**75.7**	**63.6**	**66.9**	**82.1**	**52.7**	**74.9**	**78.2**	**71.4**
EU total (11)	**65.1**	**68.1**	**62.2**	**71.1**	**72.0**	**70.9**	**66.0**	**70.8**	**61.1**	**61.6**	**74.0**	**50.9**	**76.6**	**79.1**	**73.9**

Notes: Data for Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Portugal cover the foreign-born population only and not the native-born with foreign-born parents. For these five countries, outcomes for foreign-born are compared to those of all native-born (including offspring of immigrants). In order to provide comparable outcomes across target groups, OECD and EU averages do not include data for these five countries.

* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys: Belgium (foreign-born population in 2012), Israel (2011), France (2012), Greece (2012), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Portugal (2012), Switzerland (2013), United Kingdom (2013), the Netherlands (2013), New Zealand (2014). Censuses in 2011: Australia, Spain and Luxembourg. Population registers: Denmark (2013), Finland (2012), Norway (2013) and Sweden (2013). National Household Survey (NHS) 2011: Canada. Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale 2012 on population born in Belgium. Mikrozensus 2012: Germany. Mikrozensus 2013: Austria. Current Population Survey 2013: United States.

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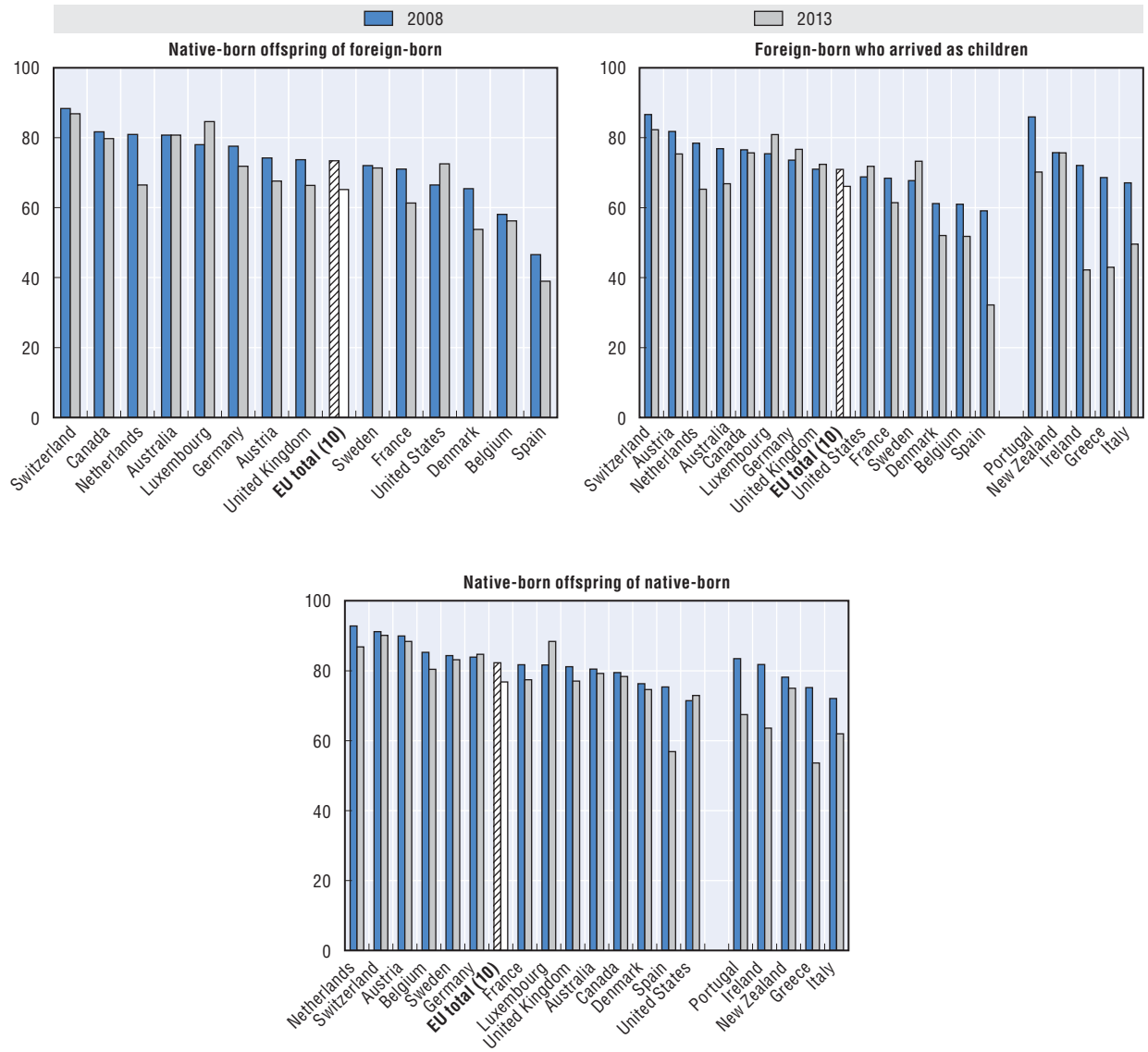
Figure 13.A1.4. **Employment rates by migration background, 2007-08 and 2013**

Percentage of population aged 15 to 34



Notes: For non-EU OECD countries in 2007-08 immigrants entered in their childhood are defined as those entered before the age of 18. Data for Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Portugal cover the foreign-born population only and not the native-born with foreign-born parents. For these five countries, outcomes for foreign-born are compared to those of all native-born (including offspring of immigrants). In order to provide comparable outcomes across target groups, OECD and EU averages do not include data for these five countries.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys: Belgium (foreign-born population in 2012), France (2012), Greece (2012), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Portugal (2012), Switzerland (2013), United Kingdom (2013), the Netherlands (2013), New Zealand (2014). Censuses in 2011: Australia, Spain and Luxembourg. Population registers: Denmark (2013) and Sweden (2013). National Household Survey (NHS) 2011: Canada. Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale 2012 on population born in Belgium. Mikrozensus 2012: Germany. Mikrozensus 2013: Austria. Current Population Survey 2013: United States. Ad hoc module of European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2008; Liebig and Widmaier (2009) for non-EU OECD countries in 2007-08.

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Figure 13.A1.5. **Evolution of employment rates among 15-34 year-olds by migration background and gender between 2007-08 and 2013**

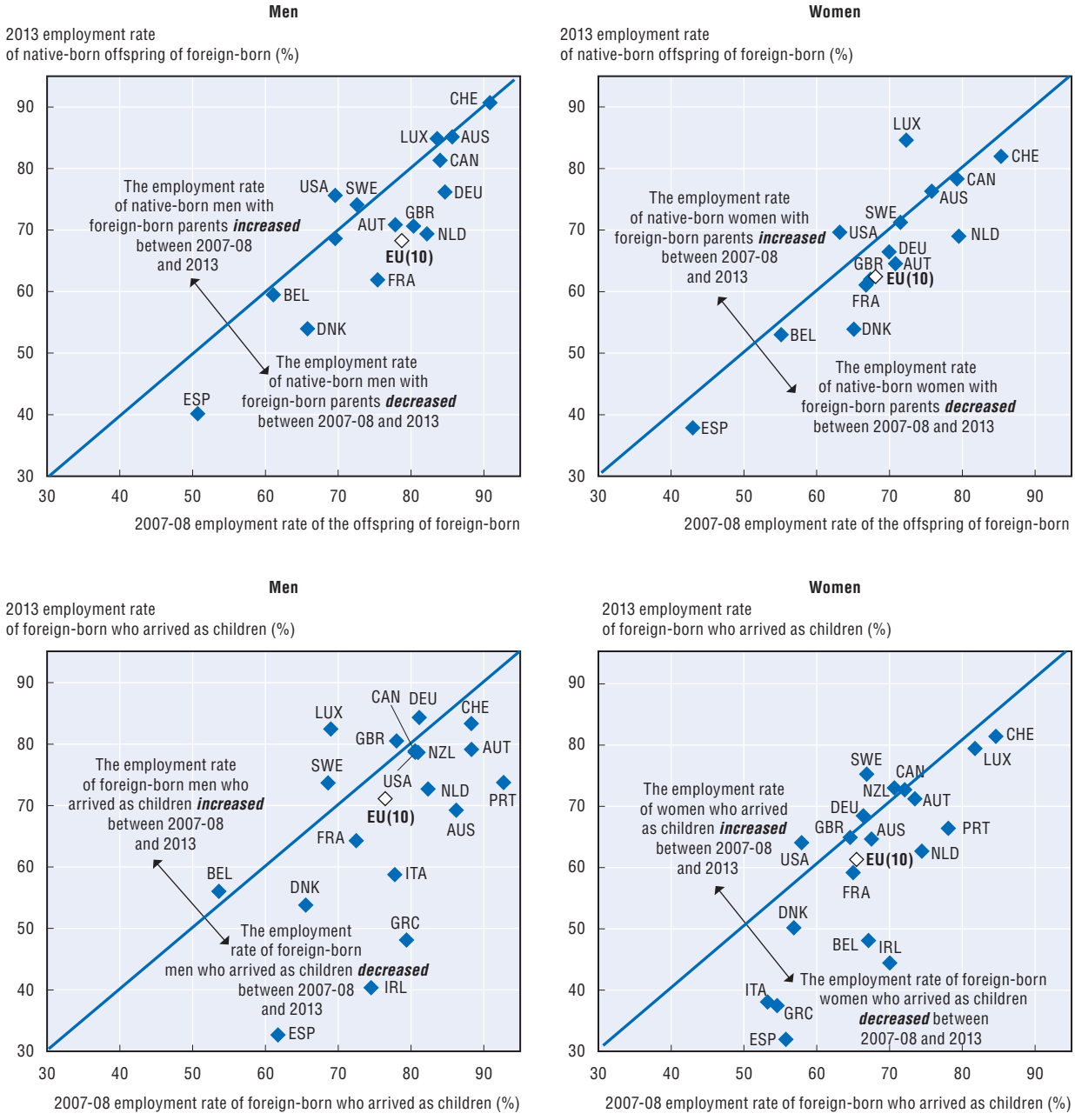
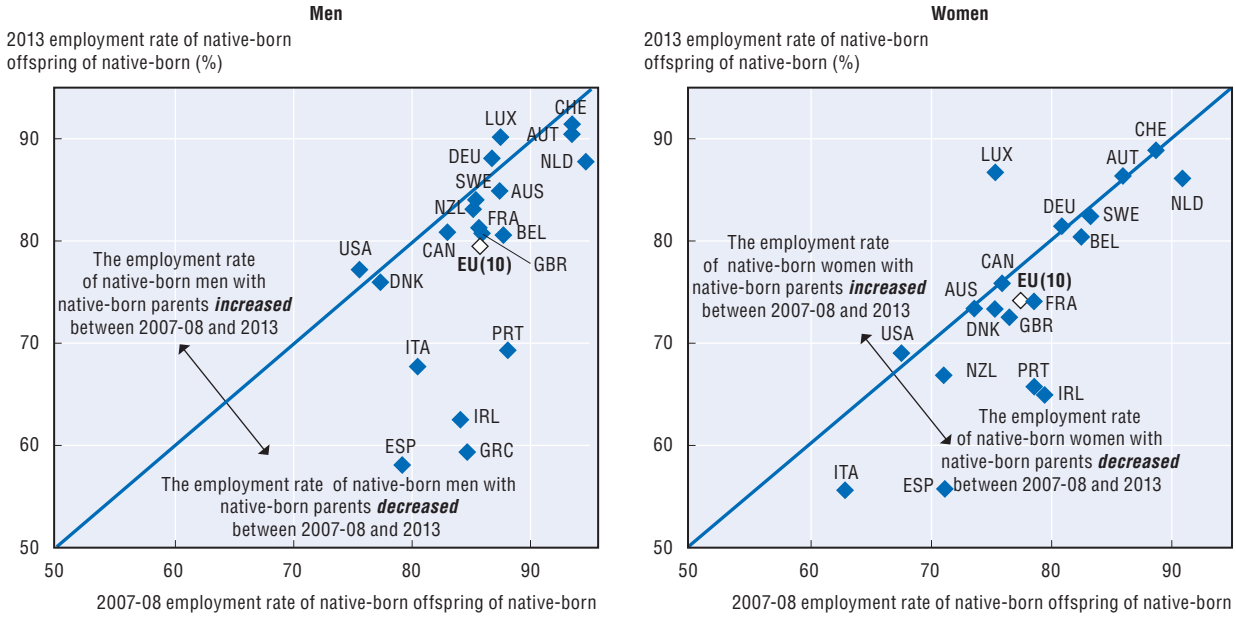


Figure 13.A1.5. **Evolution of employment rates among 15-34 year-olds by migration background and gender between 2007-08 and 2013** *(cont.)*



Notes: For non-EU OECD countries in 2007-08, immigrants entered in their childhood are defined as those entered before the age of 18. Data for Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Portugal cover the foreign-born population only and not the native-born with at least one foreign-born parent. For these five countries, outcomes for foreign-born are compared to those of all native-born (including offspring of immigrants). In order to provide comparable outcomes across target groups, OECD and EU averages do not include data for these five countries.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys: Belgium (foreign-born population in 2012), France (2012), Greece (2012), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Portugal (2012), Switzerland (2013), United Kingdom (2013), the Netherlands (2013), New Zealand (2014). Censuses in 2011: Australia, Spain and Luxembourg. Population registers: Denmark (2013) and Sweden (2013). National Household Survey (NHS) 2011: Canada. Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale 2012 on population born in Belgium. Mikrozensus 2012: Germany. Mikrozensus 2013: Austria. Current Population Survey 2013: United States. Ad hoc module of European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2008. Liebig and Widmaier (2009) for non-EU OECD countries in 2007-08.

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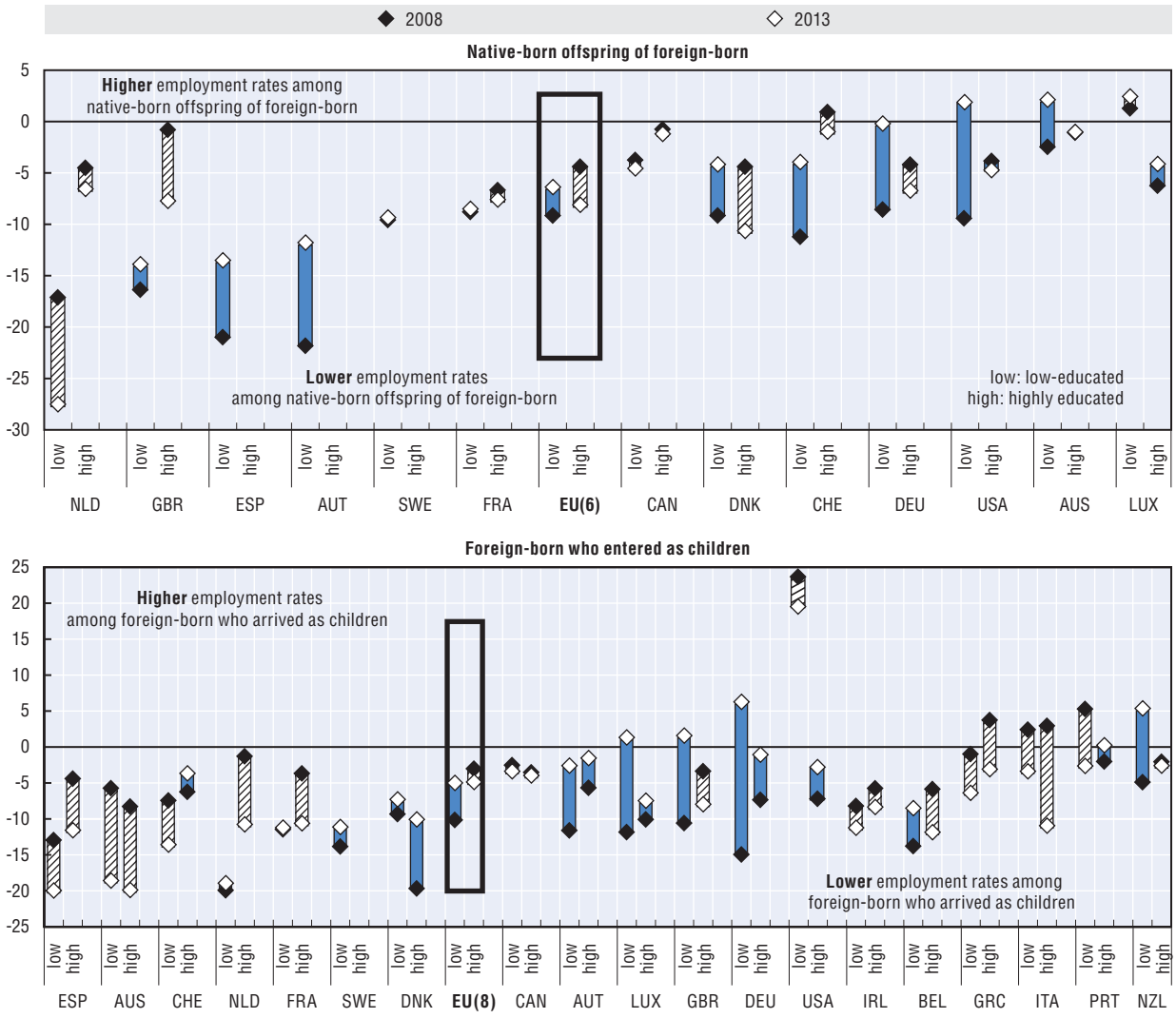
Figure 13.A1.6. **Differences in employment rates by migration background and educational level in 2007-08 and 2013**

Differences in percentage points with offspring of native-born



Notes: Data for Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Portugal cover the foreign-born population only and not the native-born with foreign-born parents. For these six countries, outcomes for foreign-born are compared to those of all native-born (including offspring of immigrants). In order to provide comparable outcomes across target groups, OECD and EU averages do not include data for these six countries.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys: Belgium (foreign-born population in 2012), France (2012), Greece (2012), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Portugal (2012), Switzerland (2013), United Kingdom (2013), the Netherlands (2013), New Zealand (2014). Censuses in 2011: Australia, Spain and Luxembourg. Population registers: Denmark (2013) and Sweden (2013). National Household Survey (NHS) 2011: Canada. Mikrozensus 2012: Germany. Mikrozensus 2013: Austria. Current Population Survey 2013: United State. Ad hoc module of European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2008. Liebig and Widmaier (2009) for non-EU OECD countries in 2007-08.

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Table 13.A1.10. **Unemployment rates by migration background among 15-34 year-olds, 2013**

	Native-born offspring of foreign-born		Native-born with a mixed background		Foreign-born who arrived as children		Foreign-born who arrived as adults	
	Unemployment rate	Difference (+/-) with offspring of native-born	Unemployment rate	Difference (+/-) with offspring of native-born	Unemployment rate	Difference (+/-) with offspring of native-born	Unemployment rate	Difference (+/-) with offspring of native-born
Australia	6.3	-0.7	6.7	-0.3	18.7	+11.7	7.9	+0.8
Austria	18.0	+12.7	12.3	+7.0	13.3	+8.0	10.6	+5.2
Belgium	23.4	+15.7	12.9	+5.1	23.2	+15.5	21.3	+13.6
Canada	7.6	-1.0	7.7	-0.9	9.0	+0.4	10.3	+1.7
Denmark	16.3	+9.3	9.0	+2.0	17.1	+10.1	9.2	+2.2
Finland	16.0	+3.9	15.1	+3.1	18.7	+6.7	24.3	+12.2
France	23.8	+10.1	16.5	+2.8	22.6	+8.9	21.9	+8.2
Germany	15.0	+8.6	14.1	+7.7	9.7	+3.3	9.6	+3.2
Greece	..	..	..	..	46.6	..	35.2	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	33.8	..	15.8	..
Israel*	9.0	+0.7	10.1	+1.8	8.9	+0.6	6.2	-2.1
Italy	..	..	..	..	28.4	..	16.4	..
Luxembourg	9.8	+3.3	9.1	+2.5	12.0	+5.5	10.3	+3.8
Netherlands	15.5	+10.1	5.7	+0.3	13.0	+7.5	13.1	+7.6
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	6.4	..
Norway	5.4	+2.9	3.2	+0.8	6.1	+3.6	5.6	+3.2
Portugal	..	..	..	..	18.3	..	23.3	..
Spain	48.1	+12.9	42.1	+6.9	55.3	+20.1	43.1	+7.8
Sweden	15.6	+7.3	9.8	+1.6	15.4	+7.2	19.2	+11.0
Switzerland	7.3	+3.7	7.0	+3.4	10.9	+7.3	9.3	+5.7
United Kingdom	20.0	+9.1	18.1	+7.1	13.8	+2.9	8.4	-2.6
United States	11.2	+0.6	10.7	+0.1	9.7	-0.9	6.7	-3.9
OECD total (17)	**13.5**	**+1.8**	**12.1**	**+0.5**	**13.2**	**+1.5**	**12.7**	**+1.1**
EU total (11)	**20.1**	**+6.5**	**16.7**	**+3.2**	**18.6**	**+5.0**	**19.7**	**+6.1**

* Information on data for Israel: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602*.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys: Belgium (foreign-born population in 2012), Israel (2011), France (2012), Greece (2012), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Portugal (2012), Switzerland (2012); United Kingdom (2013), the Netherlands (2013), New Zealand (2014). Population registers: Denmark (2013) and Sweden (2013). Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale 2012 on population born in Belgium. Mikrozensus 2012: Germany. Mikrozensus 2013: Austria. Current Population Survey 2013: United States.

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