



# Key lessons from the Database of Immigrants in OECD Regions

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## Background

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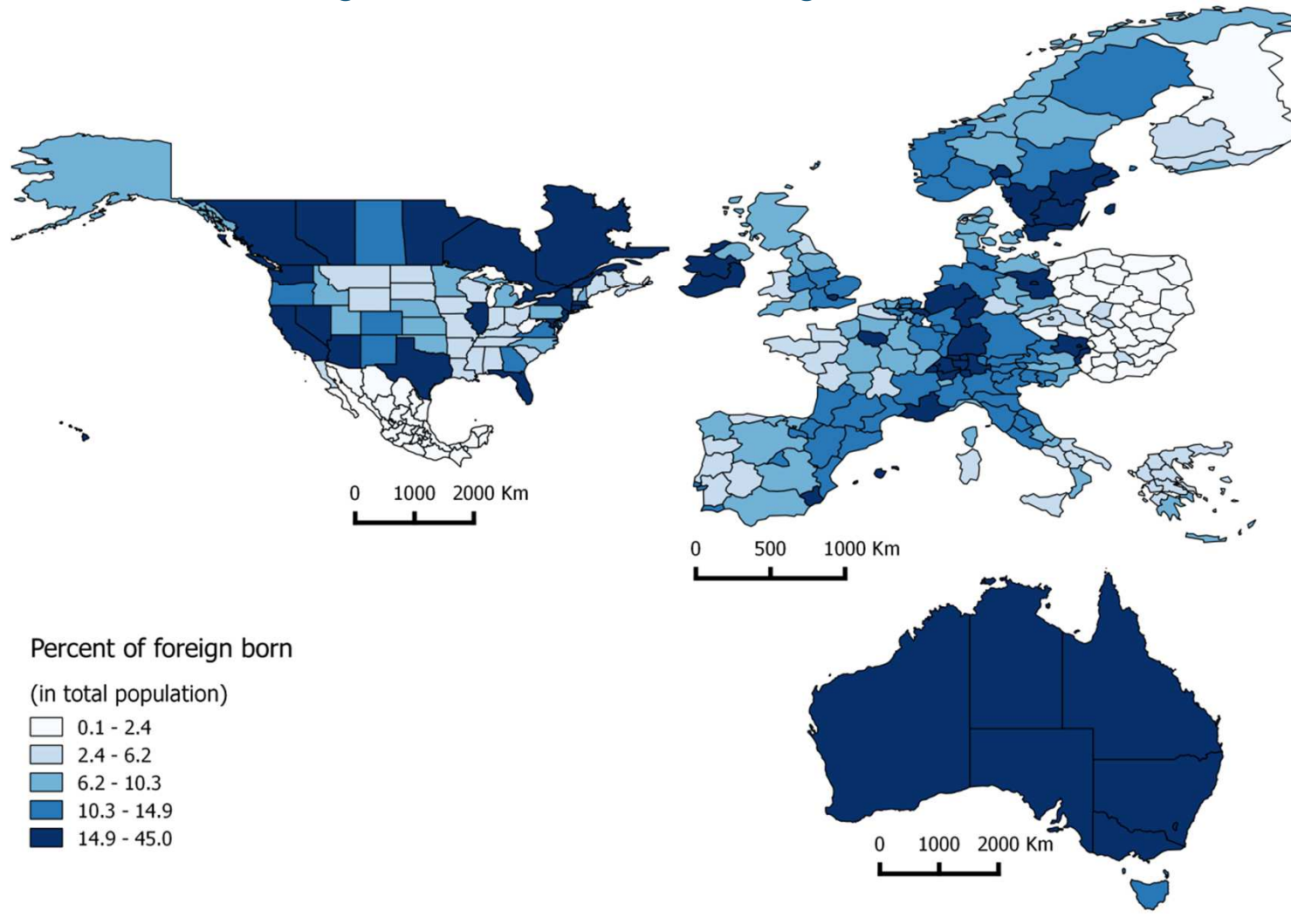
- Longstanding co-operation between OECD and EU on monitoring migrant integration at the national level (*Settling In*) and on measuring socio-economic conditions at regional and local level
- Evidence of strong sub-national differences in migrant presence, outcomes...and corresponding challenges (OECD *International Migration Outlook 2016*)
- In many countries, role of sub-national entities has been strengthened with the crisis
- Database on the sub-national distribution of migrants by socio-economic characteristics and integration outcomes (joint work by International Migration and Regional Policy Divisions in OECD)
- Funding by DG Regio and Canada





## Large dispersion of presence of immigrants within OECD regions

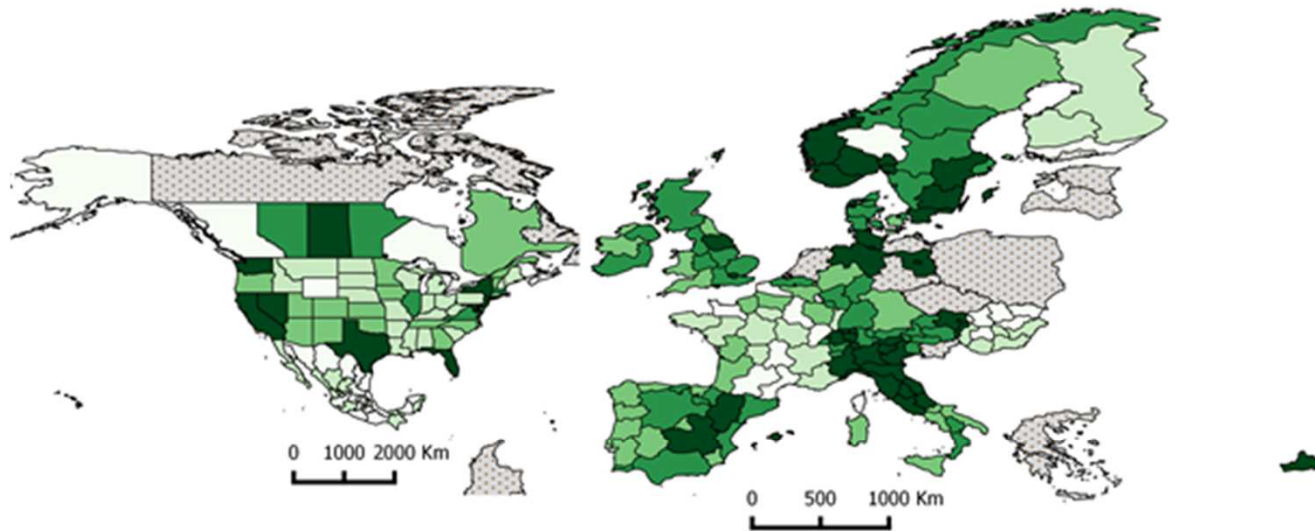
Share of foreign-born across OECD regions, 2014-15





# The presence of immigrants has increased in the vast majority of regions

Change in the presence of foreign-born across OECD regions between 2005 and 2015



Change in the presence of foreign born from 2005 to 2015

(in percentage points)

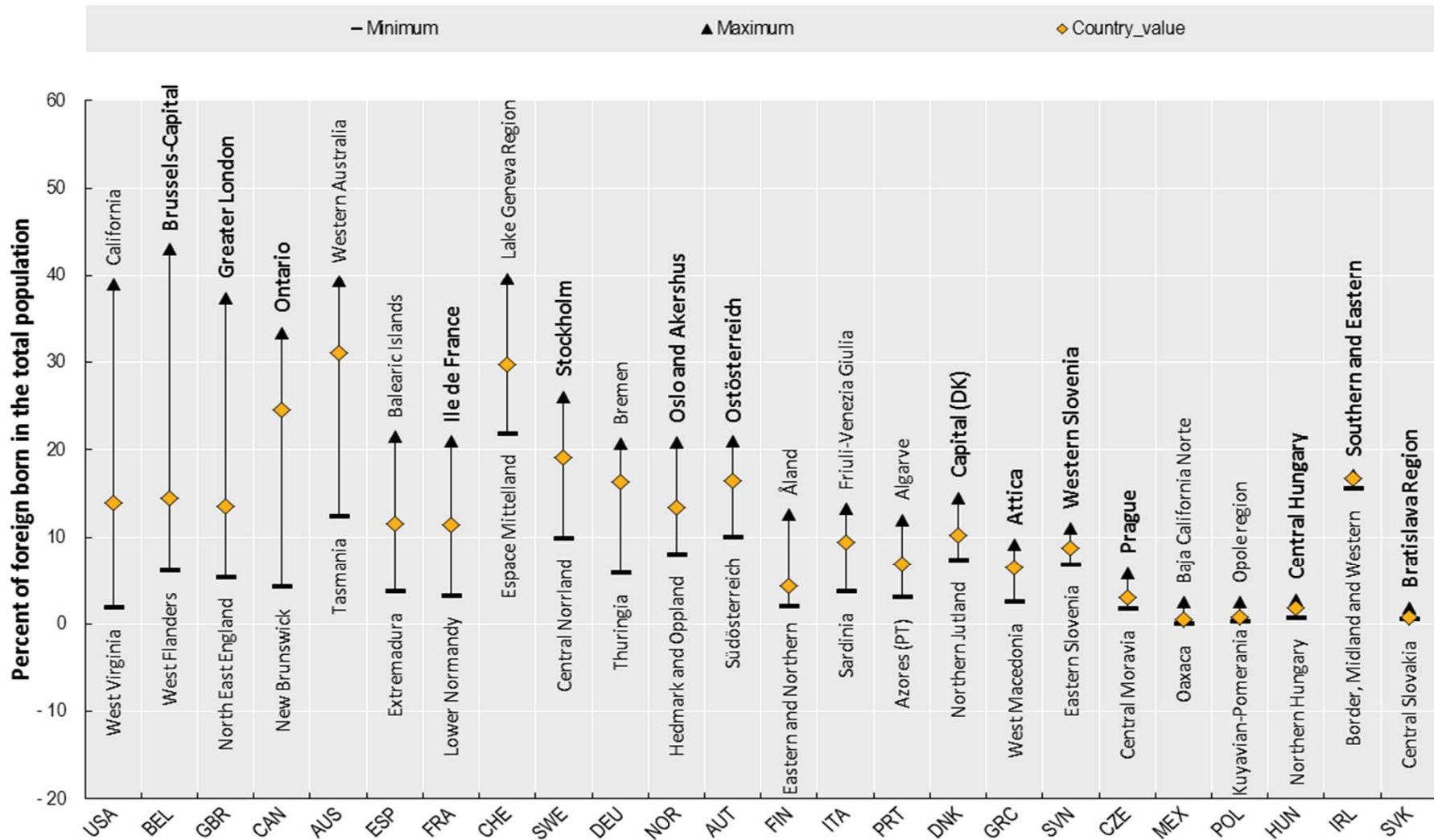
- -8.9 - 0.1
- 0.1 - 1.1
- 1.1 - 2.7
- 2.7 - 4.4
- 4.4 - 11.8





# In most countries, the highest share of immigrants is observed in capital-regions

Share of foreign-born across regions, 2014-2015





## Challenges

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### ❖ Sample sizes

- Sample sizes on immigrants are often small already at the national level
- Issue even more pressing for subnational/regional data, due in particular to uneven distribution of immigrants
- Pooling over several years
- Challenge to look at changes over time
- Often no disaggregation possible by socio-demographic characteristics or migrant group

### ❖ NUTS-2 level does not tell the full story

### ❖ Different size of regions – issue when measuring concentrations





## Outlook and next steps

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- Publication of database end 2017/18
- Parallel joint working paper with analysis and discussion of key findings (*Diaz Ramirez, Liebig, Thoreau and Veneri*, forthcoming); also basis of Chapter 2 of forthcoming OECD report
- Mainstreaming of database to allow for monitoring of changes, in the framework of the broader OECD work on integration





## Conclusions

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- Large diversity in outcomes not only across, but also within countries
- It is important to move beyond the aggregate
- Everywhere, there is a strong concentration in the large cities – which often face very specific challenges
- Local communities are generally the first to face – and react to – emerging new challenges, but there is a wide variety of local experiences
- Analysis at the sub-national level can help
  - Providing benchmarks and pointing to specific challenges
  - Allowing for a better co-ordination, mutual learning, and setting of common standards with right incentives







For further information on the OECD's work on the integration of immigrants and their children:

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

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