



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN OECD COUNTRIES: LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

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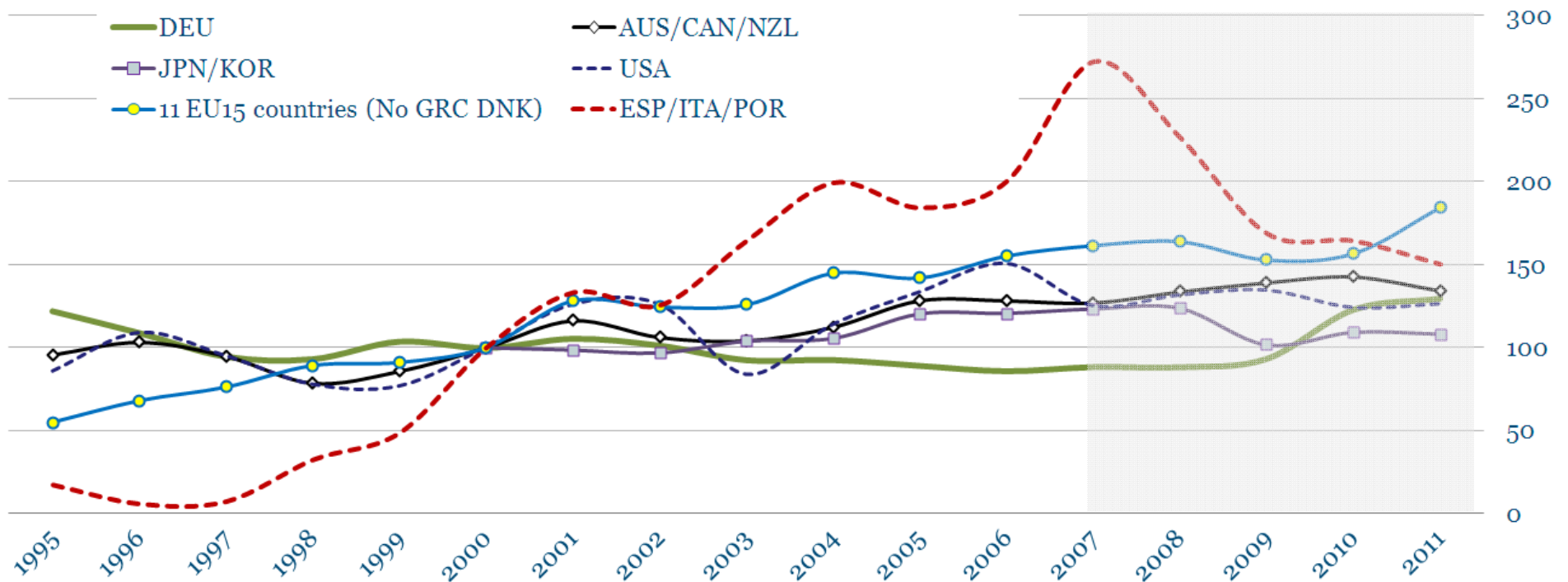
Recent trends in migration flows and policies





Inflows stabilize at relatively high levels

Inflows to OECD countries by destination (base 2000 = 100)



Source: OECD International Migration Outlook 2013 (forthcoming)





Flow levels rising in 2012

Country	2011	2012	% change	Period covered	Months
Australia	210 700	242 400	15%	Jul-Jun	12
Denmark (inc. students)	48 200	52 900	10%	Jan-Oct	10
Finland	19 700	18 100	-8%	Jan-Oct	10
Germany	381 000	447 000	17%	Jan-Jun	6
Ireland	33 700	32 100	-5%	May-Apr	12
Netherlands (excl. EU)	14 400	14 500	1%	Jan-Apr	4
New Zealand	40 700	40 400	-1%	Jul-Jun	12
Norway (excl. EU)	24 300	26 300	8%	Jan-Oct	9
Sweden	85 300	103 900	22%	Jan-Nov	11
Switzerland	138 600	146 100	5%	Sep-Aug	12
USA (non immigrant visas)	1062040			FY	
<i>Issued at foreign service posts</i>	476 200	482 300	1%	FY	12

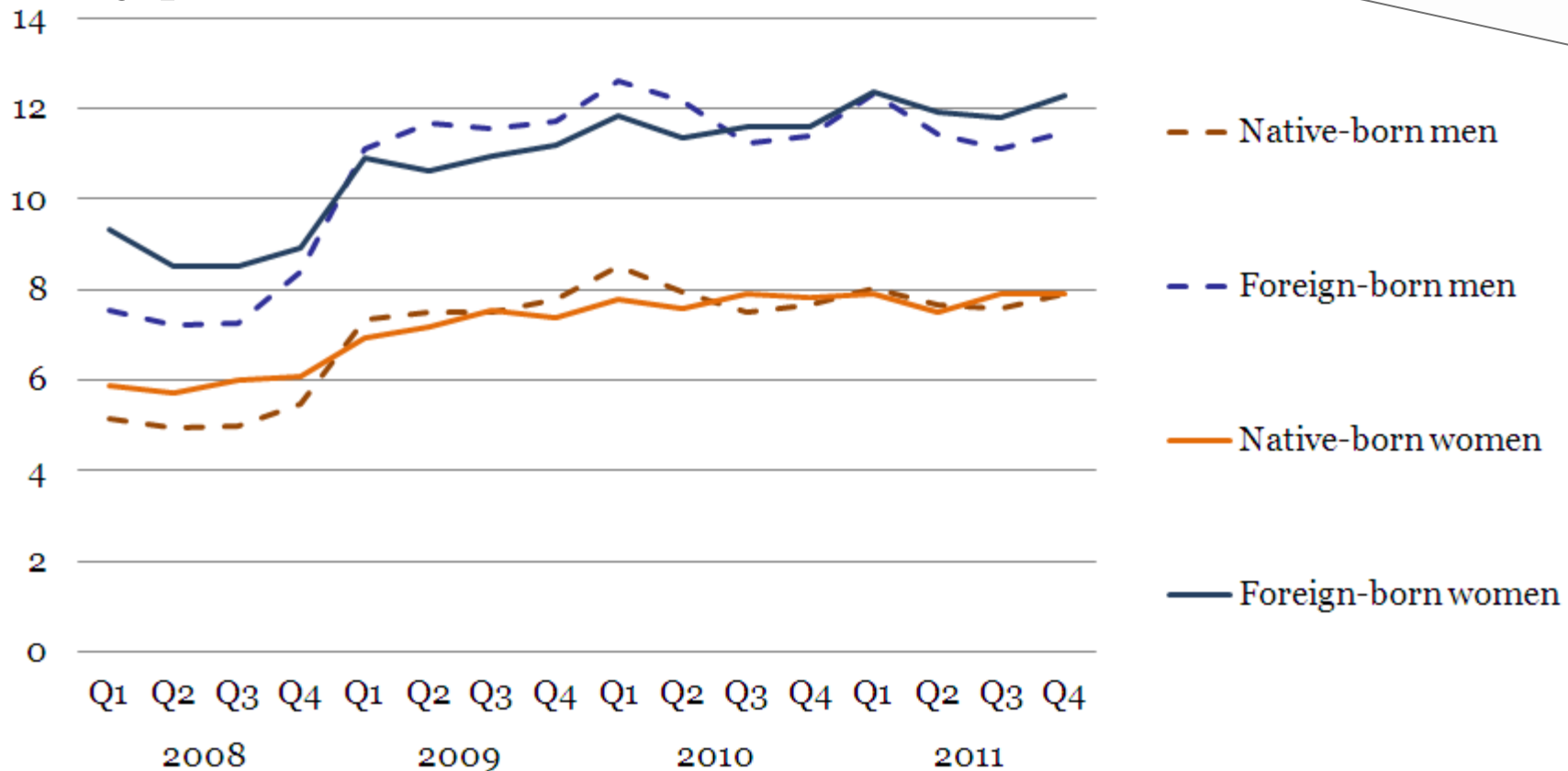
Source: OECD International Migration Outlook 2013 (forthcoming)



Labour market outcomes of migrants continue to deteriorate



Average unemployment rates in the OECD by place of birth, 2008-2011



Source: OECD International Migration Outlook 2012



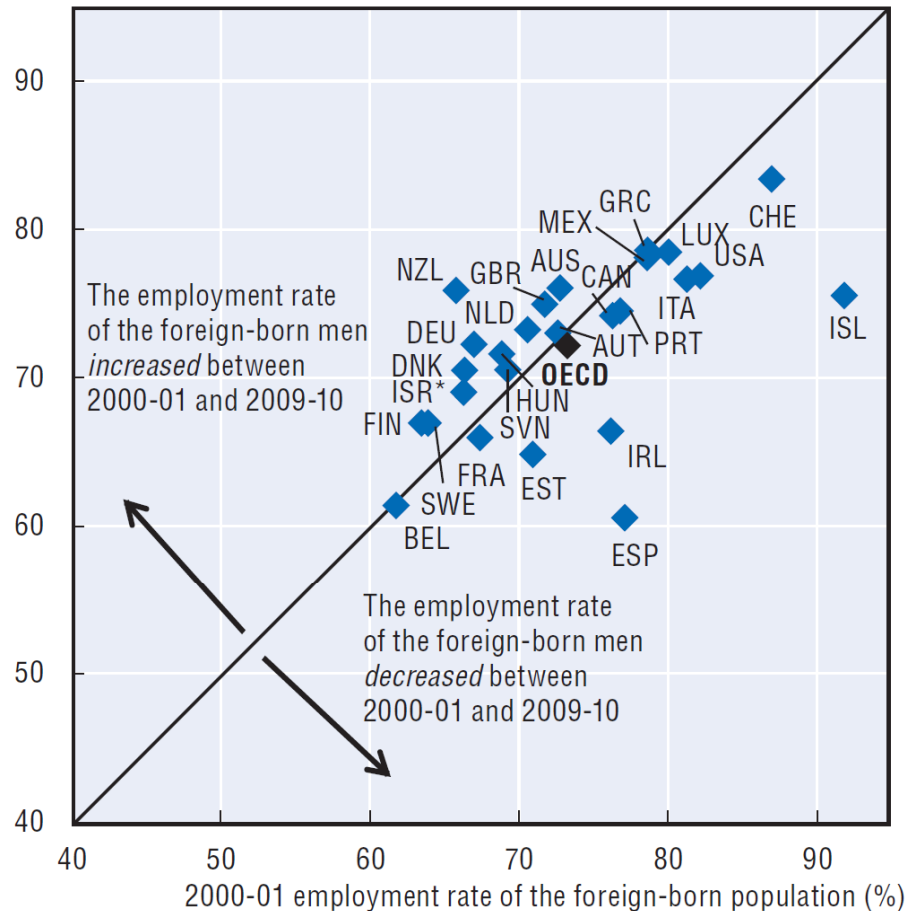


Although there are large differences across countries

Employment rates of the foreign-born population aged 15 to 64 by gender, 2000-01 and 2009-10

Percentage of the working-age population (15-64)

2009-10 employment rate of the foreign-born (%)



2009-10 employment rate of the foreign-born (%)





General trends in migration policies

- **No major policy changes** in the management of labour migration **during the first phase of the economic crisis** but more stringent requirements (labour market tests, numerical limits etc.)
- Some countries have adopted **significant reforms** to their migration system (Sweden, Australia, Canada but also the United Kingdom)
- **Transposition of EU directives**, notably the EU Blue Card
 - Adaptation or expansion of the existing framework
 - Opportunity for reforming the national system
- Facilitation of **transition from study to employment** permits, with some measures to ensure the integrity of the system
- New **restrictions on family migration** (marriage age, income, language, civic test)
- More stringent requirements regarding **language proficiency**, notably to access citizenship / permanent residence in the EU
- Extensions to permits for unemployed, mobility exceptions, case-by-case regularisations
- Reduction of integration programmes in some countries because of constraints on the public finance





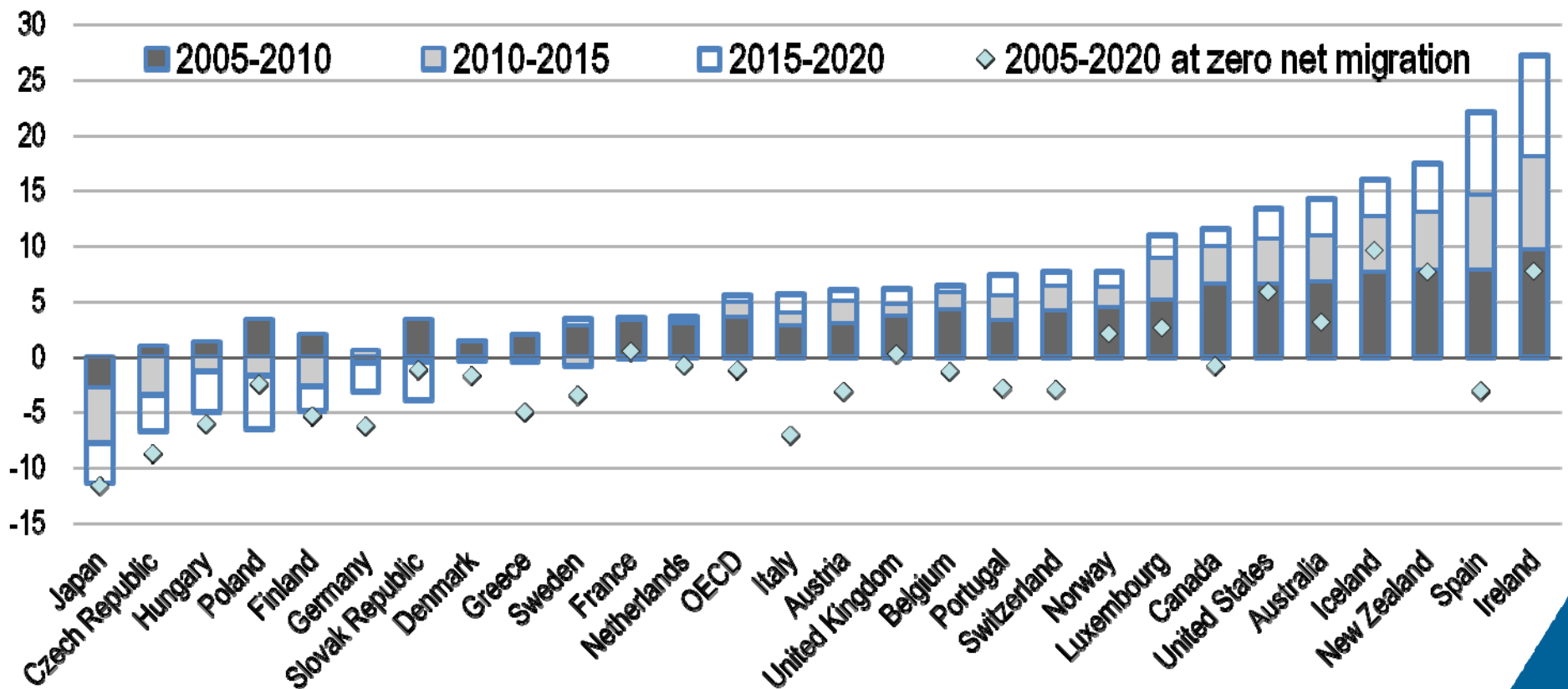
Future skill needs and international migration





Population ageing and migration

Expected net change in the working-age population over the period 2005-2020, at 2001-2005 net migration levels, as % 2005 population

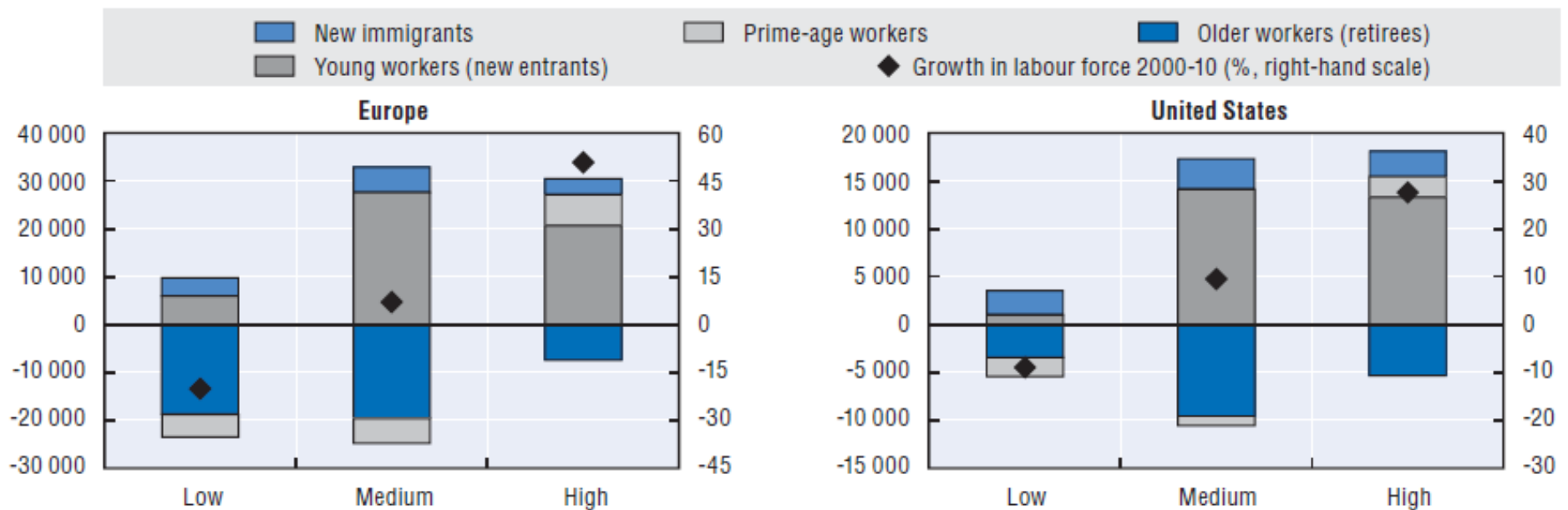


Source: OECD International Migration Outlook 2009



New immigrants full the growth of highly educated labour force ...

Changes in the educational attainment of the labour force, 2000-10, by source
Thousands

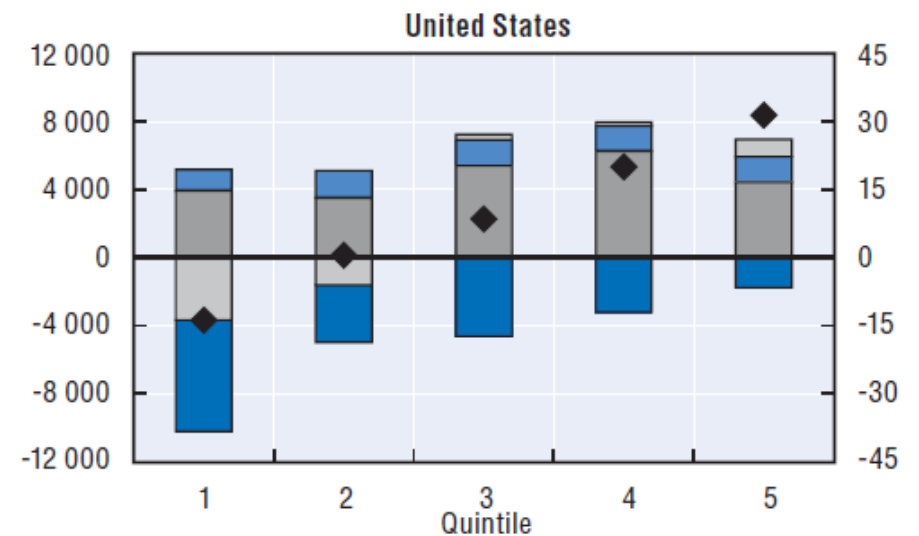
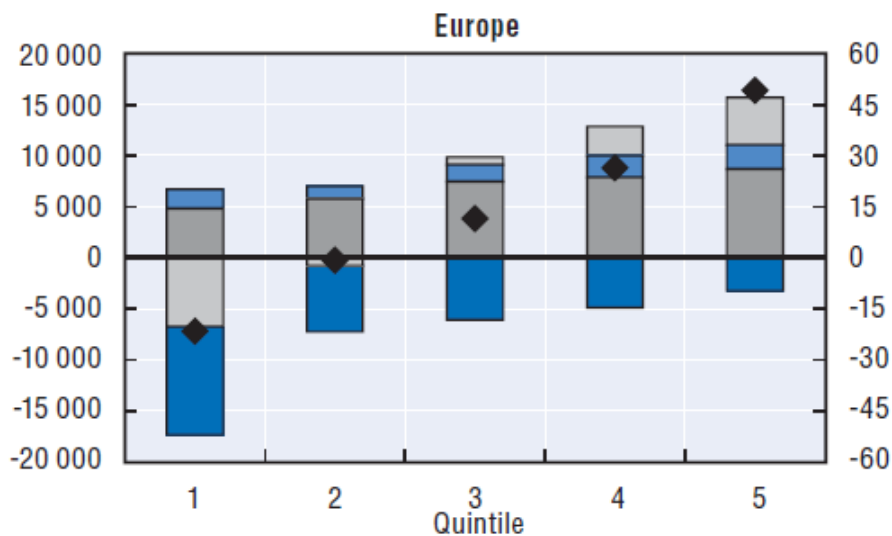
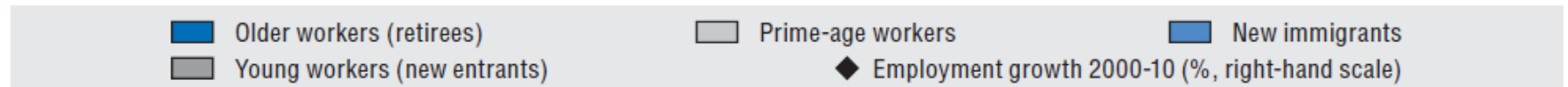




... but also make a key contribution to declining (low-skilled) occupations

Demographic components of net occupational change by occupational growth quintile, 2000-10

Thousands





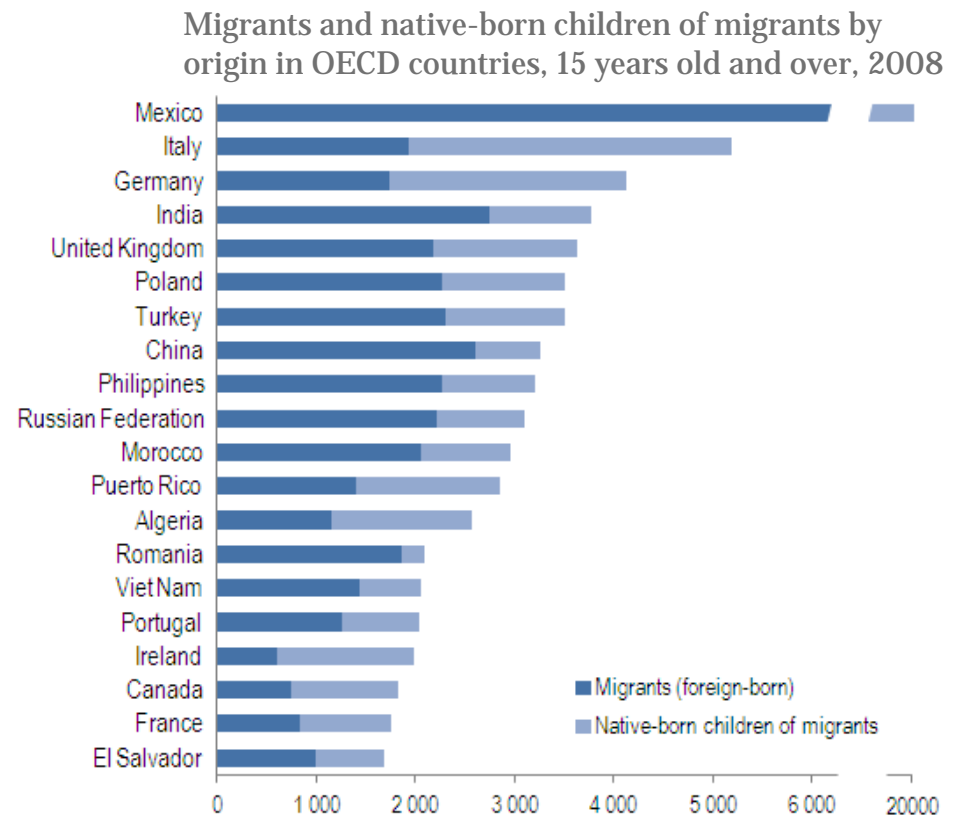
Global Profile of Diasporas





A Global Profile of Diasporas


- Rapid changes in migration flows and stocks
 - Diversification of countries of origin and destination
 - More highly skilled migrants and foreign students
 - More (highly skilled) migrant women
 - More native-born children of migrants






Policy options to harness the skills of Diasporas

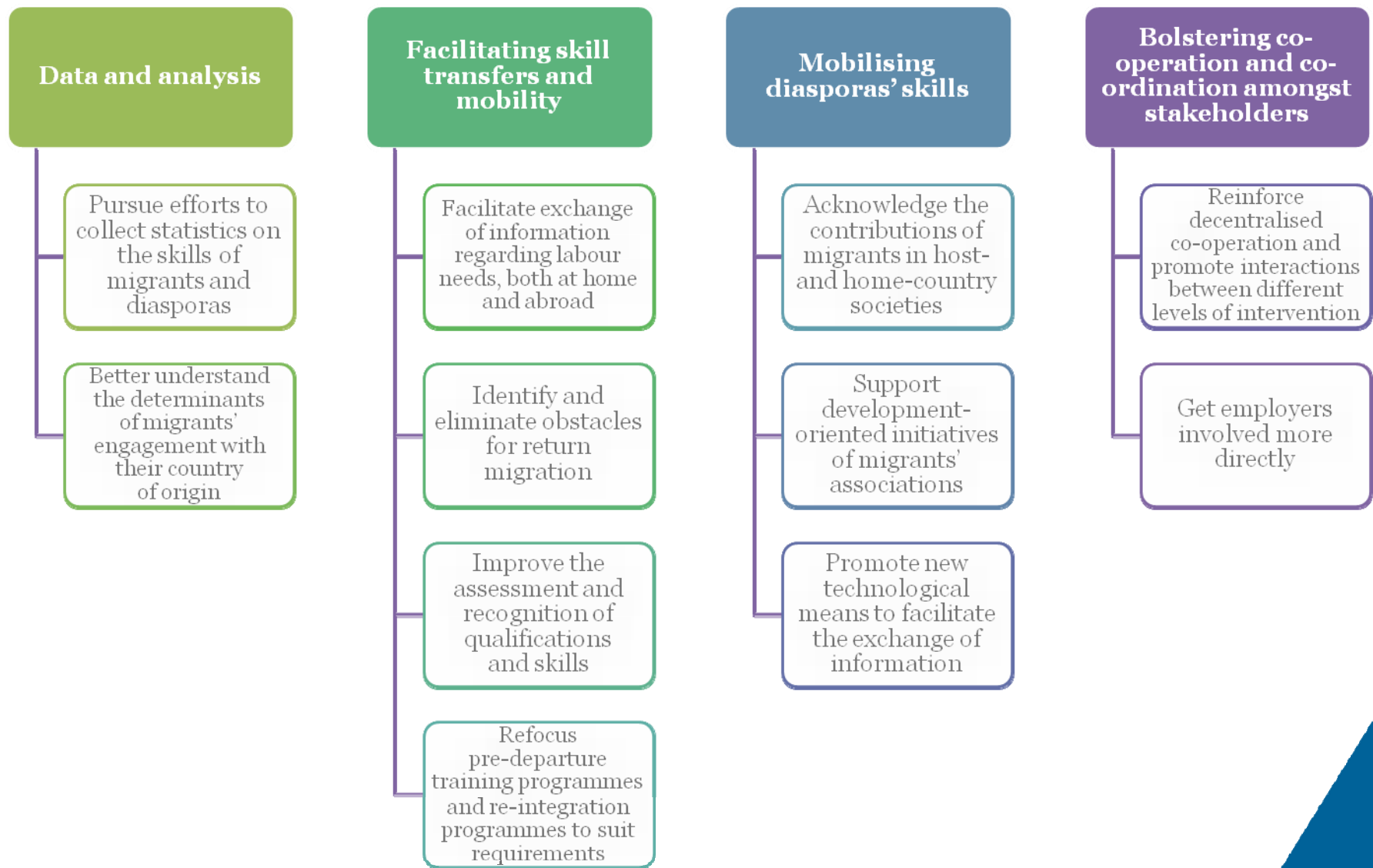




Policy options to harness the skills of diasporas to foster development (1/2)

- Better **identify** the potential and better **understand the needs and aspirations** of migrants and diasporas
 - Acknowledge the role of migrants as **actors of economic and social changes** while recognising that it also hinges crucially on the economic, social and political conditions prevailing in their home countries, as well as the support provided to expatriate communities.
 - Make a clearer distinction between policies aiming at (i) **facilitating international mobility of skills** and (ii) those aiming at **mobilising the skills of the Diaspora**
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Policy options to harness the skills of diasporas to foster development (2/2)





Thank you for your attention

For further information:

www.oecd.org/migration

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