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

Eleventh Coordination Meeting on International Migration, UNDESA

21 – 22 FEBRUARY 2013, NEW YORK

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>% change</th>
<th>Period covered</th>
<th>Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>210,700</td>
<td>242,400</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Jul-Jun</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark (inc. students)</td>
<td>48,200</td>
<td>52,900</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Jan-Oct</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>19,700</td>
<td>18,100</td>
<td>-8%</td>
<td>Jan-Oct</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>381,000</td>
<td>447,000</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Jan-Jun</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>33,700</td>
<td>32,100</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>May-Apr</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands (excl. EU)</td>
<td>14,400</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Jan-Apr</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>40,700</td>
<td>40,400</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>Jul-Jun</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway (excl. EU)</td>
<td>24,300</td>
<td>26,300</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Jan-Oct</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>85,300</td>
<td>103,900</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Jan-Nov</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>138,600</td>
<td>146,100</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Sep-Aug</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA (non immigrant visas)</td>
<td>1,062,040</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued at foreign service posts</td>
<td>476,200</td>
<td>482,300</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>FY</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Thousands

Europe

United States

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OUTLOOK 2012 © OECD 2012
Global Profile of Diasporas
A Global Profile of Diasporas

• Rapid changes in migration flows and stocks
  o Diversification of countries of origin and destination
  o More highly skilled migrants and foreign students
  o More (highly skilled) migrant women
  o 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**.
Policy options to harness the skills of diasporas to foster development (2/2)

**Data and analysis**
- Pursue efforts to collect statistics on the skills of migrants and diasporas
- Better understand the determinants of migrants’ engagement with their country of origin

**Facilitating skill transfers and mobility**
- Facilitate exchange of information regarding labour needs, both at home and abroad
- Identify and eliminate obstacles for return migration
- Improve the assessment and recognition of qualifications and skills
- Refocus pre-departure training programmes and re-integration programmes to suit requirements

**Mobilising diasporas’ skills**
- Acknowledge the contributions of migrants in host- and home-country societies
- Support development-oriented initiatives of migrants’ associations
- Promote new technological means to facilitate the exchange of information

**Bolstering co-operation and co-ordination amongst stakeholders**
- Reinforce decentralised co-operation and promote interactions between different levels of intervention
- Get employers involved more directly
Thank you for your attention

For further information:
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