



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

Recent OECD Activities on International Migration

Ninth UN Coordination Meeting
on International Migration
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New York

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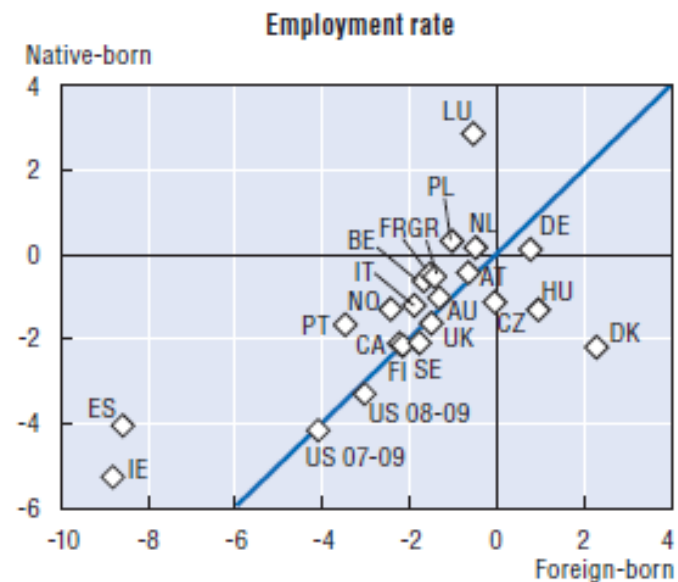
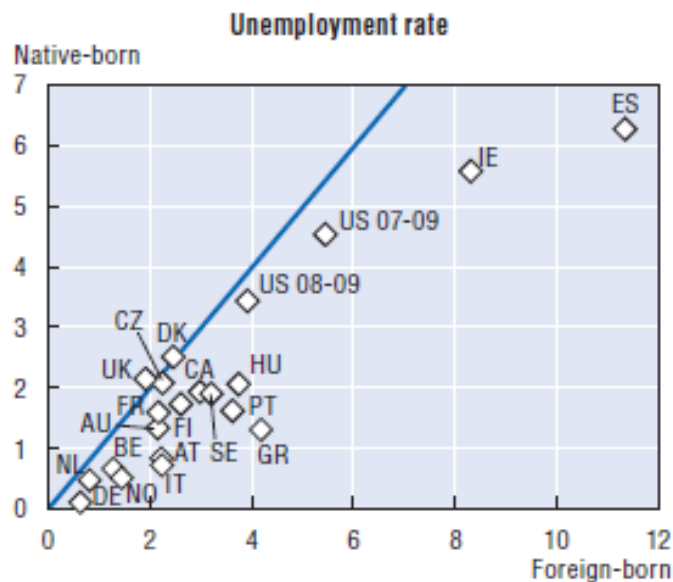
Key areas

- **International Migration Outlook** : monitoring of migration movements and policies and follow-up on the impact on the economic crisis on international migration
- **Statistics** on permanent-type and temporary migration flows
- Follow-up of the OECD high-level dialogue on international **migration policies** : labour migration reviews
- Migrants' entrepreneurship
- The labour market **integration** of immigrants and their children
- International mobility of **health workers**
- Database on immigrants in OECD countries (**DIOC**): update and extension



- Large increases in immigrants' unemployment, sometimes partly compensated by increase in participation rates, notably for migrant women
- Decelerating flows: less demand for labour migration
- Sharpest decline in free movement migration ... and irregular migration
- But migrants' stocks are not declining

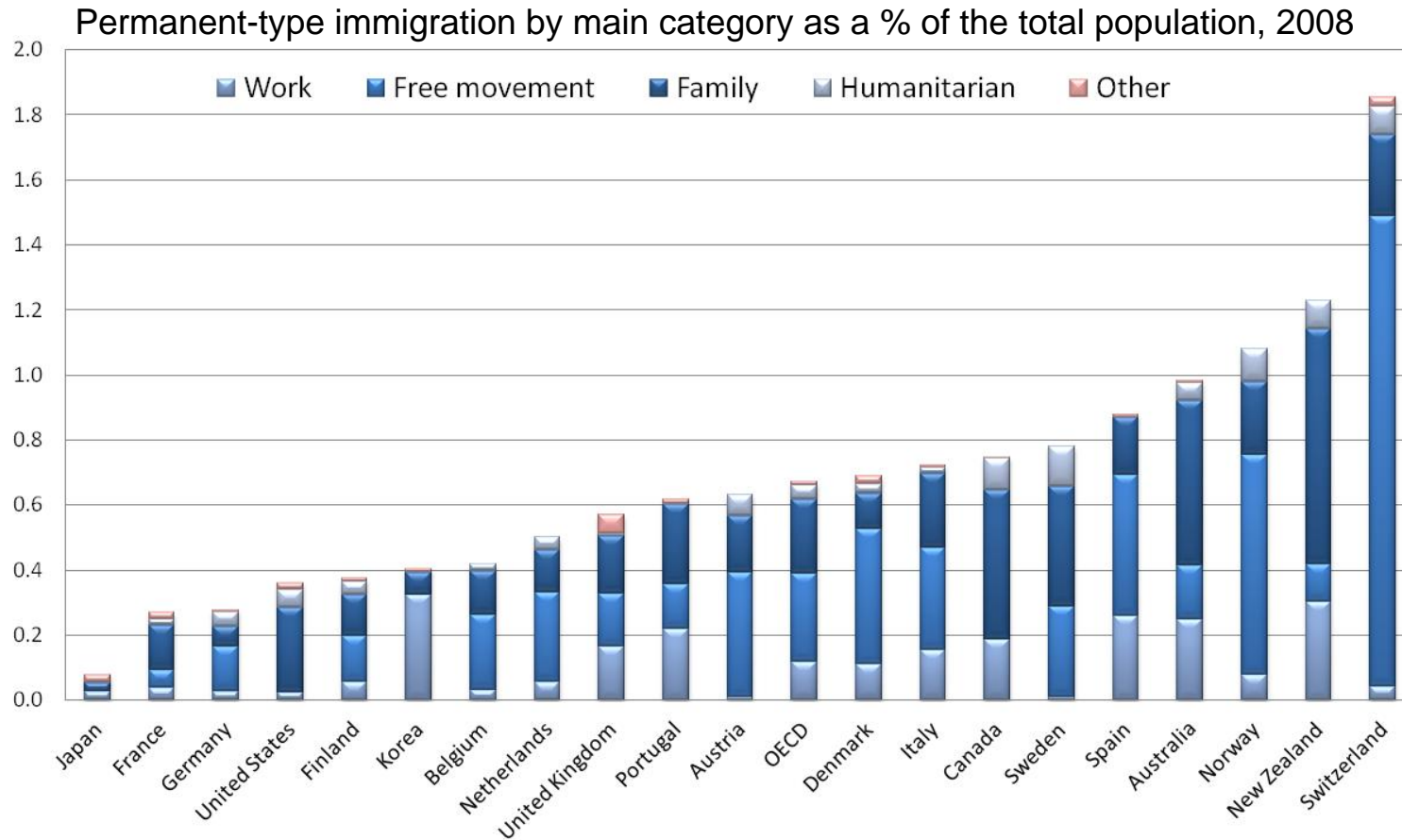
Change in unemployment and employment rates by place of birth between 2008 and 2009





More internationally comparable statistics on migration flows

- In 2008, permanent-type migration into the OECD declined for the first time after five years of growth
- Temporary labour migrants are about 3 times more numerous than permanent labour migrants



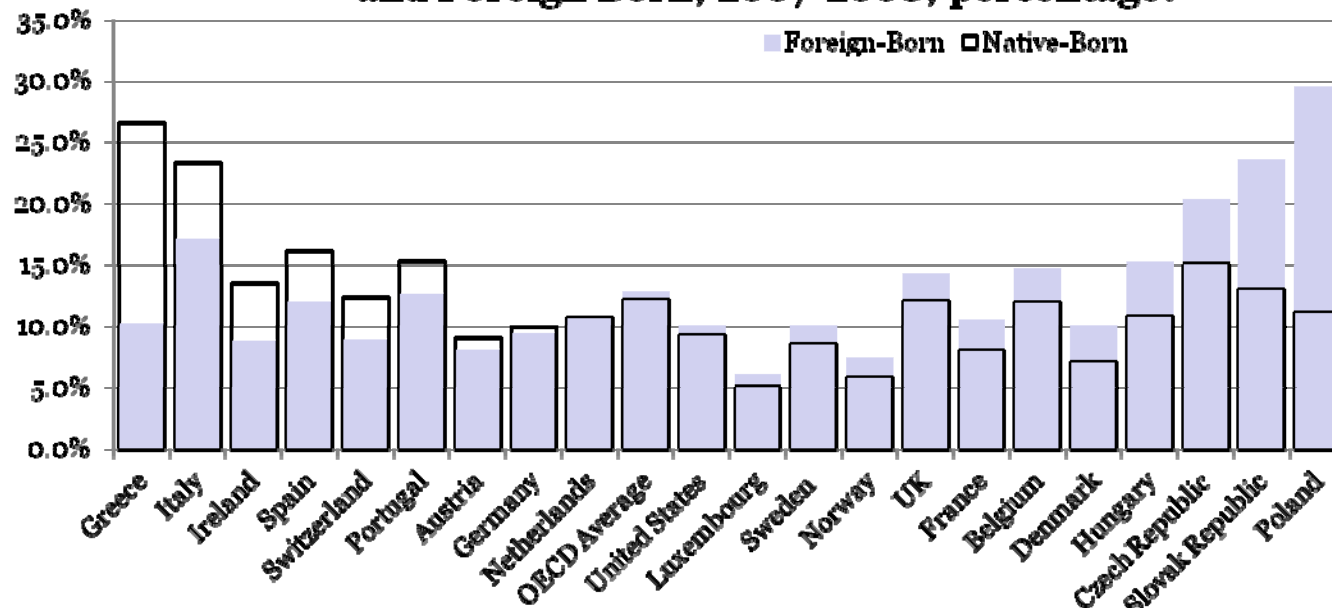
Source: OECD International Migration Outlook (2010)

Entrepreneurship and Employment Creation of Immigrants (2010)



- In most OECD countries the percentage of migrants and natives that are entrepreneurs differ only slightly
- On average, a foreign-born self-employed who owns a small or medium firm creates between 1.4 and 2.1 additional jobs.
- Admission policies targeted at foreign entrepreneurs and investors have limited impacts
- Targeted measures to support migrant businesses development in OECD countries

Share of Self-Employment in Total Employment. Native and Foreign Born, 2007-2008, percentage.



Source: Eurostat LFS Survey (2007-2008) IIS CPS March Supplement



Equal Opportunities? The labour market integration of Children of Immigrants (2010)



- In about half of all OECD countries, children of immigrants – both native-born offspring of immigrants and foreign-born who immigrated before adulthood with their parents – account for 10% or more of young adults (aged 20-29)
- In most European OECD countries, both educational and labour market outcomes of the children of immigrants tend to be much less favourable. This is usually not true in non-European OECD countries.
- On average, the children of immigrants have an unemployment rate that is about 1.6 times higher than that of the children of natives, for both genders.
- When in employment, children of immigrants are in occupations similar to those of the children of natives. They are also widely spread throughout the economy, but tend to remain underrepresented in the public sector.

Share of children of immigrants among the population aged 20-29 and not in education, selected OECD countries, around 2007

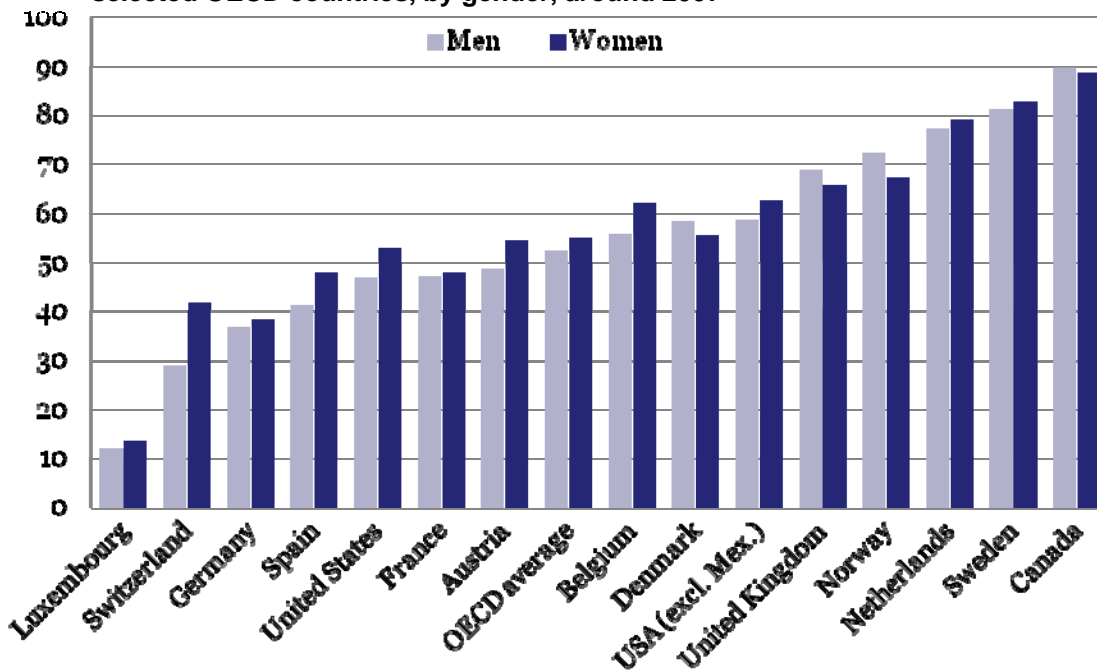
	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN ¹	DNK	FRA	DEU	LUX	NLD	NZL ¹	NOR	SWE	CHE	GBR	USA	OECD
Native-born children of immigrants (%)	10.7	5.0	7.1	9.7	2.3	5.8	4.8	21.6	5.0	n.a.	1.7	5.1	9.6	12.2	6.5	7.4
of which: Non-OECD/Turkey/Mexico	n.a.	94%	68%	48%	87%	66%	89%	0%	92%	n.a.	90%	45%	32%	48%	91%	65%
Young immigrants	n.a.	9.2	5.2	8.9	n.a.	3.4	10.0	18.8	6.3	9.3	4.9	8.8	17.0	4.7	9.7	8.9
of which: Non-OECD/Turkey/Mexico	n.a.	86%	62%	76%	n.a.	87%	84%	2%	83%	6%	92%	84%	75%	70%	94%	69%
Total children of immigrants	n.a.	14.1	12.3	18.6	n.a.	9.2	14.8	40.4	11.3	n.a.	6.6	13.9	26.6	16.9	16.2	16.3
Pro memoria: % foreign-born among population aged 15-64 (2008)	28	17	11	22	9	12	15	42	13	24	9	16	27	14	16	18



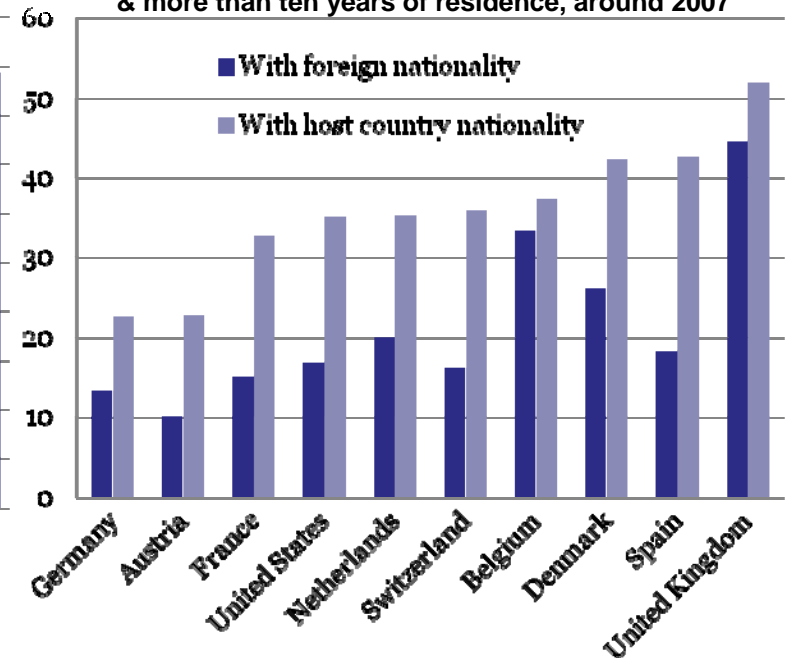
Naturalisation: A Passport for the Better Integration of Immigrants? (forthcoming 2011)

- Take-up of citizenship varies greatly among immigrants in OECD countries. In countries that have been settled by migration, virtually all (regular) immigrants naturalise within ten years after arrival.
- Immigrant women are more likely to have the host-country nationality than men.
- Immigrants who have naturalised tend to have better labour market outcomes, particularly when they come from lower-income countries.
- Naturalisation contributes to reduce labour market barriers, increase mobility and reduce discrimination.

Share of foreign-born who have the host-country nationality, selected OECD countries, by gender, around 2007



Percent of employed foreign-born from lower-income countries who are in a high-skilled occupation, 15-64 & more than ten years of residence, around 2007

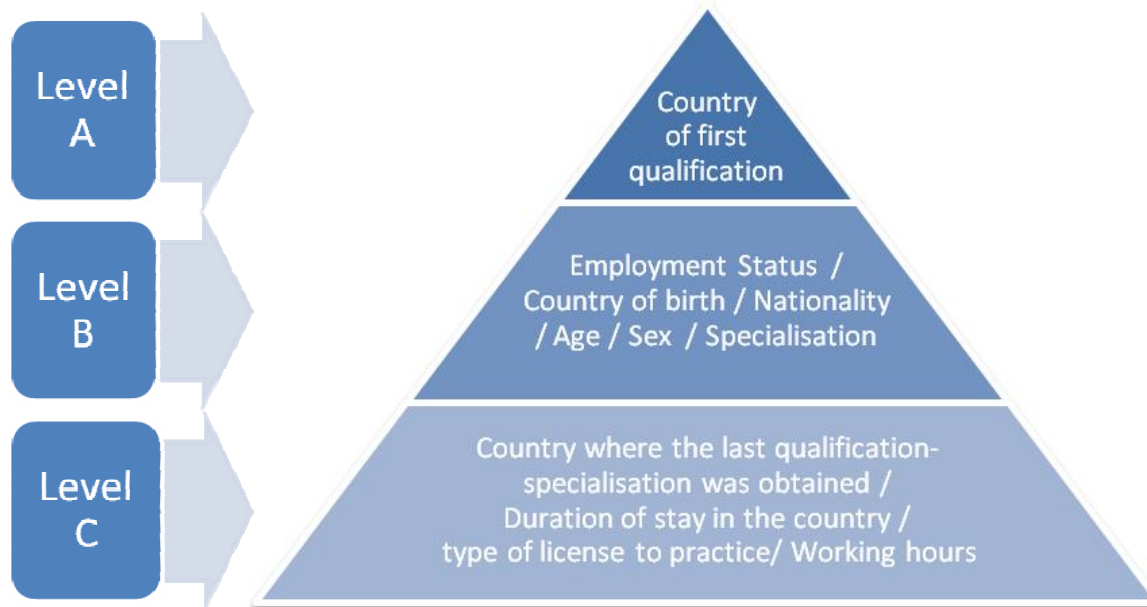
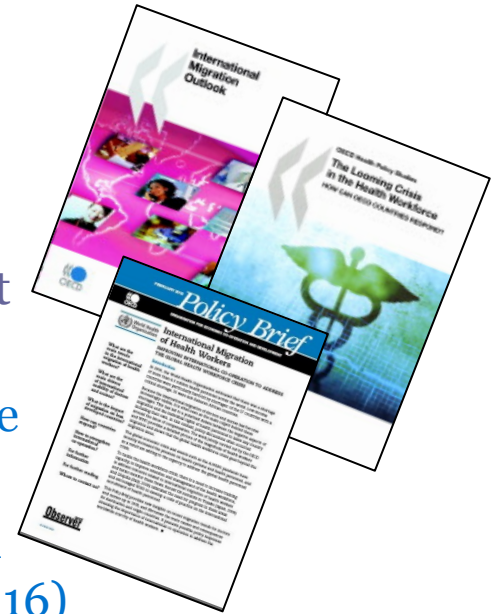




OECD/WHO work on the international mobility of health workers

www.oecd.org/health/workforce

- WHO global code of practice on the international recruitment of health personnel
 - Strengthening data comparability and reliability to ensure monitoring (Art 6.4)
 - Development of guidelines related to the implementation of the WHO Global Code of Practice (resolution WHA63.16)
- WHO/OECD Draft guiding principles for the compilation of a Minimum Data Set for the monitoring of the health workforce migration





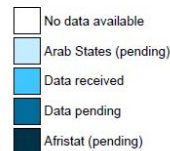
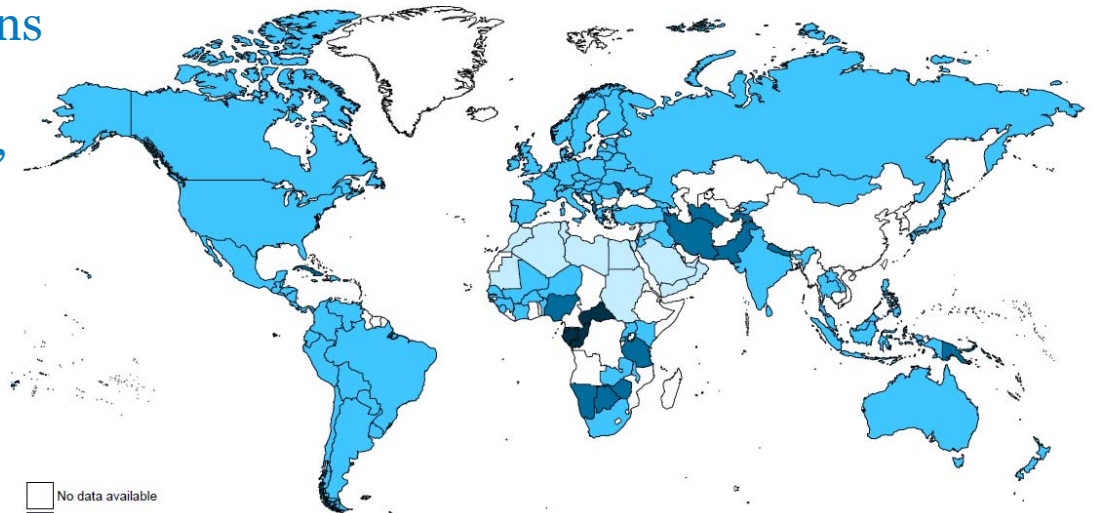
Extension of DIOC (2010)

www.oecd.org/migration/dioc/extended



- Why?
 - Extension : large part of IM occurs outside the OECD area
- What will be in DIOC 2000?
 - Joint OECD/World Bank project supported by the AfD
 - Release 2.0 covers 32 OECD countries as well as 57 non-OECD countries
 - 222 countries of birth are included
 - Data were compiled on persons aged 15+ by country of birth or citizenship, education, age, gender, employment status and occupation
 - Next release (3.0) will add data 9 non-OECD countries (May 2011)

Progress in collecting data for DIOC/extended (January 2011)



Characteristics of foreign-born persons aged 15 and over by regions and main countries of origin, circa 2000

Region of origin	Population (thousands)			Women (%)	Young (15-24) (%)			Primary-educated (%)			Tertiary-educated (%)		
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Africa ¹	5,378	4,706	10,084	46.7	16.2	18.2	17.1	52.8	58.3	55.3	21.1	16.6	19.0
North Africa	2,123	1,781	3,904	45.6	7.8	8.1	7.9	52.3	57.7	54.8	20.0	16.0	18.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,958	2,738	5,696	48.1	22.7	25.2	23.9	54.5	59.6	57.0	21.6	17.0	19.4
Asia	15,178	15,756	30,935	50.9	15.1	14.5	14.8	37.0	44.0	40.5	26.5	23.7	25.1
Bangladesh	2,064	1,790	3,855	46.4	10.0	8.5	9.3	65.7	84.7	74.6	5.6	2.0	3.9
China	1,205	1,308	2,513	52.1	12.1	11.5	11.8	35.2	39.4	37.4	38.9	33.9	36.3
India	1,263	1,359	2,621	51.8	12.3	14.0	13.2	29.9	47.2	38.9	49.4	34.3	41.5
South America and the Caribbean	11,159	11,036	22,195	49.7	19.5	16.1	17.8	57.3	53.5	55.4	12.6	14.5	13.5
Mexico	4,652	3,716	8,368	44.4	23.7	19.7	21.9	70.6	68.2	69.5	5.3	6.5	5.8
North America	1,077	1,242	2,319	53.5	16.1	14.1	15.0	19.7	20.2	20.0	43.4	40.3	41.7
Oceania	563	595	1,159	51.4	15.9	16.1	16.0	27.6	30.7	29.2	28.9	29.8	29.3
Europe ²	19,395	21,628	41,022	52.7	10.0	9.1	9.5	35.2	40.5	38.0	23.9	21.1	22.5
EU 27	10,833	12,217	23,050	53.0	8.5	8.0	8.2	36.3	41.5	39.1	25.7	22.2	23.8
Other Europe	8,384	9,225	17,609	52.4	11.8	10.4	11.1	33.8	39.1	36.6	21.5	19.7	20.6
Unspecified	1,276	1,244	2,520	49.4									
Total	54,026	56,207	110,233	51.0	14.6	13.3	13.9	42.0	45.2	43.6	22.3	20.6	21.4

Note:

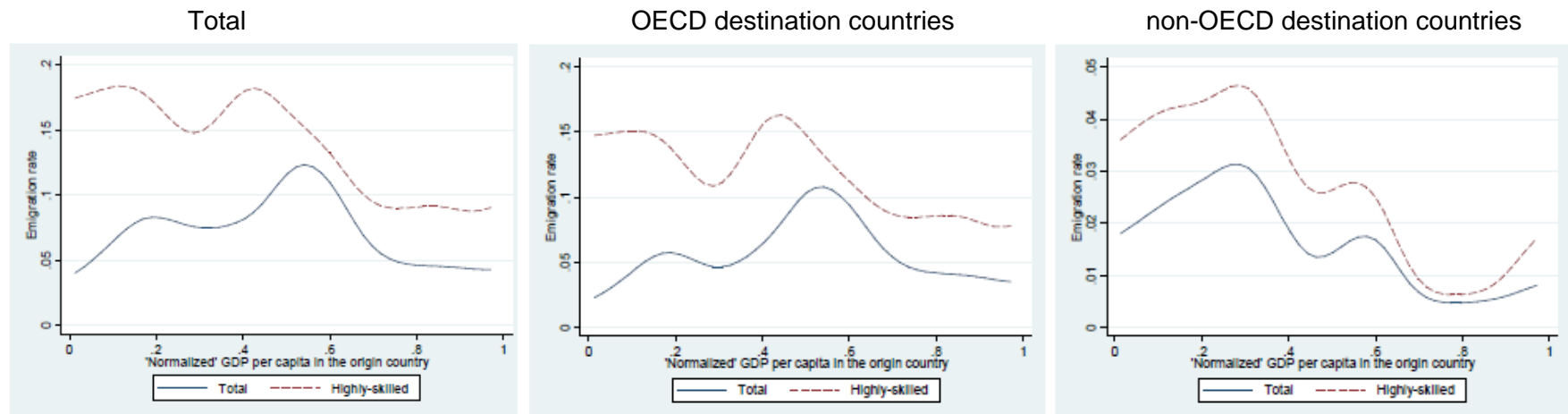
1. North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa do not add up to total Africa due to the existence of individuals of unspecified African origin.

2. Similarly, for Europe, EU27 and Other Europe do not exactly add up to total Europe due to people of unspecified European origin.

"Unspecified" corresponds to individuals not classified in any of the top-level regions of origin.

Source: DIOC-E 2000 (release 2.0)

Total emigration rate and emigration rates of highly skilled by "normalized" GDP per capita of the origin country, circa 2000



Note: Gaussian kernel with a bandwidth of 0.07.

^(a) GDP per capita (1985-2000) divided by the US GDP per capita

Source: DIOC-E 2000 (release 2.0), authors' calculations

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Update of DIOC (forthcoming Q2 2011)

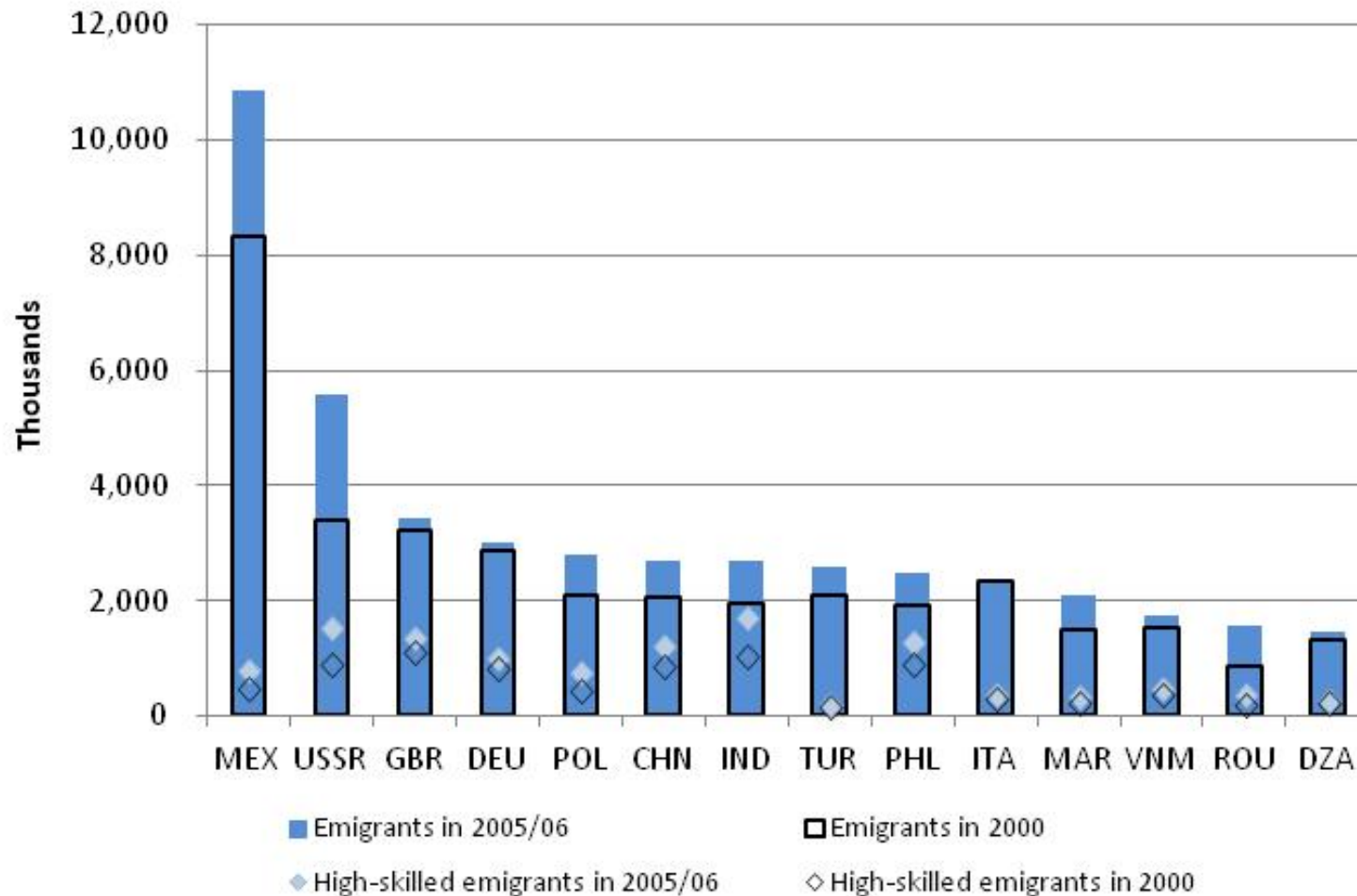
- Why?
 - Update : increasing migration → analyse changes over time
- What will be in DIOC 2005/06?
 - Data from 24 OECD population censuses, population registers and labour force surveys
 - Data were compiled on the same basis as for the 2000 round of censuses

Data source and availability

	LFS Data	Register Data	Census Data
data sources	AUT, BEL, CHE, DEU, ESP, GBR, GRC, ITA, LUX, MEX, NDL, POL, PRT	DNK, FIN, SWE, NOR, CZE	AUS, CAN, FRA, IRE, NZL, JPN
no data available	EST, HUN, ISL, KOR, CHL, SVK, SVN, TUR		

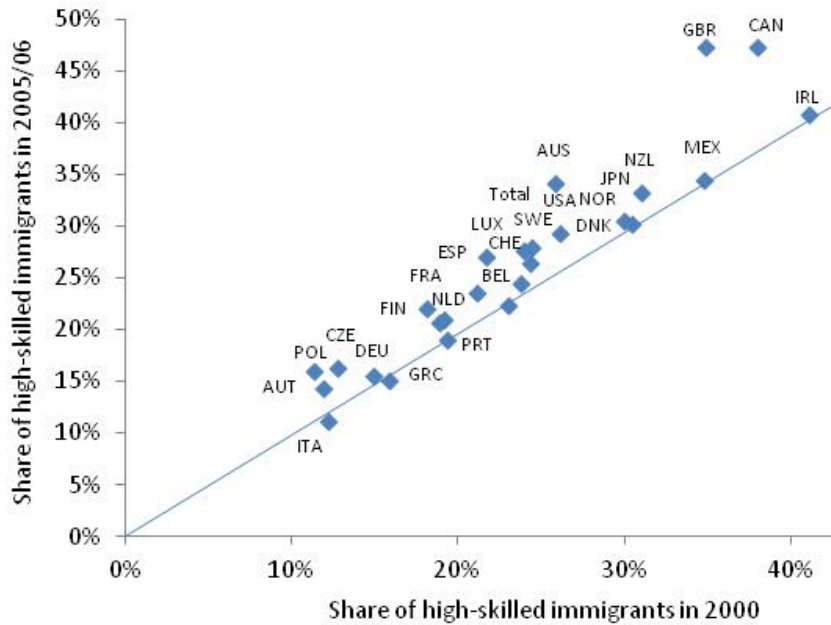
Update of DIOC (first results)

Emigrants 15+ in OECD countries by countries of origin,
DIOC 2000 and DIOC 2005/06



Update of DIOC (first results)

Share of highly skilled immigrants 15+ in OECD countries
DIOC 2000 and DIOC 2005/06



Immigrants 15+ in OECD countries by countries of residence,
DIOC 2000 and DIOC 2005/06

