MOVING THE MIGRATION STATISTICS AGENDA FORWARD

Availability and use of data on the effects and benefits of migration, including contributions of migrants and diaspora

Jean-Christophe Dumont
Head of International Migration Division, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs
OECD
Moving forward the migration agenda

1. Monitoring migration and emigration trends and policies

2. Enhancing the economic impact of migration

3. Tackling the challenge of the integration of immigrants and their children

4. Improving the effectiveness of migration policies

5. Strengthening the links between origin and destination countries via migration
Improving data on international migration

• What is the problem and why?
  • Despite some outstanding progresses in some areas (e.g. stocks based on population census) or region (e.g. EU, LAC), migration data remain globally scarce, delayed, and face serious quality and international comparability issues
  • Gap between data producers and users

• Why is it a problem?
  • Gaps between perception and reality => failure of the information system => prejudice against migration and migrants => reduces the political space to reform or adapt migration policies => reinforce the migration backlash
  • Hinder international dialogue on migration

• What are some of the key knowledge gaps in OECD countries?
  • Entries by individual characteristics
  • Short term movements (notably within free mobility areas)
  • Exits by migration status and DOS
  • Outcomes by category of entry and DOS (longitudinal studies)

• What are the main challenges going forward
  • Avoid duplication in the context of scarce resources & build synergies
  • Better use and share existing data, notably survey data
  • Rethink priorities in data collection => better monitor the effect of policies
  • Use the current momentum (SDG, UN global compacts, political attention on migration issues) to move forward the migration statistics agenda
500 registered participants from 90 countries, 240 speakers in 39 parallel sessions

Partner organisations: ILO, UNHCR, UNECE, Eurostat, World Bank, UNODC

1. Significant migration-data gaps exist
2. Migration data are important for the SDGs and Global Compacts
3. National Statistics Offices take the lead on innovative approaches to migration data
4. Disaggregation of migration data is crucial
5. Capacity building and international cooperation are necessary for improving migration data
6. Effective communication of data is necessary for overcoming public misperceptions of migration
How are immigrants faring in OECD countries?
Settling In

• Joint work by the OECD and the European Commission
• Released in Marrakesh in December 2018 with EU Commissioner for Home Affairs, M. Avramopoulos and Canadian Minister for Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, M. Hussen
• Most comprehensive international comparison across all EU and OECD and selected G20 countries of the outcomes for immigrants and their children
• 74 indicators on the integration of immigrants and their children, including:
  – Extensive contextual information on the demographic characteristics of immigrants and their children
  – Five main areas of integration: Employment, education and skills, living conditions, and social integration
  – Peer groups of countries which have a similar relative size and composition of the immigrant population
• 3 special chapters on (i) Gender aspects, (ii) Youth with a migration background and (iii) Third-country nationals in the EU (“Zaragoza indicators”)
Immigrants tend to be overrepresented among both ends of the qualification scale.

Notes: Percentages of 15- to 64 year-olds, 2017.
Relative to their native-born peers, it is the high-educated who are less often employed...

Notes: 15- to 64-year-olds not in education, 2017
… and lower employment rates persist for children of immigrants (born in destination countries)

Differences in employment rates with native-born offspring of native-born

Notes: Native-born with foreign-born parents aged 15-34 and not in education, around 2017.
New (unpublished) evidence on migrant communities by countries of birth and socio-economic status
Database on Immigrants in OECD (and non-OECD) Countries - DIOC

- Internationally comparable data based on population registers, censuses or LFS
- Four time points (2000/01, 2005/06, 2010/11, 2015/16)
- Immigrants: country of birth
- Detailed information on socio economic status and labour market outcome (incl. occupations)
- Extensions to non-OECD countries (100 countries) are available for selected dimensions for 2000/01 and 2010/11 (jointly with the World Bank and Oxford Univ)

www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm
Main immigrant groups by region of origin in selected OECD countries in 2015/16, thousands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>North America</th>
<th>Oceania</th>
<th>Latin America</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>2,531</td>
<td>2,044</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>5,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>3,978</td>
<td>2,636</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>8,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHE</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>2,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>2,601</td>
<td>8,607</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>12,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,069</td>
<td>5,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>3,729</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>2,597</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>7,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>2,593</td>
<td>3,356</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>8,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>3,107</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>5,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEX</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>1,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2,069</td>
<td>13,271</td>
<td>5,802</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>23,747</td>
<td>46,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,403</td>
<td>29,206</td>
<td>38,451</td>
<td>2,466</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>29,874</td>
<td>113,672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage 10.9% 25.7% 33.8% 2.2% 1.1% 26.3%
Main migrant communities in the OECD in 2015/16

Total emigration 15+, number

- Mexique: 11.7 million
- Inde
- Chine
- Pologne
- Royaume-Uni
- Roumanie
- Philippines
- Allemagne
- Maroc
- Fédération de Russie
- Turquie
- Italie
- Viet Nam
- Portugal
- Porto Rico
- Algérie
- France
- Ukraine
- Pakistan
- Cuba
- El Salvador
Huge increase in the number of highly educated migrants

- 25 million migrants (30%) in the OECD area are highly educated
- 87% increase in the number of tertiary educated immigrants between 2000/01-2015/16
New high-skilled emigration rates (to the OECD) by country of birth, 2015/16

High-skilled emigration rates 15+, percentages

- 18 African countries in the 45 first countries most exposed to high-skilled emigration to the OECD
Thank you for your attention

For further information:
www.oecd.org/migration
jean-christophe.dumont@oecd.org