



# MOVING THE MIGRATION STATISTICS AGENDA FORWARD

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

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# Moving forward the migration agenda

1.

**Monitoring migration and emigration trends and policies**

2.

**Enhancing the economic impact of migration**

3.

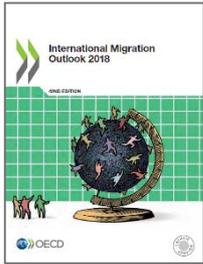
**Tackling the challenge of the integration of immigrants and their children**

5.

**Strengthening the links between origin and destination countries via migration**

4.

**Improving the effectiveness of migration policies**





# 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

**Early 2020 event  
hosted in Africa**  
15-16 January 2019

# International Forum on Migration Statistics

500 registered participants from 90 countries, 240 speakers in 39 parallel sessions

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



**Migration Data Brief**  
www.oecd.org/migration  
#3 May 2018

On 15-16 January 2018, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) organised the first-ever International Forum on Migration Statistics. The Forum's partner organisations included Eurostat, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC and the World Bank/IMMAG Group. The Forum was hosted by OECD and attended by over 200 participants (240 of whom were speakers) from 90 countries, representing national governments, international organisations, universities and research institutes, the private sector and the civil society.

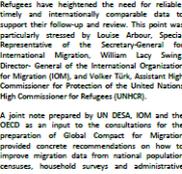
This Migration Data Brief focuses on the key messages of the inaugural International Forum on Migration Statistics.

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### What were the key messages of the International Forum on Migration Statistics?



1. Significant migration-data gaps exist  
Migration has risen to the top of countries' political agendas and has gained increasing attention in the media, yet the paucity of migration data in terms of quantity, quality, timeliness and comprehensiveness, and the insufficient use and sharing of existing data are still persistent.



2. Migration data are important for the SDGs and Global Compacts  
The formal inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the forthcoming adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact for



A joint note prepared by UN DESA, IOM and the OECD as an input to the consultations for the preparation of Global Compact for Migration provided concrete recommendations on how to improve migration data from national population censuses, household surveys and administrative

Migration Data Brief © OECD #3 May 2018

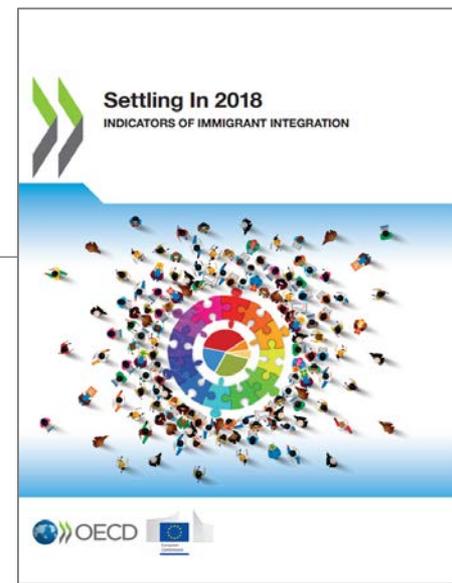
1. Significant migration-data gaps exist
2. Migration data are important for the SDGs and Global Compacts
3. National Statistics Offices take the lead on innovative approaches to migration data
4. Disaggregation of migration data is crucial
5. Capacity building and international cooperation are necessary 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”)



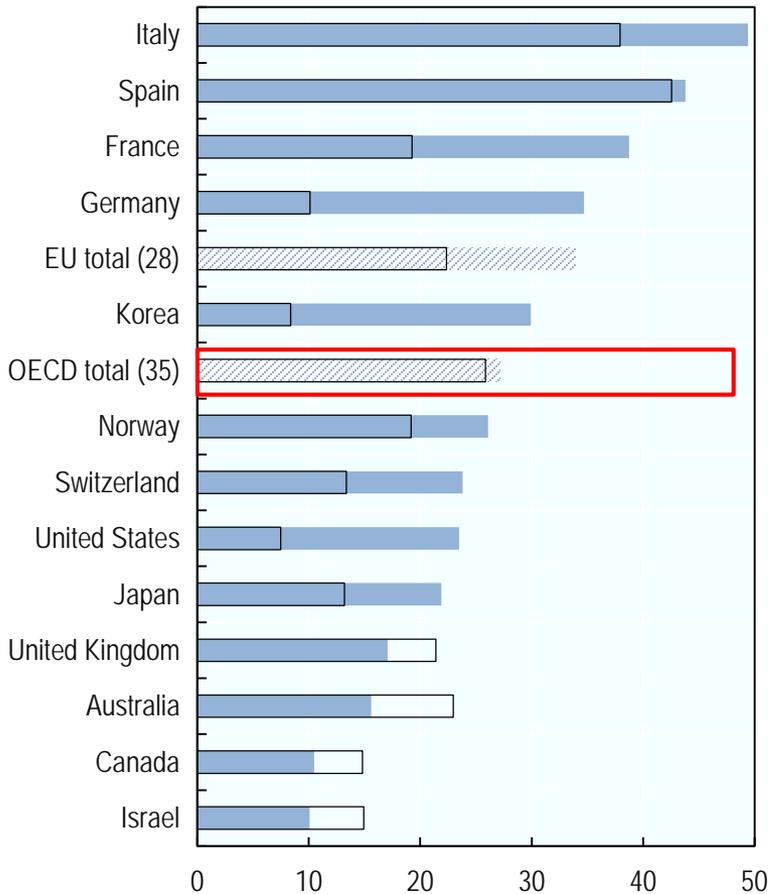


# Immigrants tend to be overrepresented among both ends of the qualification scale

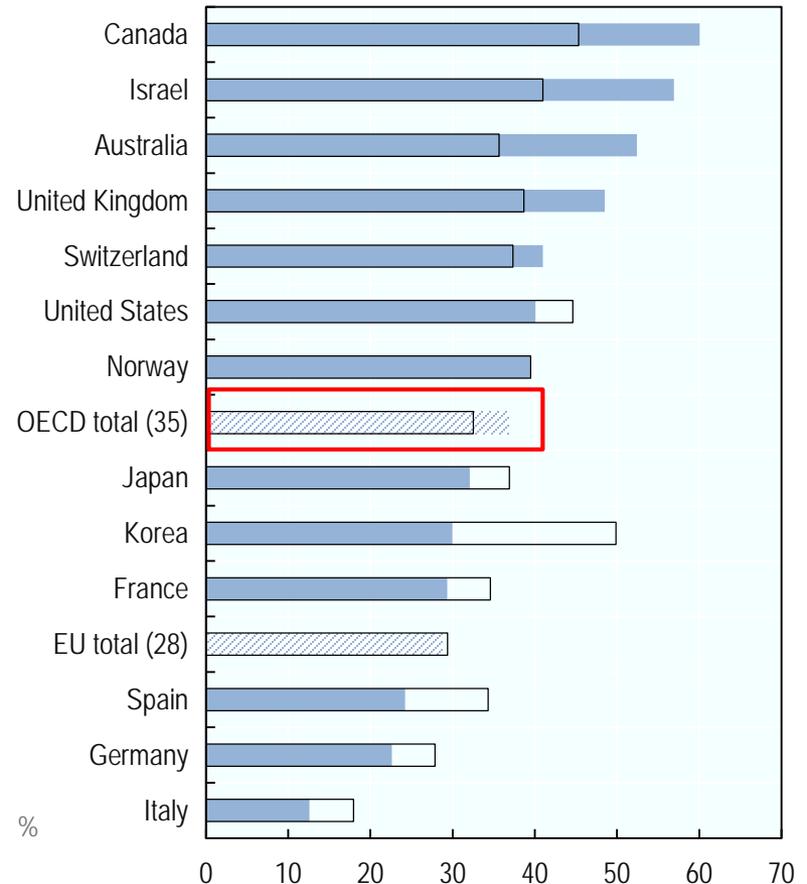
Foreign-born

Native-born

Low-educated



Highly educated

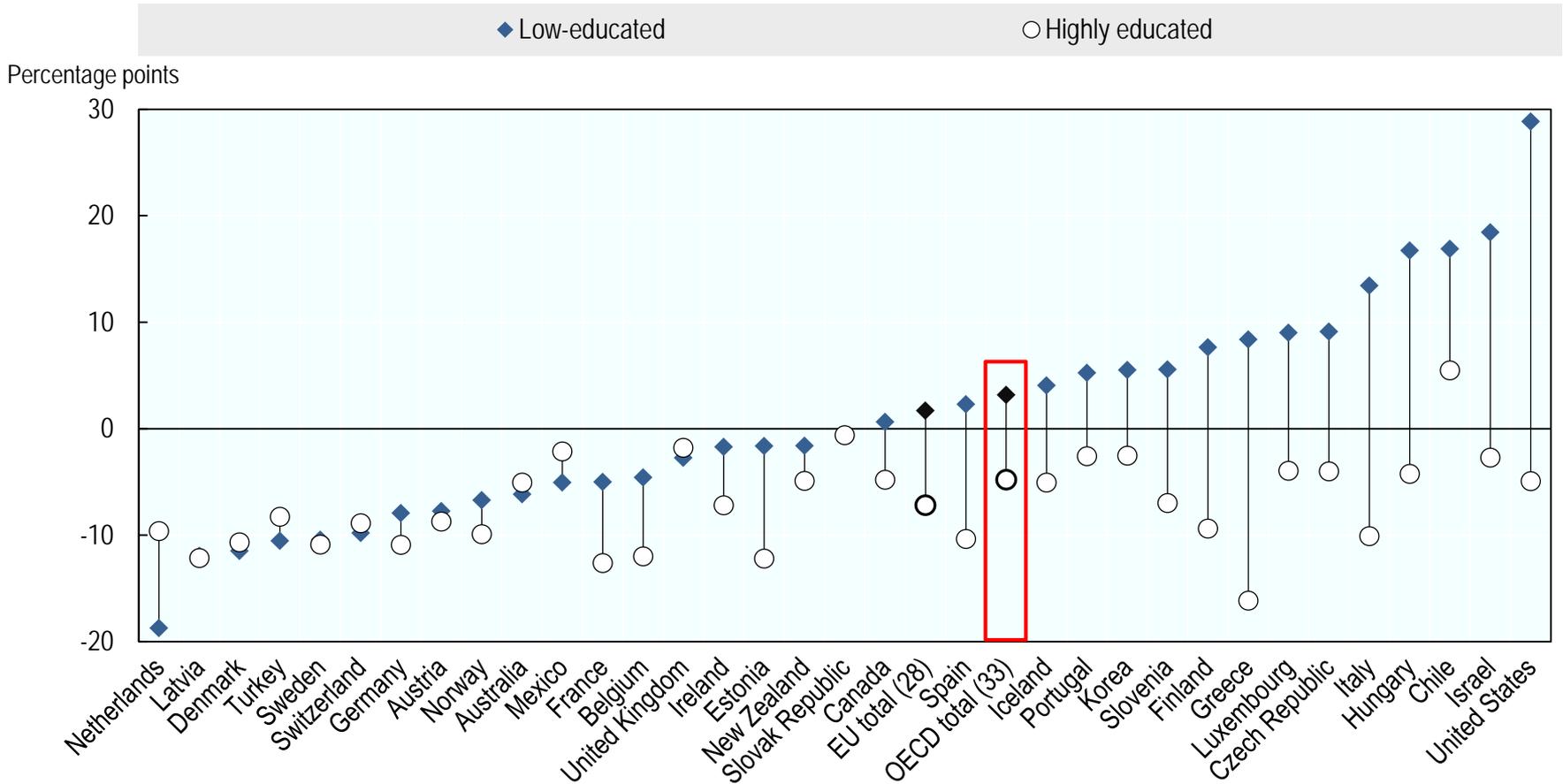


Notes: Percentages of 15- to 64 year-olds, 2017.



# Relative to their native-born peers, it is the high-educated who are less often employed...

Differences in employment rates between foreign-born and native-born

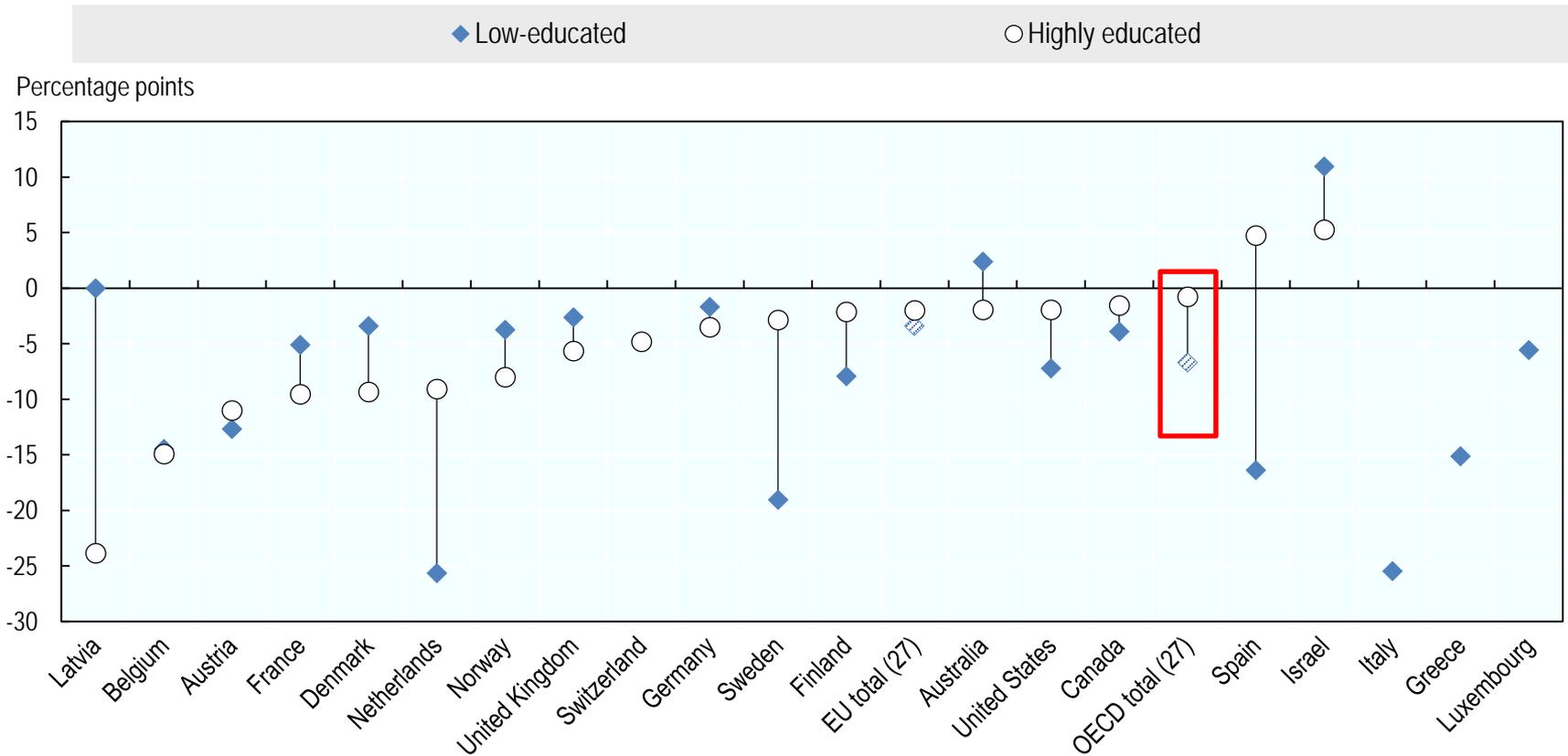


Notes: 15- to 64-year-olds not in education, 2017



# ... 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*

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- 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](http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm)



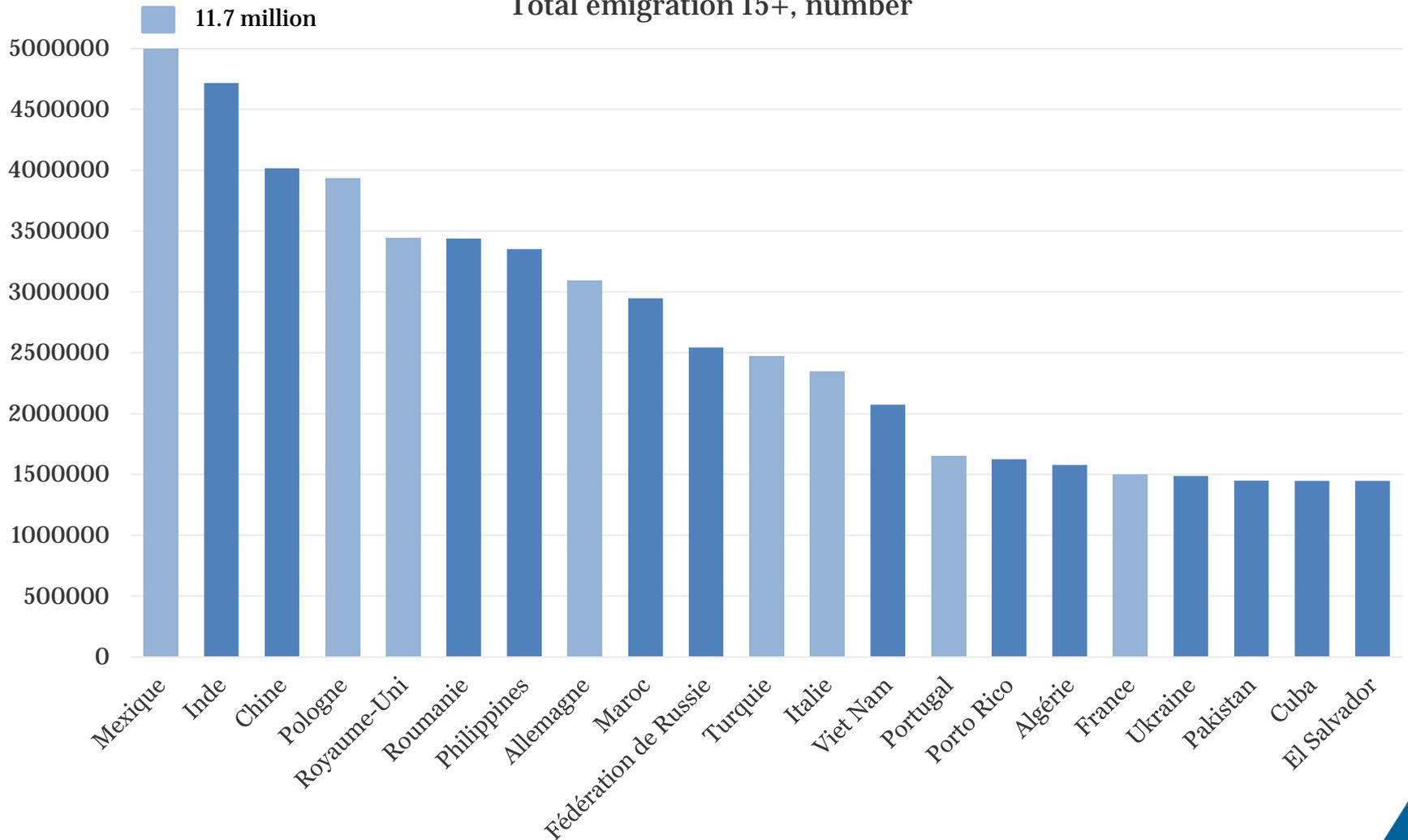
# Main immigrant groups by region of origin in selected OECD countries in 2015/16, thousands

	Africa	Asia	Europe	North America	Oceania	Latin America	Total
AUS	355	2,531	2,044	113	604	131	5,777
AUT	27	114	937	8	2	21	1,109
BEL	377	131	871	14	0	45	1,438
CAN	736	3,978	2,636	350	76	1,047	8,823
CHE	129	182	1,603	39	6	115	2,073
CHL	1	7	25	8	3	361	405
CZE	2	26	210	2	0	2	242
DEU	462	2,601	8,607	114	27	200	12,011
DNK	41	177	321	30	4	16	589
ESP	1,034	320	1,800	36	3	2,069	5,262
FIN	28	67	191	5	1	6	299
FRA	3,729	710	2,597	65	9	296	7,407
GBR	1,285	2,593	3,356	274	179	429	8,117
GRC	12	103	501	12	2	2	633
IRL	47	83	547	28	7	23	735
ISR	301	358	930	83	4	68	1,744
ITA	942	789	3,107	69	20	606	5,532
LUX	12	8	202	2	0	4	228
MEX	2	21	55	250	0	158	485
NLD	279	354	651	23	14	314	1,635
NOR	79	184	392	19	3	26	702
POL	2	12	46	1	0	0	61
PRT	283	21	232	12	1	112	661
SWE	168	563	791	20	5	78	1,624
USA	2,069	13,271	5,802	887	304	23,747	46,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,403</b>	<b>29,206</b>	<b>38,451</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>29,874</b>	<b>113,672</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	



# Main migrant communities in the OECD in 2015/16

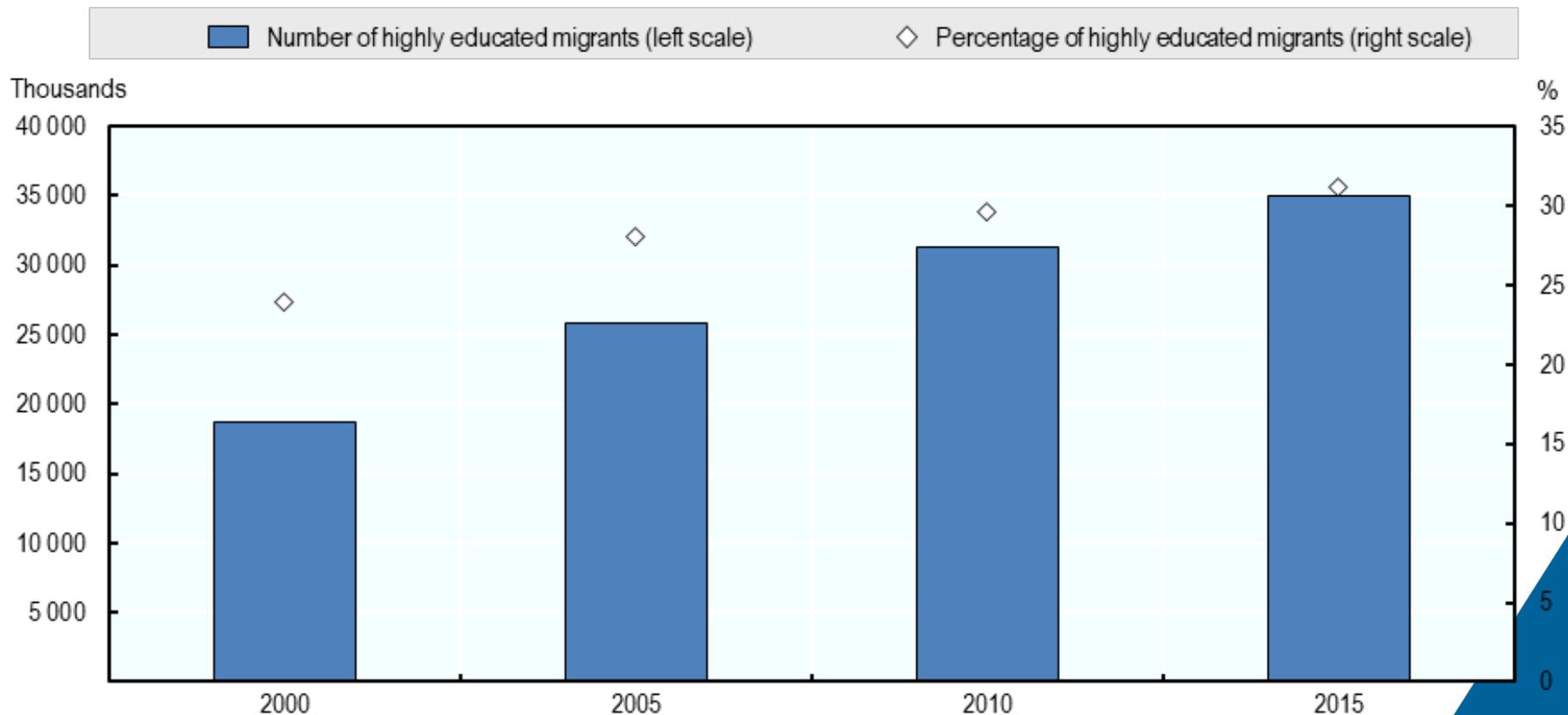
Total emigration 15+, number





## *Huge increase in the number of highly educated migrants*

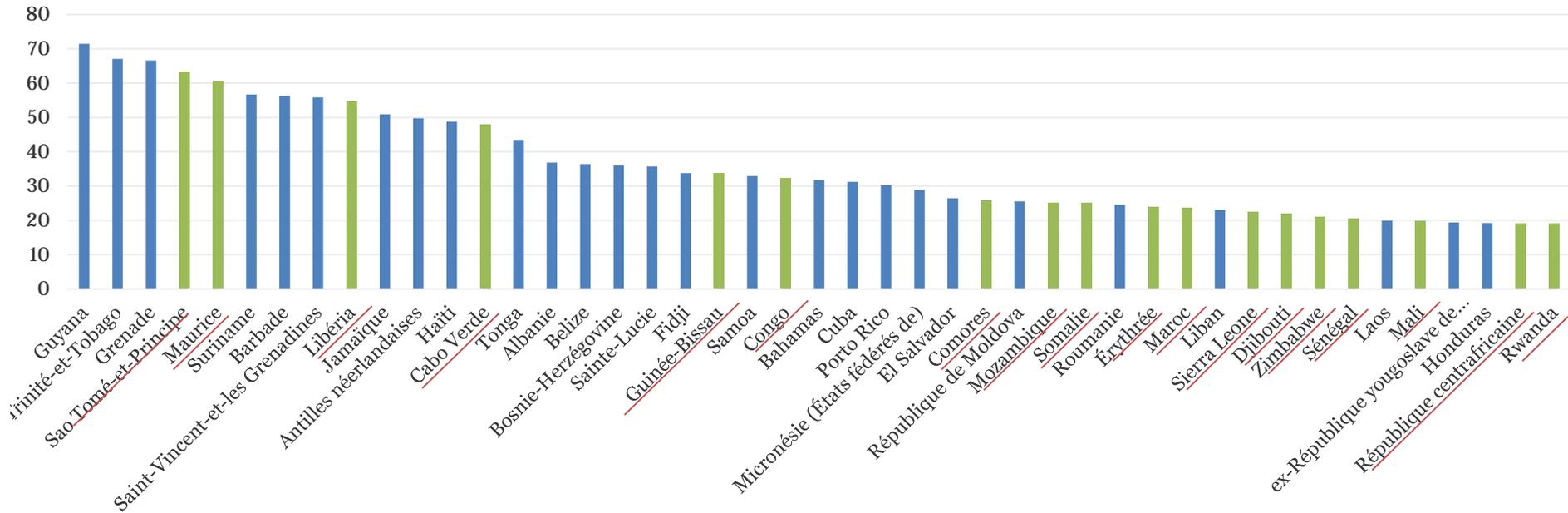
- 25 million migrants (30%) in the OECD area are highly educated
- 87% increase in the number of tertiary educated immigrants between 2000/01-2015/16





# 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

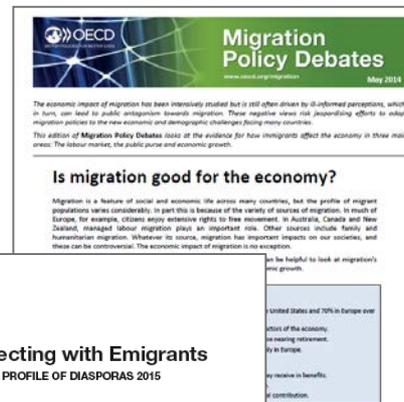
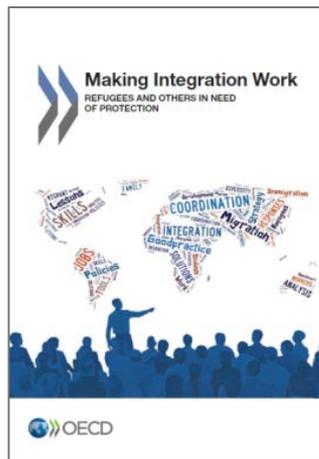
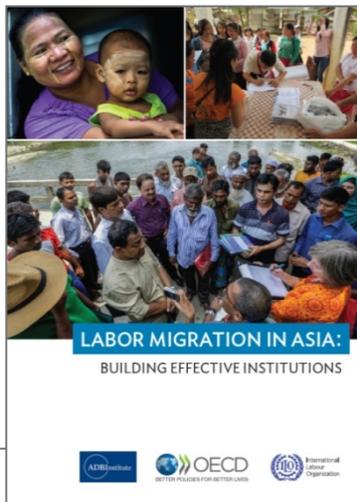
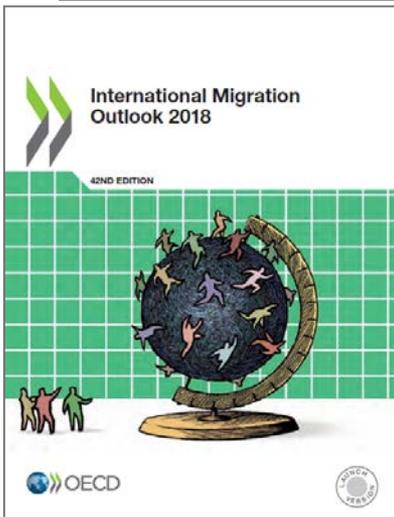


# Thank you for your attention

For further information:

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

[jean-christophe.dumont@oecd.org](mailto:jean-christophe.dumont@oecd.org)



Connecting with Emigrants  
A GLOBAL PROFILE OF DIASPORAS 2015



Matching Economic Migration with Labour Market Needs

