

Recent OECD Activities on International Migration

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Key areas

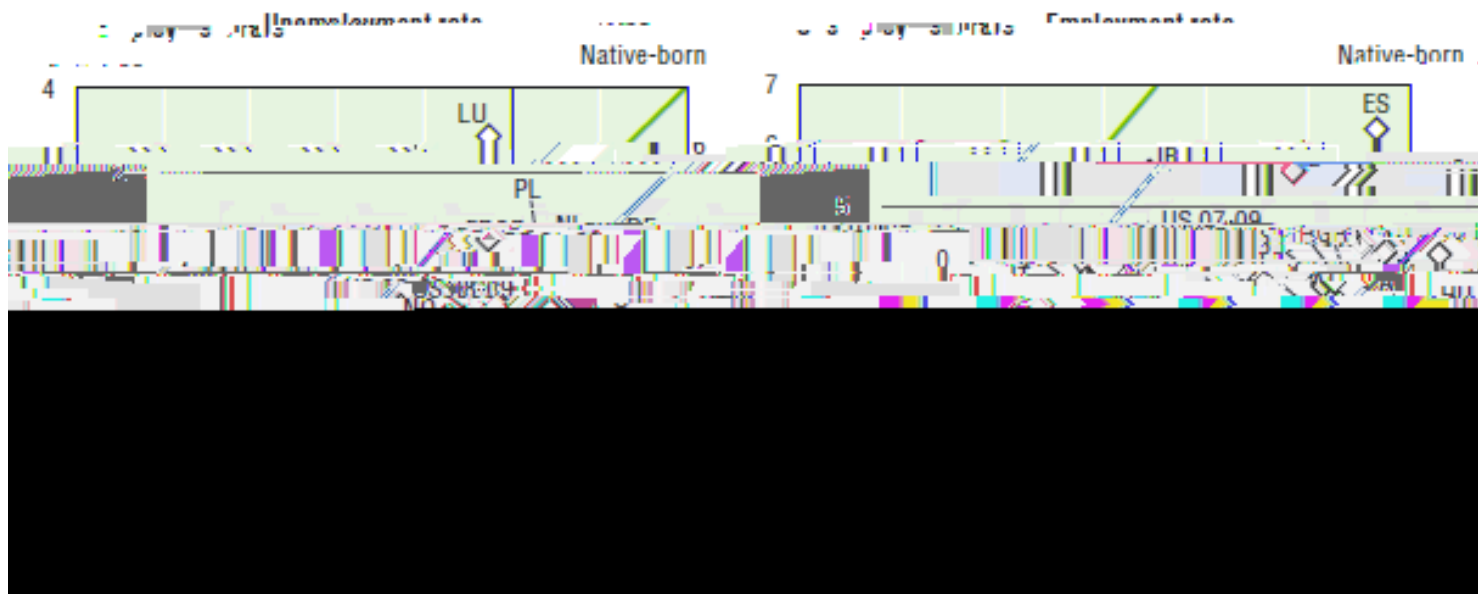
- **International Migration Outlook** : monitoring of migration movements and policies and follow-up on the impact on the economic crisis on international migration
- **Statistics** on permanent-type and temporary migration flows
- Follow-up of the OECD high-level dialogue on international **migration 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

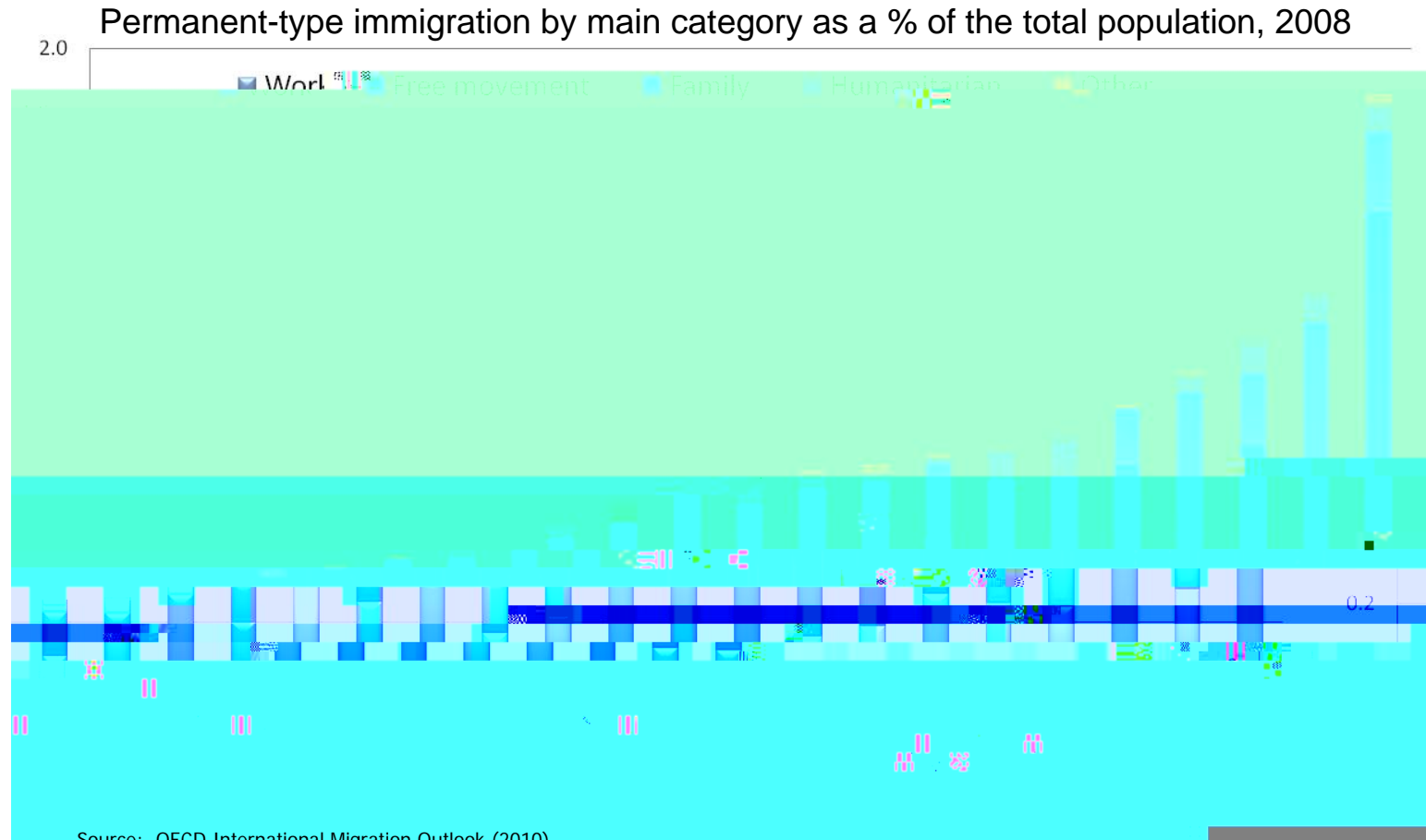


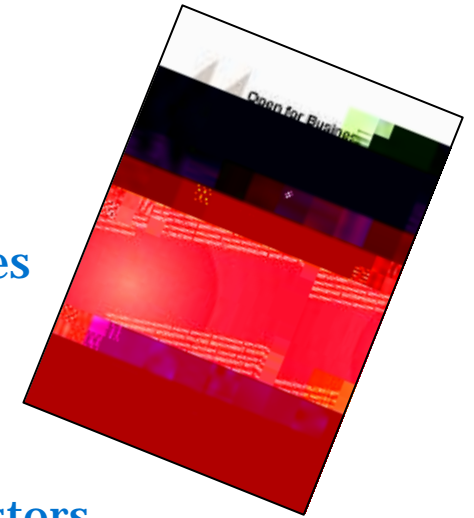
Change in unemployment and employment rates by place of birth between 2008 and 2009



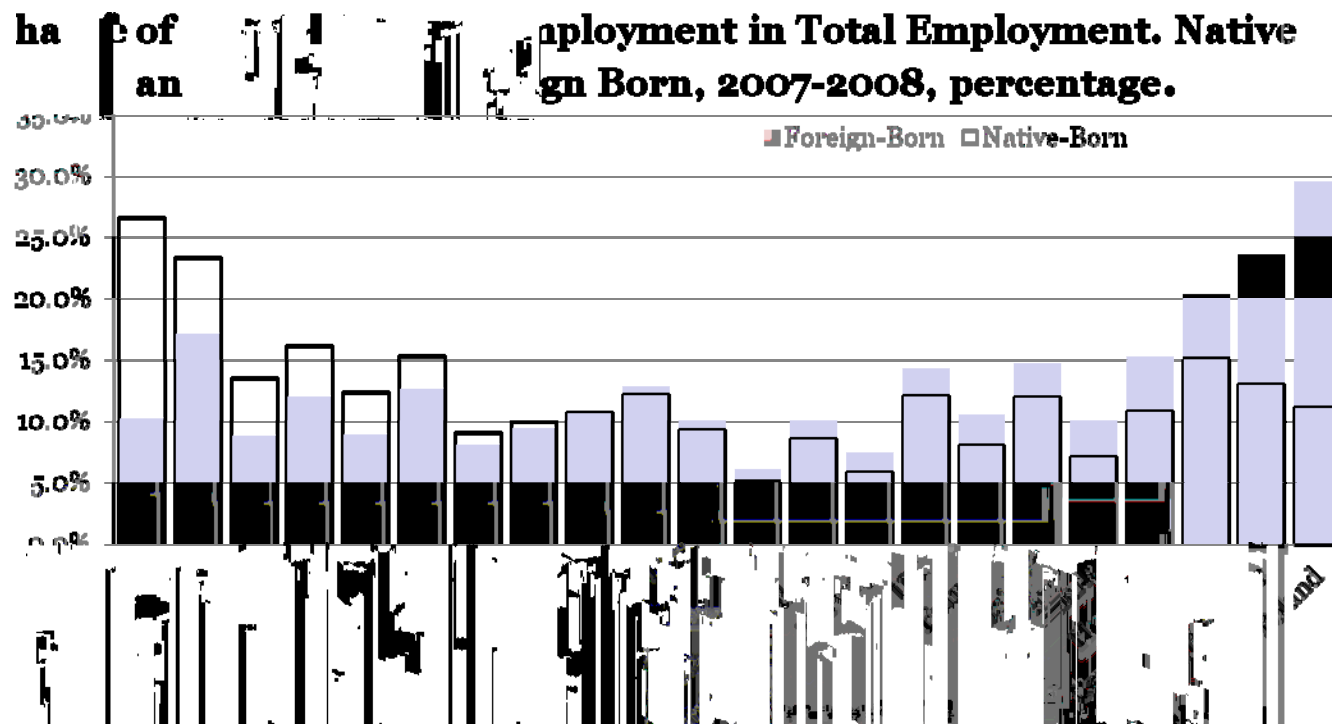


- In 2008, permanent-type migration into the OECD declined for the first time after five years of growth
- Temporary labour migrants are about 3 times more numerous than permanent labour migrants





- 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





- 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







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?

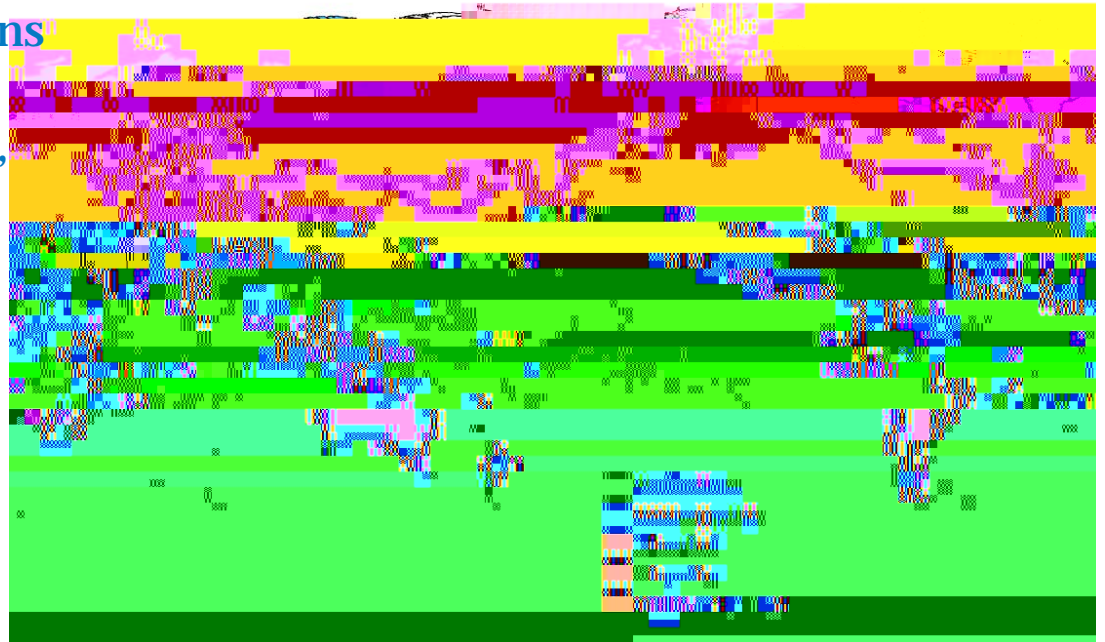
Joint OECD/World Bank project supported by the AfD

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)



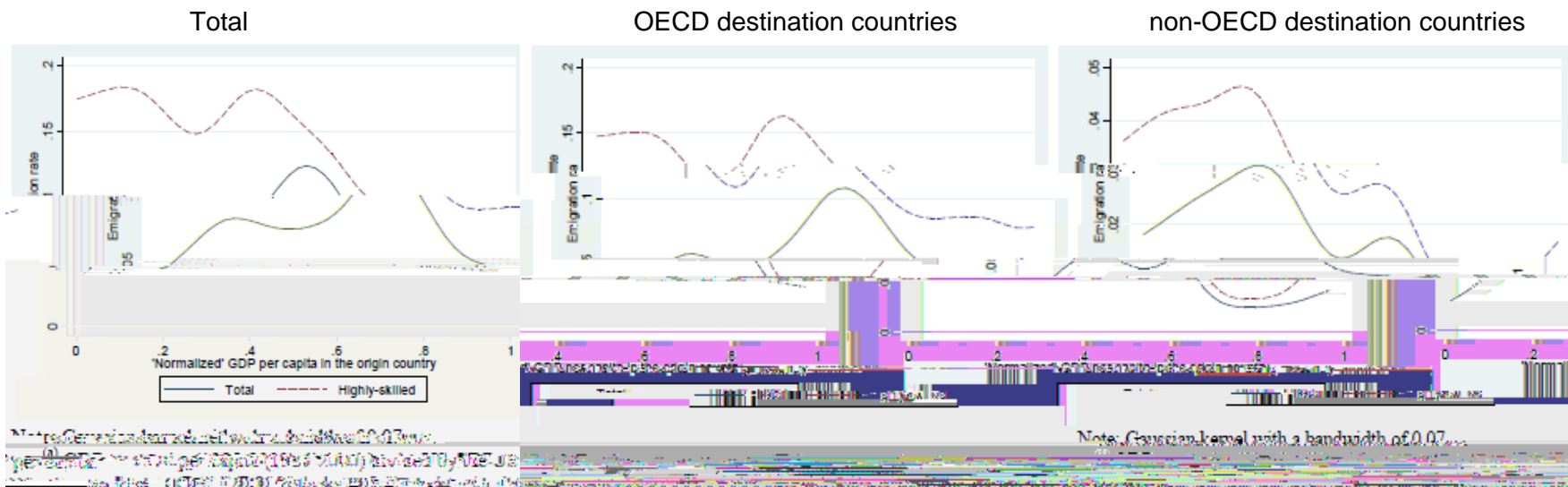


Characteristics of foreign-born persons aged 15 and over by regions and main countries of origin, circa 2000

Region	Population (thousands)									Young (15-24) (%)		Primary educated (%)			Tertiary educated (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male	Total	
Africa ¹	46.7	16.2	18.2	17.1	52.8	58.3	55.3	21.1	16.6	19.0	23.7	25.1	38.9	33.9	36.3	10,084	
North Africa	45.6	7.8	8.1	7.9	52.3	57.7	54.8	20.0	16.0	18.2	47.2	38.9	49.4	34.3	41.5	3,904	
Sub-Saharan Africa	48.1	22.7	25.2	23.9	54.5	59.6	57.0	21.6	17.0	19.4	23.7	25.1	12.6	14.5	13.5	5,696	
Asia	15,756	30,935	50.9	15.1	14.5	14.8	37.0	44.0	40.5	26.5	39.4	37.4	38.9	33.9	36.3	15,178	
China	1,205	1,308	2,513	52.1	12.1	11.5	11.8	35.2	39.4	37.4	39.4	37.4	38.9	33.9	36.3	11,700	
India	1,263	1,359	2,621	51.8	12.3	14.0	13.2	29.9	47.2	38.9	47.2	38.9	49.4	34.3	41.5	11,700	
America and the Caribbean	11,159	11,036	22,195	49.7	19.5	16.1	17.8	57.3	53.5	55.4	53.5	55.4	12.6	14.5	13.5	11,700	
South America	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	6.5	5.8	11,700	
North America	1,077	1,242	2,319	52.5	16.1	14.1	15.0	19.7	20.2	20.0	20.2	20.0	12.4	10.2	11.7	11,700	
Oceania	563	595	1,158	51.4	15.9	16.1	16.0	27.6	30.7	29.2	29.2	28.9	29.8	29.3	29.3	11,700	
Europe ²	19,395	21,628	41,022	52.7	10.0	9.1	9.5	35.2	40.5	38.0	35.2	40.5	38.0	23.9	21.1	21,628	
EU 27	10,833	12,217	23,050	53.0	8.5	8.0	8.2	36.3	41.5	39.1	36.3	41.5	39.1	25.7	22.2	23,050	
Other Europe	8,384	9,225	17,609	52.4	11.8	10.4	11.1	33.8	39.1	36.6	33.8	39.1	36.6	21.5	19.7	17,609	
Unspecified	1,279	1,244	2,523	49.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	2,523	

Source: DIAC-F 2000 (release 2.0)

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





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,		



