

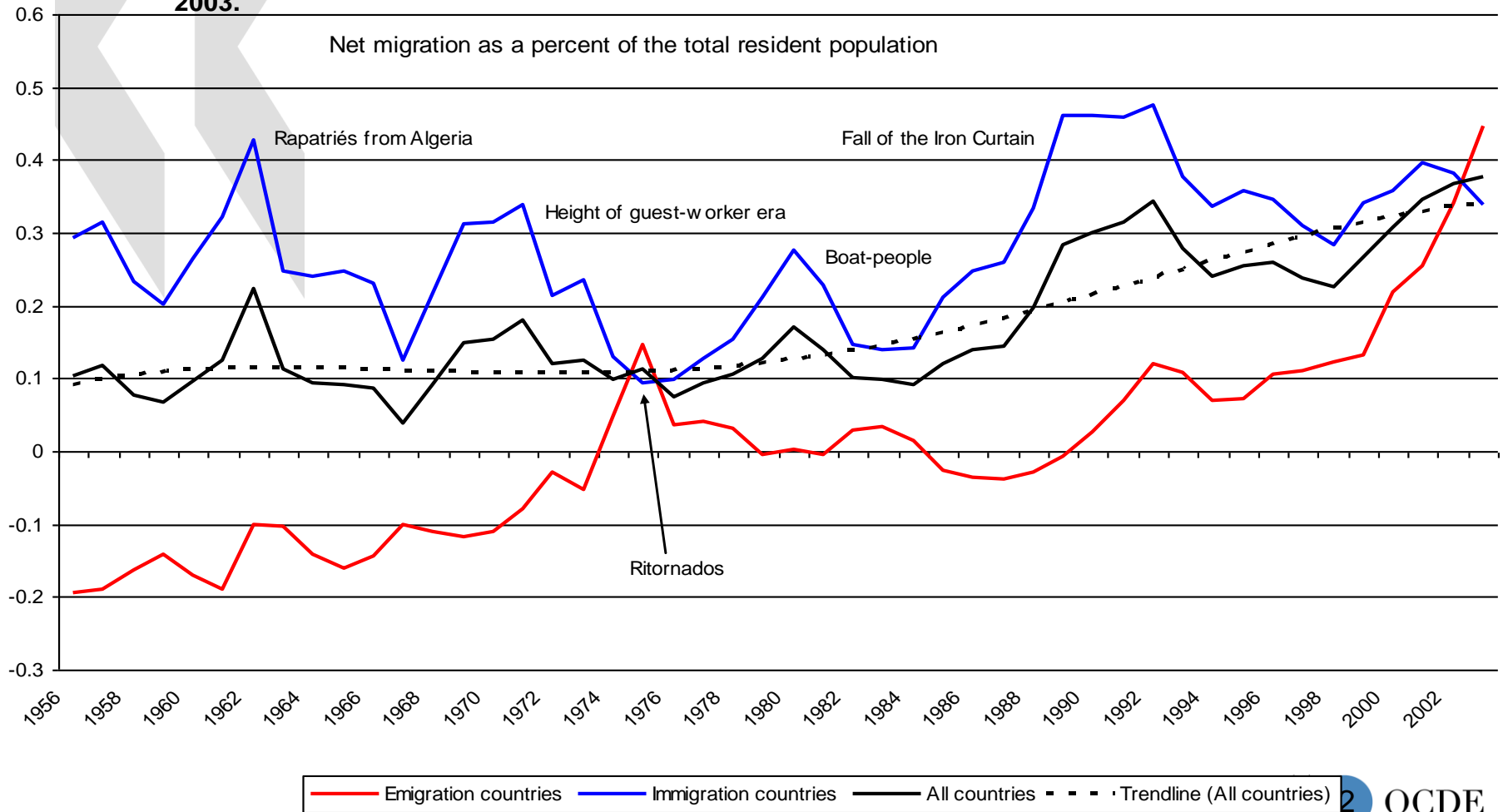


**MIGRATION TRENDS AND CHALLENGES
FOR OECD COUNTRIES**
(The International Migration Outlook)

MEETING OF OECD/TUAC EXPERTS
PARIS, 17 OCTOBER 2007
Jean-Pierre Garson, OECD

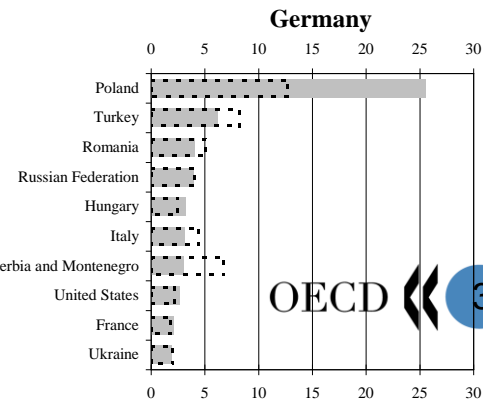
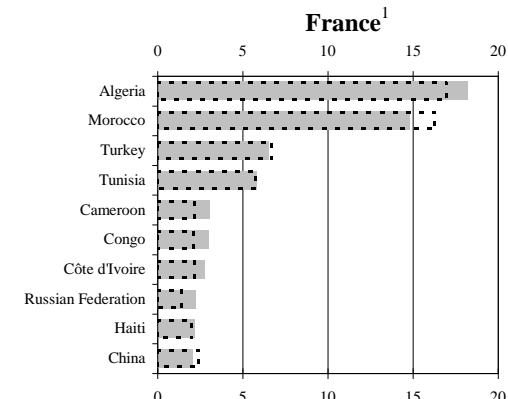
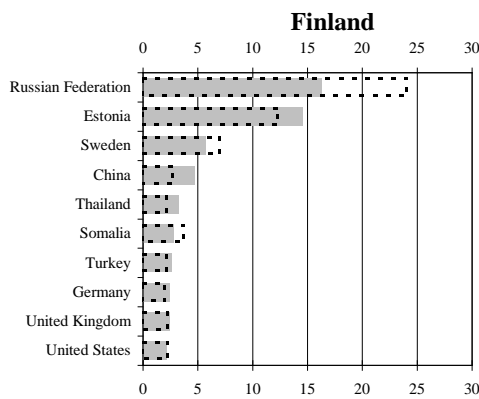
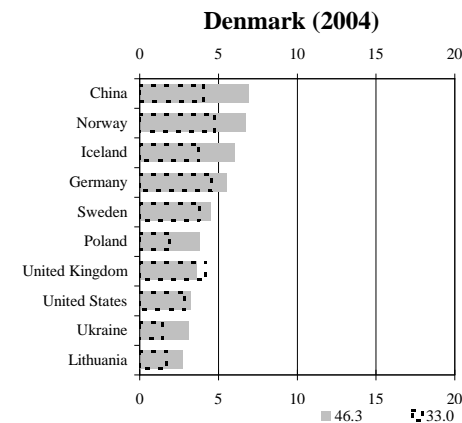
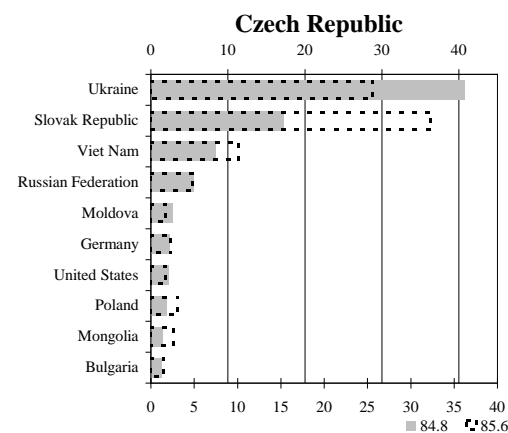
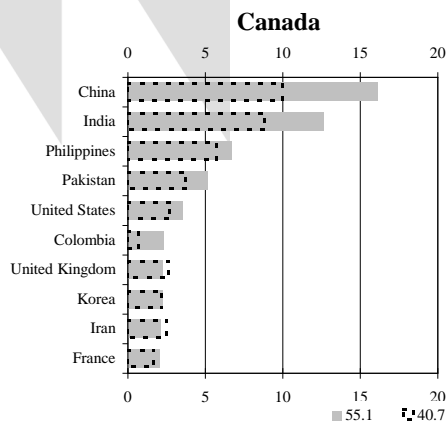
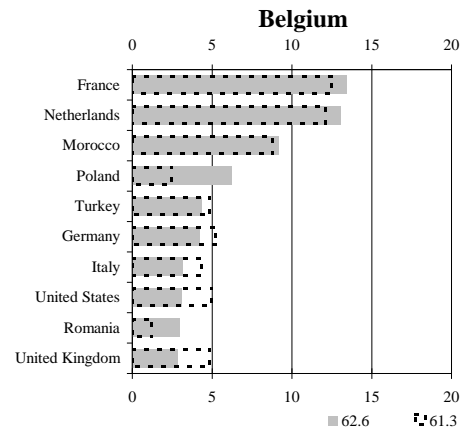
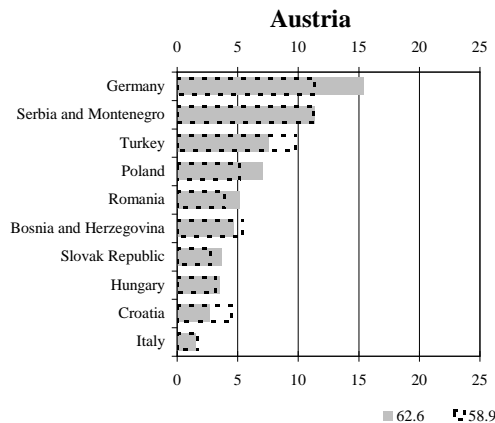
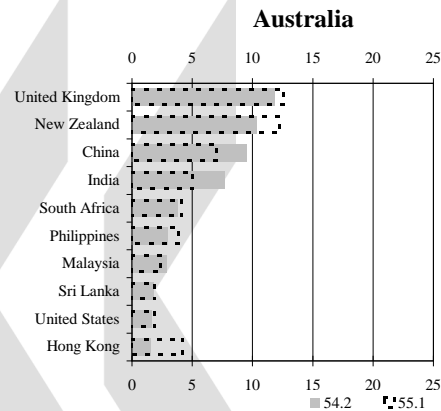
There is an upward trend of migration from outside the OECD since the early eighties

Chart I.1 Net migration rates, traditional immigration and emigration OECD countries, 1956-2003.



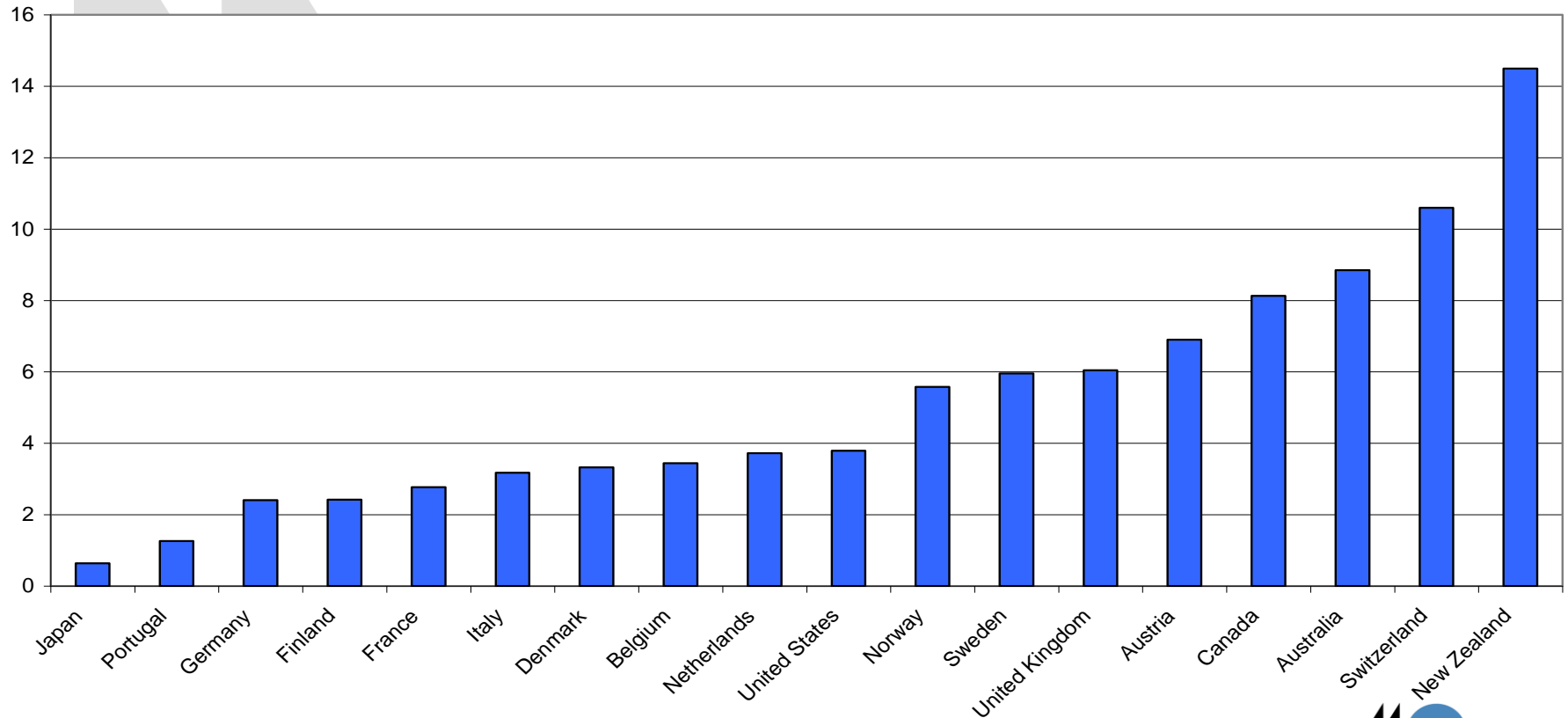
Persistence of traditional source countries and emerging new emigration countries

1990-2004 annual average 2005



Large variations across countries in importance of legal immigration flows

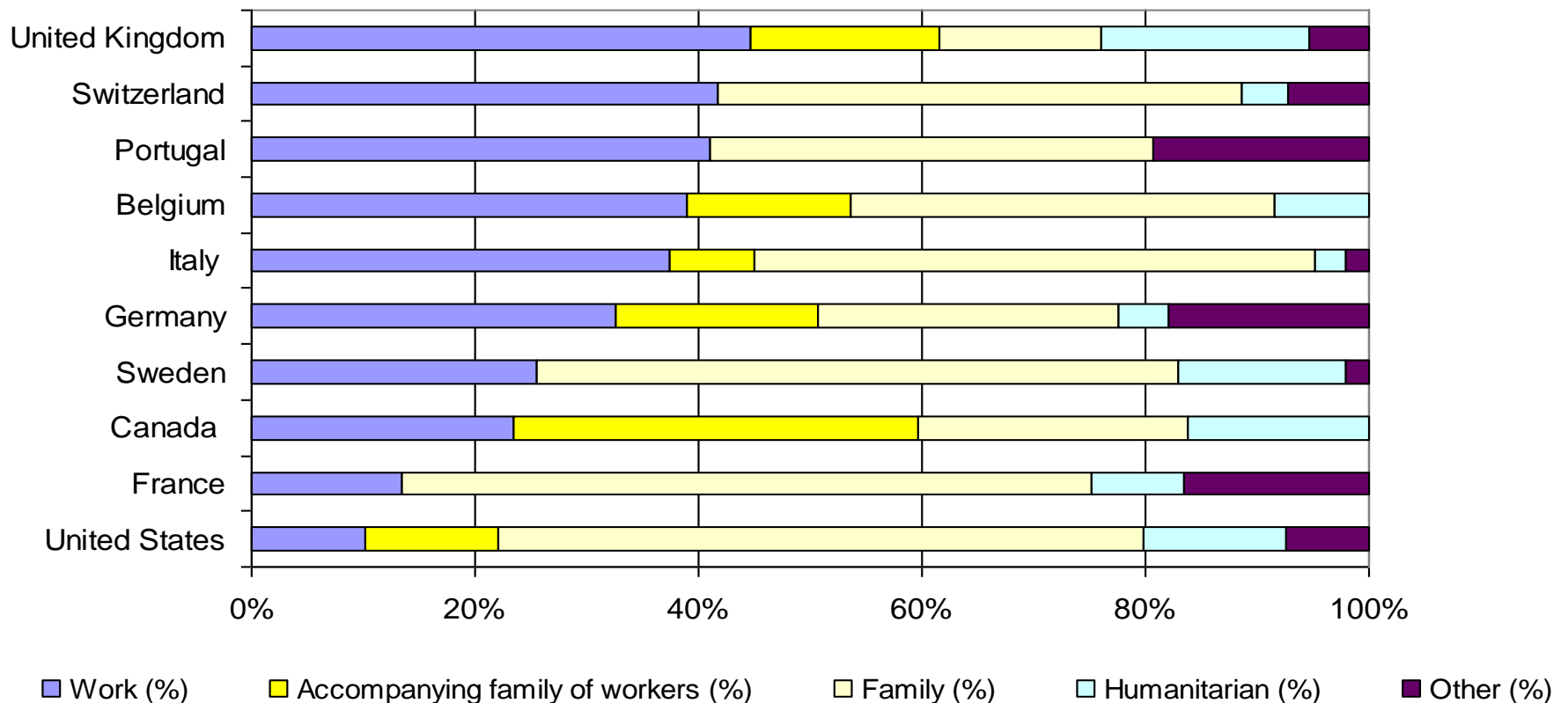
Permanent-type inflows, standardised statistics, 2005
(number per thousand persons in the population)



Note: For information on the compilation of the standardised statistics, see www.oecd.org/els/migration/imo2007.

Accompanying **family and family reunification** and formation still make up the bulk of long-term legal migration in most OECD countries

International migration by category of entry, selected OECD countries, 2005, standardised data (percentage of total inflows).



Other movements

- **Temporary labour migration** is increasing (about 1.8+ million foreign workers entered the OECD in 2005) and many countries are putting in place bridges between their temporary and permanent migration programs.
- **International mobility of students** is another major trend on the rise (about 2.3 million foreign students in the OECD in 2004), increasing by 8-10 % per year.
- After several years of increasing inflows, the number of **asylum seekers** has decreased in most OECD countries (about 300k in 2005, half of the 2000 figure).

Contribution of international migration to OECD labour markets

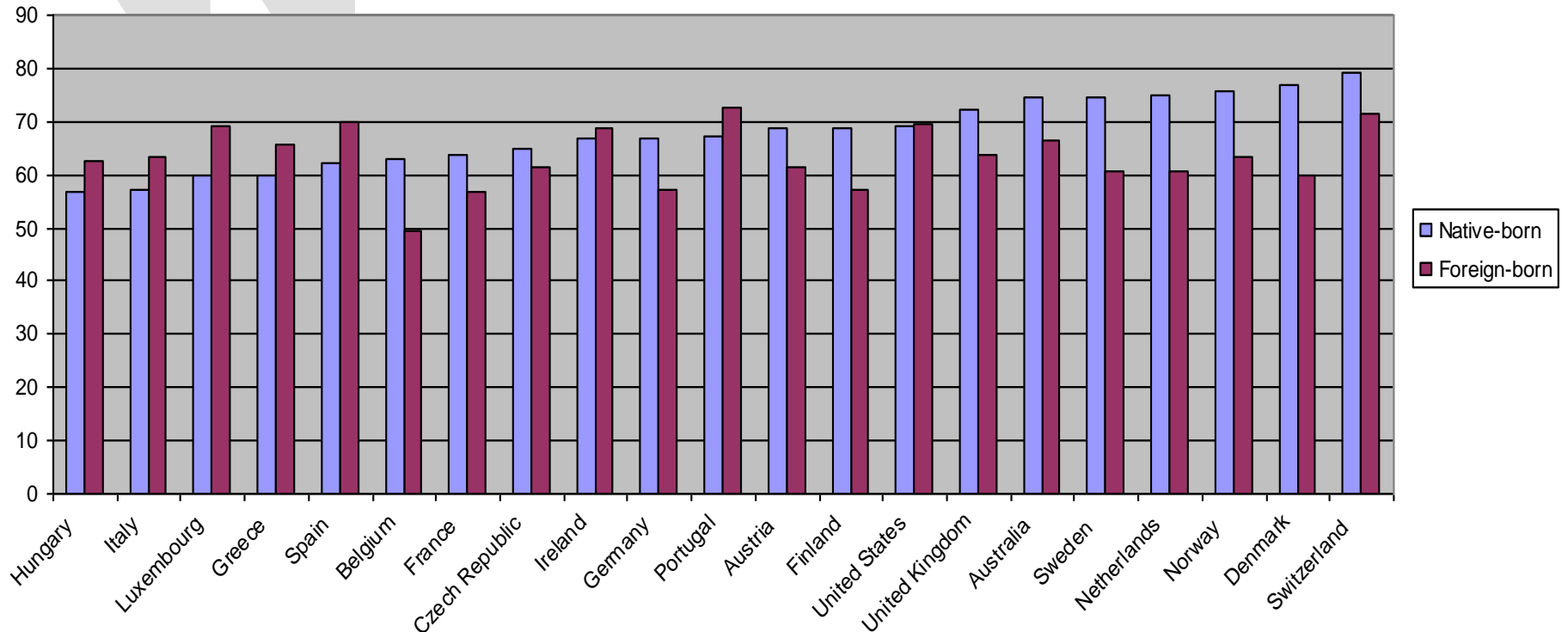
- Immigrants make up an **important and increasing share of the total labour force** in most OECD countries.
- They have also significantly contributed to the recent **growth in employment** in most countries.

Foreign or foreign-born labour force in selected OECD countries, 2000 and 2005

| | Foreign-born labour force | | % of total labour force in 2005 |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | 2000 | 2005 | |
| | Thousands | | |
| Australia | 2 242 | 2 615 | 24.9 |
| Austria | 474 | 610 | 15.5 |
| Belgium | 455 | 562 | 12.3 |
| Canada | 3 151 | .. | 19.9 |
| Czech Republic | .. | 101 | 2.0 |
| Denmark | 138 | 173 | 6.1 |
| Finland | 54 | 70 | 2.7 |
| France | 3 014 | 2 992 | 11.2 |
| Germany | 4 412 | 5 896 | 14.9 |
| Greece | 263 | 420 | 8.8 |
| Hungary | 67 | 81 | 1.9 |
| Ireland | 136 | 232 | 11.8 |
| Italy | 240 | 1 954 | 8.1 |
| Luxembourg | 76 | 90 | 44.4 |
| Netherlands | 895 | 970 | 11.6 |
| Norway | 138 | 169 | 7.2 |
| Portugal | 273 | 407 | 7.8 |
| Spain | 565 | 2 761 | 13.3 |
| Sweden | 447 | 617 | 13.1 |
| Switzerland | .. | 1 031 | 25.3 |
| United Kingdom | 2 392 | 2 919 | 10.1 |
| United States | 18 029 | 22 422 | 15.2 |
| OECD | .. | .. | 12.4 |

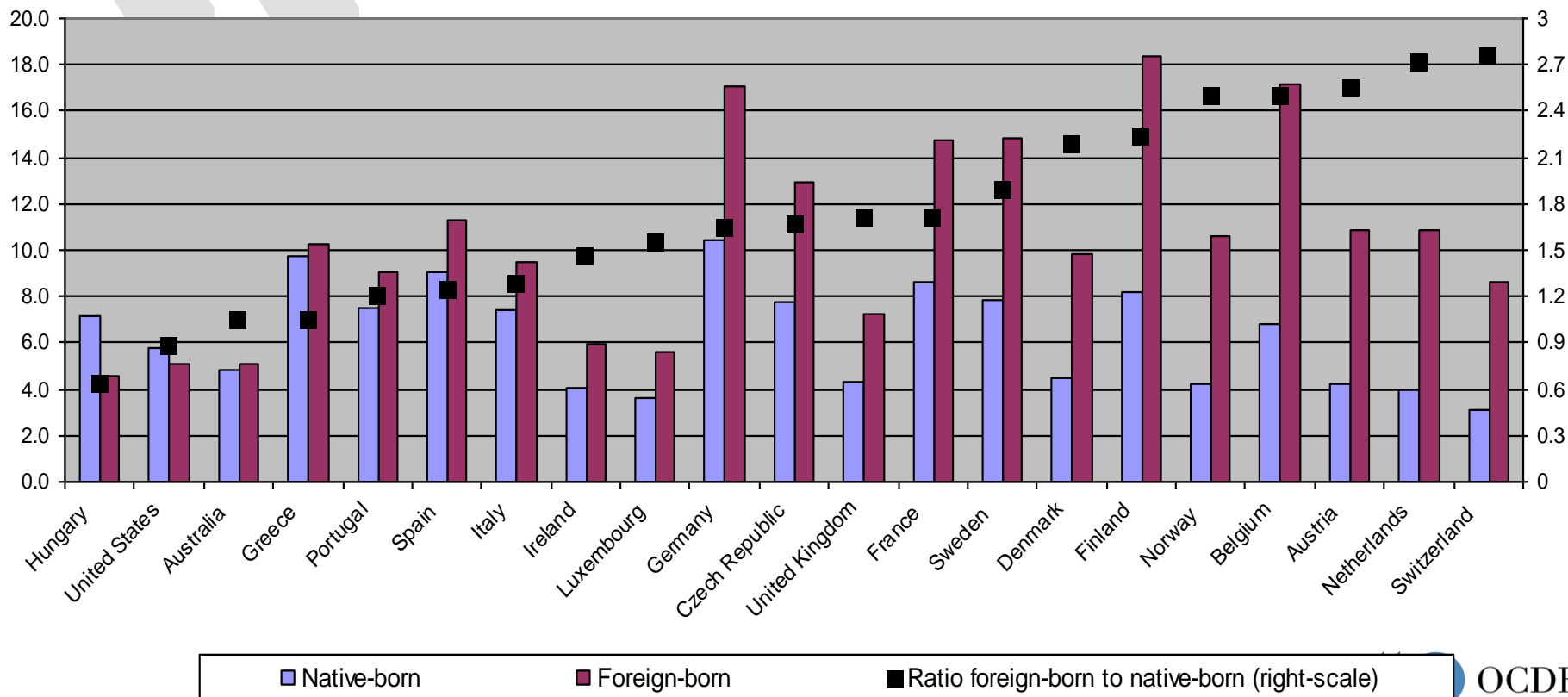
Employment outcomes tend to be better in countries where there is significant labour migration

Employment/population ratios of the foreign- and native-born populations, 2005.



The unemployment rate of immigrants remains significantly higher than for the native-born in many European OECD countries

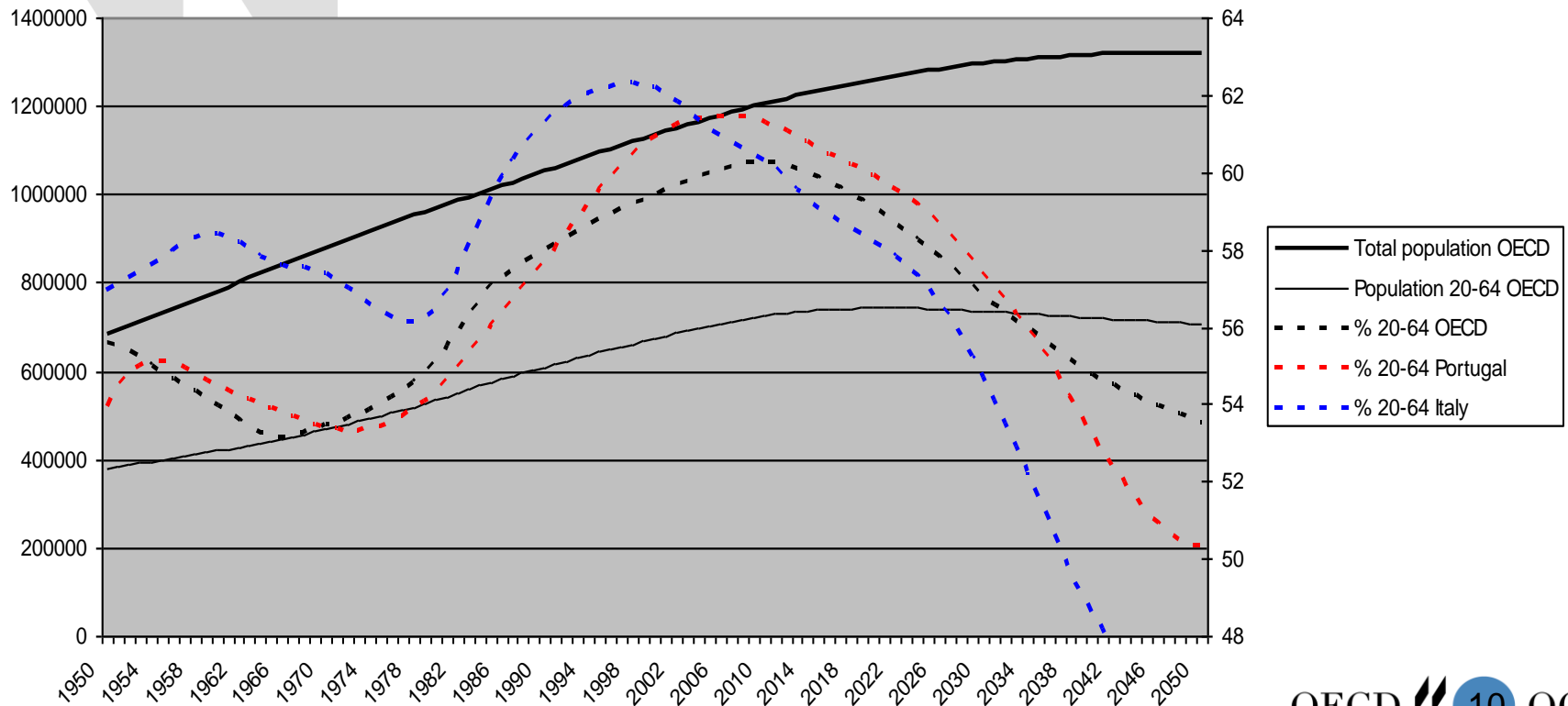
Unemployment rates of the foreign- and native-born populations, 2005.



Challenges (I): Population ageing and migration

The baby-boom generation is starting to retire => the relative and absolute size of the working-age population is going to get smaller over time => this has already started in some countries

The working-age population - past, present and future.



Challenges (II): Selective immigration policies and their limits

Inflows of permanent immigrants, selected OECD countries, 2003

| | Number | Non-discretionary | | | Discretionary | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---|---|----|----------------------------|--|---|----|
| | | Total (%) <i>Of which:</i> | | | Total (%) <i>Of which:</i> | | | |
| | | Spouses, children, fiances, recognised asylum seekers, protection | Persons migrating under a free- movement regime | | Work or settlement | Work or settlement with accompanying family | Family migration (non- immediate family) | |
| Australia | 147 985 | 39 | 25 | 13 | 61 | 24 | 48 | 5 |
| Canada | 221 352 | 28 | 28 | - | 72 | 24 | 55 | 10 |
| France | 173 097 | 83 | 61 | 21 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Italy | 108 937 | 74 | 64 | 11 | 26 | 15 | 19 | na |
| New Zealand | 47 936 | 28 | 18 | 10 | 72 | 20 | 49 | 12 |
| Sweden | 41 348 | 95 | 73 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Switzerland | 82 300 | 94 | 31 | 63 | 6 | 4 | 4 | - |
| United Kingdom | 243 709 | 49 | 23 | 25 | 51 | 18 | 34 | 2 |
| United States | 705 827 | 39 | 39 | - | 61 | 5 | 12 | 32 |

Challenges (III):

Overqualification among immigrants

Overqualification rates of the native- and foreign-born populations in some OECD countries, 2003-2004

Percentages

| | Native-born | | Foreign-born | |
|----------------------|-------------|------|--------------|-----|
| | Total | (A) | (B) | B/A |
| Australia | 20.4 | 19.0 | 24.6 | 1.3 |
| Austria | 11.5 | 10.3 | 21.1 | 2.0 |
| Belgium | 16.2 | 15.6 | 21.6 | 1.4 |
| Canada (2003) | 7.2 | 5.9 | 13.2 | 2.2 |
| Czech Republic | 5.2 | 5.2 | 10.0 | 1.9 |
| Denmark | 10.9 | 10.4 | 18.6 | 1.8 |
| Finland | 14.4 | 14.3 | 19.2 | 1.3 |
| France | 11.6 | 11.2 | 15.5 | 1.4 |
| Germany | 12.3 | 11.4 | 20.3 | 1.8 |
| Greece | 11.3 | 9.0 | 39.3 | 4.4 |
| Hungary | 6.4 | 6.3 | 9.7 | 1.5 |
| Ireland | 16.6 | 15.7 | 23.8 | 1.5 |
| Italy | 7.0 | 6.4 | 23.5 | 3.6 |
| Luxembourg | 5.5 | 3.4 | 9.1 | 2.7 |
| Norway | 9.2 | 8.4 | 20.3 | 2.4 |
| Portugal | 9.0 | 7.9 | 16.8 | 2.1 |
| Spain | 25.5 | 24.2 | 42.9 | 1.8 |
| Sweden | 7.6 | 6.5 | 16.1 | 2.5 |
| Switzerland | 10.5 | 10.0 | 12.5 | 1.3 |
| United Kingdom | 15.5 | 15.3 | 17.8 | 1.2 |
| United States (2002) | 14.0 | 13.4 | 18.1 | 1.4 |

Challenges (IV):

Labour market integration of the 'second generation'

| | (Difference between employment rates of « native » and immigrant groups), 2004 | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | First generation | Second generation 20-29 |
| Australia | 6 | 0 |
| Germany (2005) | 11 | 11 |
| United States | 1 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 9 | 10 |
| France | 6 | 11 |
| Italy | -6 | Na |
| Switzerland | 7 | 1 |

Challenges (V):

International co-operation and migration

- Management of migration flows and implementation of sound migration policies
- Migration and development of sending countries