Identifying and mobilising diasporas: a comprehensive approach

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2 new publications on Migrants and Diasporas

Connecting with Emigrants
A GLOBAL PROFILE OF DIASPORAS

REPORT 2012
Harnessing the skills of migrants and diasporas to foster development: policy options
Theoretical and practicable definition of Diasporas

- Foreign-born
- Foreigners
- Diaspora
- Native born with at least one parent born abroad
140 country notes on migrants and their children

**INDIA – Country Notes**

**Labour market indicators of persons born in India living in OECD countries**

- **2000**
  - Men: 81.9
  - Women: 54.4
  - Total: 68.9

- **2005/06**
  - Men: 57.4
  - Women: 72.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment-population rate (%)</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005/06</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed countries</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>58.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD countries</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>71.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Persons born in India and their native-born children, population 15+**

- **Active-born children**: 403.9
- **Resident-born children**: 602.8
- **Total**: 1,006.7

**Legal migrant flows to the OECD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005/06</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,149.2</td>
<td>1,236.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>500.7</td>
<td>464.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>401.0</td>
<td>343.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>364.1</td>
<td>392.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>164.0</td>
<td>113.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Desire to emigrate, 2008-10**

- **Women**: 8
- **Men**: 6
- **Total**: 14

**Socio-demographic characteristics of emigrants**

**Emigrant population living in OECD countries**

**Immigrant population**

**Educational attainment by age group**

- **20-24**: 20.7%
- **25-29**: 23.2%
- **30-34**: 24.6%

**Main destinations in 2005**

- **United States**: 1,149.2
- **Germany**: 464.5
- **Australia**: 343.8
- **Mexico**: 392.3
- **China**: 113.6
- **Japan**: 14.2

**Desire to emigrate**

- **Women**: 9
- **Men**: 5
- **Total**: 14

**Three main countries of destination for legal migrants in 2010 (numbers, % of total flows to the country)**

- **United States**: 31
- **United Kingdom**: 7
- **United Arab Emirates**: 6

**Remittances**

- **USD million (mid-scale)**
- **% of GDP (mid-scale)**
- **Total domestic receipts**: 12,400
- **Total official remittances**: 12,400

**Desire to emigrate**

- **Women**: 9
- **Men**: 5
- **Total**: 14
A Global Profile of Diasporas

- Rapid changes in migration flows and stocks
  - Diversification of countries of origin and destination
  - More highly skilled migrants and foreign students
  - More (highly skilled) migrant women
  - More native-born children of migrants
A Global Profile of Diasporas

- Rapid changes in migration flows and stocks
- Importance of migrants’ skills

Distribution of the migrants by education level according to the region of origin and destination, 2005/2006
A Global Profile of Diasporas

- Rapid changes in migration flows and stocks
- Importance of migrants’ skills
- Magnitude of the *brain drain* and *brain waste*

Emigration rates of the highly skilled by origin country, 2005/06

Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest emigration rates of the highly educated (13.3%)
A Global Profile of Diasporas

- Rapid changes in migration flows and stocks
- Importance of migrants’ skills
- Magnitude of the brain drain and brain waste
- Desire to emigrate

Note: The Gallup World Poll Survey was conducted in 146 countries from 2008 to 2010.
Source: Gallup World Poll Survey 2008-10.
Policy options to harness the skills of diasporas to foster development (1/2)

• Better **identify** the potential and better **understand the needs and aspirations** of migrants and diasporas.

• Acknowledge the role of migrants as **actors of economic and social changes** while recognising that it also hinges crucially on the economic, social and political conditions prevailing in their home countries, as well as the support provided to expatriate communities.

• Make a clearer distinction between policies aiming at (i) **facilitating international mobility of skills** and (ii) those aiming at **mobilising the skills of the Diaspora**.
Policy options to harness the skills of diasporas to foster development (2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data and analysis</th>
<th>Facilitating skill transfers and mobility</th>
<th>Mobilising diasporas’ skills</th>
<th>Bolstering co-operation and co-ordination amongst stakeholders</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pursue efforts to collect statistics on the skills of migrants and diasporas</td>
<td>Facilitate exchange of information regarding labour needs, both at home and abroad</td>
<td>Acknowledge the contributions of migrants in host- and home-country societies</td>
<td>Reinforce decentralised co-operation and promote interactions between different levels of intervention</td>
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<td>Better understand the determinants of migrants’ engagement with their country of origin</td>
<td>Identify and eliminate obstacles for return migration</td>
<td>Support development-oriented initiatives of migrants’ associations</td>
<td>Get employers involved more directly</td>
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<td>Improve the assessment and recognition of qualifications and skills</td>
<td>Promote new technological means to facilitate the exchange of information</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Refocus pre-departure training programmes and re-integration programmes to suit requirements</td>
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Mobilising diasporas’ skills

- Acknowledge the contributions of migrants in host- and home-country societies
- Support development-oriented initiatives of migrants’ associations
- Promote new technological means to facilitate the exchange of information

Facilitating skill transfers and mobility

- Facilitate exchange of information regarding labour needs, both at home and abroad
- Identify and eliminate obstacles for return migration
- Improve the assessment and recognition of qualifications and skills

Bolstering co-operation and co-ordination amongst stakeholders

- Reinforce decentralised co-operation and promote interactions between different levels of intervention
- Get employers involved more directly

Data and analysis

- Pursue efforts to collect statistics on the skills of migrants and diasporas
- Better understand the determinants of migrants’ engagement with their country of origin

Policy options to harness the skills of diasporas to foster development (2/2)
Thank you for your attention

For further information:

www.oecd.org/migration

http://www.oecd.org/migration/internationalmigrationpolicies
anddata/economicaspectsofmigration.htm