Population and Migration

Data on migration flows, foreign and foreign-born populations, on naturalisations as well as on migrant labour market outcomes are published annually in the flagship publication International Migration Outlook. In particular, this publication contains a unique set of standardised permanent flow statistics by category of entry.

The OECD monitors the social and economic integration of immigrants and their children, and provides a detailed description of these populations as well as a set of indicators on the core aspects of their integration. The Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) provides a comprehensive overview of immigrant populations by age and gender, nationality, educational outcomes, field of study, duration of stay, country of origin, labour force status and occupation. Emigration rates are derived for over 200 origin countries.

The OECD is monitoring international migration movements in Asia, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) and in the Americas, in collaboration with the Organization of American States (OAS). The annual report International Migration in the Americas aims to develop annual statistics and analyses of international migration trends within, as well as to and from the Western Hemisphere.

The growth and size of a country’s population are both causes and effects of economic and social developments. The OECD has long maintained a database of population statistics for OECD member countries and selected non-member countries and in recent years population projections have been added to this database.

Find out more
- OECD (2012), International Migration Outlook.
- OECD (2012), Settling in: OECD Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2012.