

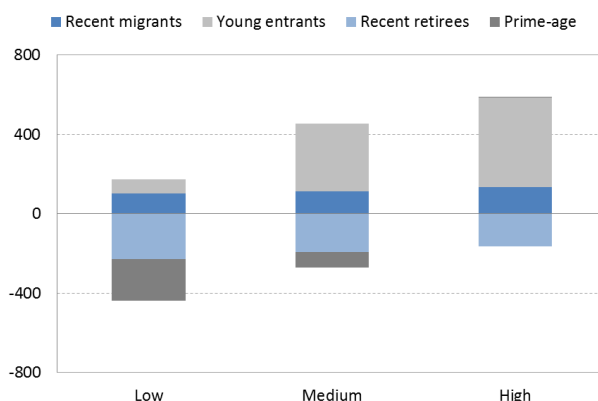
Migration-Demography Database

Belgium

OECD data show that the labour force of Belgium grew by 7.5% between 2005 and 2015, with young entrants contributing 18.7 percentage points, recent migrants 7.6 percentage points (including recent EU migrants, which contributed 4.1 percentage points) and retirees -12.6 percentage points.

The highly-educated labour force increased by 26.3%, with young entrants contributing 27.7 percentage points and recent migrants 8.3 percentage points. The share of highly-educated people among recent immigrants was 38.4%, lower than among young entrants where it was 52.3%.

Contribution of demographic groups to labour force growth by education level in Belgium, 2005-2015 (thousands)



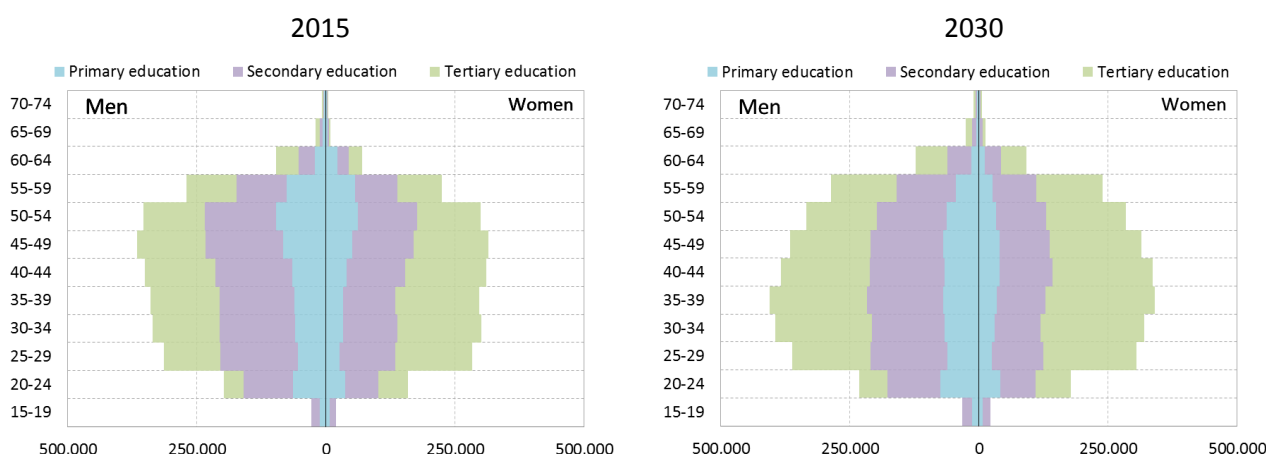
Note: See the methodological appendix of Meghnagi and Spielvogel (2018), "The contribution of migration to the dynamics of the labour force in OECD countries: 2005-2015", *OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers*, No. 203, OECD Publishing, Paris.

Source: OECD estimates.

According to OECD projections, if net migration rates and labour force participation rates remain the same as between 2010-2015 and recent trends in educational attainment continue, the total labour force of Belgium will increase by 8.8% between 2015 and 2030. The number of highly-educated people in the labour force will increase by 29.9%.

Over this period, the share of highly-educated people in the foreign-born labour force will increase from 35.9% to 43.2% (from 42.1% to 51.4% among EU-born immigrants, and from 30.5% to 35.7% among non-EU-born immigrants).

Age and sex distribution of the labour force of Belgium by education level, in 2015 and 2030 (projection)



Note: The 2030 projection shown here assumes baseline migration, medium trend education and baseline labour force participation. For the definitions of those variants, see the methodological appendix of Spielvogel and Meghnagi (2018), "Assessing the role of migration in European labour force growth by 2030", *OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers*, No. 204, OECD Publishing, Paris.

Source: OECD estimates.



Contact: migration.contact@oecd.org

www.oecd.org/migration/migration-demography



This note was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation "EaSI" (2014-2020).