

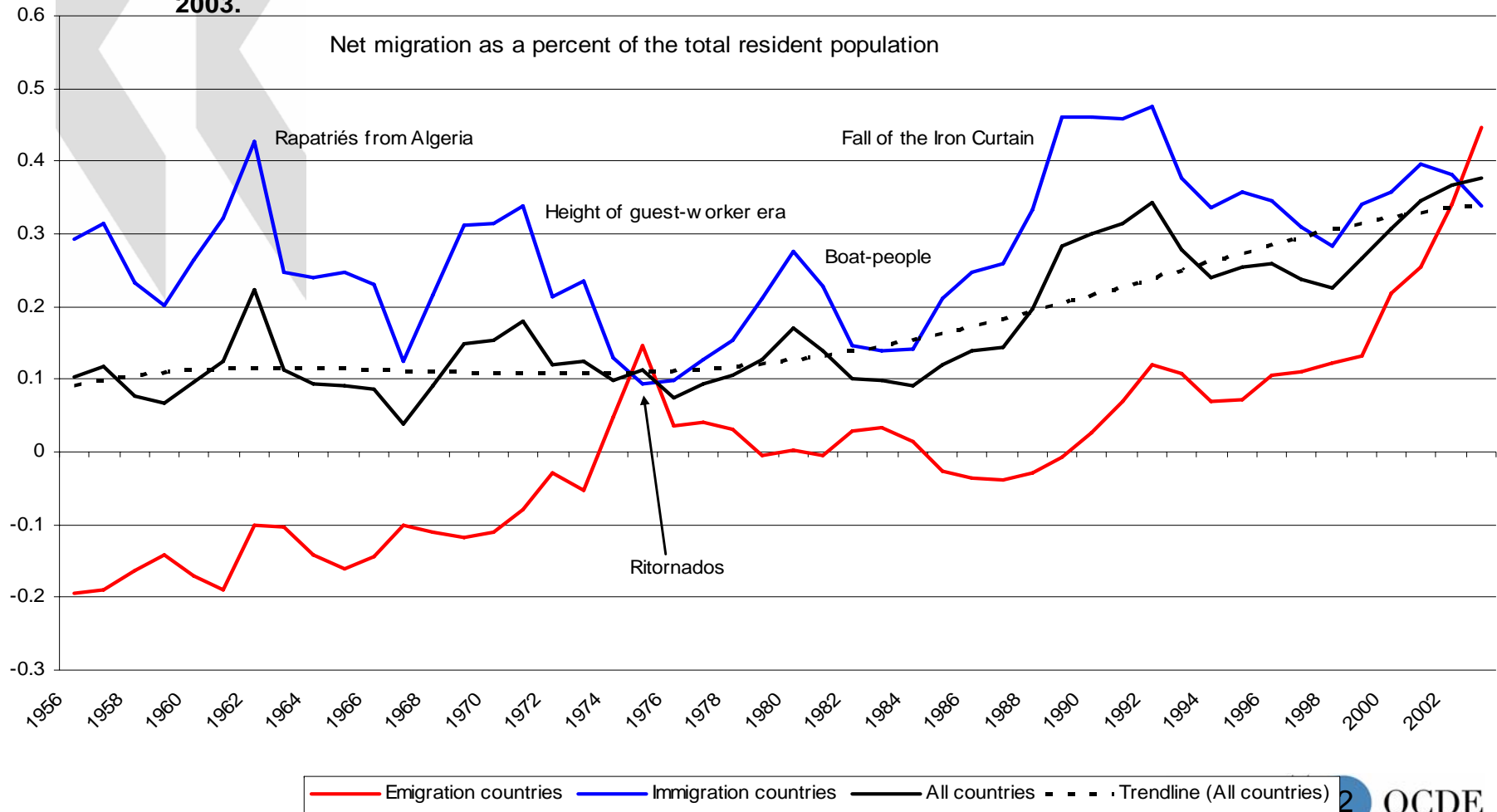


**MIGRATION TRENDS AND CHALLENGES
FOR OECD COUNTRIES**
(The International Migration Outlook)

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

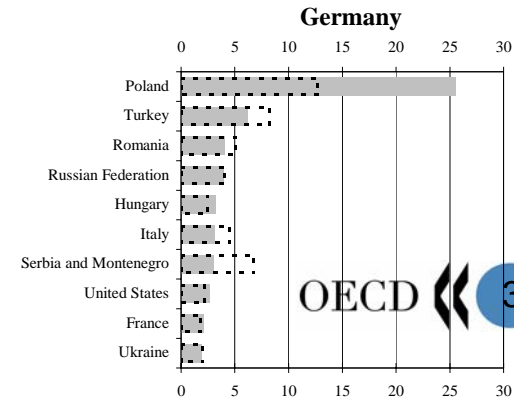
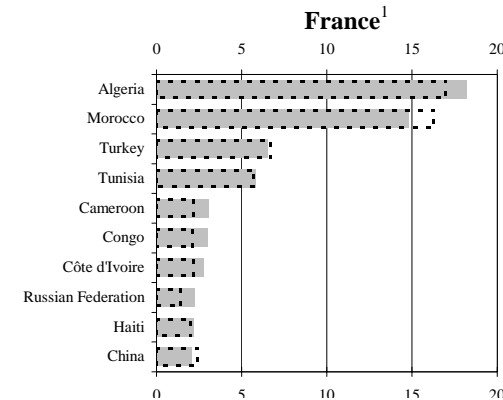
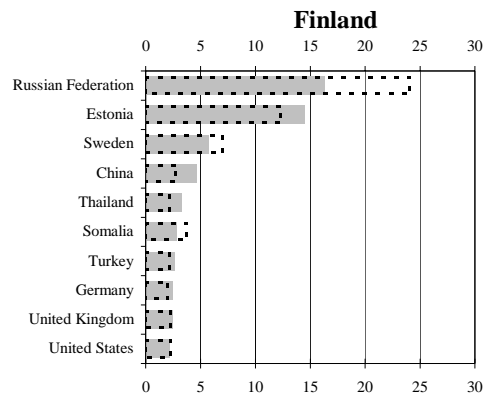
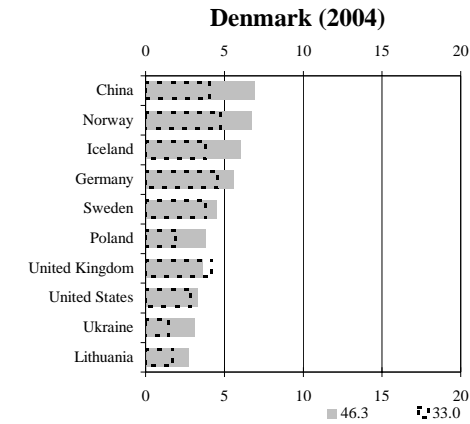
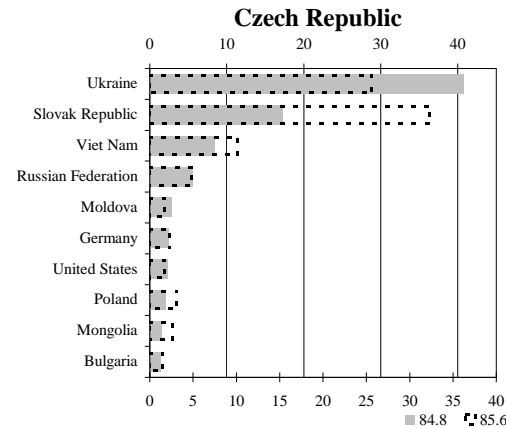
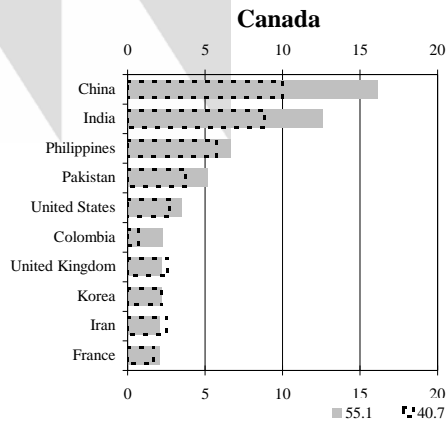
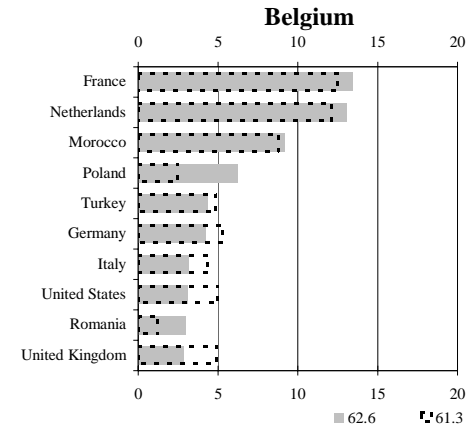
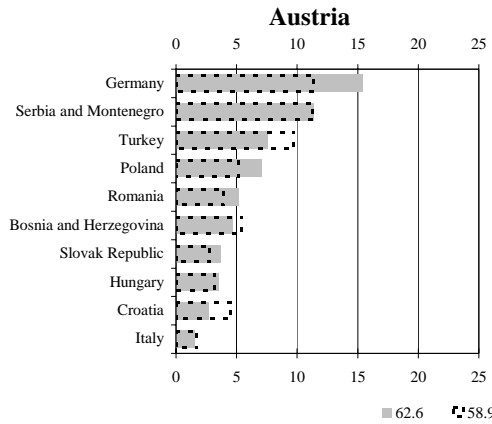
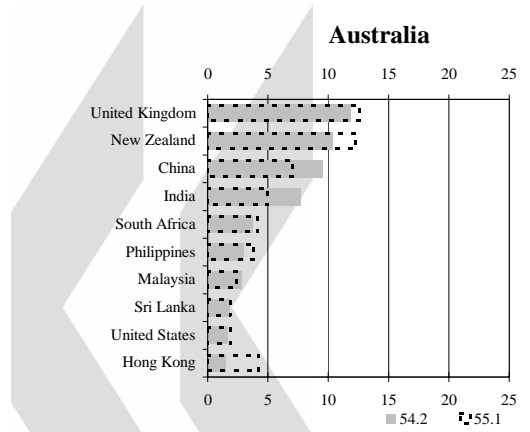
Chart I.1 Net migration rates, traditional immigration and emigration OECD countries, 1956-2003.



Persistence of traditional source countries and emerging new emigration countries

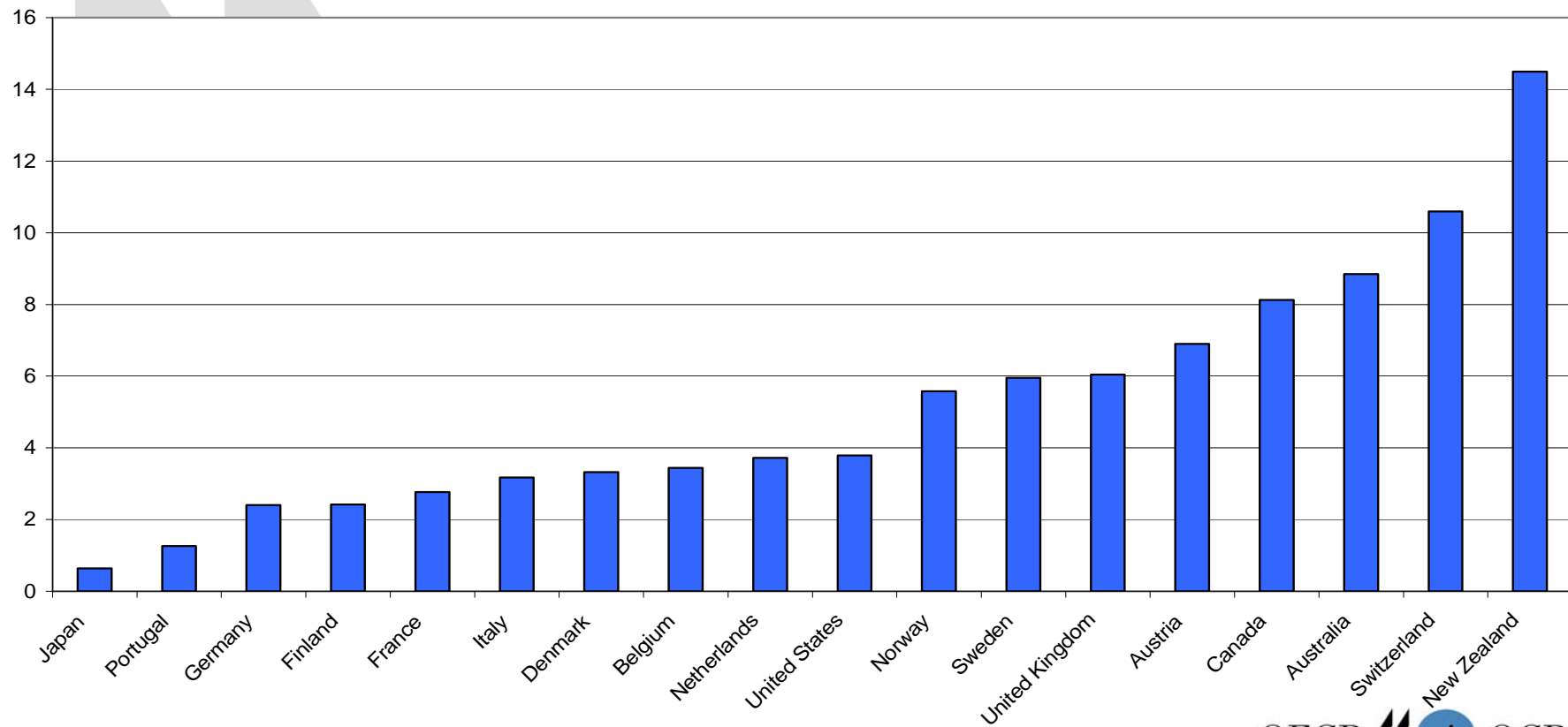
1990-2004 annual average

2005



Large variations across countries in importance of legal immigration flows

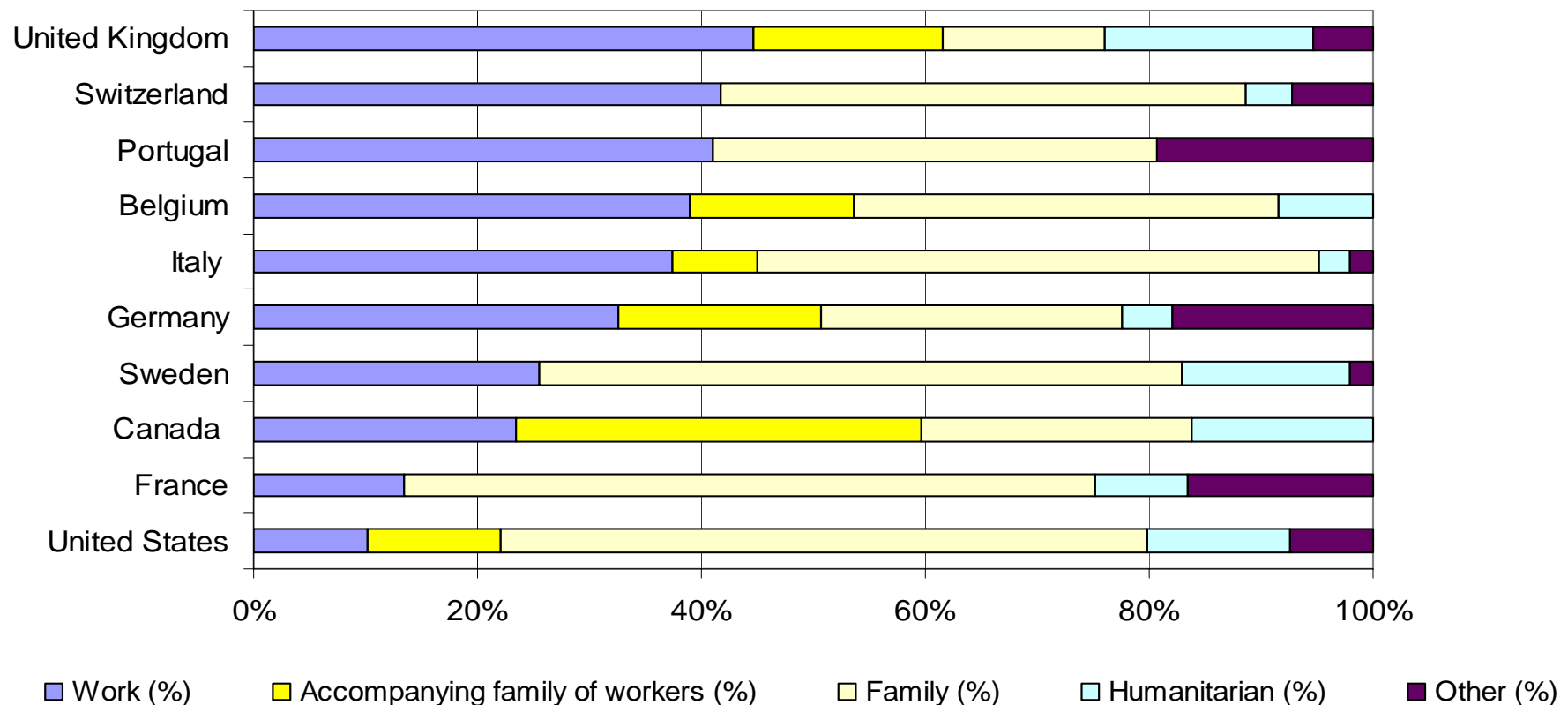
Permanent-type inflows, standardised statistics, 2005
(number per thousand persons in the population)



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

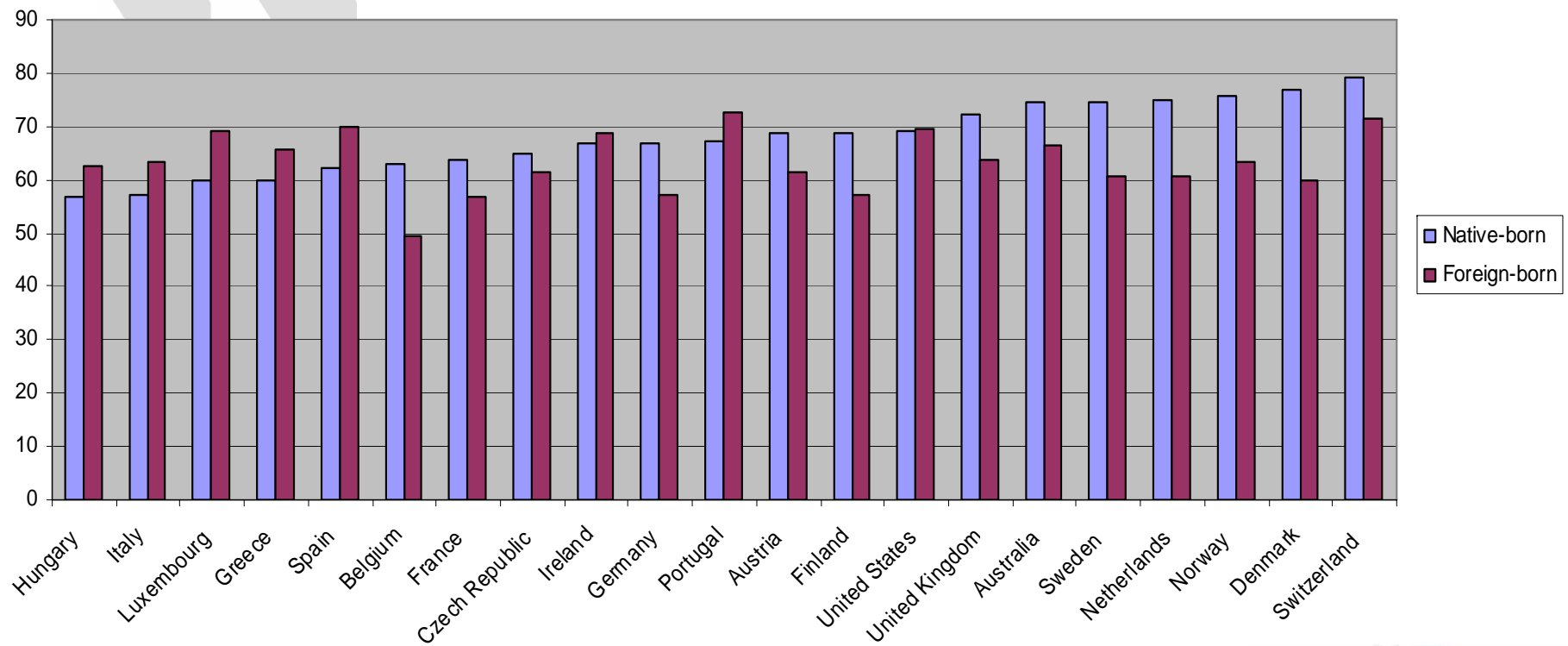
- Immigrants make up an **important and increasing share of the total labour force** in most OECD countries.
- They have also significantly contributed to the recent **growth in employment** in most countries.

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

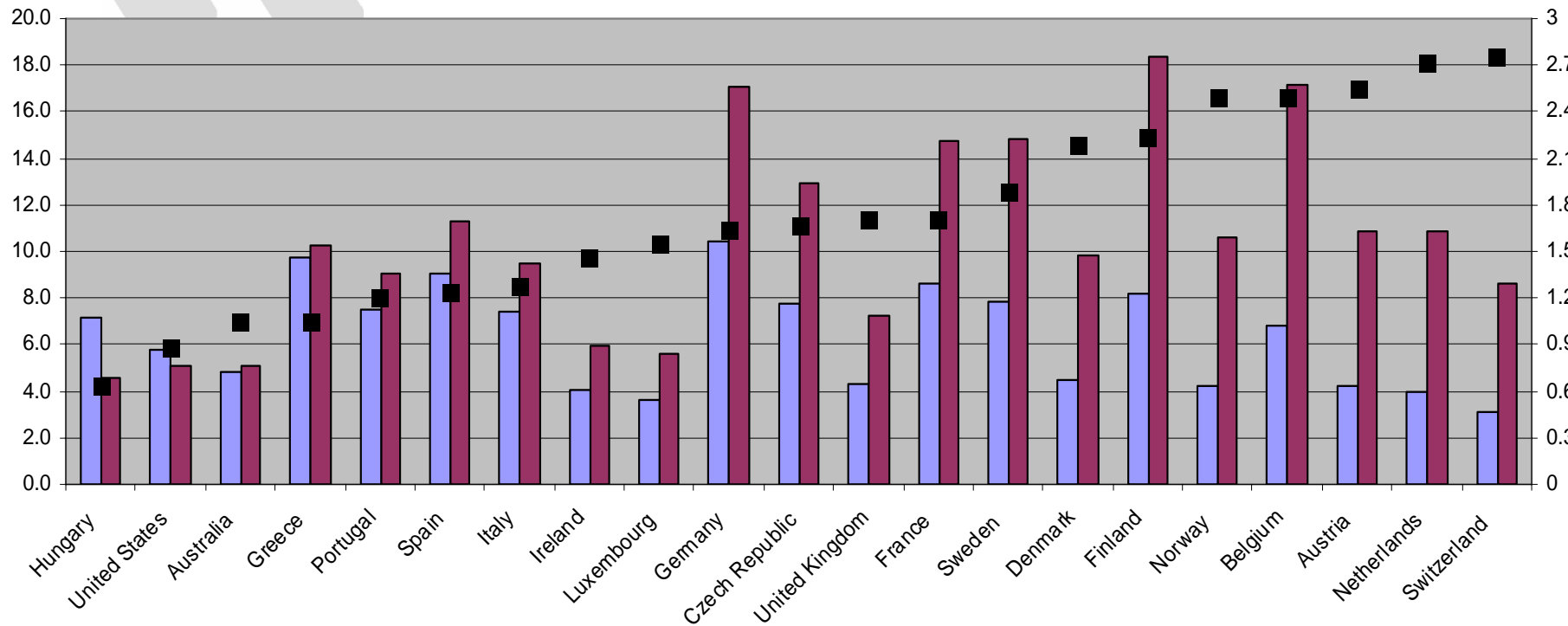
Employment outcomes tend to be better in countries where there is significant labour migration

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

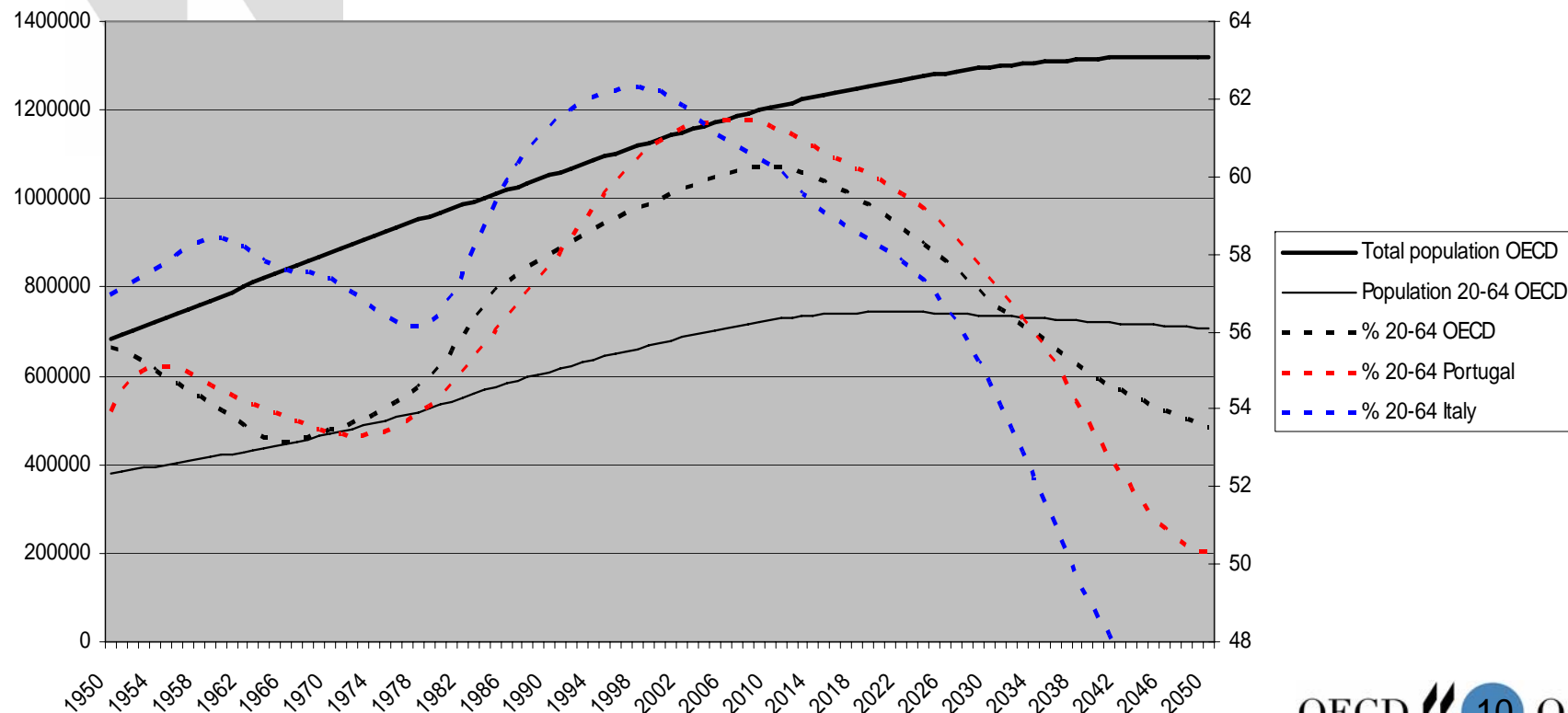
Unemployment rates of the foreign- and native-born populations, 2005.



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	B/A
	Total	(A)	(B)	
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