BETTER MONITORING MIGRANT POPULATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

Conference of European Statisticians – 62nd plenary session
Seminar on migration statistics

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Increasing demand for detailed migration data

On-going shifts in the composition and size of migration movements

Calls for:
- Monitoring flows by more detailed variables
- Detecting emerging forms of mobility
- Compiling emigration data by country of origin

Migrants make an increasing share of total resident population

Calls for:
- Mainstreaming migration in major national, European and international surveys
- Producing detailed data on migrant stocks by socio-demographic characteristics

Improving labour market conditions for the most vulnerable groups, including immigrants and their offspring

Calls for:
- Monitoring labour market outcomes of immigrants
- Analysing progress over time
- Looking at intergenerational aspects of integration
What is DIOC?

(Database on Immigrants in OECD countries)

Co-operation NSOs-OECD, ELS-STD

Based on population census (+register and labour force survey data)

- DIOC 2000/01 - 28 OECD countries, 200+ countries of origin
- DIOC-E (Extended) 2000 - 89 countries
  - Jointly with the World Bank and the support of the French Development Agency (AFD)
- DIOC 2005/06 - 28 OECD countries, 200+ countries of origin
- DIOC 2010/11 - 34 OECD and enhanced engagement countries
  - Data release is scheduled for June 2014
  - Extended version in collaboration with the World Bank and International Migration Institute (IMI) in Oxford and with the support of the French Development Agency (AfD) and the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development

What is DIOC?

Database on Immigrants in OECD countries

STOCKS
Over 100 million aged 15+ in the OECD in 2010/11 (+ 1/3 in 10 years)

- 52% are women (+1pt)
- 30 million are highly educated (+70%)
- 12% are unemployed (+2pts)
DIOC 2010/11
– Changes in countries of origin

Share of immigrants by duration of residence and by place of birth

2010/11, percentages

Main countries of birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Non-recent immigrants</th>
<th>Recent immigrants (&lt;5y)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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Region of birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Europe</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>North America</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Latin Am. and Caribbean</td>
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</table>
Highly educated recent immigrants in the OECD by region of birth

2010/11, percentages

Total

As a percentage of all immigrants from the region
Inflows to OECD countries

• Overall stability in 2012 (-0.4%) but diverging trends across countries...
  – Increase in settlement countries like Australia or Canada
  – Drop in some European countries, but high increase in Germany

• ...and change in the composition of flows
  – Family migrants are still the largest group
  – Labour migration down 10% since 2011
  – Migration within the EU up 10%
Inflows to OECD countries

Permanent immigration into the OECD area by category, 2007-12

*Thousands*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Accompanying family of workers</td>
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<td>Family</td>
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<td>Humanitarian</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>Free movements</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FLOWS
Permanent immigration into selected OECD countries in 2012 by category

Percentage of the total population
Immigrants’ outcomes in the US labour market compare favourably

Unemployment rates by gender and country of birth

*Percentage of the labour force*

**European Union**

**United States**

Source: EU-LFS (Eurostat), CPS (US Census Bureau).
Young immigrants are disproportionately affected by the economic crisis

NEET rates by place of birth in selected OECD countries, 2008 and 2012

Source: International Migration Outlook, OECD, 2013.
Future work
- Priorities for the OECD POW 2015-2016

• (i) the development of a new database on international migration flows based on permit data by gender and nationality,
• (ii) the improvement of the international comparability of migration statistics on temporary movements and return migration,
• (iii) the collection, where possible, of infra-annual data on migration flows to enhance the timeliness of OECD migration statistics,
• (iv) follow-up analysis of the role of migration in addressing demographic imbalances across regions/countries over the medium-term, and
• (v) international expert workshop on International Migration Statistics in 2015
Thank you for your attention.

www.oecd.org/migration