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International Migration Outlook 2016 and recent labour migration trends to OECD countries from Asia

*7th ADB-ADBI-OECD-ILO Roundtable on Labor Migration in Asia:
Finance and technology to increase the positive impact of
migration on home countries*

Jean-Christophe Dumont

Head of the International Migration Division

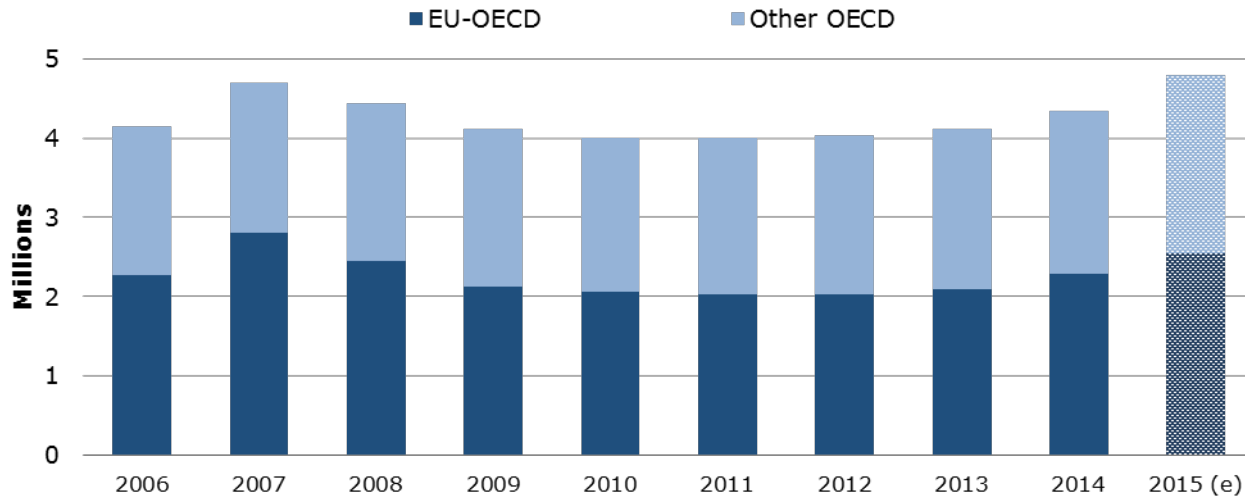
Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs

OECD



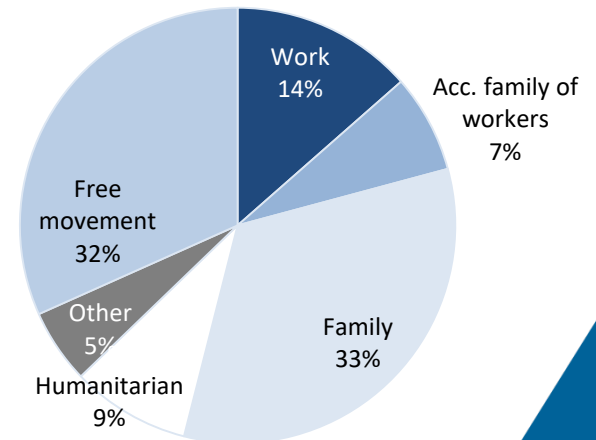
The global picture: Sharp increase of permanent migration flows to OECD countries in 2015 – but refugees are only a part of the picture

Evolution of permanent migration inflows to OECD countries

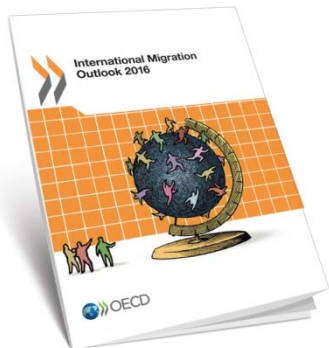


Source: International Migration Outlook, (OECD, 2016)

Distribution of permanent flows to OECD countries by category in 2014



Source: International Migration Outlook (OECD, 2016)



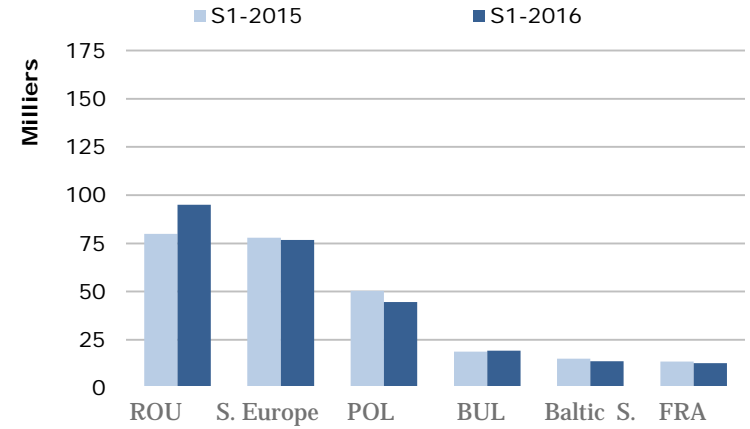
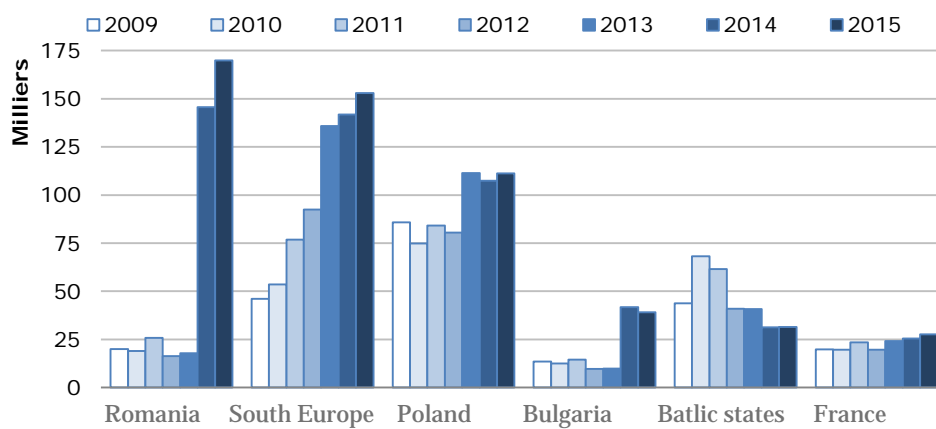


Intra EU migration remains at high levels

Change in EU migration to the United Kingdom and Germany

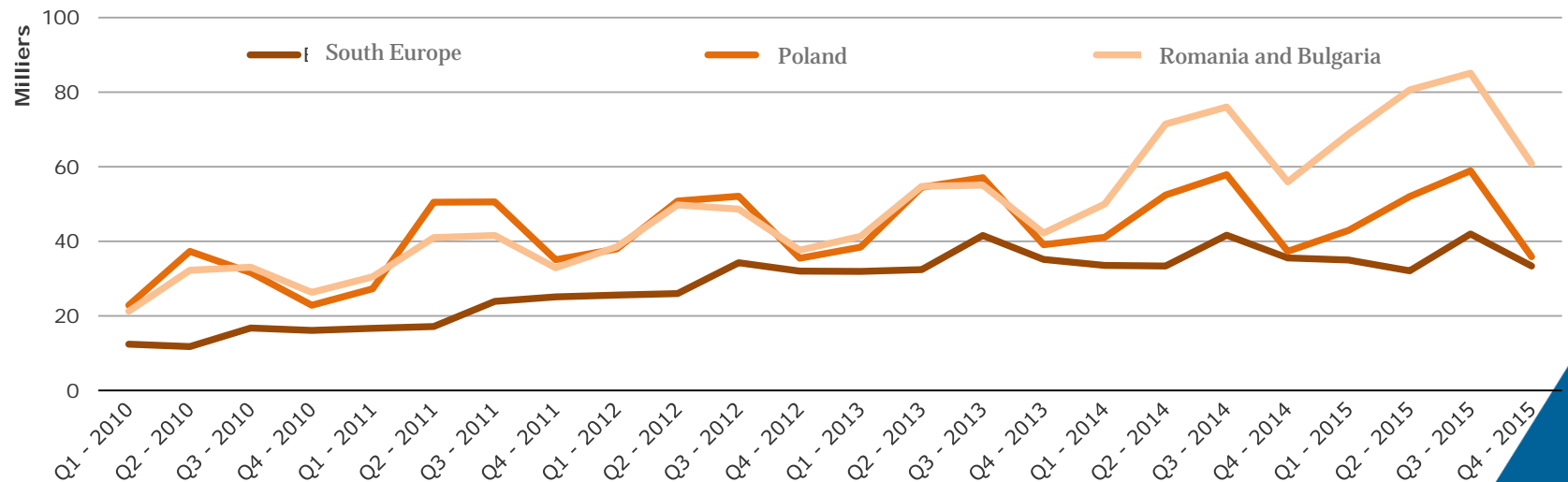
United Kingdom

Source: Department for Work and Pensions.



Germany

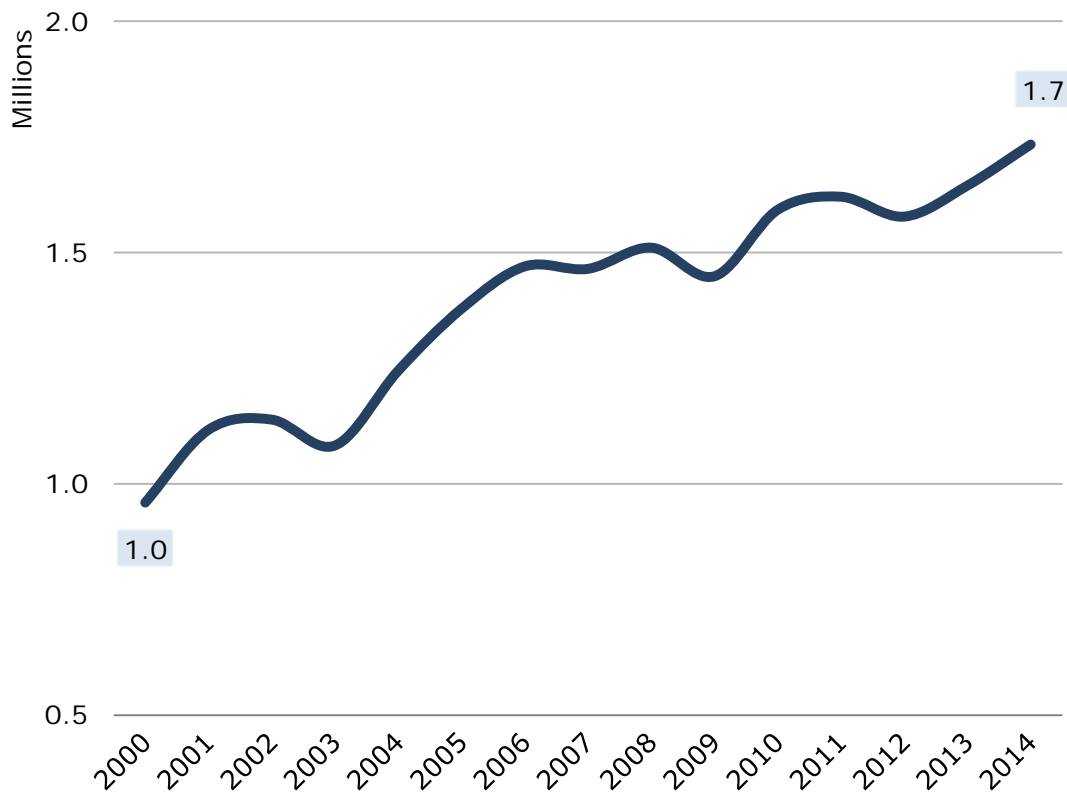
Source: DESTATIS.



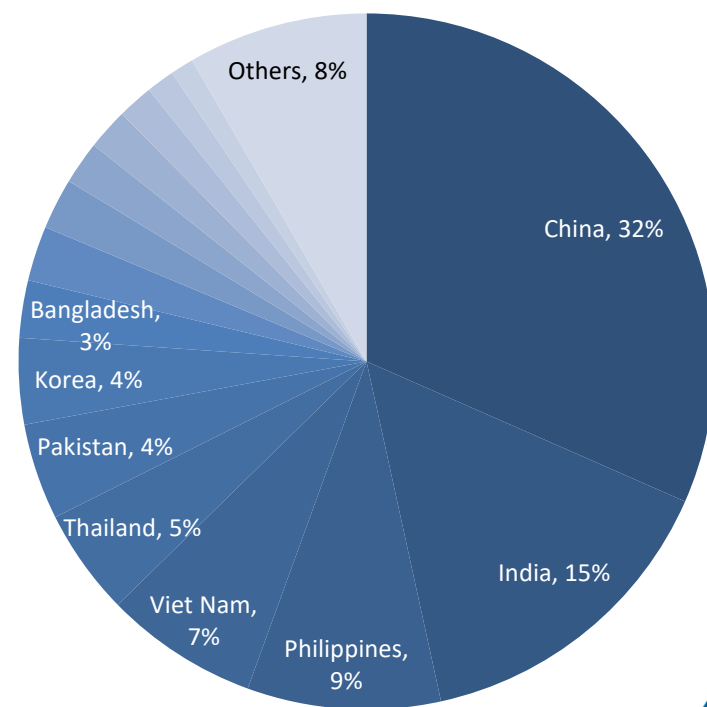


Asia accounts for a growing share of overall migration to the OECD

Migration flows from Asia to OECD Countries, 2000-2014



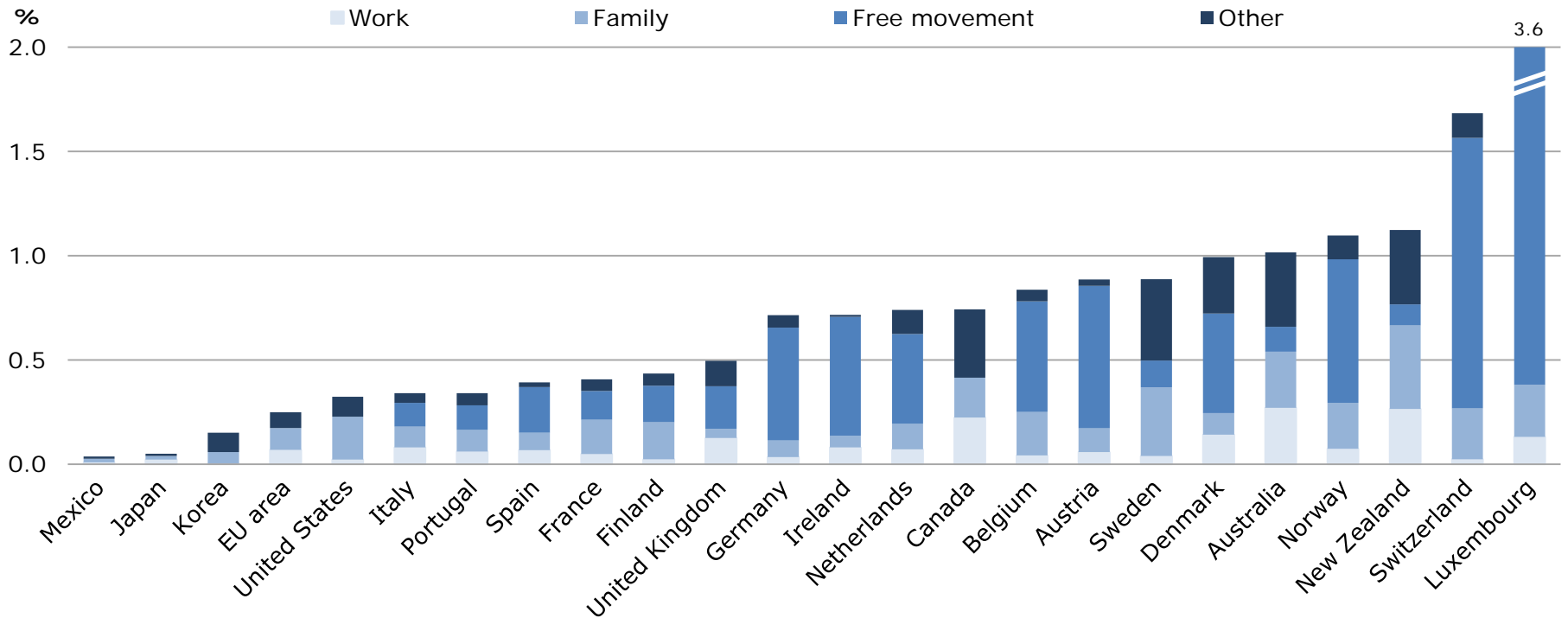
Top 15 Asian countries of origin for migration to OECD countries, 2014





Permanent migration as a share of population ranges from 4 to 40 per thousand

Permanent migration to OECD countries by category as a percentage of the population, 2014








Source: International Migration Outlook, (OECD, 2016)

- Permanent migration from third countries to the EU is comparable to that of the US



Temporary (labour) migration is increasing fast as well

Temporary labour migration flows, 2014

	Thousands (2014)	Evolution % (2013-2014)	No countries included
Seasonal workers	643	 +27%	16
Intra-corporate transfers	141	 +17%	10
Posted workers	1 436	 +9%	24
Trainees	127	 +17%	8
Working holiday makers	483	 +5%	10

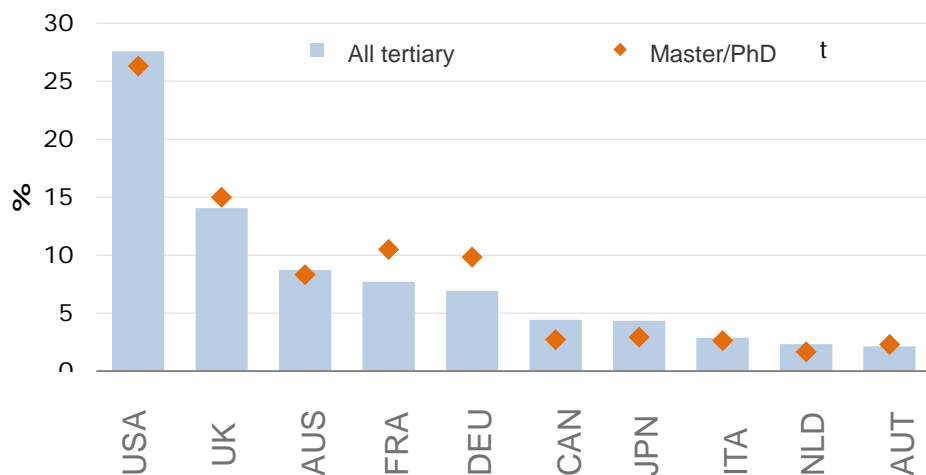
Source International Migration Outlook, (OECD, 2016)



More than 3.5 million international students in OECD countries

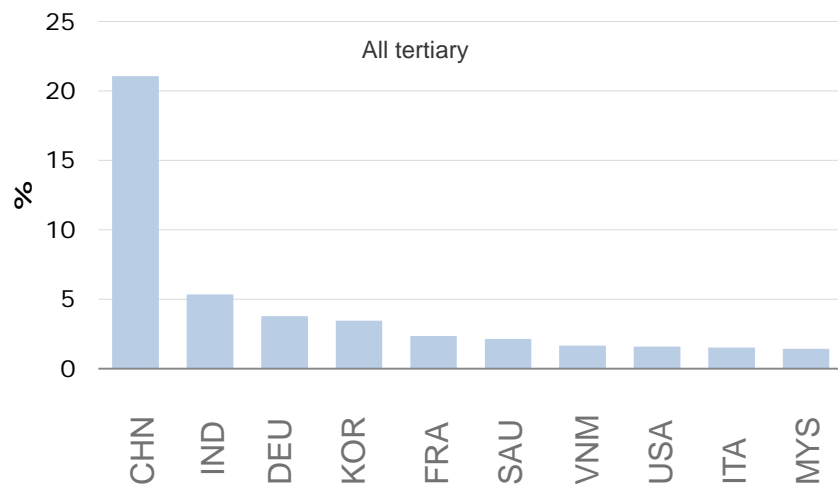
International students in the OECD

10 main destination countries, 2014



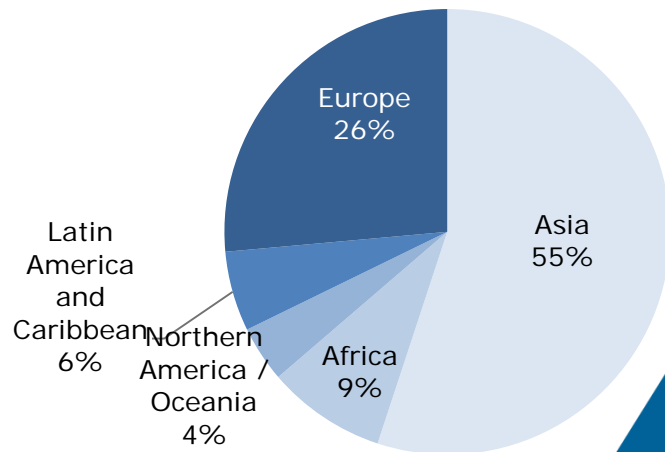
Source : Education at a Glance 2016, (OECD, 2016)

10 main origin countries and regions of origin, 2013



Source : International Migration Outlook 2016, (OECD, 2016)

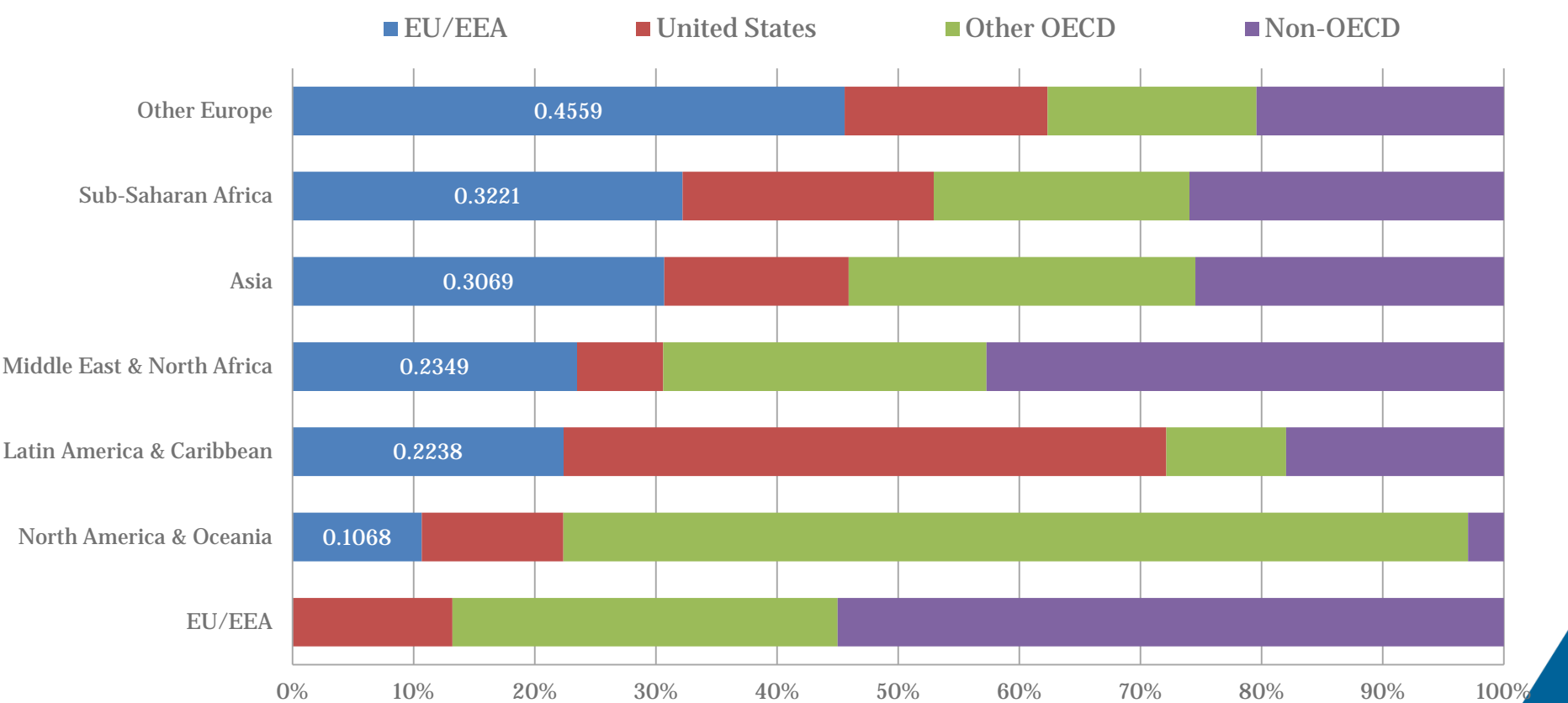
- Overall, international student numbers rose by 9% in OECD countries in 2014
- international students represent 6 % of all students in tertiary education in OECD countries; 12 % for masters and 27% for PhDs
- 55 % of PhDs of international students were in science and engineering





75% (30%) of Asian highly skilled who would like to emigrated target OECD (EU)

Region or country preferred by potential migrants, high-educated only, by region of origin, 2011



Source: Gallup surveys 2011-2014, Gubert and Senne (2016). Extrapolated using sampling weights. Figures exclude intra-EU/EEA mobility



A competitive international policy environment for attracting skills

- No major policy changes on labour migration policy in 2015/16 but important changes are foreseen (Brexit, elections in the US and in several EU countries)
- In OECD countries, PBS are already being replaced by a next generation “Expression of Interest” two-step model
 - Canada introduced “Express Entry” in 2015, overhauling its permanent migration management framework
- The EU is increasing its attempts to attract talent:
 - Proposed reform of “Blue Card” scheme to provide better benefits and easier access to highly qualified workers
 - New better conditions for international students and researchers
- Entry and stay conditions for investors, entrepreneurs, and start-ups are improving

Labour market outcomes of migrants in the OECD

Employment , unemployment and participation rates by region of origin in selected OECD countries in 2008, 2011 and 2015

	Region of birth	Employment rate			Unemployment rate			Participation rate		
		2008	2011	2015	2008	2011	2015	2008	2011	2015
Australia	Oceania	77.5	76.9	76.5	4.6	6.1	6.3	81.3	81.9	81.7
	Europe	71.4	73.6	75.1	3.1	3.8	4.8	73.7	76.5	78.9
	North Africa and the Middle East	49.1	48.2	46.4	8.9	9.5	11.8	53.9	53.3	52.6
	Sub-Saharan Africa	75.0	76.2	74.2	5.1	5.3	8.0	79.1	80.5	80.7
	Asia	67.6	67.6	66.7	5.8	5.8	6.6	71.8	71.7	71.4
	Americas	74.1	73.9	74.6	4.5	5.3	4.7	77.6	78.1	78.3
	Foreign-born (total)	69.8	70.5	69.9	4.7	5.2	6.2	73.2	74.4	74.6
	Native-born	75.0	73.8	73.5	4.2	5.2	6.2	78.2	77.9	78.3
Canada	Sub-Saharan Africa	68.7	66.7	68.5	10.4	12.6	10.9	76.6	76.4	76.9
	Northern Africa	62.2	63.8	64.0	16.1	14.8	14.9	74.1	74.9	75.1
	Middle East	60.5	59.0	58.9	10.7	12.1	12.1	67.8	67.1	67.0
	Asia	69.9	67.7	70.6	7.1	8.8	6.9	75.3	74.2	75.8
	Europe	73.0	73.0	76.2	5.2	6.6	5.1	77.1	78.1	80.3
	Oceania	82.0	75.3	79.5	3.9	6.7	2.7	85.4	80.7	81.7
	North America	76.1	72.2	72.5	5.0	5.6	4.7	80.1	76.5	76.0
	Central and South America and Caribbean	72.3	70.2	73.3	8.5	10.6	8.3	79.0	78.5	79.9
	Foreign-born (total)	70.7	68.9	70.9	7.2	8.9	7.4	76.1	75.6	76.7
	Native-born	74.3	72.7	73.0	6.0	7.2	6.9	79.0	78.3	78.4
European OECD countries	EU28 + EFTA	69.8	66.0	70.0	7.5	8.6	10.7	75.5	72.1	78.4
	Other European countries	62.7	58.8	58.2	9.4	15.4	17.1	69.3	69.5	70.1
	North Africa	55.1	48.4	46.3	15.8	25.0	27.3	65.5	64.5	63.7
	Sub-Saharan Africa	67.0	60.4	60.2	12.3	18.5	18.0	76.4	74.1	73.4
	Middle East	54.3	50.7	52.1	15.7	22.0	20.5	64.3	65.0	65.6
	North America	68.9	67.6	69.5	5.2	6.8	6.8	72.7	72.5	74.5
	Central and South America and Caribbean	70.3	61.5	59.4	12.7	22.6	22.7	80.6	79.4	76.9
	Asia	63.2	62.1	63.2	7.6	10.0	9.1	68.4	69.0	69.6
	Others	79.6	80.2	79.0	3.7	3.4	5.6	82.6	83.0	83.7
	Foreign-born (total)	65.5	61.5	62.1	10.2	15.5	15.3	72.9	72.8	73.2
	Native-born	65.8	63.7	65.1	6.4	9.6	9.7	70.3	70.4	72.1
United States	Mexico	70.3	65.2	68.8	4.9	10.2	5.0	74.0	72.6	72.4
	Other Central American countries	77.0	69.9	71.2	4.7	10.7	6.0	80.8	78.3	75.8
	South America and Caribbean	73.2	68.6	70.8	4.9	10.7	6.4	76.9	76.8	75.6
	Canada	74.1	70.3	71.8	3.6	5.7	4.3	76.9	74.5	75.0
	Europe	73.4	71.1	72.7	3.6	7.4	3.6	76.1	76.8	75.4
	Africa	70.4	66.9	67.6	6.0	11.4	7.5	75.0	75.5	73.1
	Asia	70.9	67.4	67.5	3.4	7.0	3.8	73.4	72.5	70.1
	Other regions	68.5	63.0	62.2	4.7	10.1	6.0	71.8	70.1	66.2
	Foreign-born (total)	71.8	67.5	67.5	4.4	9.1	5.4	75.1	74.3	71.4
	Native-born	70.3	65.1	67.2	4.9	9.2	5.6	73.9	71.7	71.1

- Higher levels of employment for asian migrants in most OECD countries
- Better resilience during the 2008 economic crisis
- Doing better than native born in the US but less well than OECD migrants



Ten industries with the largest changes in foreign-born employment by duration of stay, Europe, 2011-15

	Recent migrants		Settled migrants		
	Change		Change		
	(000)	%	(000)	%	
Education	56	+32	248	+18	Food and beverage service activities
Services to buildings and landscape activities	44	+27	192	+18	Education
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	38	+48	190	+12	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	37	+72	159	+20	Services to buildings and landscape activities
Specialised construction activities	20	+13	139	+29	Social work activities without accommodation
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	20	+80	134	+11	Human health activities
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	20	+58	116	+12	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17	+14	104	+17	Residential care activities
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16	+44	97	+28	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
Postal and courier activities	14	+59	91	+14	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Other personal service activities	-3	-5	3	+2	Activities of membership organisations
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	-3	-11	2	+3	Advertising and market research
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-7	-11	-2	-3	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	-8	-11	-4	-1	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
Security and investigation activities	-10	-41	-10	-3	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-11	-32	-13	-9	Civil engineering
Residential care activities	-11	-11	-16	-6	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	-23	-23	-41	-7	Construction of buildings
Construction of buildings	-30	-21	-52	-30	Employment activities
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-171	-57	-52	-5	Specialised construction activities



Ten industries with the largest changes in foreign-born employment by duration of stay, USA, 2011-15

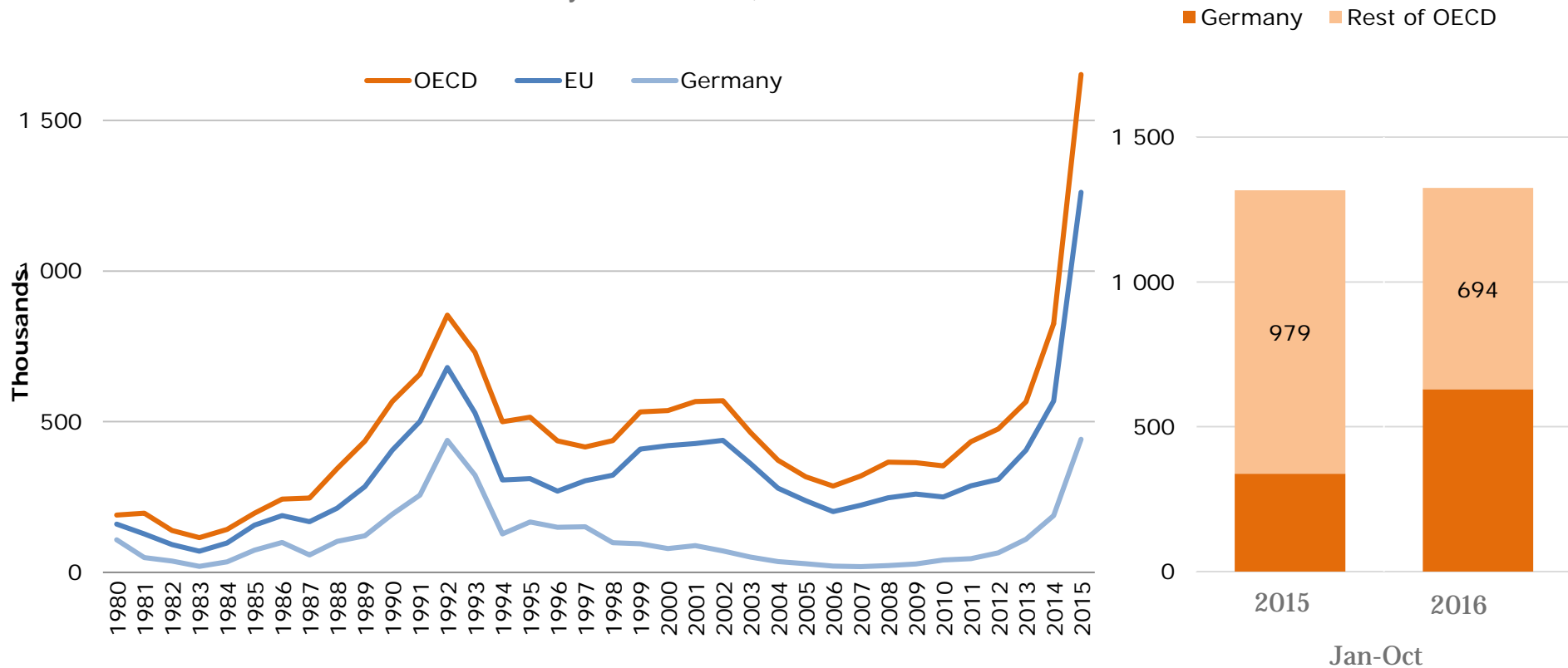
	Recent migrants		Settled migrants		
	Change		Change		
	Change (000)	%	Change (000)	%	
Professional and technical services	106	+4.9	396	+21	Construction
Construction	65	+32	276	+24	Professional and technical services
Health care services, except hospitals	60	+51	171	+9	Retail trade
Educational services	27	+15	168	+17	Transportation and warehousing
Finance	26	+60	152	+13	Health care services, except hospitals
Retail trade	22	+8	141	+11	Administrative and support services
Transportation equipment manufacturing	21	+114	126	+15	Hospitals
Transportation and warehousing	16	+17	117	+10	Educational services
Miscellaneous and not specified manufacturing	16	+64	95	+6	Food services and drinking places
Publishing industries (except internet)	12	+293	79	+16	Public administration
Utilities	-5	-74	-0	-0	Primary metals and fabricated metal products
Agriculture	-6	-9	-1	-2	Management of companies and enterprises
Textile, apparel, and leather manufacturing	-7	-29	-2	-3	Rental and leasing services
Personal and laundry services	-9	-14	-3	-4	Wood products
Primary metals and fabricated metal products	-12	-37	-6	-8	Plastics and rubber products
Hospitals	-17	-20	-6	-14	Motion picture and sound recording industries
Private households	-20	-33	-7	-11	Publishing industries (except internet)
Food manufacturing	-23	-23	-8	-22	Beverage and tobacco products
Food services and drinking places	-44	-14	-14	-4	Computer and electronic product manufacturing
Administrative and support services	-49	-23	-28	-6	Social assistance

A quick update on the refugee crisis in Europe



An unprecedented number of asylum applications in 2015 & persisting high levels in 2016

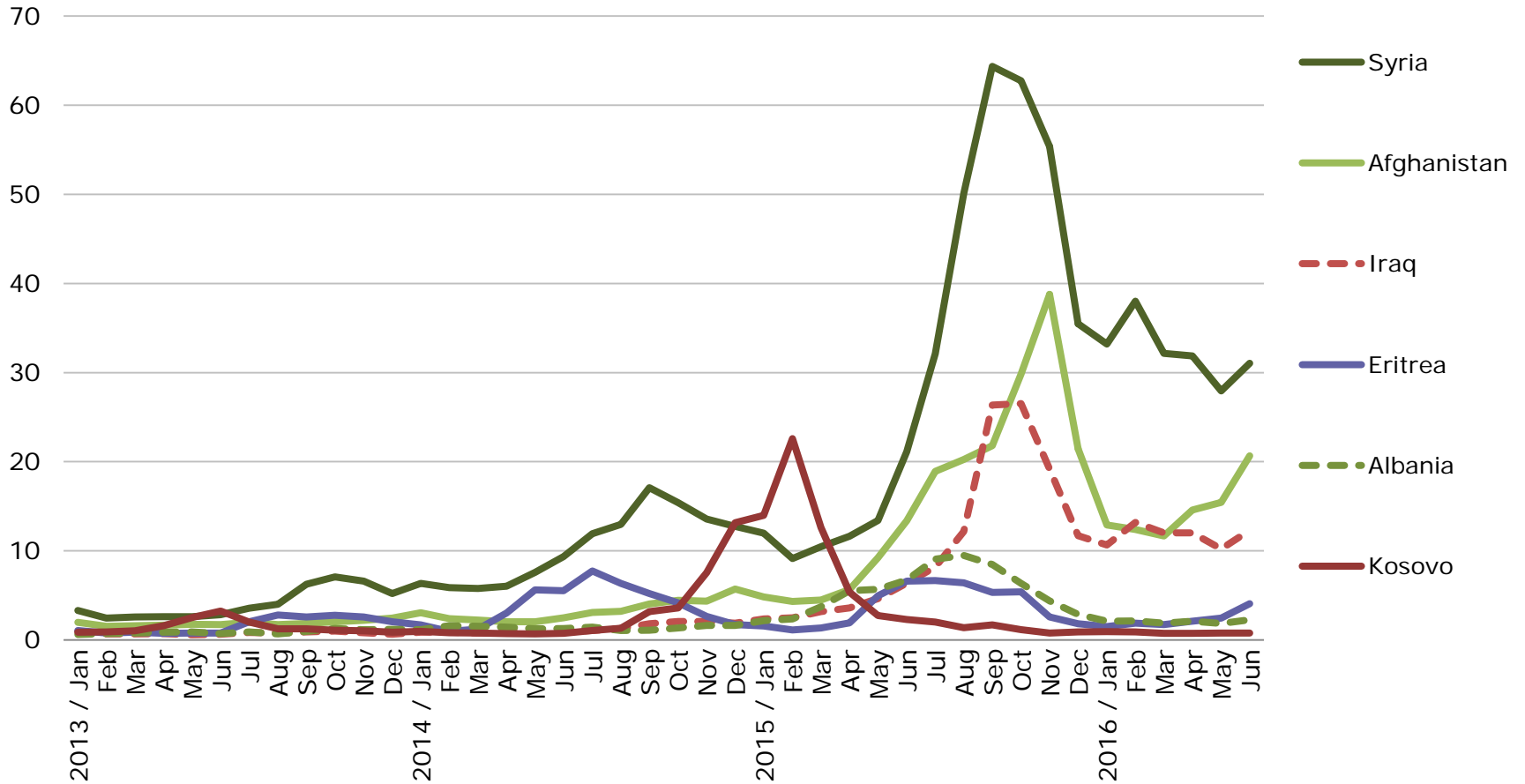
Evolution of the number of new asylum seekers, 1980-2016



Source: UNHCR, Eurostat, OECD calculations.



Recent trends in asylum applications are dominated by 3 nationalities



Source: UNHCR, Eurostat, OECD calculations

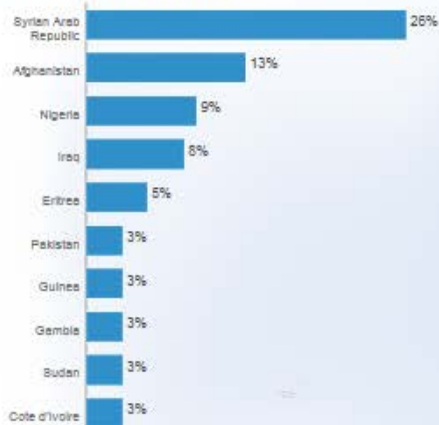


2016: continuing but decreasing entries

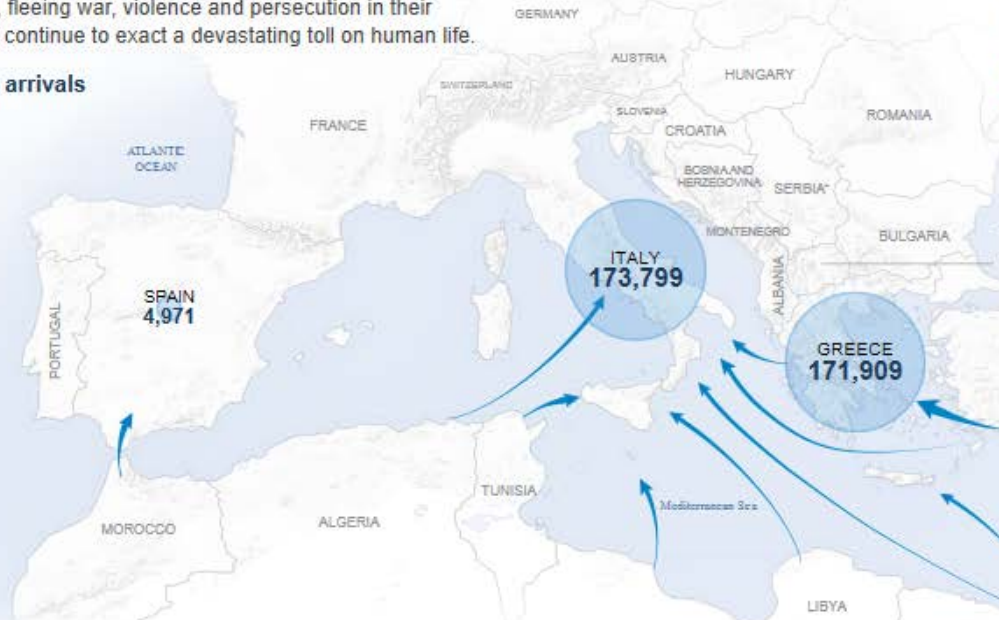
Increasing numbers of refugees and migrants take their chances aboard unseaworthy boats and dinghies in a desperate bid to reach Europe. The vast majority of those attempting this dangerous crossing are in need of international protection, fleeing war, violence and persecution in their country of origin. Every year these movements continue to exact a devastating toll on human life.

Top-10 nationalities of Mediterranean sea arrivals

Top-10 nationalities represent **77%** of the sea arrivals based on arrivals since 1 Jan 2016



Other countries represent 23% of the total



350,679 arrivals by sea in 2016

1,015,078 arrivals by sea in 2015

4,715 dead/missing in 2016

58% of arrivals come from the world's top 10 refugee-producing countries

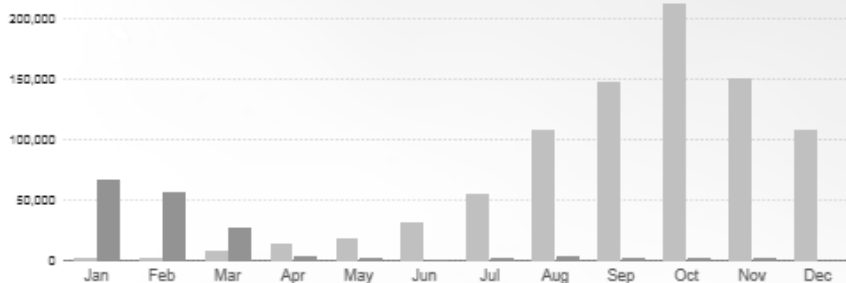
Evolution - Mediterranean Sea

Sea arrivals | Dead/missing persons



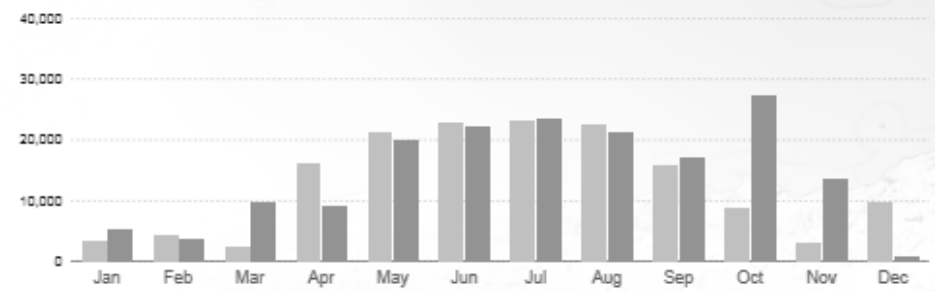
Comparison of monthly Mediterranean sea arrivals to Greece

2015 | 2016



Comparison of monthly Mediterranean sea arrivals to Italy

2015 | 2016





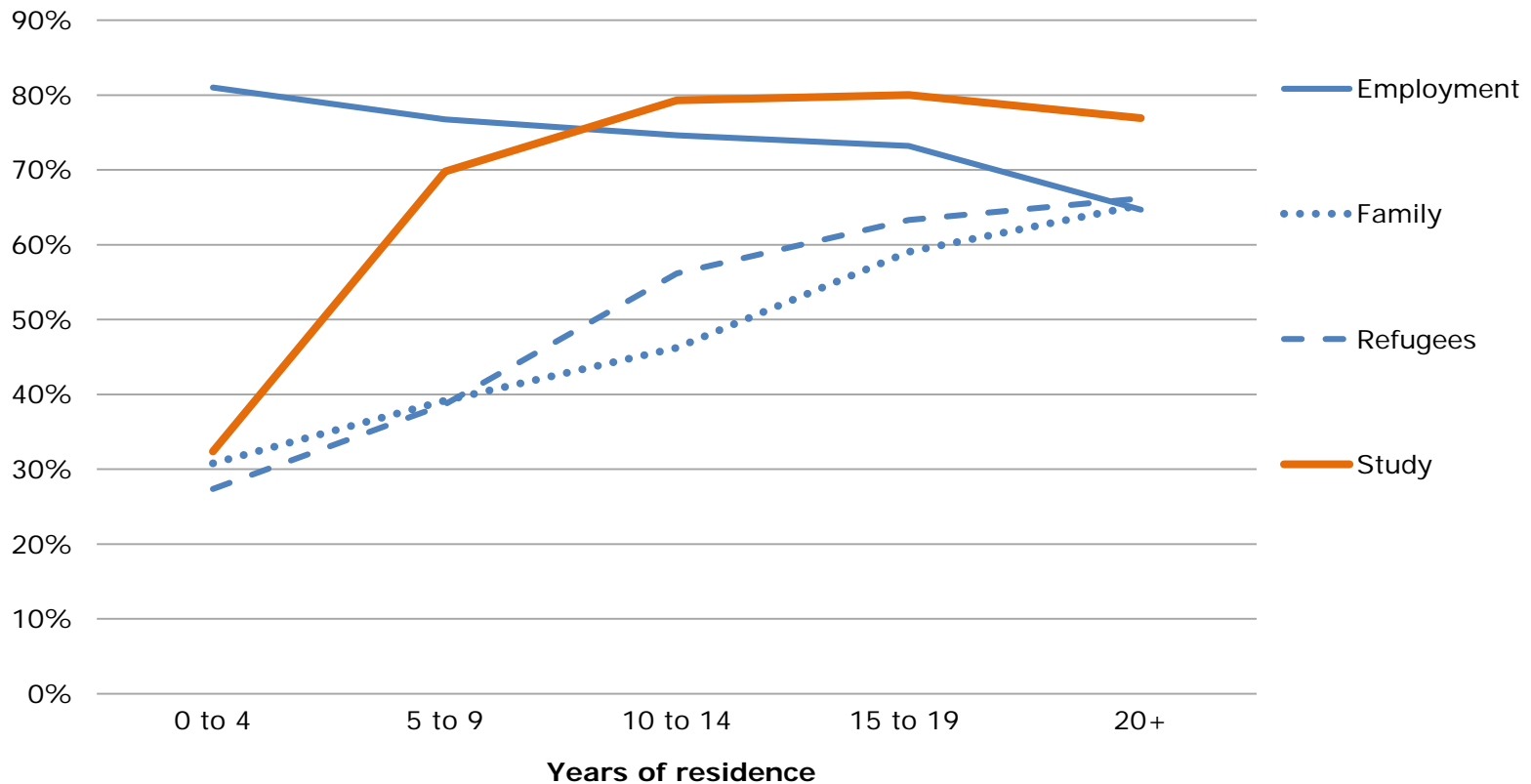
Multiple unsettled crises

1. Several conflicts/crises in parallel in countries – close to Europe – with little prospect for improvement in the near future
=> *Persisting and looming geopolitical crises*
2. Strong concentration of asylum seekers in just a handful of entry points and destination countries which raises the issue of burden sharing; Large unmet needs for supporting refugees globally => *A solidarity and coordination crisis*
3. Increasing tensions at EU external borders with active smuggling networks and migrants taking increasing risks; possible intrusions of terrorists => *A security crisis*
4. Key building blocks of the European migration & asylum framework are challenged (e.g. Schengen, Dublin) => *Risks of an institutional crisis*
5. Part of the public opinion in several European countries is hostile to further migration flows, including refugees => *A trust crisis*
6. Welcoming and integration systems are under strong pressure and concerns regarding the integration of refugees and their children are at the highest => *A forthcoming integration crisis?*



Labour market integration of refugees takes time => early intervention & access

Employment rate by immigrant categories and duration of stay
European OECD countries, 2014



Source : EU-OECD (2016), *How are refugees faring on the labour market in Europe? A first evaluation based on the 2014 EU labour force survey ad hoc module*, DG EMPL Working Paper 1/2016.



Thank you for your attention

For further information:

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