



3 MIGRATION DILEMMAS

Meeting of the OECD Global Parliamentary Network

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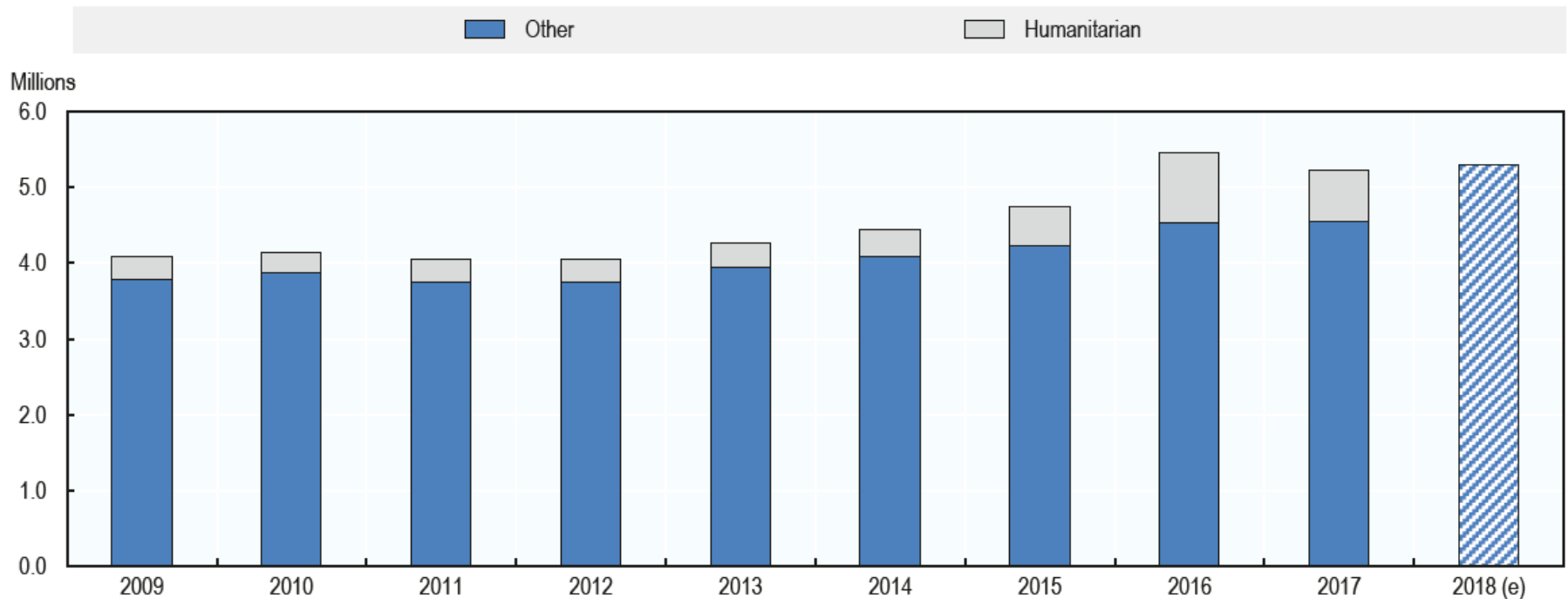


MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE OECD AND EUROPE



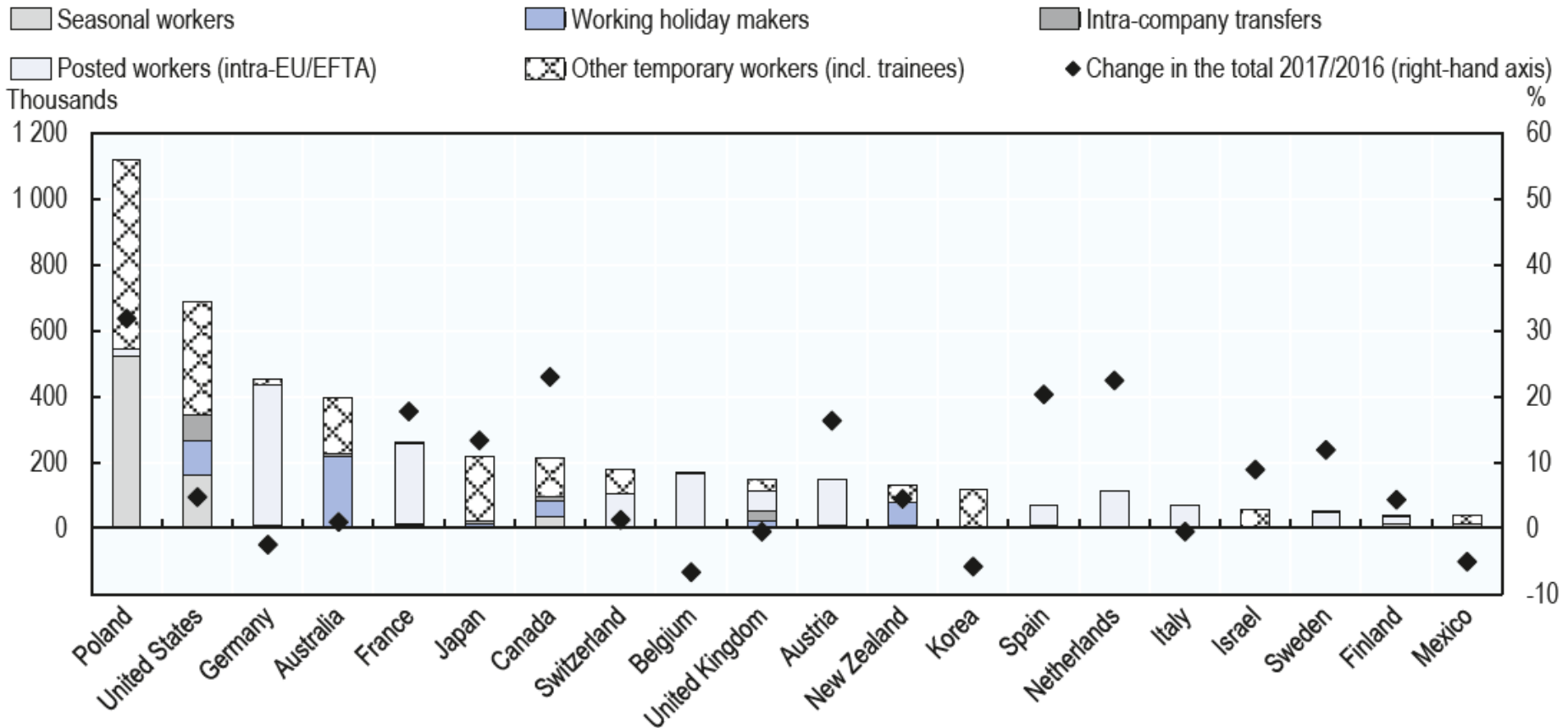
5.3 million permanent migrants in the OECD in 2018, including about 1.4 million TCN in the EU

Permanent migration flows to OECD countries, 2009-18





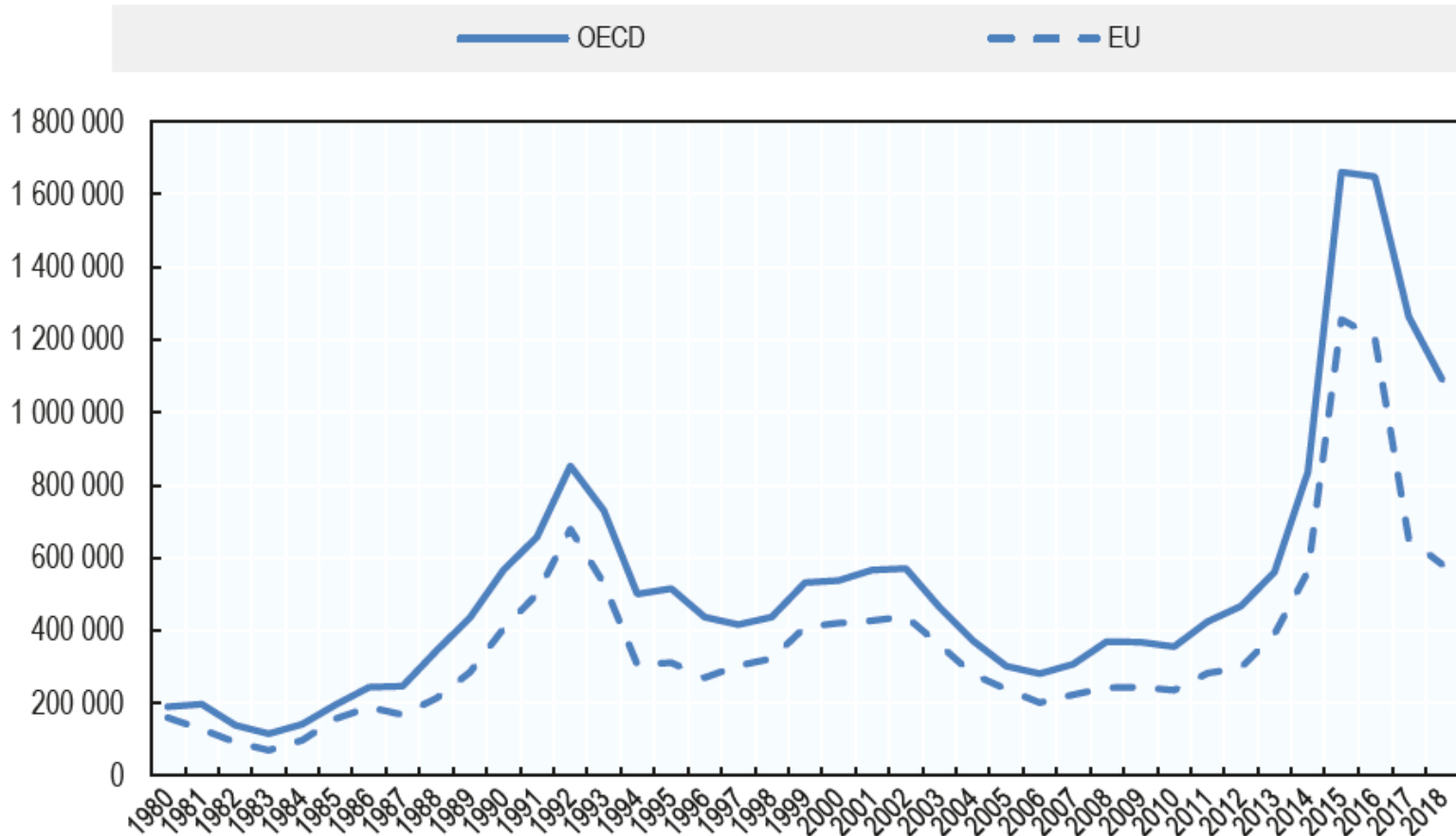
4.9 million temporary foreign workers in the OECD, including 1.7m posted workers in the EU





1.1 million asylum applications in the OECD in 2018, including 590k in the EU

New asylum applications since 1980 in the OECD and the European Union





3 MIGRATION DILEMMAS



Dilemma #1: *Attracting talents ... using their skills ... and mitigating the effects of the brain drain*

Top 10 most-attractive OECD countries for highly educated workers

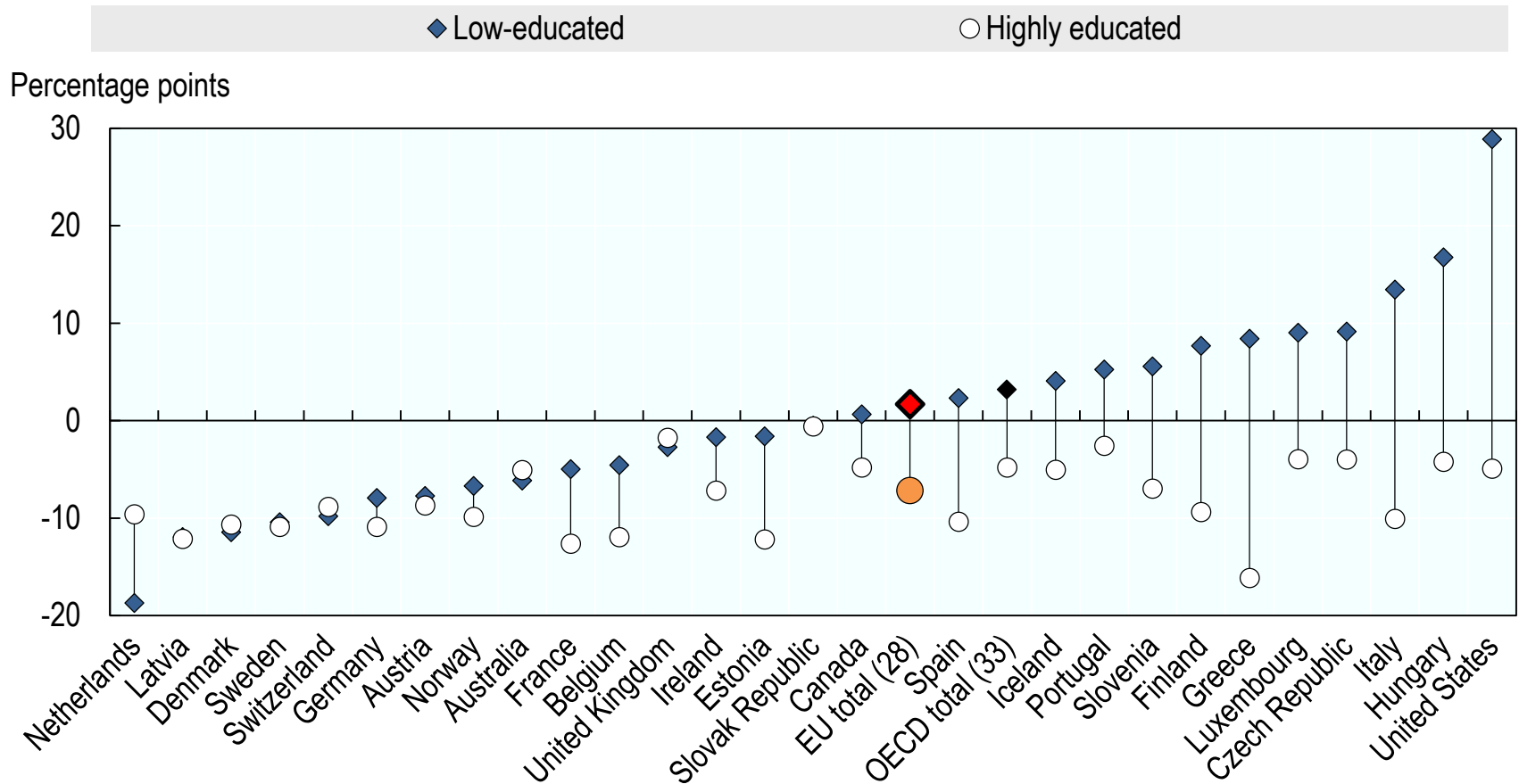
Dimensions weighted equally

1. Australia
2. Sweden
3. Switzerland
4. New Zealand
5. Canada
6. Ireland
7. United States
8. Netherlands
9. Slovenia
10. Norway



Dilemma #1: Attracting talents... *using their skills* ...and mitigating the effects of the brain drain

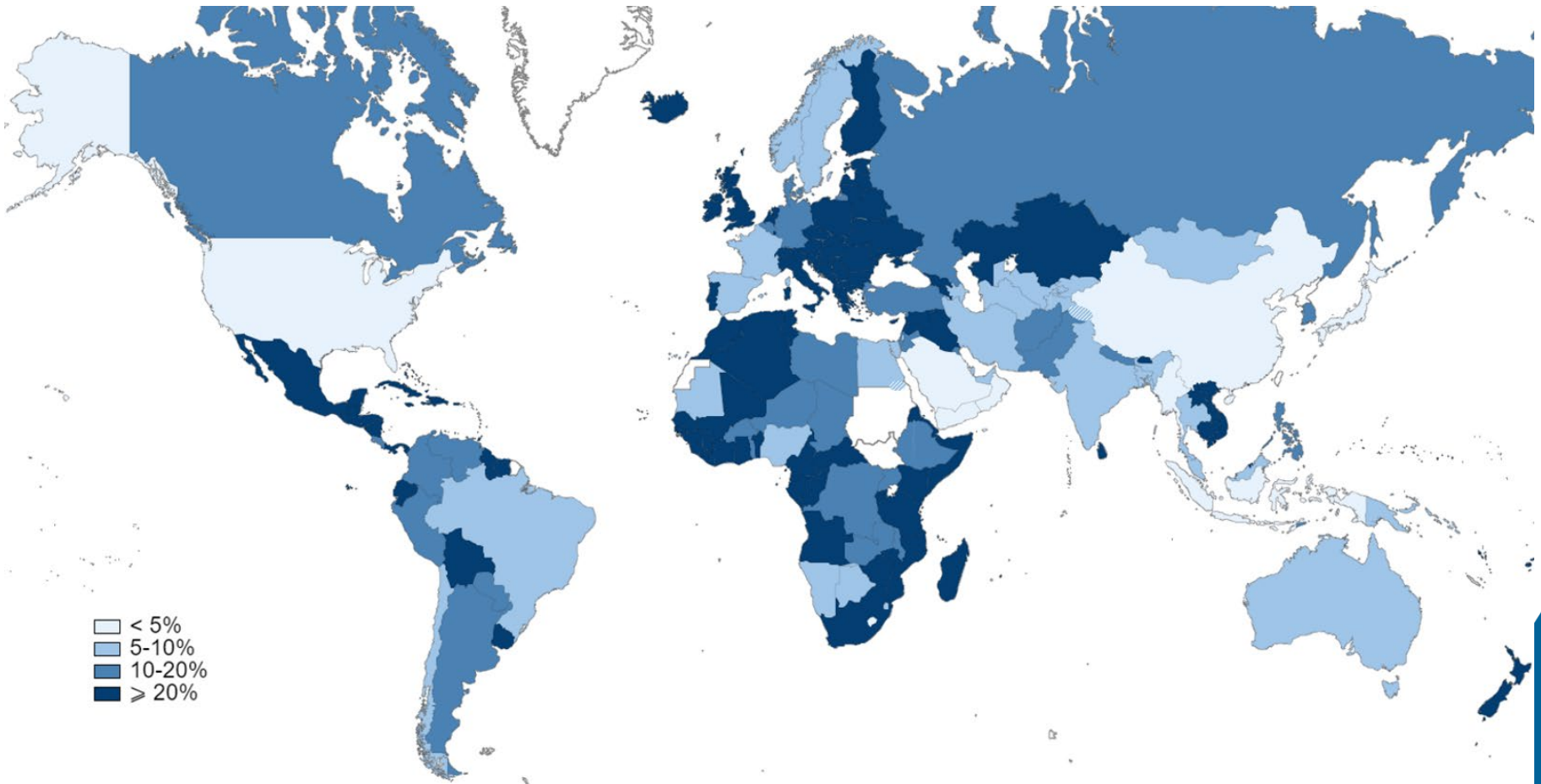
Differences in employment rates between foreign-born and native-born



Notes: 15- to 64-year-olds not in education, 2017.

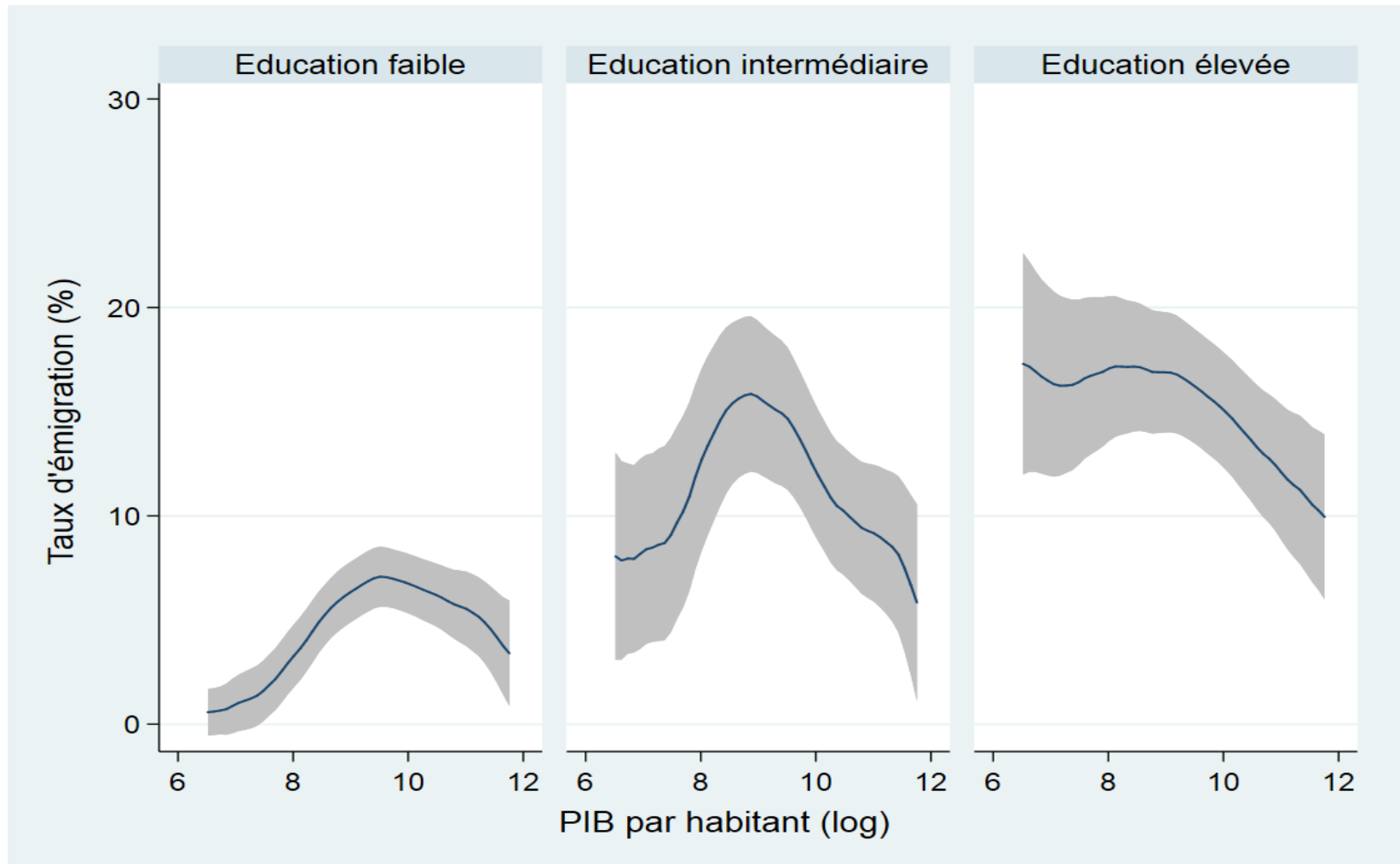
Dilemma #1: *Attracting talents ... using their skills ... and mitigating the effects of the brain drain*

Emigration rates for tertiary educated people 15+ by origin country





Dilemma #1: *Attracting talents ... using their skills ... and mitigating the effects of the brain drain*






Dilemma #2: *Responding to labour shortages* *... and protecting native born workers*

In Europe, in the past decade,

- immigrants represented 92% of the increase in the labour force over the past decade - *17% for the highly-educated*
- immigrants represented 22% (32%) of labour market entries into strongly growing (declining) occupations

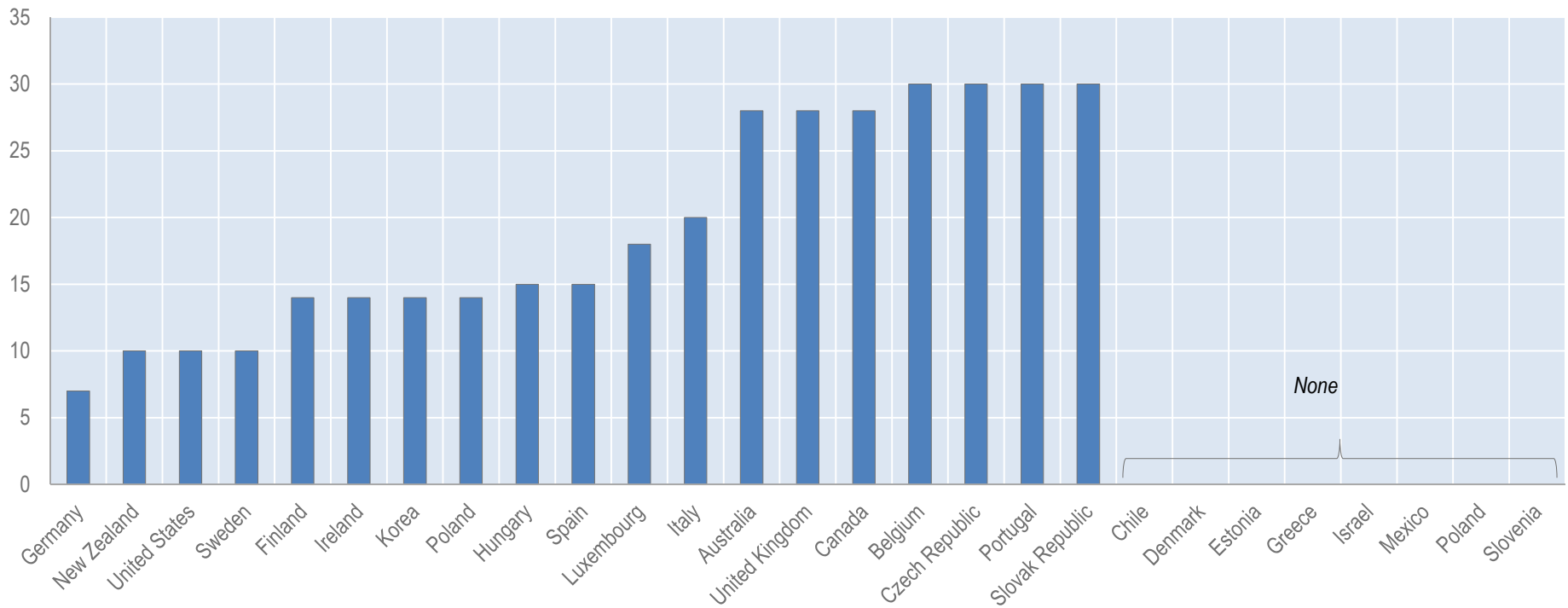
In the OECD in the next two decades,

- 14% of all jobs have a high risk of automation.
 - A further 32% of jobs may experience significant changes to how they are carried out
- 



Dilemma #2: Responding to labour shortages ... and protecting native born workers

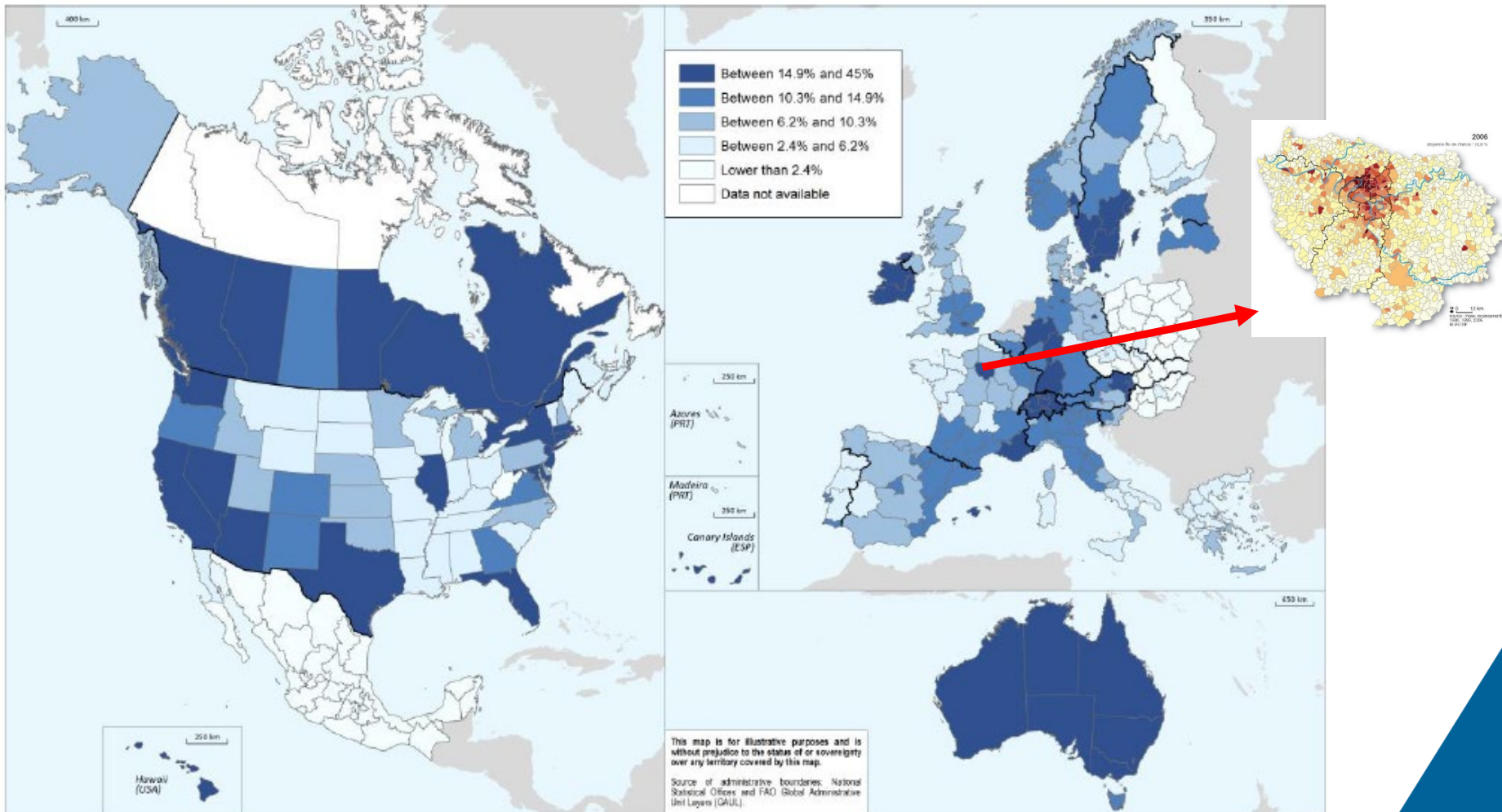
Duration of the labour market test for various types of labour migration permits, 2018



Other tools include notably numerical limits, levies, certification.

Dilemma #3: *Involving local actors to support integration ... maintaining equity and standards*

Presence of foreign-born across OECD regions, 2014-2015



Source: OECD database on immigrant integration at the regional level, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-en>.



Thank you!

For further information:

www.oecd.org/migration

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