Migration data at the OECD: What for?

- Monitoring migrations trends and policies
- Monitoring the labour market and social integration of immigrants and their children
- Evaluating the impact of migration beyond averages
- Implementing more adaptable and efficient migration management systems
OECD statistical publications and projects and main empirical reviews on migration

### Monitoring migration trends
- Annual flagship publication *International Migration Outlook (IMO)*
- **Regional monitoring** in
  - Asia (jointly with ADBI and ILO)
  - Latin America (jointly with IDB)
- **DIOC and DIOC-extended**

### Monitoring Integration Outcomes
- **Settling in (2024/25)**
- OECD database on immigrant integration at the **regional level**
- **Working together Series**: Skills and Labour Market Integration of Immigrants and their Children

### Evaluating the impact of migration
- **Special Chapters**
  - ex: *Fiscal impact of migration (IMO 2021)*
  - Statistical and Policy **Briefs**: ex: *What has been the impact of the COVID-19 on immigrants? (forthcoming)*

### Fostering migration management system
- **Migration Policy Lab**
- **Launch of country reviews on Migration Statistics**

[https://www.oecd.org/migration/migration-policy-debates.htm](https://www.oecd.org/migration/migration-policy-debates.htm)
Monitoring migration trends and policies
Permanent migration flows decreased by more than 30% in the OECD in 2020

Permanent migration to OECD by category of entry

Contrasted impact across countries and categories of temporary labour and student migration

Inflows of temporary labour migration in 2019 and 2020

Monitoring the labour market and social integration of immigrants and their children
Key question: What would have happened in the absence of the respective integration policy?

Common measures of integration include:
A. «Satisfaction surveys» and outcome documentation (ex: language test)
B. Comparing outcomes *ex ante* and *ex post*
C. Monitoring of outcomes through *indicators* and their changes over time
C. How indicators can help assessing policies

• Select standard indicators:
  – Easy to understand
  – Can be reproduced/monitor over time
  – Easy to measure from mainstreamed surveys

• Define target and benchmark populations:
  – Foreign-born population rather than foreign population (status changes over time) vs persons born in the country of residence

• Set targets
  – Ex1: reduce migrant unemployment by 3 pp over 5 years
  – Ex2: closing the employment gap btw immigrants and native-born
  – Ex3: recover from the employment crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic
While immigrants were hard-hit in the early phase of the pandemic, their employment rates recovered quickly.

Evolution of the quarterly employment rate by place of birth, 2019-2021
C. Limits of the “indicator” approach

• Unforeseen changes in the composition of the immigrant population that matter a lot

• Most standard indicators are influenced by a broad set of different circumstances and policies, regarding notably:
  – Employment
  – Education
  – Social policies
Thank you!

For further information:

www.oecd.org/migration

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Contrasted impact across countries and categories of temporary labour and student migration

Monthly issuance of non-immigrants visas by main categories in the United States, 2020

- International exchange J1
- International students F1
- Intra-company transferees L1
- Highly skilled temporary visas H1B
- Seasonal non agricultural visas H2B
- Seasonal agricultural visas H2A

Source: DHS