

International Migration Outlook 2014

Country focus: Australia, Canada and New Zealand

No signs of migration slowdown in Australia, Canada and New Zealand

Immigration to the OECD is on the rise, showing a modest annual growth of 1%, according to preliminary figures for 2013. According to the 2014 OECD *International Migration Outlook*, however, this rebound has been driven primarily by free movement in Europe which increased by an estimated 10% in 2013, with Germany becoming a major destination for such mobility.

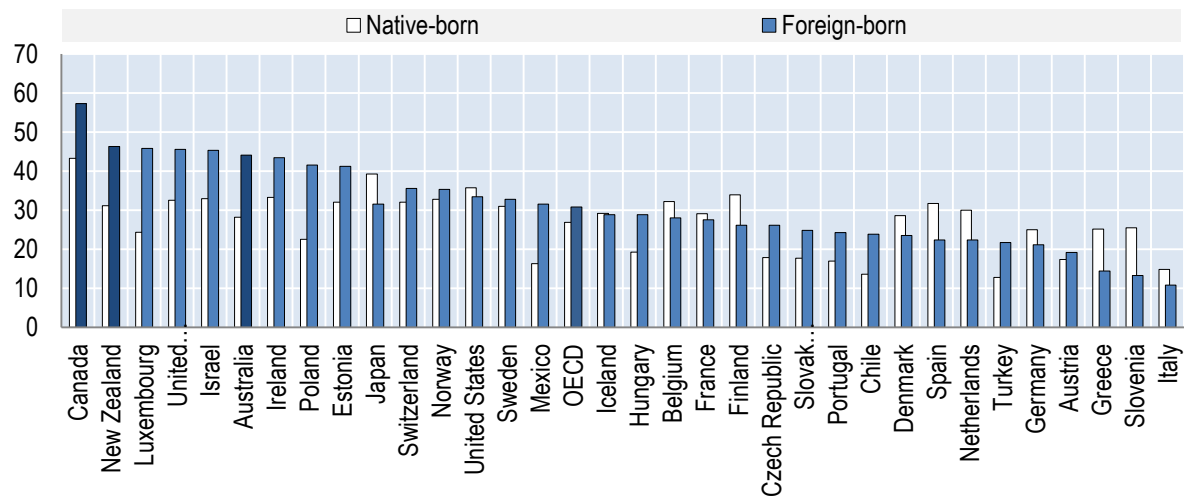
On the other hand, in Australia, Canada and New Zealand, permanent migration flows have remained stable even through the financial crisis. The fact that these countries use annual planning targets or levels helps explain why migration shows smaller annual swings in permanent migration than in many other OECD countries. The three countries registered well over a half million permanent immigrants in 2013, accounting for 14% of total permanent migration to OECD countries, the same share as in 2012 (Canada 258 600, Australia 253 500, and New Zealand 44 400).

The 2014 *International Migration Outlook* shows how much the face of migration has changed over the past decade. There are now 115 million immigrants in the OECD, about 10% of the total population, up from 7.8% in 2001. In the three countries, about a fifth to a quarter of the population is now born abroad, reflecting the high levels of migration. In the OECD, Asia is today the source for 37% of all high-skilled international migrants. This is reflected in Australia, Canada and NZ, whose top origin countries today are China, India and the Philippines (as well as the United Kingdom).

While most migrants in the OECD are employed, their employment situation has often worsened disproportionately during the recent global economic downturn. Of the additional 15 million unemployed in the OECD since 2007, about one in five are foreign-born. Migrants face a number of challenges in the labour market relative to the native born. Even the high-educated fare worse than similar native-born on skill tests; face higher unemployment and have over-qualification rates about 50% higher than their peers. Ensuring successful integration, therefore, remains an ongoing challenge.

Integration challenges are quite different in Australia, Canada and New Zealand relative to the rest of the OECD. Due primarily to their selection policies, immigrants in the three countries generally tend to be well qualified (from 44% in Australia to 55% in Canada – refer graph below). About half of their immigrants are from other English-speaking countries, which again explain the relatively successful labour market outcomes. Immigrants in these countries are less likely to work in jobs for which they are over-qualified (e.g. in New Zealand foreign- and native-born share the same over qualification rate of 35 %). Nonetheless, they lag a few percentage points behind the native-born in their rate of employment.

Share of the highly educated among the foreign- and native-born of working age (15-64 years old), 2013



Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour force surveys 2013 (Eurostat); Australia and Japan (DIOC 2010/11); Canada, New Zealand: Labour force surveys 2012; Chile: Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN) 2011; Israel: Labour Force Survey 2011; Mexico: Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE) 2012; United States: Current Population Survey 2013.

Temporary migration, which is much more responsive to changes in employer demand, remains at a quarter below its 2007 peak, reflecting slack labour markets in many OECD countries. However, in Australia, Canada and New Zealand, temporary migration has grown considerably in the last decade and despite a dip after the financial crisis, quickly rebounded in Australia and Canada, and more recently in New Zealand. Each country has dozens of bilateral agreements with other countries for Working Holiday Schemes (WHS) that foster youth mobility and international goodwill. The three countries admitted 75% of the 435 thousand WHMs in the OECD in 2012. Australia alone received 50% of all such flows to the OECD in 2012. In Australia and New Zealand, WHS account for at least 1.8% of the labour force.

The three countries are also among the main global actors in international study. They hosted about 15% of international students in the OECD in 2012. While international students comprised about 8% of all student enrolment in the OECD, in Australia and New Zealand the figures were 18% and 16% respectively. Students in these countries also add to the temporary work force, notes the *International Migration Outlook*.

The 2014 International Migration Outlook focuses on the directions of reform in labour migration management in OECD countries. Labour migration is a larger component of total migration in Australia, Canada and New Zealand than it is elsewhere in the OECD. In 2012, labour migration accounted for about one in four permanent migrants in these countries (23%, 26% and 22%, respectively), compared with an OECD average of just 8%. In contrast to many other OECD countries, these three countries have focused more on selecting from a vast pool of candidates than on attracting specific migrants. Many other countries have implemented versions of the points-based system (PBS) first introduced by Canada for the selection of skilled migrants and currently used in all three countries. The more recent development of a pre-selection pool of candidates, the “expression of interest” (Eoi) system, to deal with backlogs, is another policy innovation which other

OECD countries are watching. New Zealand introduced the EoI in 2003, followed by Australia in 2012 (with options for skilled worker-employer matching) and Canada due to launch its own Express Entry version in 2015.

The OECD also notes another global trend which is particularly evident in these three countries: the growing share of permanent migrants drawn from resident temporary migrants. The 2014 International Migration Outlook reports that across the OECD, most permanent migrants were already in the country on temporary permits. The pathway between temporary and permanent residence status – whether for workers or students - has become the channel for permanent migration. Policies such as the Canadian Experience Class or the Australian Graduate Work scheme make such transitions easier, and are changing the way migrants move.

The OECD underlines, however, that policy must evolve to keep up with changing circumstances. In other words, “Policy needs to keep up”. Public opinion wants more reassurance that integration measures are on track and that labour migration management is well suited to foster economic growth.

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Perspectives des migrations internationales 2014

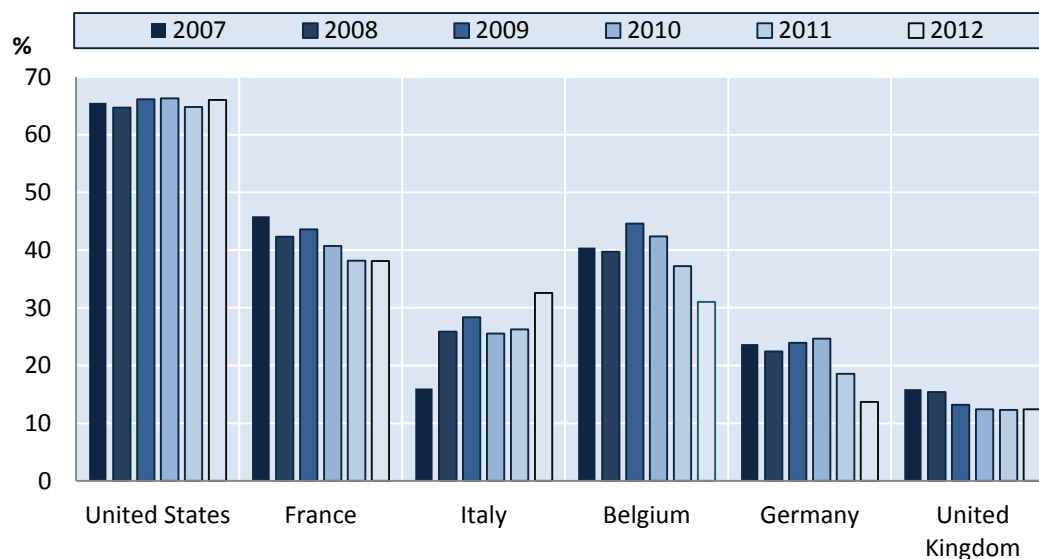
Country focus: France

Les migrations familiales et la libre circulation, principaux moteurs de la croissance des flux migratoires vers la France. Les défis de l'intégration perdurent.

Selon le rapport *Perspectives des migrations internationales 2014*, Dans un contexte global de reprise modeste des flux migratoires permanents vers l'OCDE, la France a connu en 2012 une légère progression de ces flux pour la troisième année consécutive. Tandis qu'en Europe, l'augmentation des migrations générées par la libre circulation est allée de pair avec une diminution des migrations en provenance des pays non Membres (pays tiers), la France a quant à elle enregistré une augmentation de ces deux types de flux entre 2011 et 2012. Néanmoins, la part des flux d'immigration dans la population totale reste faible en France (0.4 %), à un des niveaux les plus bas observés dans les pays de l'OCDE.

Ainsi, outre les flux générés par la libre circulation qui progressent de plus de 11% en 2012 (+10 000 personnes), le principal moteur de la croissance des flux est la migration familiale (+7%, +7 000 personnes) tandis que les flux de travailleurs et de migrants humanitaires stagnent. Malgré une baisse continue depuis 2008 de sa part dans l'ensemble des flux, les migrations familiales en France constituent toujours la composante principale des flux migratoires permanents (38 %, soit une des parts les plus élevées parmi les pays de l'OCDE).

Part des flux migratoires pour motifs familiaux dans l'ensemble des flux permanents (y compris l'ensemble des flux générés par la libre circulation) dans quelques pays de l'OCDE 2007-2012



Au sein de la zone OCDE, les principaux pays de provenance des migrants sont des pays d'Asie (Chine, Inde) et des pays d'Europe (Pologne, Roumanie notamment). Toutefois, la composition des flux vers la France reste traditionnellement tournée vers l'Afrique, en particulier l'Afrique du nord (Maroc, Algérie, Tunisie), qui représentent 35 % des flux des pays tiers vers la France.

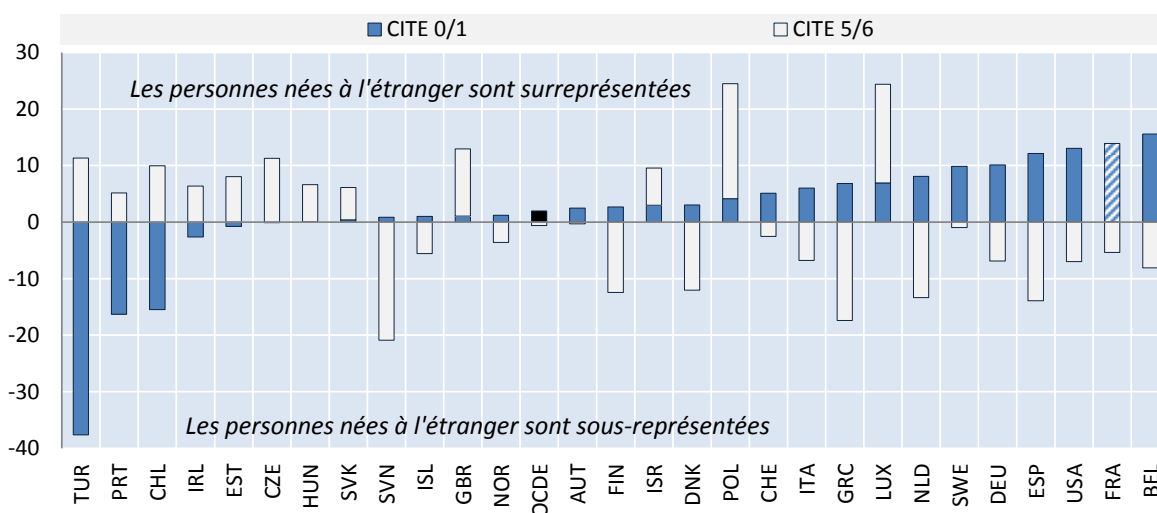
La France est aussi le troisième pays d'accueil de l'OCDE des étudiants étrangers. Comme au niveau mondial, le nombre d'étudiants inscrits en dehors de leur pays de nationalité a plus que doublé depuis 2000, atteignant 270 000 en France en 2012. Cependant, le rythme de croissance s'est ralenti

au cours des dernières années et la part de la France dans le marché mondial de l'enseignement supérieur est en baisse.

Près d'un étudiant sur trois choisit de s'installer en France à l'issue de ses études, ce qui est une proportion élevée comparée aux autres grands pays d'accueil des étudiants. Une bonne utilisation des compétences des étudiants étrangers permettrait à la France de disposer d'un vivier important de main-d'œuvre hautement qualifiée. Toutefois, une part encore élevée des jeunes immigrés formés en France se retrouvent sans emploi à l'issue de leurs études. Il faut noter cependant que les immigrés très instruits qui parviennent à trouver un emploi ont beaucoup moins de risque d'être déclassés lorsqu'ils sont formés en France plutôt qu'à l'étranger.

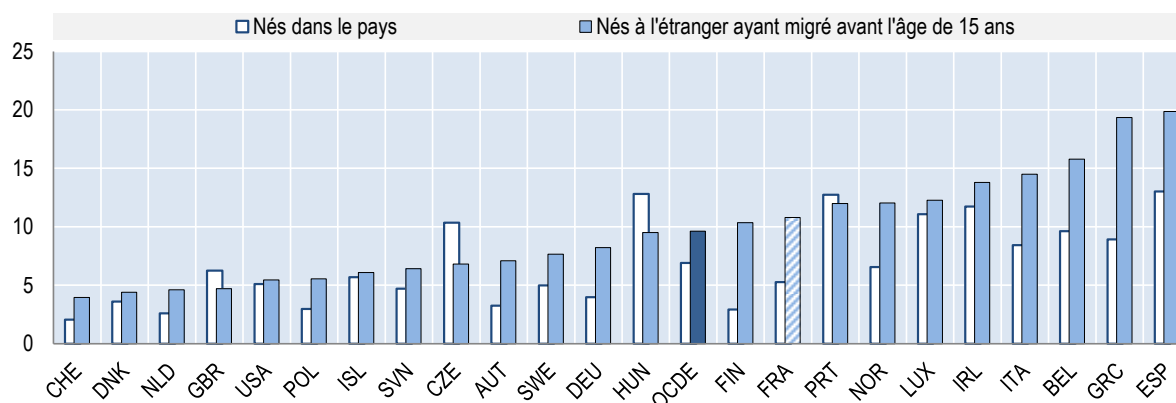
Les flux de migrants hautement qualifiés, formés ou non en France, sont cependant de faible ampleur et la proportion d'immigrés très peu éduqués reste élevée en comparaison internationale, y compris parmi les jeunes et les primo-arrivants. Si l'insertion professionnelle des immigrés ayant un faible niveau d'éducation est plus difficile en France que dans le reste des pays de l'OCDE, le fait d'occuper un emploi les met plus qu'ailleurs à l'abri de la pauvreté.

Différences de distribution des niveaux d'éducation très bas et élevés entre les personnes nées à l'étranger et celles nées dans le pays âgées de 25 à 54 ans en 2013
Points de pourcentage



Les jeunes immigrés ainsi que les descendants d'immigrés nés en France sont largement surreprésentés parmi les personnes affichant de faibles compétences en littératie comme c'est le cas dans les pays nordiques, en Belgique et en Allemagne. Dans l'ensemble de ces pays, ce manque de qualifications se traduit par une surreprésentation des personnes peu instruites ni en emploi, ni scolarisés, ni en formation parmi les jeunes immigrés.

Part des jeunes qui ne sont ni en emploi, ni scolarisés, ni en formation (NEET) et ont un faible niveau d'éducation parmi tous les jeunes (15-24 ans) selon le lieu de naissance, 2012-13



Consciente de la nécessité de mieux développer et de mobiliser les compétences de ses immigrés, la France, comme nombre de pays de l'OCDE, a depuis plusieurs années mis en place des programmes d'intégration obligatoire pour certaines catégories de nouveaux migrants. La France, comme la Belgique, se montre également très proactive auprès des entreprises en matière de politique de gestion de la diversité. Toutefois, en comparaison internationale, une faible proportion des immigrés est en emploi et cette part est très en deçà de celle observée chez les natifs.

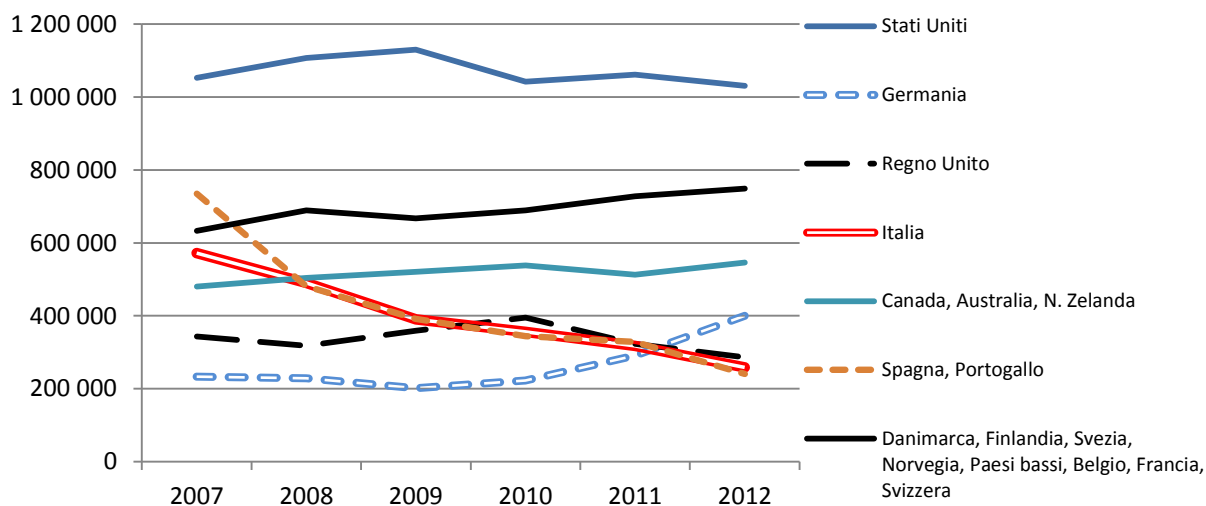
Les journalistes souhaitant obtenir un commentaire ou un complément d'information sont invités à prendre contact avec Jean-Christophe Dumont (jean-christophe.dumont@oecd.org, tél. : + 33 1 45 24 92 43) ou Cécile Thoreau (cecile.thoreau@oecd.org+ 33 1 45 24 18 82), à la Division des migrations internationales de l'OCDE.

International Migration Outlook (Prospettive sulle migrazioni internazionali) 2014**Country focus: Italy**

Il minor numero di immigrati in Italia è il motivo principale della diminuzione generale dell'immigrazione verso i Paesi dell'Ocse – afferma l'Ocse nelle *Prospettive sulle migrazioni internazionali 2014*.

Secondo quanto affermato dall'Ocse nelle *Prospettive sulle migrazioni internazionali 2014*, la diminuzione dell'immigrazione verso i Paesi dell'Ocse è in gran parte dovuta alla situazione italiana. A partire dal 2007, quando nei paesi dell'Ocse gli immigrati con un permesso di soggiorno permanente erano 4,47 milioni, il loro numero è costantemente diminuito fino a raggiungere 3,78 milioni. Metà di questa diminuzione è dovuta ai minori flussi migratori verso l'Italia. Il numero di immigrati permanenti in Italia è passato da 572 000 nel 2007 a 258 000 nel 2012, quando i flussi risultano inferiori alla media dei precedenti cinque anni del 40%.

Nel 2013, le stime dell'Ocse hanno comunque registrato una modesta crescita annuale dell'immigrazione pari all'1%, ma questa ripresa è stata trainata principalmente dall'aumento del 10% della libera circolazione all'interno dell'Unione Europea, specialmente verso la Germania, che ora è la prima destinazione dell'immigrazione intraeuropea. Al contrario di quanto succede nell'Europa meridionale e nel Regno Unito, i livelli di immigrazione sono rimasti stabili in molti Stati europei e nei Paesi dell'OCSE non europei.

Flussi di immigrati permanenti in alcuni Paesi dell'Ocse, 2007-2012

Fonte: database Ocse sulle migrazioni internazionali.

Un altro importante fenomeno sottolineato dall'Ocse nelle *Prospettive sulle migrazioni internazionali 2014* è quello dell'emigrazione. Il numero di cittadini italiani che emigrano in altri paesi Ocse è costantemente aumentato fino a raggiungere i 100 000 nel 2012 ed è destinato a crescere ulteriormente nel 2013. Anche se l'emigrazione dall'Italia e da altri Paesi dell'Europa meridionale è cresciuta negli ultimi anni, in termini assoluti rimane nettamente inferiore a quella che interessa

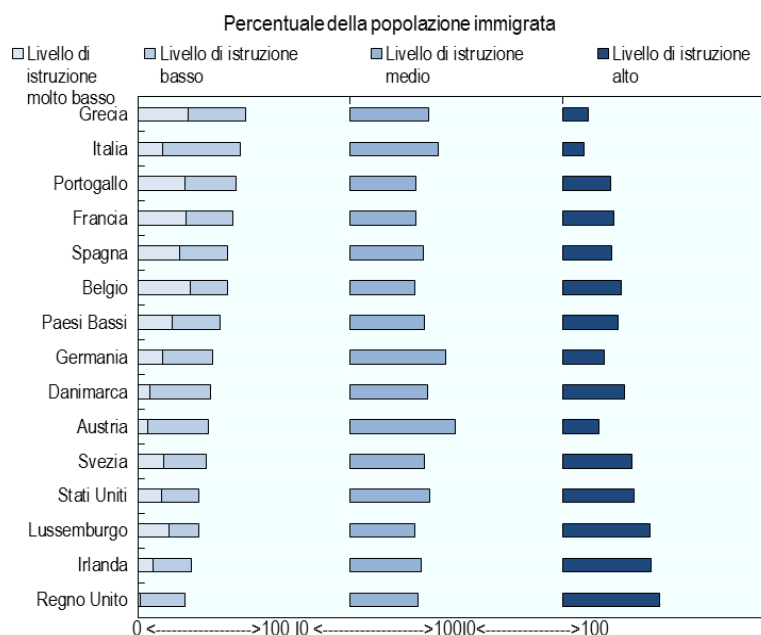
l'Europa centrale ed orientale. In ogni caso, l'Italia ha ancora un bilancio migratorio positivo, mentre la Spagna e il Portogallo hanno visto nel 2012 una diminuzione nella loro popolazione dovuta all'emigrazione.

Il conflitto in Siria e la conseguente crisi umanitaria hanno portato ad un aumento del 20% nel numero totale di richiedenti asilo nei Paesi dell'Ocse. La nazionalità siriana risulta infatti la principale. In Italia l'effetto è stato ancora più intenso e il numero di richieste di asilo è cresciuto del 48%, anche se la Siria non risulta tra le prime tre nazionalità, che invece sono Pakistan, Nigeria e Somalia. All'inizio del 2014, comunque, la Siria costituiva più del 20% di tutte le richieste per asilo nei Paesi dell'Ocse e l'aumento degli arrivi via mare in Italia contribuirà ad un numero maggiore per il 2014.

Nelle *Prospettive sulle migrazioni internazionali 2014*, si esamina anche l'integrazione degli immigrati nei Paesi dell'Ocse. L'Italia fa parte di un gruppo di Paesi che condivide un certo numero di caratteristiche per quanto riguarda l'immigrazione: un consistente ingresso di lavoratori immigrati negli ultimi anni ed un rapido aumento della loro presenza nella forza lavoro, sebbene sia concentrata nelle occupazioni poco qualificate. A partire dal 2001, quando gli immigrati costituivano solo il 2,5% della popolazione totale, la loro quota è aumentata fino a raggiungere il 10% nel 2012. La maggior parte, il 58%, è occupata. In ogni caso, come presentato nel recente rapporto dell'Ocse sull'integrazione degli immigrati e dei loro figli, l'Italia deve affrontare diverse criticità per far sì che gli immigrati arrivati negli ultimi anni e i loro figli riescano ad integrarsi nel mercato del lavoro con successo. Innanzitutto, c'è un forte rischio che il settore domestico, grazie al quale il tasso di occupazione degli immigrati si è mantenuto alto anche durante la crisi, inizi a vacillare. Inoltre, gli immigrati hanno conoscenze limitate e fanno fatica ad adattarsi ai cambiamenti strutturali del mercato del lavoro.

Tra i fattori di rischio in Italia non bisogna tralasciare il livello molto basso di istruzione degli immigrati. Comparando la situazione italiana con quella degli altri Paesi dell'OCSE, solo la Grecia presenta una percentuale maggiore di immigrati poco istruiti. Anche se il tasso di occupazione degli immigrati è per ora maggiore rispetto a quello degli autoctoni, il loro basso livello di istruzione è un potenziale rischio per il futuro.

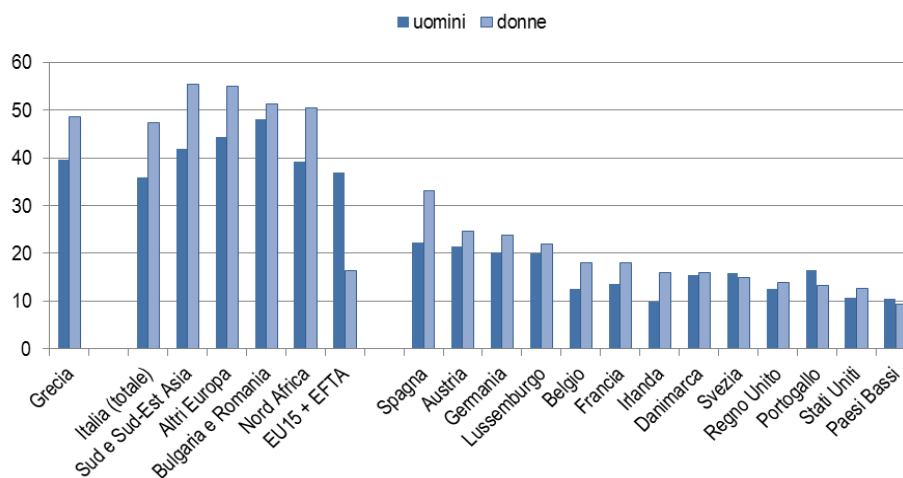
Distribuzione della popolazione di età compresa fra i 15 e i 64 anni per livello d'istruzione e luogo di nascita in alcuni Paesi dell'Ocse, 2011



Fonte: Indagini sulle forze di lavoro nell'UE (Eurostat) e Indagine sulla popolazione attuale degli Stati Uniti (CPS).

Un altro fattore di rischio è la segmentazione del mercato del lavoro che intrappola gli immigrati in lavori mal pagati senza alcuna prospettiva di carriera. L'Italia è superata solo dalla Grecia per quanto riguarda la polarizzazione del mercato del lavoro tra occupazioni dominate dagli immigrati e quelle dominate dagli autoctoni e ciò vale per quasi tutti i maggiori gruppi di immigrati, che sono bloccati in questi lavori. La loro concentrazione in certi settori li rende senza dubbio vulnerabili ai cambiamenti strutturali.

Differenze occupazionali tra immigrati e nativi nei Paesi dell'Ocse selezionati, per genere, 15-64 anni, 2012



Nota: L'indice di disparità corrisponde alla metà della somma dei valori assoluti delle differenze tra la distribuzione degli stranieri e dei nativi in tutte le occupazioni (ISCO, 1 cifra). Esso indica quante persone dovrebbero cambiare settore di attività per ottenere la stessa distribuzione occupazionale tra immigrati e nativi.

Fonte: Indagini sulle forze di lavoro nell'UE (Eurostat) e Indagine sulla popolazione attuale negli Stati Uniti (CPS).

Anche i giovani immigrati costituiscono un gruppo a rischio. Quelli che sono arrivati dopo l'infanzia sono generalmente poco istruiti e malamente preparati ad affrontare con successo il mercato del lavoro. Anche se per ora la seconda generazione in Italia è relativamente poco numerosa, nell'arco di un decennio la percentuale di giovani tra i 15 e i 24 anni nati all'estero o da genitori immigrati sarà simile a quella che si registra oggi nei Paesi Bassi o in Austria.

Nelle *Prospettive sulle migrazioni internazionali 2014*, si identificano diversi interventi promettenti che potrebbero aiutare a sfruttare al meglio le potenzialità degli immigrati e far sì che i loro figli possano usare le loro capacità nel lavoro. In conclusione, il rapporto afferma che "gli immigrati devono essere considerati come una risorsa piuttosto che come un problema e le politiche di integrazione come un investimento necessario per sfruttare al meglio le loro capacità".

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Vedi anche: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/lavoro-per-gli-immigrati_9789264216570-it

OCDE Perspectivas de las Migraciones Internacionales**Focus: ESPAÑA****Caída de la inmigración en España, principal causante del descenso en la OCDE**

En España, la crisis económica ha transformado el panorama de migración. Según el informe de la OCDE Perspectivas de la Migración Internacional 2014, unos 336 100 inmigrantes llegaron al país en 2012, un 19% menos que el año anterior. El año 2012 fue el quinto año consecutivo en el que el país experimentó un descenso de los flujos migratorios desde el máximo de 920 000 obtenido en 2007. Como resultado, España ha descendido al octavo puesto en términos de flujos migratorios a países de la OCDE, del tercero que mantuvo durante el período 2007-2011. Por el contrario, otros países de la OCDE han visto incrementos sustanciales en sus flujos migratorios, especialmente Alemania, que se ha convertido en el segundo destino migratorio, después de los Estados Unidos.

Reflejo de las condiciones económicas desde la desaceleración mundial, la media de inmigración neta se ha reducido a la mitad en los últimos años – de 4.6 personas por mil en 2005-08 a 2.4 personas por mil en 2009-12. Una situación similar se observa en Grecia y Portugal, que registran migración neta negativa.

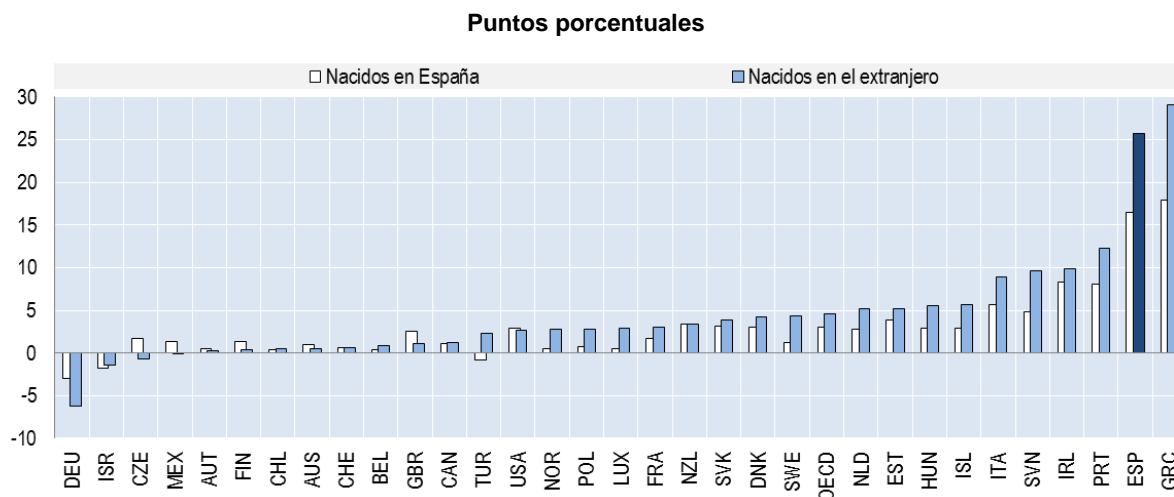
Los recientes cambios en la gestión de la migración laboral han contribuido también al descenso de los flujos migratorios. Se han impuesto restricciones a la contratación de extranjeros no-residentes y se ha dado prioridad a los extranjeros que ya estaban residiendo en el país. Además, se ha reducido el uso de instrumentos de contratación de extranjeros no-residentes. Como resultado, los permisos iniciales de trabajo concedidos a nacionales de países no miembros de la Unión Europea provenientes del extranjero han continuado descendiendo desde 2007, siendo de solamente 6000 en 2012.

Las desalentadoras perspectivas del mercado de trabajo han llevado a una mayor emigración en España, tanto de españoles como de inmigrantes residiendo en el país. En total, unos 321 000 extranjeros dejaron el país en 2012. El número de españoles que emigraron al extranjero también aumentó en 2012, aunque en la mayoría de los casos se trata de personas nacidas en el extranjero que habían adquirido la nacionalidad española y estaban volviendo a sus países de origen. De 2009 a 2012, el stock de ciudadanos españoles nacidos en España y residiendo en el extranjero se incrementó en 40 000, la mayoría de ellos en Alemania, Reino Unido, Francia y Suiza. El número registrado de inmigrantes españoles en países miembros de la OCDE ascendió a 75 000 en 2012, de 52 000 en 2011; y estas cifras no incluyen muchos destinos en la Unión Europea.

En España, los inmigrantes han sido afectados desproporcionalmente por la crisis económica, principalmente porque tendían a trabajar en sectores muy perjudicados, como la construcción, y porque tenían trabajos precarios. La tasa de desempleo para este colectivo aumentó 26 puntos porcentuales entre 2007 y 2013 llegando a alcanzar el 36%, mientras que la de nativos aumentó 17 puntos porcentuales durante el mismo período. La OCDE señala un reto para España: la empleabilidad a largo plazo de los inmigrantes poco cualificados. Reto que comparte con otros países del sur de Europa que han experimentado recientemente migración – típicamente poco cualificada. En este contexto, la política de integración se ve como una prioridad y un medio de lograr cohesión social. Especial atención merece el creciente número de hijos de inmigrantes, el informe de la OCDE resalta la necesidad de asegurar su efectiva y temprana integración en el sistema educativo, de atajar

su concentración en ciertos colegios y de ayudarlos a establecer vínculos con el mercado de trabajo para facilitar la transición de la escuela al empleo. El coste de quedarse de brazos cruzados puede ser sustancial.

Diferencias en las tasas de desempleo entre 2007 y 2013 según el lugar de nacimiento (de 15 a 64 años)



Nota: Los datos de Canadá son del período 2008-12; Turquía: 2008-13; Israel: 2007-11; Chile: 2006-11; Australia y Nueva Zelanda: 2007-12.

Fuente: Países europeos y Turquía: Encuestas de Fuerza de Trabajo (Eurostat); Chile: Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN); Australia, Canadá, Israel, Nueva Zelanda: Encuestas de Fuerza de Trabajo; México: Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE); Estados Unidos: *Current Population Surveys*.

Para la OCDE, un discurso público claro sobre inmigración orientado a encontrar soluciones y que ayude a detener la perpetuación de prejuicios es extremadamente importante, especialmente en tiempos difíciles económicamente. La preocupación oficial de que el desempleo y la crisis pudieran incrementar el racismo y la xenofobia motivó al Gobierno de España, en 2012 y 2013, a implementar acciones dirigidas a la concienciación y la formación. Evidencia reciente del Barómetro del Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas de 2013 sugiere que solamente un 2.9% de los españoles consideran la inmigración un problema y un porcentaje incluso menor lo considera un problema fundamental. En términos generales, la crisis económica y de empleo no parece haber tenido un impacto negativo en la percepción de la inmigración y la diversidad cultural.

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International Migration Outlook 2014

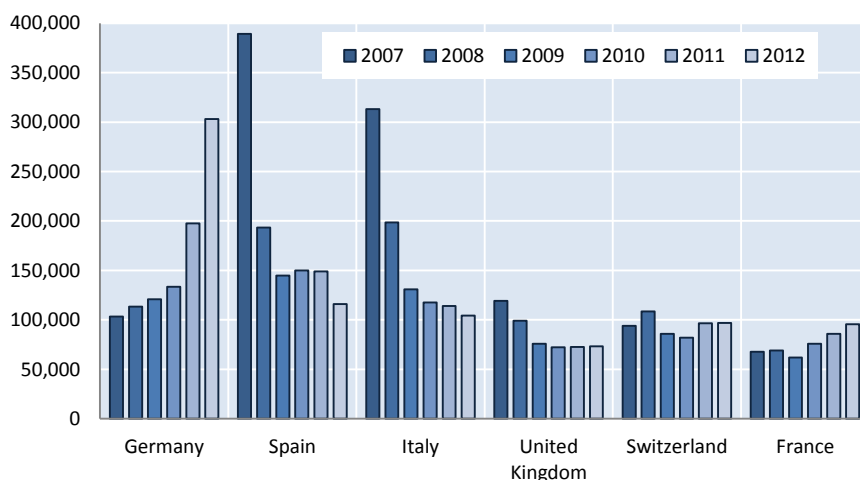
Country focus: United Kingdom

Free Movement in Europe drives increase in OECD migration, but the United Kingdom is not the main destination

Inflows of permanent immigrants into the OECD – and into the United Kingdom – saw a rebound in 2013. The number of foreign nationals living in the United Kingdom rose to 4.9 million, or 7.9% of the total UK population. However, despite an increase of close to 2% since 2012, the number of permanent immigrants entering the United Kingdom remains 15% below the pre-crisis levels of 2007.

The key driver of current inflows to the OECD is the rebound in free-movement migration – which increased by 12% in 2012. Much of this increase, however, is driven by the increase in free movement migrants to Germany, which was the destination for close to 30% of EU free-mobility migrants in 2012. According to OECD calculations, the number of free-movement migrants destined for the United Kingdom rose by a more modest 1% – such that 7% of all EU free-mobility migrants headed for the United Kingdom in 2012. That said, citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries comprise 25.8% of all foreigners residing in the United Kingdom – over half of these are Poles.

Flows of Free Movement Migrants to EU Countries,
Selected destinations. 2007-2012



Source: OECD International Migration Database

Recent national estimates indicate an increase in free movement migration to the United Kingdom, in 2014. However, Germany continues to be the main destination of free movement within the European Union.

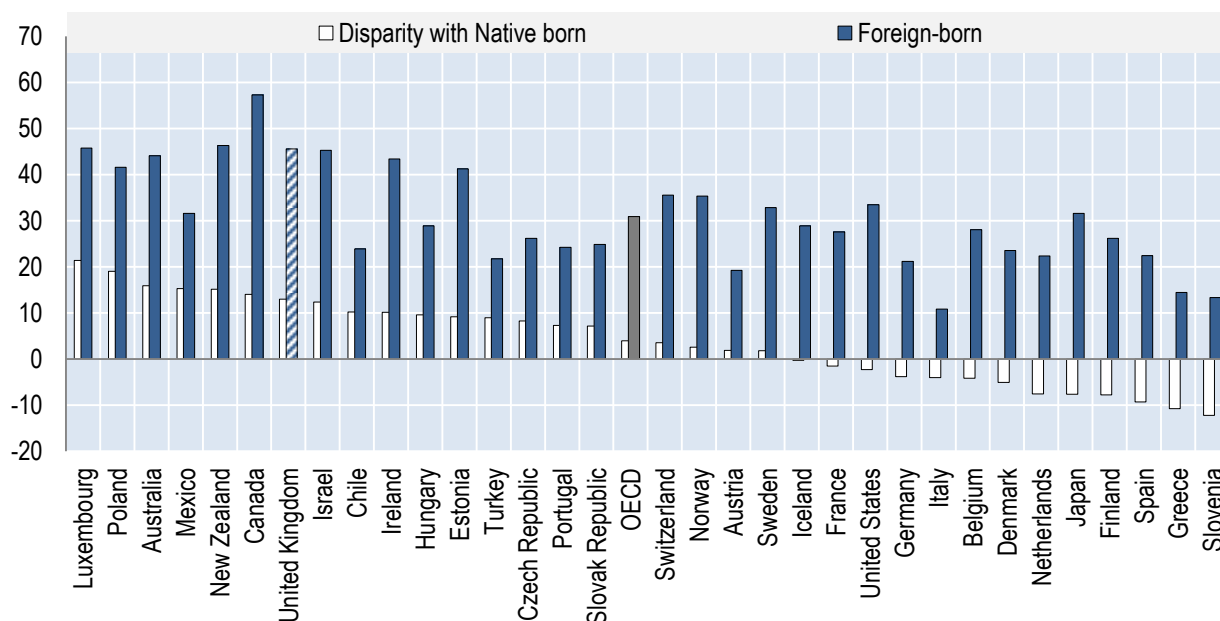
Alongside this increase in free-movement migration, labour migration to the OECD has declined continuously since the economic downturn, falling 12% in 2012. In the United Kingdom this fall, at 1%, has been more limited, and a reduction in the number of family and humanitarian migrants has meant that labour migration represents an increasing share of total migration in the United Kingdom.

Worldwide, the number of tertiary students enrolled outside their country of citizenship more than doubled since 2000 to reach 4.5 million in 2012. With 12% of these students enrolled in

institutions in the United Kingdom, the UK has actually increased its market share since 2000. Across all OECD countries only the United States hosts more foreign students.

In most OECD countries the foreign-born population is more highly educated than their native born peers. This pattern is particularly stark in the United Kingdom where 46% of the foreign-born population are highly educated – compared to just 33% of the native population.

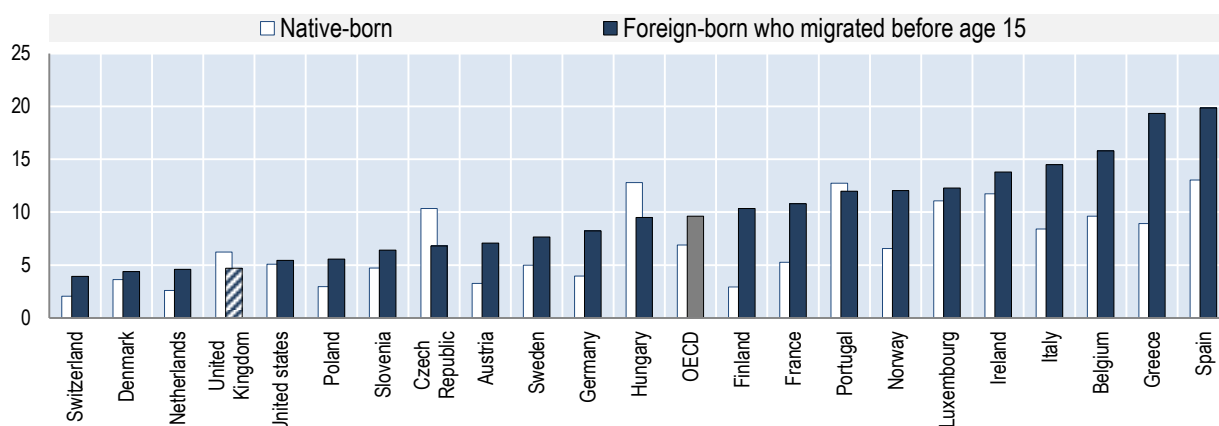
Share of highly educated among the foreign-born population and disparity with native share
Working age population (15-64 year olds) with a tertiary education, 2013



Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour force surveys 2013 (Eurostat); Australia and Japan (DIOC 2010/11); Canada, New Zealand: Labour force surveys 2012; Chile: Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN) 2011; Israel: Labour Force Survey 2011; Mexico: Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE) 2012; United States: Current Population Survey 2013.

In most OECD countries, the share of youth who are neither in employment or education and training is higher among the foreign-born population than it is among the native-born population. The share of foreign-born NEET in countries such as Finland, the Netherlands, Austria and Germany is approximately double the share of native-born NEET. In the United Kingdom, however, it is the native-born youth who are more likely to be outside employment, education and training, than the foreign-born youth. And the disparity is even more pronounced among low educated NEET.

Share by place of birth of low-educated young people neither in employment nor education or training (NEET) among the total youth 15 to 24 years old, 2012-13



Source: OECD (2014) International Migration Outlook, OECD Publishing, Paris

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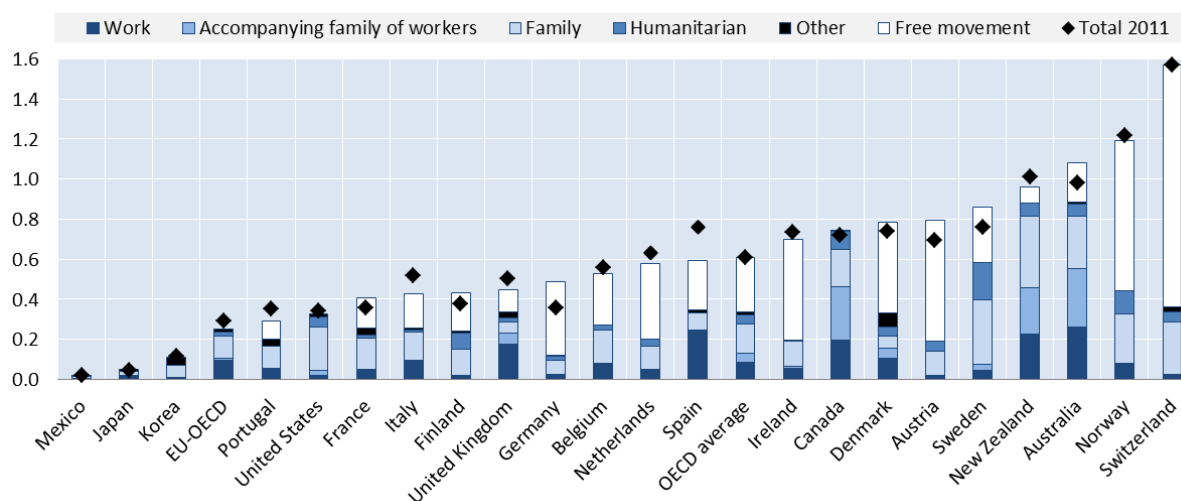
Country focus: United States

The United States has a shrinking share of overall migration in the OECD

This year's edition of the International Migration Outlook shows how much the face of migration has changed over the past decade. There are now 115 million immigrants in the OECD, about 10% of the total population, up from 7.8% in 2001. The United States is home to about a third of these migrants, and the share of foreign born in the US is about 13% of the resident population. Further, recent migrants tend to be higher educated, and number of tertiary-educated migrants shot up by 70% in the last decade alone, to 11.1 million in 2010. In the United States, more than 30% of the foreign-born are highly educated. The main countries of origin are also changing, with Asia representing today about 37% of all highly educated international migrants in OECD countries. Overall, China has maintained its historical dominant position as the main country of origin for migrants to OECD countries, although the United States receives more immigrants from Mexico than from China.

The United States has longstanding limits on many categories of Green Card, and in fact saw a 4% decline in migration from 2012 to 2013. It received about one million permanent migrants in 2013, more than a quarter of all permanent immigration to OECD countries. This represents about 3.2 immigrants for every 1 000 inhabitants, which is about half the OECD average. Immigration to the OECD on the whole is on the rise, with preliminary figures for 2013 indicating a modest annual growth of 1%, according to the 2014 International Migration Outlook. The rebound in migration has been driven primarily by a 10% increase in intra-European migration in 2013, with Germany now the major destination for migrants within Europe. Inflows to the United States are relatively stable from one year to the next, especially when compared with other OECD countries.

Permanent immigration by category of entry or of status change into selected OECD countries 2012



Source: OECD International Migration Database.

In the global competition for skills, the United States, despite being a major destination country for immigration overall, receives a much smaller share of labour migration to OECD countries. Labour migrants comprised 6% of total permanent immigration to the United States, compared with 14% for the OECD as a whole. The 66 000 Green Cards issued in 2012 to economic migrants in the United States compare to the figures for much smaller countries such as Australia (59 700) and Canada (68 300) and are far fewer than those admitted by the United Kingdom (111 100).

The United States is the world's main destination for international students, but its share of this growing market has been declining steadily over the past decade as more countries promote international study and the higher education market becomes more globalised. The United States had 22% of foreign students in the OECD in 2012, down from 30% in 2007. The 2014 *International Migration Outlook* points out that most OECD countries have taken steps to allow graduating international students to stay and seek work, while the United States remains one of the few countries where graduating students who wish to stay and work face numerical limits and cannot benefit from an automatic job-search period.

Across the OECD, temporary migration of workers, which is much more responsive to changes in employer demand, remains at a quarter below its 2007 peak, reflecting slack labour markets in many OECD countries. In the United States, the number of incoming temporary foreign workers fell from its peak of 600 000 in 2008 to 450 000 in 2009, but rose in 2013 to 506 000.

The total number of new asylum claims in OECD countries rose by 20% in 2013, mainly as a result of the Syrian conflict and resulting humanitarian crisis, although the increase in the US, which is further from the main conflict areas, was more modest, just 3%. Compared with most European countries, inflows of asylum seekers to the United States remains very low, at about two per 10 000 inhabitants.

The employment situation of immigrants in the United States is more favourable than in many other OECD countries, particularly in Europe, reflecting what is largely a success story. Immigrants in the United States have employment rates which are 4.4 points high than the OECD average for immigrants (64%). Further, the rate of employment of immigrants in the US is 2.7 points higher than that of native-born Americans. While most European countries see immigrants' unemployment rates stuck at much higher levels than those of natives, in the United States the rates have fallen together for both native-born and immigrants since the worst period of the crisis, and are lower for the foreign born than for the native born.

The 2014 *International Migration Outlook* also puts the spotlight on reform in labour migration management systems, underlining that labour migration policy cannot stand still. Today's context for labour migration is more complex than in the past, since demand is not driven as much by manpower shortages as by skills mismatches. Labour migration policy is subject to public scrutiny and policy makers are held accountable for the effect of policy choices. Yet the pace of reform in OECD countries has accelerated, indicates the OECD. The United States is an exception, as its migration management system remained largely unchanged from the 1990s until recent executive actions. The report notes that "the costs of inaction can be high" in terms of lower economic growth and reduced competitiveness. "Policy needs to keep up" with today's realities, says the report.

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