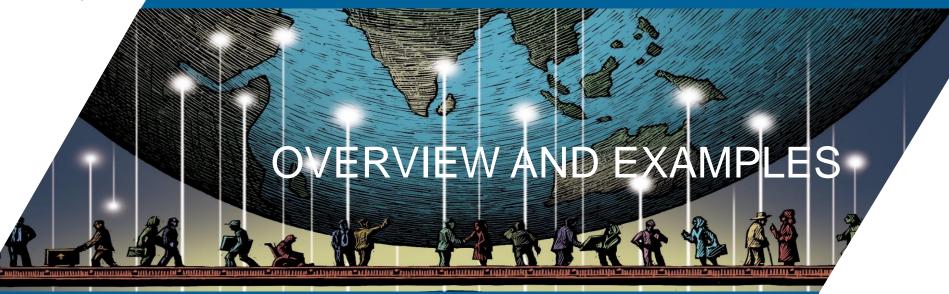


PRODUCTION AND USE OF MIGRATION DATA AT THE OECD



Cécile Thoreau
Policy analyst - International Migration Division
Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affaire
OECD



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)

https://www.oecd.org/ migration/migrationpolicy-debates.htm

Fostering migration management system

- Migration Policy Lab
- Launch of country reviews on Migration Statistics

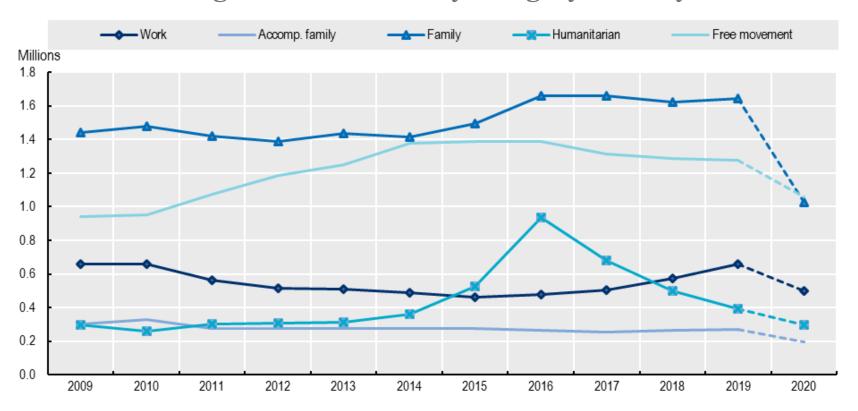


Monitoring migration trends and policies



Permanent migration flows decreased by more than 30% in the OECD in 2020

Permanent migration to OECD by category of entry

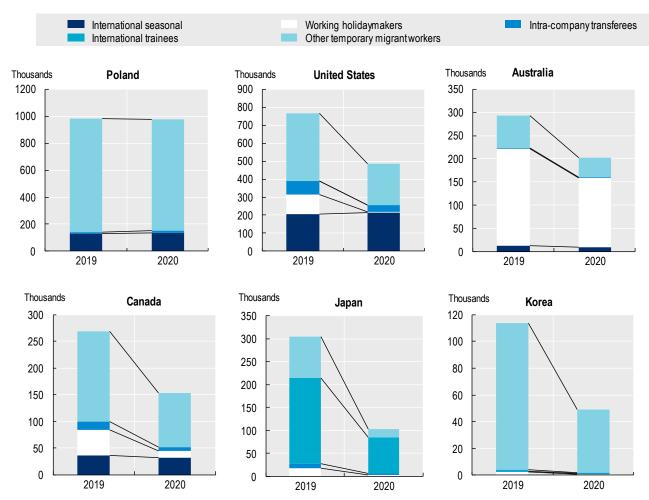


Source: OECD, International Migration Outlook, 2021.



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

Inflows of temporary labour migration in 2019 and 2020



Source: OECD, International Migration Outlook, 2021.



Monitoring the labour market and social integration of immigrants and their children

Data on integration to assess policies

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

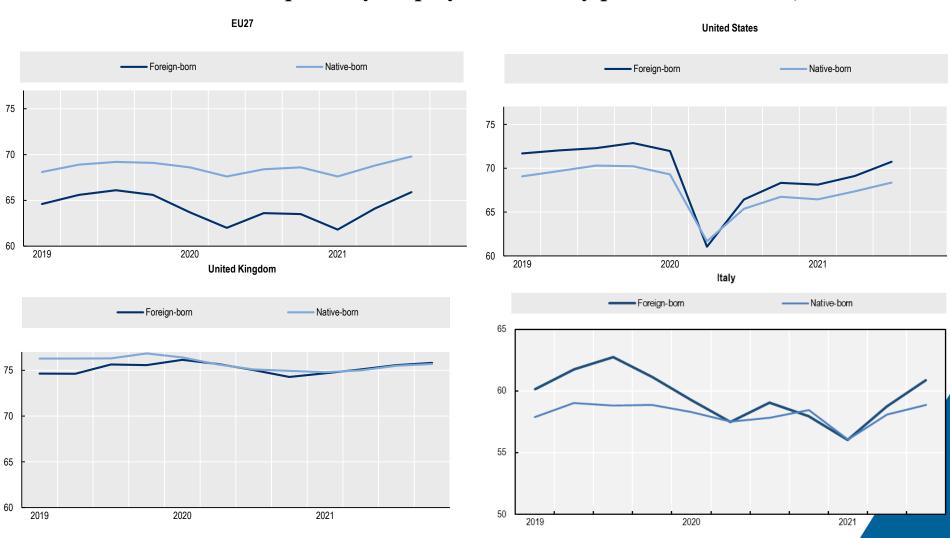
Set targets

- 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



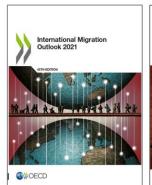
For further information:

www.oecd.org/migration

cecile.thoreau@oecd.org

















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

