

International mobility of the highly skilled: a new perspective and policy options

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UNITED NATIONS EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
New York 6-8 July 2005

Background

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- Problems in the comparability of immigrant stocks
- Concerns related to the international mobility of the highly skilled:



- among OECD member countries
- from developing countries
- Limited availability of statistics on expatriates, especially by level of education and occupation





An international database on Foreign-Born

Data collection and compilation

- 29 OECD National Statistic Offices and OECD
- Observers: UN Statistics Division, Eurostat, European Commission, ILO, UNECE

Data collection and compilation

- Data are from OECD population censuses and population registers
- Data are compiled on :
 - Immigrant population in OECD countries
 - Expatriate population from OECD and non-member countries
 - Migrants by origin and destination and educational attainment





• A significant share of foreign born in OECD countries originate from outside the OECD (54% of all foreign born or about 42 million)

Foreign-born by region of origin in OECD countries, percentages

Note:

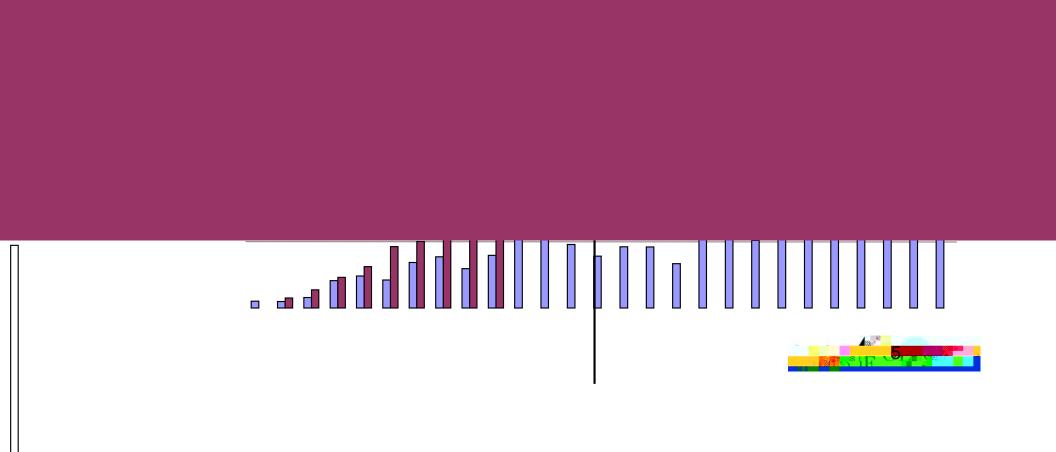
"Other Europe" and "Other Africa" include data for not stated European countries and

not stated African countries, respectively.

Source:







• Highly skilled















 Within the OECD area, only eight countries are net beneficiaries from the migration of the highly educated ...



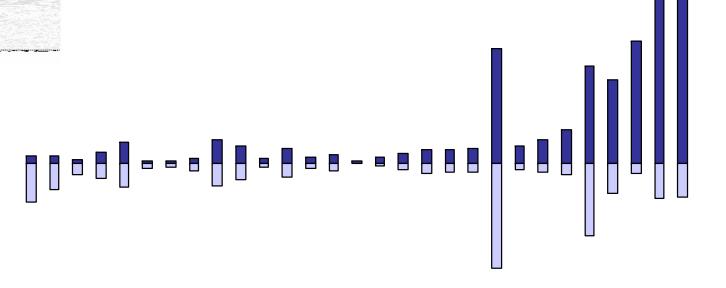


Background

Immigrants and expatriates

Migration Policies

• ... but, as whole, most OECD countries benefit from the international mobility of the highly skilled







Increasing competition to attract and retain highly skilled workers ...

- J Offering the possibility to immigrate is no longer a sufficient condition to attract highly skilled foreign workers (fiscal incentives, accompanying family, conditions and duration and stay ...).
- J International mobility calls for active retention and return migration policies.
- J It may be necessary to identify new sources of human resources (in non-OECD countries)

... does not necessarily mean a globalsiation of the labour market *per se*

Recognition of foreign qualification and work experience





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Better sharing the benefits of the international mobility of the highly skilled



