RECENT EMIGRATION TRENDS FROM MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES TO THE OECD AREA

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Key takeaways

- Increasing flows & stocks but less than for other regions of origin, except for international students
- Persisting high concentration in terms of origin and destination despite an emerging diversification
- Highly skilled emigration is dominated by men
- The missing middle skilled legal migration channel
Immigration flows from Med-countries to the OECD area amounted to 250k in 2017

Inflows of foreigners from selected Mediterranean countries to OECD countries, 2000-2017

Source: OECD International Migration Database.
6.5 million migrants from Med-countries lived in the OECD - a 50% increase in 15 years

Immigrants from selected Med-countries living in OECD countries, 2001 and 2016 (pop. 15+)

Source: OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries.
80% of migrants from Med-countries are in Europe - wide differences across countries and diversification of destinations

Immigrants from selected Med-countries living in European and non-European OECD countries, 2016 (pop. 15+)

Source: OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries.
Emigration rates for highly-educated women are lower than that of men

Emigration rates of selected Med-countries towards OECD countries by education and gender, 2015/16 (pop. 15+)

Source: OECD-DIOC
128k international students enrolled in OECD countries in 2017 - a sharp increase in the recent years

International students from selected Med-countries enrolled in OECD countries, 2000-2017

Source: Unesco OECD database
More than half of international students from Med-countries are enrolled in France.
The missing middle skilled legal migration channel

Skills Mobility Partnerships can help improve skills matching and fill the gap between low skilled (seasonnal) and high skilled legal migration channels

- **Skills development and recognition**
  Migrants acquire new professional skills or improves existing ones building upon prior experience and training

- **Partnership**
  Mobility is organised within existing legal migration channels and the costs of training and matching are at least partially borne by the country of destination, the employers or the migrant

- **Mutual benefit**
  ✓ For countries of origin – by increasing the potential pool of skills
  ✓ For the destination country – by facilitating access to skills in demand
  ✓ For migrants – by enabling them to acquire and market new skills

Thank you for your attention

For further information:
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