

Editorial:

OECD countries need to address the migration backlash

The public is losing faith in the capacity of governments to manage migration. Opinion polls in a wide range of countries suggest that the share of the public holding extreme anti-immigration views has grown in recent years and that these extreme views are more frequently heard in public debates.

In part, this is due to the perception that no end is in sight for large migration inflows and that countries have lost control over them. In Europe, the massive increase of refugees during the past few years has contributed to this perception. However, in most countries, refugee flows are still a relatively small part of overall migration. The OECD has collected a wealth of evidence showing that the medium and longer term effects of migration on public finance, economic growth and the labour market are generally positive. But this message is not getting through. People are concerned about the short-term impact of large inflows of migrants, and refugees in particular, and many feel that migration is threatening their economic, social as well as personal security. Common concerns are:

- Migration is unmanaged and borders are not secured.
- Immigrants stretch local services, such as social housing, health and education, to the detriment of local populations.
- Immigration benefits the rich, with the poor finding themselves competing with immigrants for jobs and with wages for low-skilled work depressed.
- Many migrants do not want to integrate and may even oppose the values of host societies.

However much the demographic and macro-economic arguments for migration are true, they seem abstract and long-term to many people. As a result, they have only a limited impact on public opinion, and mainly preach to the converted. Governments need to develop better, more practical arguments if they are to counter anti-immigration voices.

The truth of the matter is that migration is clearly a fact of our life and is here to stay. About 120 million people living in OECD countries were born elsewhere and one person out of five is either a migrant or was born to a migrant parent. On average over the past decade, more than 4 million new permanent migrants settled in OECD countries each year.

If we want to reap the full benefits of migration and to heal the social schisms that seem to be appearing in too many countries, action is needed from policy makers on three main fronts:

- **Countries must acknowledge and address the fact that the impact of migration is not the same for everyone.** Immigrants are nearly always concentrated in specific regions and urban areas – often the most disadvantaged ones. The local impact of large-scale immigration may be far stronger than what is observed at the national level, and may be working in a different direction. In particular, this edition of the *OECD International Migration Outlook* shows that large sudden inflows of migrants can aggravate

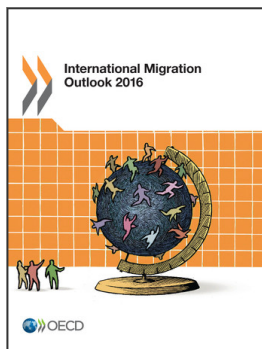
longstanding structural problems and bottlenecks in local infrastructure, such as housing, transportation and education. Similarly, although this is not usually the case, in some circumstances, large numbers of low-skilled migrants arriving in a particular area may have a negative impact on the local labour market prospects of already present low-skilled residents. Scaling up those local public services stretched by increased numbers of migrants is a necessary part of an effective policy response, as is ensuring that minimum wages and other labour market regulations are applied rigorously.

- **Global challenges need global solutions.** Leaving individual countries to deal with massive inflows, as recently witnessed with the refugee crisis, cannot address the problems adequately. International co-operation needs to be stepped up, with different countries making different contributions.
- **Needs must be identified and addressed more rapidly at both the global and local level.** Adapting to higher migration flows can take time, during which political resistance builds up. If authorities fail to respond quickly to emerging migration challenges, as witnessed during the recent refugee surge in Europe, the impression that migration and (lack of) integration are out of control becomes entrenched. Preparing for future developments requires:
 - *Better anticipation of future flows* and the corresponding needs for infrastructure and capacity, at all levels.
 - *Pre-commitment to take appropriate actions.* When a migration crisis hits, it often takes too long to agree on even ad hoc actions at the international level, and countries should consider stronger pre-commitment before a crisis becomes unmanageable. Here, lessons from other global challenges are illuminating; for example, systems are in place to identify global health challenges and to ensure that they are addressed in a co-ordinated and systematic way.
 - *Adapting policies to reflect crisis situations.* This issue is considered at length in the *OECD International Migration Outlook*. For example, a range of policy responses to address large movements of refugees and migrants are available, but one which has not yet been exploited in any substantial way is the use of legal alternative pathways to reduce irregular flows.

We need a new generation of effective migration policies adequate to the challenges of the 21st century. These policies must be both global and local at the same time. They must be global, because no country can deal with large, unexpected migration flows alone and in isolation. A stronger co-ordination framework needs to be in place and to react quickly at the first signs of crisis. And local, because policies must promote quick and effective integration of those who are going to stay in the local community. At the same time, local responses must address the specific concerns of those who feel they do not experience direct benefits from migration and rather fear that it will challenge the basic values of the host society. Unless systematic and co-ordinated action is taken in a timely way to acknowledge and vigorously address these concerns, migration policy will continue to seem abstract and elitist, at best trailing behind the problems it is supposed to be addressing. And, as is already apparent, the result is likely to be a more strident political populism.



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