

Migrant Entrepreneurship in OECD Countries

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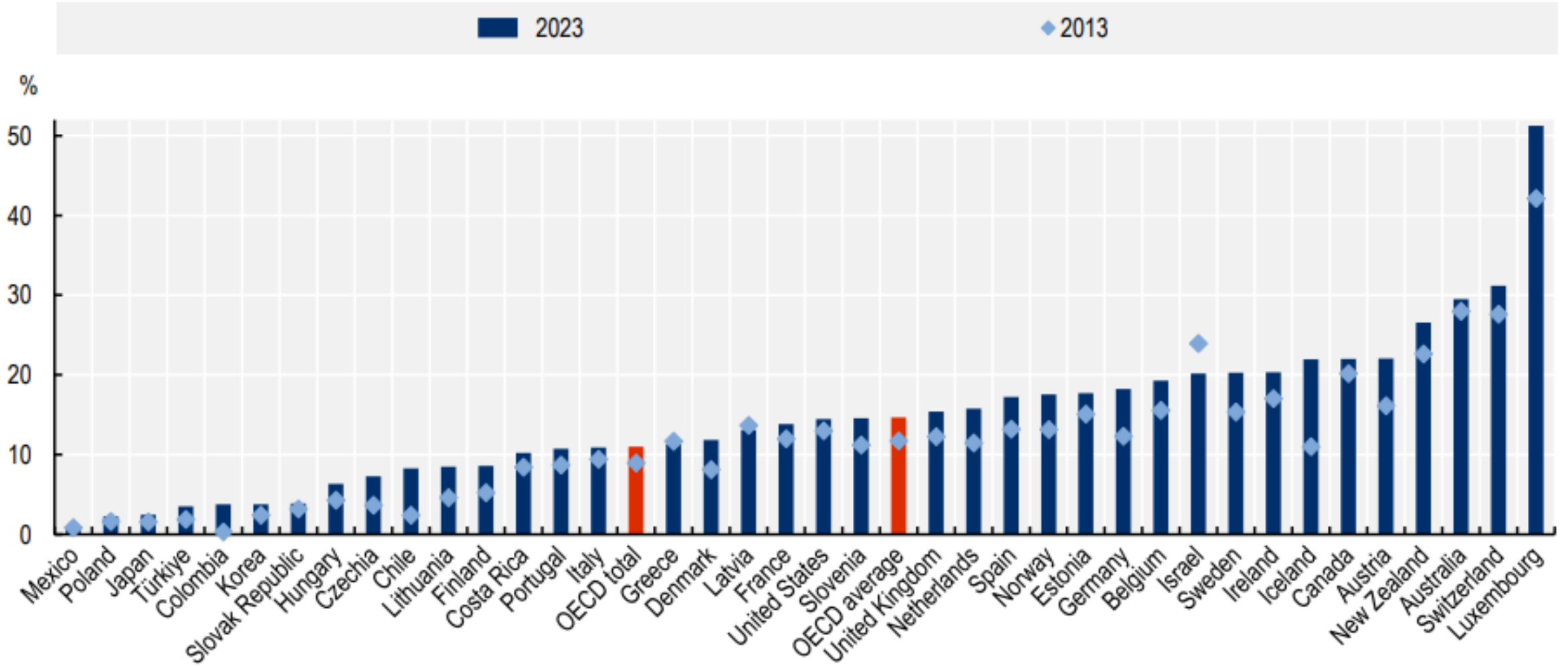
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In the decade to 2023, the share of immigrants in OECD countries increased from 9% to 11%

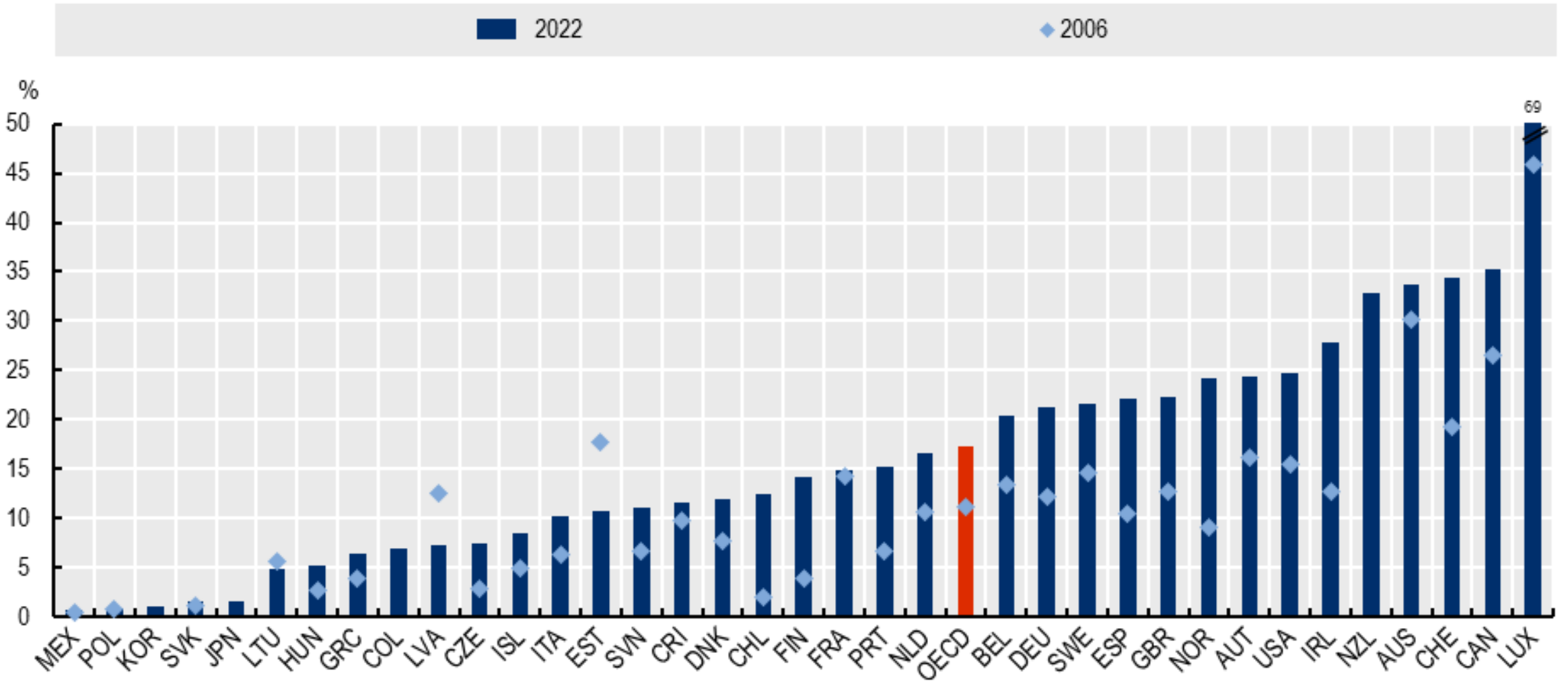
Foreign-born population as a percentage of the total population in OECD countries, 2013 and 2023





17% of entrepreneurs were foreign-born on average in the OECD in 2022, up from 11% in 2006

Share of the foreign-born among the self-employed, 2006 and 2022

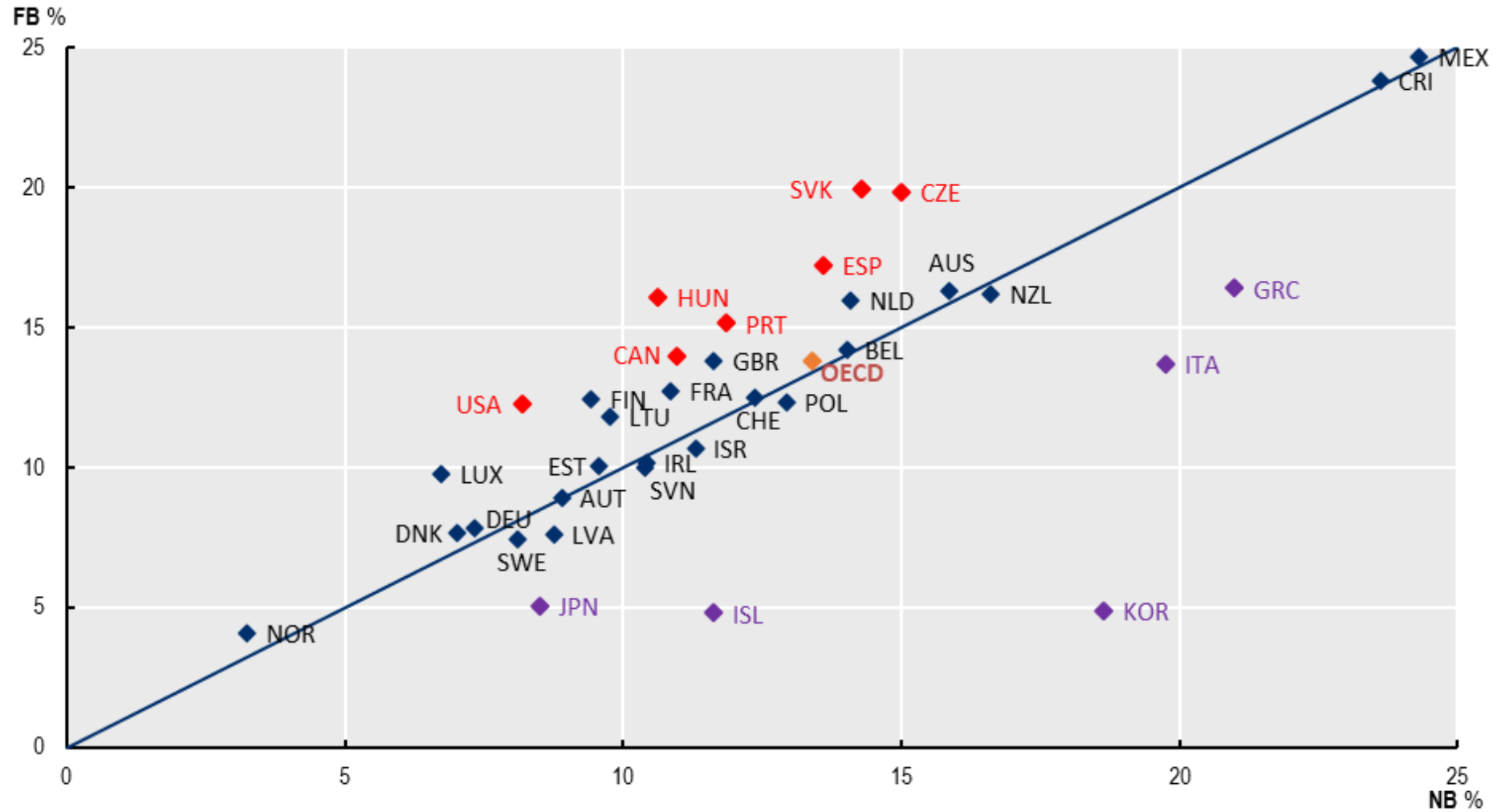


Source: Australian CoE; Canada LFS; CASEN; CPS; ECE; ENOE; EU-LFS; GEIH; Japan Census; New Zealand LFS; SILCLF/EAPS; UK LFS



Immigrants are more likely to be self-employed than the native-born in 2/3 of OECD countries

Self-employment rate FB vs. NB, 2022



Source: Australian CoE; Canada LFS; CASEN; CPS; ECE; ENOE; EU-LFS; GEIH; Japan Census; New Zealand LFS; SILCLF/EAPS; UK LFS



Migrant entrepreneurs work in a wide range of sectors

Distribution of foreign and native-born entrepreneurs across sectors, 2022

	EU-EFTA		GBR		USA		AUS		LAC		CAN	
	FB	NB	FB	NB	FB	NB	FB	NB	FB	NB	FB	NB
Wholesale and retail trade	16	17	9	8	13	13	9	9	25	30	10	8
Construction	16	14	15	22	24	17	17	24	10	11	13	17
Accommodation and food services	12	5	5	3	5	3	7	3	13	10	5	2
Professional, scientific and technical act.	10	16	11	13	8	15	14	15	3	5	17	18
Other service activities	7	7	5	8	7	8	6	9	13	10	6	9
Human health and social work	6	9	7	7	6	9	12	9	2	3	10	13
Administrative and support services	6	4	8	7	12	7	8	7	5	4		
Transport and storage	6	3	17	4	12	5	11	4	10	9	14	4
Manufacturing	5	8	4	5	3	4	5	5	9	12	2	2
Information and communication	5	5	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	6



Migrants contribute disproportionately to innovation

- Immigrants play an outsized role as founders of some of the most innovative firms in the OECD (Alphabet, Nvidia, SpaceX, Tesla)
- These are exceptional firms. What is the contribution of migrant entrepreneurs to innovation when considering all firms in the economy?
- The share of self-employed on sectors classified as high and medium-high R&D intensity (OECD Taxonomy) is
 - > low (5% OECD EU-EFTA, similar in other OECD countries)
 - > similar for foreign and native-born
- Additional evidence for CAN and USA, innovation is similar in immigrant and non-immigrant firms
- Immigrants contribute disproportionately to innovation mainly given their over-representation among entrepreneurs.



Migrant entrepreneurs contribute significantly to employment

- In virtually all countries, self-employed migrants are less likely to have employees, and when they do, they have fewer of them. This is not explained by differences in individual characteristics nor sector of activity.
- BUT for each 10 working age migrants, an additional 2 jobs are added to the economy on average over 25 countries [range from 0.8 to 5.9]
- This implies 4 million additional jobs (15% of employment growth) from 2011 to 2021 in these countries.
- In some countries the estimated number of jobs created is actually **larger** for the FB than NB
 - CZE, HUN, LUX, NOR, PRT, GBR, USA



Most countries promote entrepreneurship through integration programmes

Rather than offering services dedicated to immigrants within agencies promoting entrepreneurship, some OECD countries have opted instead to create services to support entrepreneurship within agencies dedicated to immigrant integration, or by offering entrepreneurship modules within their introduction or integration courses

Content of business creation modules in immigrant integration programmes

Countries that have a module on business creation in their integration programme only

	Legal and regulatory advice	Advice on accessing financing	Information on mainstream business support programmes	Networking opportunities	Mentoring or coaching
AUT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
BEL Flanders	Y	N	Y	N	N
BEL Brussels	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
EST	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FIN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FRA	Y	Y	Y	N	N
GRC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ISR	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KOR	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
LVA	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MEX	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NLD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NOR	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
POL	Y	N	N	N	N
SWE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

>> If you would like to find out more...

OECD Indicators of Talent Attractiveness



Comprehensive international comparison across EU & OECD countries of the integration outcomes of immigrants and their children. To be accompanied by a webtool.

Introduction measures for newly-arrived migrants



Recent migration movements and labour market inclusion of immigrants across the OECD. Monitors policy changes and includes special chapters on international students and refugees from Ukraine.



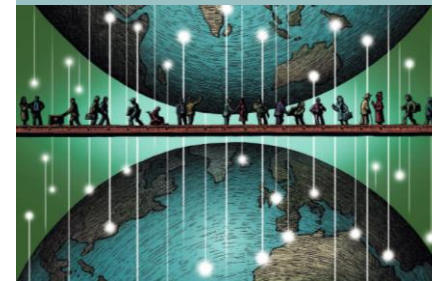
Capture the strengths and weaknesses of OECD countries in attracting and retaining different groups of highly skilled migrants

Settling In 2023 Indicators of immigrant integration



The “making integration work” series summarises issues regarding the integration of immigrants and their children. Each book presents a concrete policy challenge.

International Migration Outlook 2022



Any questions? Feel free to drop us an email:

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