

**DIRECTORATE FOR EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

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Working Party on Migration

UPDATING AND EXTENDING THE OECD DATABASE ON IMMIGRANTS (DIOC)

Paris - 10-11 June 2010 (OECD Conference Centre, Room CC1)

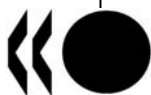
The meeting will begin at 15h00 on 10 June and finish at 17h00 the 11 June

This document is submitted to the Delegates of the Working Party on Migration for COMMENTS.

This document is also submitted to the Delegates of the Committee on Statistics for BACKGROUND INFORMATION for their meeting on 7-8 June 2010.

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UPDATING AND EXTENDING THE OECD DATABASE ON IMMIGRANTS (DIOC)

1. This document provides a technical overview of the progress made in the update and the extension to non-OECD countries of the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC). This project aims at compiling data on migrants by country of birth in receiving countries; this makes it possible to know how many people born in one country are living and working in each OECD country, but also and especially, in OECD countries as a whole. For OECD countries it provides useful information on expatriates. It also sheds new light on the linkages between migration and the development of origin countries by gathering accurate data on expatriation of the highly skilled. The data come largely from population censuses, population registers and large scale sample surveys, because of the need to cover small population groups. This project was made possible thanks to the cooperation of National Statistic Offices, and provides a good example of the value added of data sharing in the field of international migration. It involves several international organisations as well as OECD directorates, including the Directorate for Employment Labour and Social Affairs (DELSA) and the Statistics Directorate (STD).

1. Background

2. In 2004, DELSA and STD launched a new data collection project on immigrant populations by country of origin in OECD countries mainly based on population censuses circa 2000. The output of this project was the creation of the OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) and its companion publication *A Profile of Immigrant Populations in the 21st Century*, published in early 2008 (<http://www.oecd.org/els/migration/dioc>). The database and the corresponding publication have been well-received, both inside and outside governments and international organisations, and continue to be widely used. The database provides comprehensive and comparative information on a broad range of demographic and labour market characteristics of immigrants living in OECD countries. It made possible, for the first time, to evaluate the scope of the brain drain for more than 200 countries of origin in the world, but also to get a more accurate picture of intra-OECD migration. The data can be downloaded from OECD.Stat, the online platform giving access to all OECD databases. The data collected were widely used to inform policy debates on migration and development, notably in the context of international fora, which look at the issue of policy coherence for development, such as the Global Forum of Migration and Development (GFMD).

3. Available data on post-2000 trends indicate a rapid growth of international migration, especially for highly skilled persons, which have already contributed to reshaping the size and the characteristics of immigrant populations in the OECD area. In addition, the increasing importance of South-South migration flows suggests that more attention has to be paid to the composition of immigrant populations in a number of key destination countries outside the OECD. To reflect these changes of immigrant populations DIOC is being updated and extended to a significant number of non-OECD countries. Data from the mid-decade round of population censuses (2005/06) have been released in a number of OECD countries and access to census data in numerous non-OECD countries has improved in the past decade. The OECD, in collaboration with the World Bank, is currently updating the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries for the years 2005/2006 and extending its coverage to many non-OECD countries for the year 2000¹. In October 2009, the acting OECD Chief Statistician sent a letter to the Heads of National Statistical Offices

¹ This project is supported by a grant from the *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD).

of OECD countries as well as accession and enhanced engagement countries to inform them about this joint OECD World Bank initiative.

4. The extension and the update of the DIOC database involve other international organisations, but it is also *de facto* a horizontal project within the OECD as several Directorates are contributing (STD, DEV and GOV). The result of the cooperation with DEV is the publication of data on Latin American countries, of which first results were published in the Latin American Economic Outlook (LEO)² and in DIOC/Extended (release 1.0). The cooperation with GOV will lead to a study on international migration by sub-national regions of residence, which permit a first comparative description of the regional aspects of migration in OECD countries. Preliminary findings will be presented both at the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (7 June 2010) and the Working Party on Migration (10-11 June 2010).

2. Data collection

5. The data collection compiles information on migrants by destination country. The data are subsequently re-aggregated by country of origin, to analyse the characteristics of specific migrant groups and to estimate emigration rates by country of origin and skill level. This means that information has to be collected on two key dimensions: country of birth and educational attainment. No international organisation has included this breakdown in the 2000 census data collection³, and most countries do not publish it in standard tables. Collecting this information in OECD countries was thus the purpose of the development of the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC), which includes the following seven tables.

Table 1. DIOC tables by country of residence, country of birth and education

Table A	Table B	Table C	Table D	Table E	Table F	Table G
- Age - Gender - Citizenship	- Duration of stay	- Labour force status - Gender	- Occupation 2-digit level - Gender	- Detailed occupation 3-digit level	- Sector of activity - Gender	- Labour force status - Field of study

6. Because of data limitations due to the necessity to rely on labour force surveys for a number of OECD countries for the update circa 2005/06 the current data collection effort has been limited to Table A to D. In addition, for the update a further table is collected by aggregated regions of birth and detailed regions of residence in the context of a joint effort of DELSA and GOV to better understand the regional aspects of international migration. Concerning non-OECD countries circa 2000, the data collection focuses on Table A, C and D only.

3. Update of the database for OECD countries for 2005/06

7. The decennial round of population censuses provides a unique opportunity to update information on the stock of migrants in OECD countries by detailed characteristics such as country of origin, demographic variables, educational attainment, labour market status and so on. This information is needed to monitor the impact of migration on origin countries, especially with respect to the brain drain. However, migration is a rapidly changing phenomenon and more regular updates of migrant stocks are needed to better inform policy makers.

8. About half of the OECD countries have a quinquennial population census, a population register or annual large scale surveys which can be used to collect detailed information on migrants. For the others, in most cases, the only solution is to rely on the labour force survey, which usually includes the basic

² LEO: www.oecd.org/dev/publications/leo

³ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybcens.htm>

requested information, but may face limitations due to small sample sizes. One key objective of this project is to evaluate the feasibility of regular updates of migrant stock data in OECD countries by country of birth and other key indicators, notably educational attainment.

9. In 2005/06 the availability of data is as follows:

- Eight OECD countries have a population census or a large representative survey: Australia (2006), Canada (2006), France (yearly census since 2004), Japan (2005)⁴, Ireland (2006), New Zealand (2006) and the United States (American Community Survey based on a 3 years average for 2005-07).
- Five OECD countries have population registers: Denmark, Iceland⁵, Finland, Norway and Sweden, which are updated continuously and contain the relevant information. Data for the Czech Republic will be derived from the Central Population Register Record of the Ministry of Interior.
- No relevant data source is available for Chile, Korea and Turkey for an update in 2005/06.
- For other OECD countries, the update relies on labour force surveys. For Germany and the Netherlands, labour force surveys were already used in previous data collections.

There is a need to maintain a certain degree of comparability between the data which were collected based on population censuses circa 2000 and the updated data for 2005/06. Three types of problems may arise.

10. Firstly the definition of certain variables may change over time or between data sources, either because of changes in the mappings between national and international classifications or because of changes in questionnaires. The most common changes seem to occur with regard to the educational attainment variable. All changes between the two years 2000 and 2005 in definitions, classifications and constructs of variables will be traced in the metadata.

11. The main issue in terms of comparability, nonetheless, comes from the fact that for 13 out of 27 countries the data source will be different between 2000 and 2005. These countries hosted only about 19% of migrants in the OECD in 2000 but this remains a matter of concern. Comparisons between labour force survey and census data around 2000 show important discrepancies in foreign-born population estimates. The number of migrants tends to be under-estimated in the former data source compared to the latter. The gap is particularly large in some Southern European countries where migration was relatively recent and rapidly increasing in the early 2000s. Since 2000, however, the reliability and the coverage of labour force surveys for immigrants have greatly improved. Different strategies to better match labour force survey data to previous censuses will be considered and evaluated.

12. The last issue, which arises with respect to the use of labour force survey data for this database is the need to respect publication thresholds both to ensure a minimum reliability in the estimates and to guarantee that national confidentiality rules are observed. In consequence, data may have to be aggregated by regions of origin. This will obviously limit the capacity to analyse data by detailed country of origin, which is a key objective of this project. In order to overcome this problem, two data files will be compiled. The first one by country of residence, with countries of birth semi-aggregated to regions. The second data file will comprehend all information on detailed countries of origin, but will be aggregated over all

⁴ Education variable was not included in the 2005 Japanese census.

⁵ Currently, no data on the migrant by employment status or education is available in the population register in Iceland.

countries of residence. The latter will enable us to provide comparable and updated estimates on the brain drain and emigration in general by country of origin.

13. One output of the project will consist of an evaluation of the quality and the comparability of the data produced, with recommendations for possible future data collections. These results will be shared and discussed with NSOs.

14. At the time of this document was drafted, data had been collected for all but one OECD country for which they were available circa 2005/06. The final data set should be ready in July 2010 with a publication of the first results in fall. Preliminary data show a significant increase in the migrant stock, the share of foreign-born within the total population in OECD countries having increased by more than one percentage point between 2000 and 2005. The distribution by countries of origin seems to be relatively stable with, however, increasing migration from South and Central America to OECD countries. Significant improvement in migrants' education is also observed, but needs to be further investigated before a final appraisal can be made on this particular point (see above).

4. Extension of the database to non-OECD countries for year 2000

15. The extension of DIOC 2000 to non-OECD countries is a joint venture of the OECD and the World Bank. Between 1995 and 2004 most non-OECD countries conducted a population census, which theoretically enables to collect the information needed for this project.⁶ However, access to the data is relatively problematic except for the countries included in the IPUMS⁷ or Redatam⁸ databases. IPUMS provides samples of population censuses and Redatam is a software to extract specific tables from selected Latin American population censuses. Overall, the two databases provide census data for 32 different non-OECD countries. For about two-thirds of them, data by place of birth or nationality and education is available.

16. For other countries, we are pursuing a two-pronged strategy, which consists of (i) contacting regional institutions with direct relationships to National Statistical Offices and (ii) sending a joint OECD, AFD, and World Bank letter to Chief Statisticians in selected non-OECD countries. Currently, we are in discussions with the League of Arab States to organise a joint seminar to collect data on Arab countries. This should enable to cover 16 North African and Middle East countries. Similarly, Afristat has agreed to help us to collect information on 12 of its member countries.

17. Letters have been sent to all accession and enhanced engagement countries, of which all responded, except India, and to the following 38 non-OECD countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Croatia, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Iran, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lao, Latvia, Lithuania, Malawi, Mauritius, Moldova, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Island, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Current state of the data collection

18. The first release of DIOC-extended (release 1.0)⁹ covers 27 non-OECD countries of which fifteen are in Latin America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic,

⁶ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/censusdates.htm>

⁷ https://international.ipums.org/international/release_dates.shtml

⁸ <http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/redatam/noticias/paginas/7/13277/P13277.xml&xsl=/redatam/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/redatam/tpl/top-bottom.xsl>

⁹ www.oecd.org/els/migration/DIOC/Extended

Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela), six in Asia (Israel, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines), four in Africa (Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda), two in Europe (Romania, Slovenia) and 222 countries of birth around 2000.

19. The second release of DIOC-extended (release 2.0 06/2010) will include additional 27 countries: Armenia, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay. For all these countries we have at least information on detailed country of birth, gender and educational attainment, i.e. all information to build Table A. For the following countries there are still some data issues to be solved in cooperation with national statistic offices to be able to include them into the database: Cape Verde, Fiji, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Russia, and Ukraine. New data for Cuba, Nepal, Pakistan, Puerto Rico, Tanzania, and Thailand should be available from the publicly available international database IPUMS at the end of May 2010.

20. However, a significant number of countries have not replied to our data request: Albania, Barbados, Botswana, Iran, Malawi, Moldova, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Solomon, India, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Furthermore, for three countries (namely Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, and China) no information on country of birth or nationality and educational attainment levels is available to include them into the database. Map 1 illustrates the current state of the data collection for the extension of DIOC to non-OECD countries circa 2000.

21. Consequently, the second release of DIOC-extended (release 2.0) will comprehend 27 OECD countries and around 54 non-OECD countries, for which information on the immigrant population by detailed country of birth (or nationality) along the dimensions gender, age and educational attainment level is available. DIOC-extended (release 2.0) will therefore include the countries of enlargement of the OECD Chile, Estonia, Israel, and Slovenia as well as the enhanced engagement countries Brazil, Indonesia and South Africa. Russia and India will hopefully be included but data are still missing at this stage.

Map 1 Current state of the data collection for the extension of DIOC to non-OECD countries circa 2000



First Results of DIOC-extension

22. DIOC-extended (release 1.0) enables to compare the size and composition of migrants in 28 OECD countries and 27 non-OECD countries around 2000 (see Table 1). The total foreign-born population aged 15 years and older represents about 86.5 million persons and accounts for 7% of the population of the 55 countries covered by the new database. This number represents approximately 59% of all migrants world wide as estimated by the UN Population Division¹⁰. Slightly less than 11 million migrants reside in the non-OECD countries covered by DIOC-extended (release 1.0) around 2000. Including a relatively small number of large receiving countries such as the Russian Federation (12 million migrants), India (5 million), Ukraine (5 million), Pakistan (4 million), Kazakhstan (3 million), Ivory Coast (2.5 million) and the Arab States (probably about 30 million) would significantly improve the overall coverage of the database.

23. DIOC-extended (release 1.0) already confirms and illustrates some previous results drawn from OECD destination countries, with regard to the relative importance of migrant populations in destination countries, source countries, the gender dimension of international migration, and selectivity of migration.

24. The highest shares of immigrants are still recorded in OECD countries (Luxembourg 36%; Australia 26%; Canada 24%; Switzerland 22.4%). Among non-OECD countries, Israel (42%), Costa Rica

¹⁰ The UN estimates that there were 175 million migrants in 2000. This includes about 12.5 million refugees or displaced people in less developed countries, who are not usually covered by official statistics, and it refers to total population 0+ (in the OECD, 9.5% of all migrants are below age 15).

(9.5%), Slovenia (9.2%) and Malaysia (9.1%) record the highest share of foreign-born persons. The countries with the lowest share of immigrants are Columbia (0.3%), Peru (0.3%) among the non-OECD countries, and Mexico (0.4%) and Japan (1.1%) among OECD countries. In absolute numbers, the United States is still the main destination country, receiving around 36% of the overall foreign-born population in the database.

25. Germany is the second country of destination with a share of 9% of the overall immigrant population of the OECD, followed by Canada and France, with around 6%, respectively. Among non-OECD countries, Israel (1.9%), Argentina (1.7%), and Malaysia (1.5%) record the highest shares of the overall foreign-born population captured by DIOC-extended (release 1.0).

26. Therefore, most international migrants still live in OECD countries, but around 12% of all foreign-born persons live in the 27 non-OECD countries covered by the new database. Overall, most migrants originate from Latin America (2.9 million) and Europe (2.8 million). Most of the persons who migrated to OECD countries were born in Europe (29 million), followed by Latin America (19 million) and Asia (16 million).

27. A closer look at countries of origin and destination shows that most foreign-born persons migrate within their region of birth. In South Africa 70% of migrants come from another African country, while in most Latin American countries between 80 and 90% of the migrants are originating from within the region. The same apply to European countries, which receive mostly migrants from Europe. Brazil, Israel, France, Peru, Portugal, Spain and the United States, appear, however, as exceptions because of historical ties and geographical proximity with major origin countries, which are in different regional groups. DIOC-extended (release 1.0) certainly opens new possibilities to analyse regional migration outside of the OECD-area, the so-called South-South migration. This issue will be examined further in our upcoming work.

28. With regard to demographic characteristics, migration to the countries under review tends to be gender balanced, i.e. 50.8% of all international migrants are women. The share of women migrants is however 1.6 percentage point lower in non-OECD and reaches only 49.4%. This means that they are slightly under-represented. That being said, in only a few countries the immigrant population is largely gender biased. This is the case for example, in Poland and Kyrgyz Republic, with the highest shares of women among the foreign-born population (around 60%), and in South Africa and Jordan, with the lowest shares (around 40%).

29. Unsurprisingly, the discrepancy between OECD and non-OECD destination countries is much higher with regard to skill levels of migrants. While 24% of all migrants in OECD countries hold a tertiary diploma (i.e. a percentage generally higher than for the native-born except in the United States), only 13% of migrants in non-OECD countries are highly skilled. Nonetheless, this does not mean that migration is not selective in non-OECD countries, because migrants are still overrepresented among university graduates both in the receiving country and in their country of origin. The countries receiving the highest proportion of highly skilled persons among the foreign-born population are Peru (51%)¹¹, Ireland (41%), Canada (38%) and Columbia (36%). In contrast, the African countries Uganda (2.4%), Rwanda (4.7%), Kenya (5.8%) and South Africa (10.2%) attract very few highly skilled migrants.

¹¹ Education data for Peru should be considered with some caution as it was not possible to make the distinction between completed and non-completed education. Consequently, the number of tertiary educated is overestimated for both the native-born and the foreign-born.

Table 1: Foreign-born population aged 15 and over by region of origin, DIOC-extended (release 1.0) circa 2000

Country of residence	Total population (15+)	Foreign-born population (15+), by region of origin									Population with unknown place of birth (15+)	Proportion of foreign-born in the population (15+) (%)	Characteristics of the		
		Africa	Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	North America	Europe	Oceania	Unspecified	Total	Of which: OECD countries			Women (%)	Tertiary-educated (%)	
ARG	Argentina	26,012,435	1,775	27,918	969,163	8,944	426,156	597	22,969	1,457,522	420,092	22,939	5.60	54.57	6.67
AUS	Australia	14,856,774	166,094	1,043,140	74,278	70,356	2,098,131	407,047	1,169	3,860,215	2,242,648	745,227	25.98	50.62	25.81
AUT	Austria	6,679,444	22,397	59,036	9,731	7,625	823,133	1,770	-	923,692	461,635	795	13.83	52.12	11.34
BEL	Belgium	8,491,529	232,434	62,280	19,992	14,141	689,183	1,259	13	1,019,302	674,219	525	12.00	51.94	22.97
BOL	Bolivia	5,076,780	-	2,560	50,360	3,660	6,010	270	2,920	65,780	19,650	-	1.30	48.37	27.34
BRA	Brazil	119,548,943	14,840	115,295	129,725	9,968	379,994	351	986	651,160	444,226	-	0.54	46.31	18.13
CAN	Canada	23,900,785	277,500	1,886,860	587,470	246,360	2,306,685	50,010	325	5,355,210	2,371,895	-	22.41	51.90	37.96
CHE	Switzerland	6,043,350	61,628	93,513	50,061	24,527	1,131,246	4,191	89,019	1,454,185	910,693	250,763	24.06	52.24	23.71
CHL	Chile	11,226,309	1,233	7,322	112,175	7,835	30,468	1,221	2,375	162,629	40,266	216,955	1.45	52.06	19.41
COL	Colombia	28,720,213	496	3,670	50,072	6,298	12,524	556	2,028	75,644	20,108	553,733	0.26	49.09	35.69
CRI	Costa Rica	2,593,372	116	4,250	225,541	7,750	7,623	49	-	245,329	17,110	-	9.46	49.70	9.77
CSFR-CZE	Czech Republic	8,571,715	1,787	20,690	1,446	1,983	405,833	296	4,931	436,966	337,564	171,551	5.10	54.48	12.75
CSFR-SVK	Slovak Republic	4,316,438	274	1,443	212	854	110,351	41	-	113,175	96,196	405,480	2.62	56.27	15.65
DEU	Germany	68,113,599	177,560	965,858	52,760	39,080	5,370,220	-	1,226,481	7,831,959	3,276,031	6,436,141	11.50	49.72	14.90
DNK	Denmark	4,358,618	26,026	96,503	7,529	9,652	177,736	1,855	-	319,301	160,041	23,089	7.33	51.43	23.92
DOM	Dominican Republic	5,657,678	218	2,260	69,454	2,255	8,106	29	-	82,322	10,982	356,049	1.46	37.59	14.27
ECU	Ecuador	8,116,588	273	3,505	64,571	7,096	10,467	173	858	86,943	18,113	12,467	1.07	49.75	26.77
ESP	Spain	34,848,140	372,120	79,300	724,940	19,880	715,020	3,660	-	1,914,920	616,680	3,160	5.50	49.71	21.10
FIN	Finland	4,244,575	8,075	15,130	1,555	3,550	83,505	615	-	112,430	45,700	4,460	2.65	50.45	18.89
FRA	France	48,068,377	2,745,341	432,843	85,148	48,500	2,282,800	5,566	-	5,600,198	2,222,430	-	11.65	50.49	18.06
FYUG-SVN	Slovenia	1,500,720	-	-	-	-	133,410	-	5,680	139,090	8,460	-	9.27	47.78	11.21
GBR	United Kingdom	47,684,484	762,575	1,475,375	324,096	193,335	1,552,005	156,804	39,276	4,503,466	1,738,067	-	9.44	53.31	34.84
GRC	Greece	9,273,198	50,957	83,830	6,210	31,021	807,861	20,032	-	999,911	282,443	1,113	10.78	49.86	15.87
HND	Honduras	3,524,367	25	978	17,616	2,318	1,153	12	348	22,450	4,346	348	0.64	48.59	23.72
HUN	Hungary	8,503,379	1,775	10,297	1,015	2,493	259,702	212	-	275,494	65,132	0	3.24	55.87	19.77
IRL	Ireland	3,034,605	21,525	24,957	2,928	17,988	258,915	6,405	270	332,988	267,258	-	10.97	50.43	41.07
ISR	Israel	3,926,070	310,550	278,260	45,550	-	974,590	-	44,630	1,653,580	197,440	-	42.12	54.11	32.82
ITA	Italy	48,892,559	407,470	188,783	219,451	67,993	1,119,202	18,035	-	2,020,934	790,628	-	4.13	54.44	12.22
JOR	Jordan	3,194,070	95,060	54,900	-	-	6,180	-	135,270	291,410	-	1,000	9.12	38.39	18.79
JPN	Japan	108,224,783	5,069	868,649	193,467	39,973	27,148	8,061	-	1,142,367	66,660	14,987	1.06	53.15	29.95
KEN	Kenya	15,910,080	311,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	311,080	-	-	1.96	50.14	5.81
LUX	Luxembourg	356,342	5,326	3,635	1,367	1,120	117,318	119	876	129,761	110,335	1,627	36.41	50.58	21.70
MEX	Mexico	62,842,638	809	9,877	73,089	112,192	44,678	631	186	241,462	157,377	174,266	0.38	49.53	34.76
MNG	Mongolia	1,577,600	-	2,080	-	310	2,670	-	1,320	6,380	310	-	0.40	42.79	31.97
MYS	Malaysia	14,365,500	800	982,200	300	2,050	7,150	2,550	312,050	1,307,100	14,650	-	9.10	45.40	5.86

DELSA/ELSA/WP2(2010)1

Country of residence	Total population (15+)	Foreign-born population (15+), by region of origin										Population with unknown place of birth (15+)	Proportion of foreign-born in the population (15+) (%)	Characteristics of the	
		Africa	Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	North America	Europe	Oceania	Unspecified	Total	Of which: OECD countries	Women (%)			Tertiary-educated (%)	
NLD	Netherlands	12,733,405	213,944	323,352	291,372	14,122	529,479	8,661	39,010	1,419,940	410,602	35,493	11.15	51.41	19.18
NOR	Norway	3,666,921	28,932	93,160	13,836	15,077	153,126	1,376	416	305,923	138,950	-	8.34	51.13	30.45
NZL	New Zealand	2,889,633	30,021	153,246	4,131	17,892	270,240	148,563	-	624,093	341,379	119,853	21.60	51.86	30.96
PAN	Panama	1,930,058	254	15,567	48,352	3,863	5,614	87	-	73,737	11,101	1,699	3.82	49.20	14.80
PER	Peru	19,054,624	316	6,805	29,431	6,821	16,338	557	-	60,268	25,317	-	0.32	50.56	51.30
PHL	Philippines	48,025,311	15,618	198,435	20,248	60,498	97,724	22,267	409,664	824,454	173,654	1,658,095	1.72	49.71	11.90
POL	Poland	31,288,416	1,998	9,645	1,056	5,799	703,419	336	15,480	737,733	148,362	516,489	2.36	59.88	11.85
PRT	Portugal	8,699,515	332,393	15,689	66,917	10,391	159,686	856	-	585,932	150,959	-	6.74	50.88	19.34
PRY	Paraguay	3,247,889	193	7,223	129,773	2,077	5,377	39	-	144,682	13,157	36,747	4.45	47.95	9.40
ROU	Romania	17,581,430	-	13,270	-	1,020	94,580	-	8,520	117,390	18,560	750	0.67	53.20	26.18
RWA	Rwanda	4,739,650	228,210	500	-	-	1,250	200	120	230,280	560	185,120	4.86	48.75	4.71
SLV	El Salvador	3,797,146	24	523	25,940	2,308	1,272	16	11	30,094	4,989	-	0.79	53.31	14.85
SWE	Sweden	6,463,865	56,470	224,730	56,100	13,695	579,695	3,140	-	933,830	445,995	450	14.45	51.42	24.26
TUR	Turkey	47,583,832	4,349	71,926	-	10,752	1,033,359	1,905	8,261	1,130,552	390,674	12,268	2.38	52.25	15.20
UGA	Uganda	12,912,100	302,900	4,870	-	850	2,470	-	2,110	313,200	1,760	310	2.43	50.33	2.46
USA	United States	217,165,205	838,233	7,831,803	16,165,293	868,809	5,429,571	255,638	579	31,389,926	14,732,035	435	14.45	50.44	26.13
USSR-KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	3,050,030	-	174,660	-	-	177,420	-	2,620	354,700	1,870	20	11.63	59.41	13.45
VEN	Venezuela	15,426,680	2,230	33,820	907,020	7,810	194,210	-	-	1,145,090	201,680	12,780	7.42	50.11	0.43
ZAF	South Africa	30,437,128	676,206	38,003	12,190	7,909	223,154	4,084	26	961,572	226,301	-	3.16	39.83	10.18
Total		1,266,162,794	8,815,535	18,124,813	21,960,385	2,062,730	32,066,663	1,140,151	2,382,004	86,552,279	35,551,152	11,977,184	6.84	50.86	22.92
	OECD countries	851,796,124	6,853,082	16,145,550	19,035,450	1,909,160	29,239,247	1,107,084	1,426,292	75,715,865	33,652,588	8,918,172	8.97	51.07	24.27
	NON OECD countries	414,366,670	1,962,453	1,979,263	2,924,935	153,570	2,827,416	33,067	955,712	10,836,414	1,898,564	3,059,012	2.63	49.42	13.40

30. These figures give a first snapshot of the main demographic characteristics of migrants in OECD and non-OECD countries. In addition to the above-mentioned characteristics of the immigrant population in OECD and non-OECD countries, DIOC-extended (release 1.0) contains information of the population 15+ by age, on the labour force status (employed, unemployed or inactive) and on occupations (ISCO 88).

31. Although DIOC-extended (release 1.0) compiles data on international migrants in 27 additional countries, the largest emigrant populations in absolute numbers still come from Mexico (8.3 million), followed by the United Kingdom (3.2 million) and Germany (3.1 million). The largest emigrant populations from non-OECD countries were born in China, India, the Philippines and Russia (around 2.2 million respectively according to DIOC-extended (release 1.0)).

32. Table 2 presents the emigrant groups which have increased the most, both in relative and in absolute terms, with the extension of the database to non-OECD destination countries. Obviously, the results are very sensitive to the selection of countries included in the extension. Notably, some of the biggest increases are recorded for Latin American countries, which are over-represented in the new sample. Interestingly, a large impact is also noted for some OECD countries, including Italy with a significant community in Argentina (215 thousand), the United Kingdom with more than 70 thousand emigrants in the Philippines and 125 thousand in South Africa, as well as Spain (138 thousand in Argentina and 76 thousand in Venezuela) and Portugal (212 thousand in Brazil). Important communities from the former Soviet Union are also recorded in Israel¹² as well as from Indonesia in Malaysia and the Philippines. In relative terms, the largest increases are recorded for several South Eastern African countries because of the inclusion of South Africa as a destination country. Additional interesting facts will doubtless emerge from DIOC-extended (release 1.0) in this regard once more destination countries are included.

Table 2 Differences of the number of emigrants between DIOC and DIOC-extended (release 1.0) population aged 15 and over by country of birth, circa 2000

Highest growth rates (%)		Highest differences in absolute numbers	
Lesotho	117	Colombia	669,498
Paraguay	17	Indonesia	628,913
Swaziland	17	Russia	516,588
Namibia	14	Italy	348,355
Bahrain	11	Paraguay	332,481
Burundi	6	Portugal	294,580
Botswana	5	Spain	280,694
Rwanda	5	Chile	257,623
Sudan	4	Mozambique	255,263
Bolivia	4	Bolivia	254,358
Mozambique	4	Uganda	243,884
Uganda	4	United Kingdom	215,742

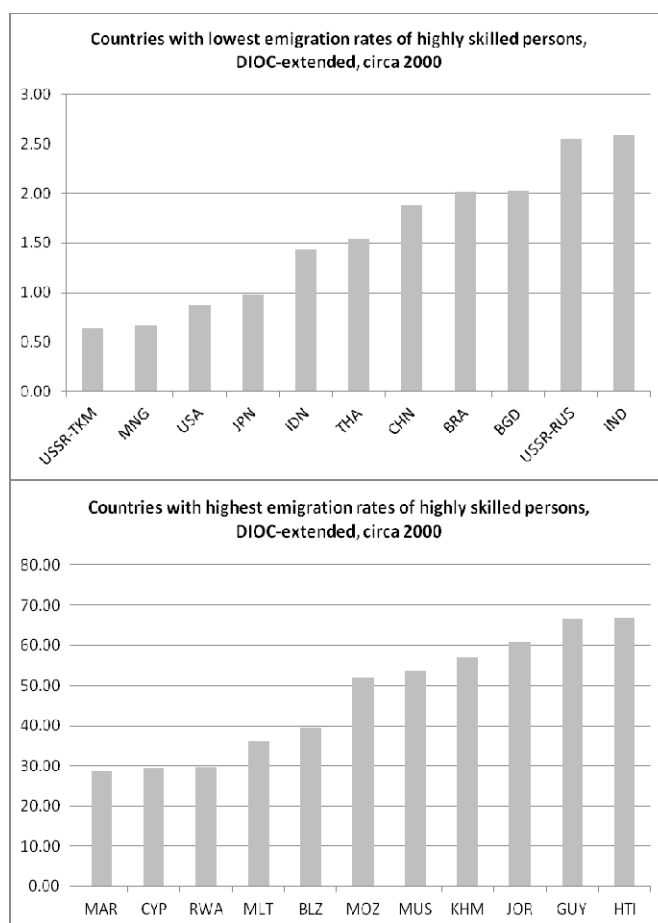
33. Having a closer look to the skill levels of migrants by countries of origin, it appears that more than half of the expatriates from Chinese Taipei, Nigeria, India and Malaysia hold a tertiary degree, whereas the share of highly skilled among emigrants from Lesotho, Paraguay, Mexico and Swaziland is

¹² Unfortunately the IPUMS data from the 1995 Israeli Population Census are quite aggregated and do not allow to identify people born in the United States who make an important community (around 40 thousand in 2001). The next release of DIOC-extended will therefore include more detailed and updated data for Israel.

less than 5% according to DIOC-extended (release 1.0) around 2000. The proportion of tertiary educated emigrates by country of origin differs only slightly between DIOC and DIOC-extended (release 1.0) for most countries of origin, although huge differences are recorded for some countries, notably in Eastern Africa. This is because migration to non-OECD countries is more focused on low skilled migrants than in OECD countries.

34. Graph 1 presents the ten highest and lowest emigration rates of tertiary educated persons aged 15 and over based on the human capital data of the IIASA.¹³ These results generally confirm previous findings. Small countries and island states suffer more brain drain than large countries. For countries such as Haiti, Guyana, Cambodia, Jordan, Mauritius and Mozambique, more than one out of two of their tertiary educated population are living abroad. In contrast, large countries, such as China, Brazil, Russia, Thailand, and India, have low expatriation rates of their highly skilled population (usually below 2%). The full dataset including the expatriation rates is presented in Annex A.

Graph 1 Emigration rates of highly skilled persons aged 15 and over, DIOC-extended (release 1.0), circa 2000



35. The above-presented results of DIOC-extended (release 1.0) are still preliminary, since the countries of residence included so far are biased regionally, due to the overrepresentation of OECD and Latin American countries. With the next release of DIOC-extended the picture of global migration, in

¹³ This human capital dataset of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and the Vienna Institute of Demography (VID) enables to determine the share of highly skilled persons in 120 countries of origin. Here this dataset is used as an alternative to the more commonly used dataset of Barro and Lee (2001).

particularly with regard to highly skilled persons, will be much more precise, due to the increased heterogeneity of the countries of residence included. In addition, specific analysis of international migration within certain regions, such as South and Central America or Eastern and Central Europe, will be explored.

5. Next steps and way forward

36. The OECD and the World Bank launched the data collection on 2000 population censuses and the current project because cross-tabulated variables on education, place of birth and other variables of interest were not collected by other international organisations. However, UNSD, UNPD, UNECE and Eurostat have been kept regularly informed of the different stages of the DIOC project.

37. The update of DIOC for the years 2005/2006 will be finalized by mid-2010. The dissemination of the data on OECD.Stat will be accompanied by a document including a first analysis of DIOC 2005 data and a section on the methodological aspects of the update (quality and comparability of census and labour force survey data).

38. At the same time, the data collection for the extension of DIOC to non-OECD countries will be pursued to the extent possible. The second release of DIOC-extended including around 80 countries of residence is expected to also be available in June 2010. The projected publication based on DIOC-extended will comprehend new analysis of brain drain which will be more accurate than anything before. In addition, the regional aspects of international migration will be examined. DIOC-extended will permit analyses of international migration in specific regions, particularly in South and Central America, Eastern and Central Europe, Africa and Asia. The potential for analysing the scope of international migration with this dataset is significant, not only for academic researchers, but also for governments worldwide. The final release of DIOC-extended is scheduled for the end of the year 2010.

39. The 2010 round of censuses, however, offers new possibilities to cooperate and coordinate with regard to data collections on international migration stocks. The UNSD and the OECD have already agreed to work together to collect data on immigrants by education and demographic characteristics circa 2010 and discussions are on-going with Eurostat to reinforce our collaboration in this area.

40. Hopefully, in this context lessons learnt from the current project will be useful for the development and implementation of a continuous collection procedure to update the data on immigrant populations every five years, starting with the next decennial census round in 2010/11. The objective is to obtain a 3 to 4 years financing for census data collection (i) to further exploit the data that we will have collected for DIOC 2005, (ii) to collect new data for 2010 and (iii) to develop the methodology for the 2015 data collection based on the experience of the 2005 update. This activity could start in 2011 in collaboration with STD and possibly DAC.

**Annex A: Expatriates by country of origin DIOC 2000 and DIOC extended
(release 1.0)**

Country of birth		DIOC		DIOCext		Emigration rates of DIOCext		
		Emigrant population	Tertiary educated (%)	Emigrant population	Tertiary educated (%)	Total (%)	Tertiary educated by BL (%)	Tertiary educated by IIASA/VID (%)
ABW	Aruba	5653	47.0	6668	41.0	8.6	..	..
AFG	Afghanistan	141163	20.9	145187	20.6	1.3	8.9	..
AGO	Angola	196161	19.7	221550	18.9	2.9	..	..
AIA	Anguilla	1602	31.2	1663	30.4	..	..	..
ALB	Albania	524126	9.0	526348	9.0	19.7	..	..
AND	Andorra	3394	25.8	3415	25.9	..	..	..
ANT	Netherlands Antilles	5327	44.2	15183	27.8	9.8	..	..
ARE	United Arab Emirates	14422	25.4	14544	25.6	0.6	..	..
ARG	Argentina	322341	33.1	464618	28.6	1.7	2.3	5.4
ASM	American Samoa	30064	10.4	30065	10.4	..	..	..
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	24292	27.2	28373	24.2	..	..	..
AUS	Australia	291937	44.5	311123	43.3	1.9	2.4	3.8
AUT	Austria	383073	28.6	399478	28.2	5.4	9.5	10.3
BDI	Burundi	10614	41.8	68312	9.0	1.9	..	..
BEL	Belgium	350700	31.5	362577	31.7	4.0	5.7	5.7
BEN	Benin	14352	42.8	14447	42.6	0.4	9.3	13.1
BFA	Burkina Faso	8275	29.0	8290	29.0	0.1	..	6.4
BGD	Bangladesh	285677	28.4	343339	25.2	0.4	3.0	2.0
BGR	Bulgaria	604304	13.7	629069	13.7	8.3	..	7.2
BHR	Bahrain	7203	41.6	80750	15.6	14.7	19.0	19.0
BHS	Bahamas	30138	29.5	30242	29.5	12.2	..	19.8
BLZ	Belize	42560	20.4	44019	20.0	22.8	..	39.5
BMU	Bermuda	19199	35.5	19245	35.4	..	..	..
BOL	Bolivia	76830	29.9	331188	11.2	6.1	5.3	4.8
BRA	Brazil	544056	27.2	684700	23.1	0.5	1.6	2.0
BRB	Barbados	88358	27.3	88554	27.2	27.5	44.8	..
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	8911	38.5	13692	32.7	5.6	..	..
BTN	Bhutan	700	25.4	708	25.1	0.2	..	..
BWA	Botswana	4116	38.8	20696	11.1	1.9	5.5	..
CAF	Central African Republic	9845	33.0	9913	32.8	0.4	8.8	17.1
CAN	Canada	1064037	40.1	1079448	40.0	4.0	3.0	5.1
CCK	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	6	33.3	9	22.2	..	..	..
CHE	Switzerland	427141	24.3	437803	24.8	6.5	9.5	9.1
CHL	Chile	207916	30.8	465539	18.2	3.9	4.8	3.7
CHN	China	2068183	41.3	2225511	39.1	0.2	3.0	1.9
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	62649	26.7	63101	26.7	0.6	..	10.2
CMR	Cameroon	58497	43.0	59473	42.9	0.6	12.6	14.1
COD	Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	100743	38.1	266512	16.4	1.0	..	..
COG	Congo	68684	36.3	74929	34.5	3.8	26.0	..
COK	Cook Islands	17825	8.2	17826	8.2	..	..	..
COL	Colombia	691657	25.0	1361155	14.2	4.6	6.4	9.3
COM	Comoros	17641	10.7	17730	10.7	4.2	..	28.3
CPV	Cape Verde	87923	6.0	88044	6.0	25.3	..	..
CRI	Costa Rica	75729	24.5	87119	23.9	3.1	4.1	4.9
CSFR	Former Czechoslovakia	147891	30.3	147928	30.3	0.0	..	..
CSFR-CZE	Czech Republic	242521	24.2	247261	24.3	2.7	..	7.1
CSFR-SVK	Slovak Republic	361478	13.0	362337	13.1	7.6	..	9.7
CUB	Cuba	924554	23.9	952819	24.3	9.4	..	24.4
CYM	Cayman Islands	2320	18.2	2364	18.1	0.0	..	..
CYP	Cyprus	140492	24.9	142642	24.7	18.5	23.6	29.5
DEU	Germany	3119076	28.3	3203733	28.3	4.2	7.0	6.5
DJI	Djibouti	5357	30.2	5358	30.2	1.2	..	..
DMA	Dominica	25689	22.6	25751	22.6	..	..	..
DNK	Denmark	159457	36.2	163354	36.0	3.5	6.0	6.2
DOM	Dominican Republic	695319	12.4	717304	12.1	11.0	9.5	9.1
DZA	Algeria	1313303	16.5	1316331	16.5	6.1	14.8	..

	Country of birth	DIOC		DIOCext		Emigration rates of DIOCext		
		Emigrant population	Tertiary educated (%)	Emigrant population	Tertiary educated (%)	Total (%)	Tertiary educated by BL (%)	Tertiary educated by IIASA/VID (%)
ECU	Ecuador	503674	15.1	557622	14.9	6.4	6.3	6.8
EGY	Egypt	308731	48.9	338853	46.6	0.8	3.7	5.4
ERI	Eritrea	48006	21.6	48245	21.6	2.3	..	20.8
ESH	Western Sahara	161	35.3	161	35.3	..	..	..
ESP	Spain	757601	18.4	1038295	16.1	2.8	2.8	6.4
ETH	Ethiopia	124412	30.1	171898	23.3	0.5	..	10.7
FIN	Finland	257137	24.4	258819	24.5	5.5	5.9	5.8
FJI	Fiji	118967	22.8	119270	22.8	18.3	38.6	..
FLK	Falkland Islands	1250	25.0	1712	37.8	0.0	..	..
FRA	France	1135617	33.9	1184858	34.1	2.3	4.2	4.7
FSM	Micronesia, Federated states	6542	13.3	12780	13.7	16.5	..	..
FYUG	Former Yugoslavia	102472	13.4	133183	14.7	..	..	..
FYUG-BIH	Bosnia-Herzegovina	569910	10.0	624431	9.5	16.6	..	..
FYUG-HRV	Croatia	488887	12.8	537453	12.8	12.3	..	18.5
FYUG-MKD	Macedonia	175673	8.3	181023	8.5	10.2	..	7.8
FYUG-SVN	Slovenia	78362	11.7	80248	11.8	4.5	..	4.1
FYUG-YUG	Serbia and Montenegro	1044431	11.5	1047641	11.4	..	..	..
GAB	Gabon	10789	36.3	10924	36.0	1.5	..	14.4
GBR	United Kingdom	3241115	34.7	3456857	33.6	6.5	10.2	10.5
GHA	Ghana	165590	32.6	168071	32.6	1.4	30.6	17.7
GIB	Gibraltar	11689	25.5	11717	25.4	..	..	..
GIN	Guinea	21279	23.0	21347	23.0	0.5	..	5.2
GMB	Gambia	20887	17.3	20903	17.3	2.5	41.5	..
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	30010	12.8	30075	12.9	3.9	72.5	..
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	12123	22.5	12148	22.5	4.6	..	..
GRC	Greece	685738	15.7	701072	15.7	6.8	7.4	18.5
GRD	Grenada	46386	24.0	46659	23.8	41.2	..	..
GTM	Guatemala	485302	8.4	500375	8.7	7.3	12.0	12.8
GUM	Guam	56301	26.7	56305	26.7	34.1	..	..
GUY	Guyana	303606	25.3	311554	24.7	37.7	77.4	66.7
HKG	Hong Kong	388362	39.0	389945	38.9	6.4	16.3	13.3
HND	Honduras	275564	10.6	298982	10.3	7.7	13.1	15.0
HTI	Haiti	462888	20.0	521760	18.0	9.2	66.7	67.0
HUN	Hungary	331536	28.2	343044	27.9	3.8	8.1	9.1
IDN	Indonesia	339429	35.3	968342	13.8	0.6	1.9	1.4
IND	India	1952029	53.2	2042314	51.5	0.3	3.5	2.6
IOT	British Indian Ocean Territory	12	41.7	54	55.6	..	..	..
IRL	Ireland	788059	26.2	794510	26.3	20.5	21.7	20.1
IRN	Iran	615962	47.1	675222	44.4	1.5	8.3	10.3
IRQ	Iraq	335462	28.8	419295	25.7	2.8	8.9	..
ISL	Iceland	22705	38.2	22761	38.1	9.3	17.3	..
ISR	Israel	162716	43.6	171257	42.9	3.7	5.6	..
ITA	Italy	2357092	12.1	2705447	11.6	5.0	3.9	6.9
JAM	Jamaica	789652	24.9	790951	25.0	30.7	72.8	..
JOR	Jordan	63892	41.5	65017	41.4	2.2	4.9	60.9
JPN	Japan	565414	49.8	659219	45.2	0.6	1.1	1.0
KEN	Kenya	198104	38.6	238147	33.0	1.3	28.0	11.5
KHM	Cambodia	239088	15.5	239218	15.5	3.1	..	56.9
KIR	Kiribati	1747	21.9	1747	21.9	..	..	..
KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis	19989	28.0	20037	27.9	..	..	..
KOREA-NO	North Korea	1169	41.8	9539	25.3	0.1	..	..
KOREA-NS	North and South Korea	468934	23.2	479515	23.6	..	..	..
KOREA-SO	South Korea	975337	43.9	983673	43.8	2.6	4.2	5.3
KWT	Kuwait	37081	45.2	37716	44.8	2.2	6.4	..
LAO	Laos	264160	14.3	264801	14.2	8.2	..	..
LBN	Lebanon	335532	32.1	362868	30.5	12.0	..	..

		DIOC		DIOCext		Emigration rates of DIOCext		
		Emigrant population	Tertiary educated (%)	Emigrant population	Tertiary educated (%)	Total (%)	Tertiary educated by BL (%)	Tertiary educated by IIASA/VID (%)
Country of birth								
LBR	Liberia	40987	33.9	41643	33.6	2.5	25.9	..
LBY	Libya	64807	23.9	86533	20.4	2.3	..	..
LCA	Saint Lucia	24451	21.4	24667	21.2	18.6	..	..
LIE	Liechtenstein	3514	20.7	3516	20.7	..	..	..
LKA	Sri Lanka	316940	28.2	319387	28.2	2.2	19.5	4.3
LSO	Lesotho	914	47.9	106948	1.1	8.8	8.8	..
LUX	Luxembourg	31311	24.9	31429	24.9	7.9	..	11.9
MAC	Macau	18517	36.3	18566	36.2	5.1	..	16.5
MAR	Morocco	1504992	14.2	1683311	14.3	8.0	..	28.6
MCO	Monaco	12260	23.1	12906	22.6	..	..	..
MDG	Madagascar	76637	31.9	76831	31.9	0.8	..	17.0
MDV	Maldives	427	31.1	457	29.5	0.3	..	8.0
MEX	Mexico	8327920	5.7	8356440	5.8	11.0	6.3	6.4
MHL	Marshall Islands	5265	10.9	5265	10.9	..	..	..
MLI	Mali	45241	12.6	45395	12.6	0.9	15.4	10.6
MLT	Malta	98023	14.8	98240	14.8	23.5	..	36.1
MMR	Myanmar	61171	44.4	70113	39.4	0.2	2.5	..
MNG	Mongolia	4306	46.9	4319	46.9	0.3	..	0.7
MNP	Northern Mariana Islands	3591	25.7	3605	25.6	..	..	..
MOZ	Mozambique	85673	26.5	340936	7.1	3.2	53.9	52.1
MRT	Mauritania	15189	17.3	15191	17.3	1.0	..	10.4
MSR	Montserrat	11393	19.2	11398	19.2	..	..	..
MUS	Mauritius	91415	25.6	94916	25.2	9.6	48.6	53.5
MWI	Malawi	14932	36.4	39676	15.7	0.6	16.2	16.9
MYS	Malaysia	214309	50.2	215235	50.1	1.4	11.2	7.0
NAM	Namibia	3107	47.8	44009	15.7	3.9	..	17.0
NER	Niger	4829	38.1	4854	38.0	0.1	5.8	7.0
NFK	Norfolk Islands	184	9.5	184	9.5	..	..	..
NGA	Nigeria	261046	54.7	269142	53.7	0.4	..	5.0
NIC	Nicaragua	220999	18.1	425648	11.3	12.3	16.0	13.6
NLD	Netherlands	583219	33.8	600406	33.8	4.3	6.1	7.5
NOR	Norway	123216	34.6	125626	34.4	3.2	4.2	4.8
NPL	Nepal	23890	41.9	25620	40.4	0.2	2.9	3.2
NRU	Nauru	487	23.5	508	23.1	0.0	..	..
NZL	New Zealand	413121	28.8	415384	28.9	11.9	7.9	13.8
OMN	Oman	2611	39.2	2618	39.1	0.2	..	..
PAK	Pakistan	669048	31.8	683896	31.5	0.8	9.5	4.8
PAN	Panama	139795	32.9	153348	31.7	7.0	11.2	13.7
PCN	Pitcairn	158	47.7	159	47.4	..	..	..
PER	Peru	415116	29.1	600007	25.2	3.4	3.8	7.7
PHL	Philippines	1930339	46.7	2044774	44.3	4.1	7.4	9.3
PLW	Pacific Islands (Palau)	2145	28.3	4232	33.3	..	..	..
PNG	Papua New Guinea	25903	33.5	28084	32.4	0.9	15.1	..
POL	Poland	2112545	21.5	2248919	21.6	6.6	12.8	12.7
PRI	Puerto Rico	1299879	14.9	1303962	14.9	30.1	..	..
PRT	Portugal	1260249	6.4	1554829	6.6	14.9	7.5	8.8
PRY	Paraguay	20091	24.3	352572	3.9	9.5	5.0	4.0
PSE	Occupied Palestinian Territ	15510	44.0	17142	40.7	1.0	..	..
QAT	Qatar	3264	45.2	3264	45.2	0.7	..	..
ROU	Romania	1004569	22.6	1158163	23.4	5.9	..	16.2
RWA	Rwanda	14803	37.6	70435	7.9	1.6	20.2	29.6
SAU	Saudi Arabia	34059	36.8	36534	34.8	0.3	..	..
SDN	Sudan	42055	41.4	191928	13.1	1.0	6.3	..
SEN	Senegal	133246	19.2	134506	19.1	2.2	17.1	..
SGP	Singapore	106566	45.5	150788	38.2	4.5	14.8	7.3
SHN	Saint Helena	2422	11.9	2901	11.0	..	..	..

	Country of birth	DIOC		DIOCext		Emigration rates of DIOCext		
		Emigrant population	Tertiary educated (%)	Emigrant population	Tertiary educated (%)	Total (%)	Tertiary educated by BL (%)	Tertiary educated by IIASA/VID (%)
SLB	Solomon Islands	1831	40.1	1912	38.3	0.8	..	..
SLE	Sierra Leone	40225	35.6	40438	35.4	1.5	34.2	..
SLV	El Salvador	835562	7.7	855778	7.9	17.5	14.5	14.4
SMR	San Marino	2833	12.5	2857	12.5	..	..	..
SOM	Somalia	125053	14.4	152204	14.2	3.7	..	..
STP	Sao Tome and Principe	11600	10.7	11602	10.7	12.4	..	..
SUR	Suriname	7102	31.5	7322	31.5	2.4	..	..
SWE	Sweden	201366	39.9	203840	40.0	2.6	4.3	5.4
SWZ	Swaziland	1779	44.9	30243	5.8	4.7	6.9	..
SYC	Seychelles	8100	19.0	8382	18.8	..	..	..
SYR	Syria	130176	34.5	157698	29.7	1.6	3.9	11.6
TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands	1365	16.8	1367	16.8	..	..	..
TCD	Chad	5809	43.1	5830	42.9	0.1	..	15.4
TGO	Togo	18422	36.6	18464	36.6	0.6	10.3	22.9
THA	Thailand	269698	29.2	302858	26.5	0.6	1.5	1.5
TKL	Tokelau	1676	13.0	1676	13.0	..	..	..
TLS	Timor-Leste	11074	13.3	12441	13.2	2.9	..	..
TON	Tonga	40916	10.7	41207	10.7	40.2	..	..
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	274248	29.9	276975	29.6	22.2	66.1	..
TUN	Tunisia	427466	16.0	428058	16.1	6.0	14.2	..
TUR	Turkey	2085521	6.9	2126472	7.0	4.3	3.4	4.4
TUV	Tuvalu	923	8.5	924	8.5	..	..	..
TWN	Chinese Taipei	429173	61.7	450352	60.1	..	..	..
TZA	United Republic of Tanzani	70240	42.3	158779	19.5	0.8	16.7	19.0
UGA	Uganda	82119	40.9	326003	11.4	2.5	26.7	12.3
URY	Uruguay	74396	26.8	225577	15.5	8.0	8.4	26.2
USA	United States	840523	48.8	976625	46.3	0.4	0.4	0.9
USSR	Former USSR	87583	47.1	87789	47.2	..	..	..
USSR-ARM	Armenia	79362	30.6	81099	30.3	3.4	..	6.0
USSR-AZE	Azerbaijan	30108	40.6	32049	39.4	0.6	..	..
USSR-BLR	Belarus	151143	25.1	153853	25.1	1.8	..	..
USSR-EST	Estonia	35980	32.6	36250	32.5	3.0	..	6.5
USSR-GEO	Georgia	84736	25.8	115837	25.7	3.0	..	..
USSR-KAZ	Kazakhstan	415659	16.7	492044	16.2	4.3	..	8.3
USSR-KGZ	Kirghizistan	34083	18.5	34103	18.5	1.0	..	2.9
USSR-LTU	Lithuania	134432	22.4	135554	22.3	4.5	..	7.3
USSR-LVA	Latvia	54835	39.2	55280	39.0	2.7	..	6.2
USSR-MDA	Moldova	41398	35.0	74560	35.9	2.3	..	..
USSR-RUS	Russia	1524236	27.4	2040824	29.9	1.6	..	2.6
USSR-TJK	Tadjikistan	8878	24.2	30701	12.8	0.8	..	..
USSR-TKM	Turkmenistan	4909	25.2	6934	24.3	0.2	..	0.6
USSR-UKR	Ukraine	772950	27.4	977653	32.2	2.3	..	5.2
USSR-UZB	Uzbekistan	45194	34.3	132162	25.5	0.8	..	3.5
VCT	Saint Vincent and the Gren	34808	25.1	34929	25.1	30.7	..	..
VEN	Venezuela	233316	36.9	275292	34.6	1.7	4.1	..
VGB	British Virgin Islands	1974	32.7	1999	32.4	..	..	..
VIR	United States Virgin Islands	47968	25.4	48039	25.4	36.6	..	..
VNM	Vietnam	1518073	23.3	1518628	23.3	2.8	..	16.0
VUT	Vanuatu	1686	28.9	1728	28.2	1.5	..	..
WSM	Samoa	71497	10.3	71505	10.3	40.3	..	..
YEM	Yemen	31897	20.0	72223	14.8	0.8	..	..
ZAF	South Africa	351683	47.6	352480	47.6	1.1	6.6	6.8
ZMB	Zambia	34908	49.6	57064	36.3	1.0	17.1	13.8
ZWE	Zimbabwe	77350	42.6	205336	22.0	2.7	12.1	22.4