



MEASURING EMIGRATION THROUGH POPULATION CENSUSES IN DESTINATION COUNTRIES

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Measuring emigration through destination countries' censuses

- What can bring the censuses in destination countries regarding emigration?
 - Available, comparable, and exhaustive coverage: allows for comprehensive comparison
 - Wealth of information (age, sex, labour market situation, education, etc.)
- What are the drawbacks of this approach?
 - Need for a broad coverage in terms of destination countries
 - Updates every 5 (or 10) years
 - No question on migration history, nor on reasons for migration



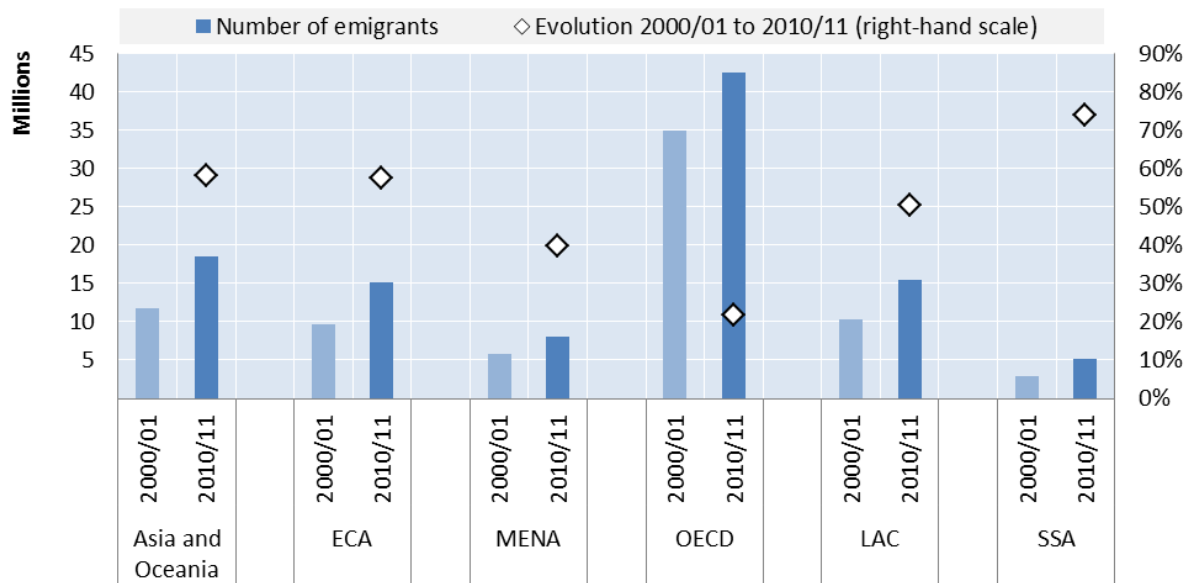
The updated Database on Immigrants in OECD countries (DIOC)

- First compiled with data from 2000/01 population censuses, then updated for 2005/06 and 2010/11, compilation of DIOC 2015/16 is ongoing (35 OECD countries plus 8 G20 countries).
- Draws the profile of emigrant population from over 200 countries of origin on:
 - Age, gender, educational attainment
 - Labour market outcomes including occupations and sectors of activity
 - A special focus on the education and health sectors
 - Field of study
- Provides comparable data from a number of OECD destination countries which makes cross-country analysis possible.
- Regular update of DIOC allows analysis of changes over-time.



Growing migration to OECD

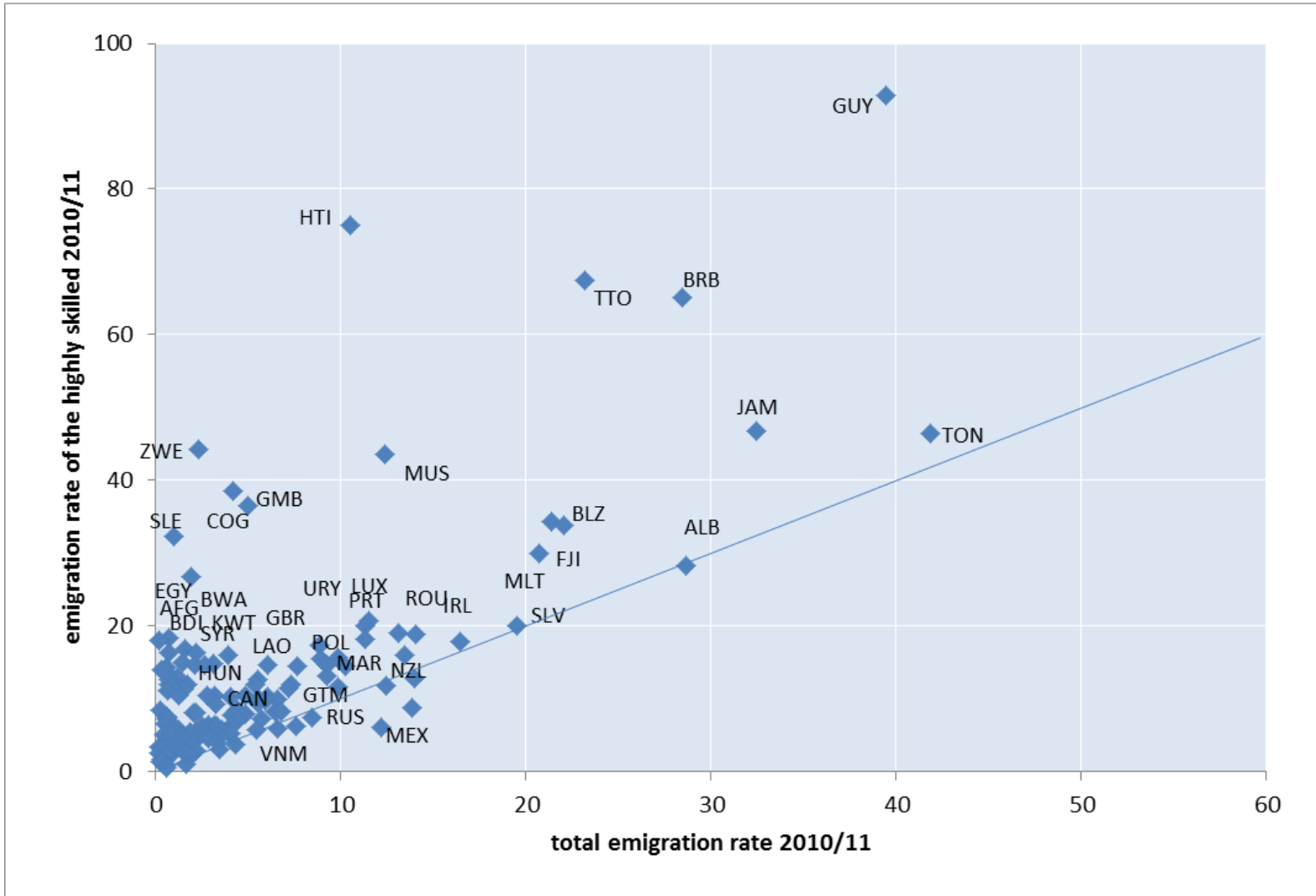
- There are **over 112 million migrants** in OECD countries in 2010/11, representing **45% of the total** international migrant stock estimated by UN-DESA.
- The number of immigrants in the OECD increased by **40%** from 2000/01, more than the increase in total migrant stock.



- In parallel, the share of foreign-born increased in almost all OECD countries.

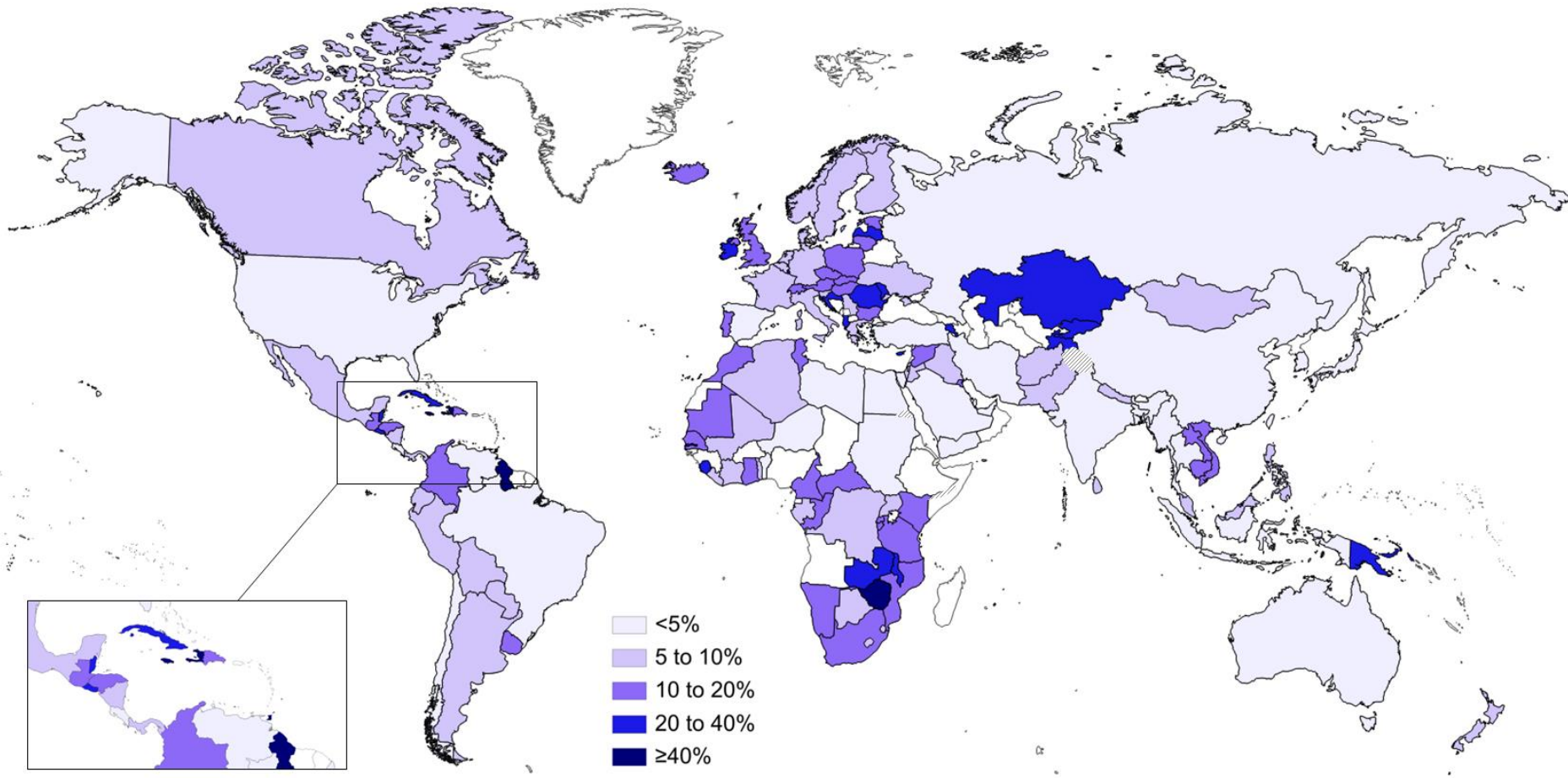


Emigration rates of the highly skilled are higher than total emigration rates





A large share of highly educated emigrants from low-income countries, small countries and island states





Measuring emigration through destination countries' censuses



- Best way to map out the diasporas.
- Talent Abroad: a serie of country reviews (Germany, Morroco, Tunisia, Romania, etc.)
- Yet, having both destination and origin country data is critical to study emigration (e.g. emigration rate)