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A New Profile of Migrants in the Aftermath of the Recent Economic Crisis

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JEL Classification: F22, J15, J24, J61, O15

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Cansin Arslan (OECD), Jean-Christophe Dumont (OECD), Zovanga Kone (IMI, Oxford University), Yasser Moullan (IMI, Oxford University), Caglar Ozden (World Bank), Christopher Parsons (IMI, Oxford University) and Theodora Xenogiani (OECD)*.

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ABSTRACT

Growing international migration and diverse characteristics of migrant populations make internationally comparable high-quality data on migrants essential. Regular update of these data is crucial to capture the changes in size and composition of migrant populations. This document presents the first results of the update of the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) for 2010/11. It describes immigrant and emigrant populations by socio-demographic characteristics and labour market outcomes in the OECD, and shows their evolution in the past decade. It also provides updated emigration rates and brain drain figures.

Since 2000/01, the number of migrants in OECD countries has increased substantially. As of 2010/11, the number of migrants aged 15 and older is 106 million and this represents a 38% growth from its 2000/01 level. The growth in the number of migrants over the past decade was greatest for African and Asian migrants (about 50%). Migrants in the OECD come mainly from Mexico, India, Romania, China and Poland. They account for a quarter of total recent migration and were the main drivers of the growth of international migration to the OECD countries in the last decade.

Education levels of migrants in the OECD have remarkably improved. In 2010/11 there were about 35 million migrants with tertiary education, a third of which came from Asia. This level represents an unprecedented increase of 70% over the past ten years. This growth is mainly driven by migrants originating from Asia (79%), Africa (80%) and Latin America (84%). The number of tertiary educated migrant women increased by 79% between 2000/01 and 2010/11, much higher than the increase in the number of tertiary educated migrant men.

The positive trend in the labour market outcomes of migrants in the first half of the 2000s was interrupted by the economic crisis, due mainly to the deterioration of labour market and other economic conditions in main destination countries. Unemployment rates of emigrants increased between 2005/06 and 2010/11, but the increase has been particularly strong for some origin countries in Latin America and Africa and a few countries in Europe and Asia.

Countries with the highest emigration rates are typically small and island states. Latin America had the highest total emigration rate in 2010/11. Between 2000/01 and 2010/11, total emigration rates increased for all regions. Emigration rates of the highly educated are higher than total emigration rates in majority of the countries, highlighting the selective nature of migration in terms of educational attainment. Brain drain is higher in low-income and lower-middle income countries than others, which is not the case for total emigration rates.

The rising educational attainment of the world's population has partially offset the negative effects of high-skilled emigration in origin countries. Although the number of tertiary educated emigrants in the OECD rose dramatically between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the emigration rate of the highly educated did not necessarily increase in all countries over the same period.

Keywords: international migration, DIOC, high-skilled migrants, migrant stocks, emigration rates, global crisis, education.

RÉSUMÉ

L'accroissement des migrations internationales et les caractéristiques particulières des populations immigrés nécessitent de produire des données de qualité comparables au niveau international. La mise à jour régulière de ces données est essentielle pour bien saisir les changements dans la taille et la composition des populations migrantes. Ce document présente les premiers résultats de la mise à jour de la base de données sur les immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE (DIOC) pour 2010/11. Il décrit les populations immigrées et émigrées selon leurs caractéristiques sociodémographiques et leurs résultats sur le marché du travail des pays de l'OCDE, et montre leur évolution au cours de la dernière décennie. Il fournit également des taux d'émigration mis à jour et des données sur la fuite des cerveaux.

Depuis 2000/01, le nombre de migrants dans les pays de l'OCDE a augmenté considérablement. En 2010/11, le nombre de migrants âgés de 15 ans et plus est de 106 millions, soit une croissance de 38 % par rapport au niveau de 2000/01. L'augmentation du nombre de migrants au cours de la dernière décennie a été plus importante pour ceux d'Asie et d'Afrique (environ 50 %). Les migrants de la zone OCDE viennent principalement du Mexique, d'Inde, de Roumanie, de Chine et de Pologne. Ils représentent un quart de l'ensemble des migrations récentes et ont été les principaux moteurs de la croissance des migrations internationales pour les pays de l'OCDE au cours de la dernière décennie.

Les niveaux d'éducation des migrants dans les pays de l'OCDE se sont remarquablement améliorés. En 2010/11, il y avait environ 35 millions de migrants titulaires d'un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur, dont un tiers venus d'Asie. Ce niveau représente une augmentation sans précédent de 70 % au cours des dix dernières années. Cette croissance est principalement due aux migrants en provenance d'Asie (79 %), d'Afrique (80 %) et d'Amérique latine (84 %). Le nombre de femmes immigrées ayant un niveau d'éducation de l'enseignement supérieur a augmenté de 79 % entre 2000/01 et 2010/11, ce qui représente un accroissement plus important que pour leur homologues masculins.

La tendance positive des résultats des migrants sur le marché du travail dans la première moitié des années 2000 s'est interrompue avec la crise économique, engendrée principalement par la détérioration du marché du travail et les autres conditions économiques prévalant dans les principaux pays de destination. Le taux de chômage des émigrés a augmenté entre 2005/06 et 2010/11, mais cette augmentation a été particulièrement forte pour certains pays d'origine d'Amérique latine et d'Afrique et quelques pays d'Europe et d'Asie.

Les pays ayant les taux d'émigration les plus élevés sont généralement de petite taille ou des États insulaires. L'Amérique latine a enregistré le taux d'émigration total le plus élevé en 2010/11. Entre 2000/01 et 2010/11, le taux d'émigration total a augmenté pour toutes les régions du monde. Le taux d'émigration des personnes ayant un haut niveau d'éducation est supérieur au taux d'émigration total dans la majorité des pays, ce qui souligne le caractère sélectif de la migration en terme de niveau d'éducation. La fuite des cerveaux est plus importante dans les pays à bas revenu et dans ceux ayant un revenu bas/moyen que dans les autres, ce qui n'est pas le cas pour le taux d'émigration total.

La hausse du niveau d'éducation de l'ensemble de la population mondiale a partiellement compensé les effets négatifs de l'émigration de personnes hautement qualifiées dans les pays d'origine. Bien que le nombre d'émigrants ayant un niveau tertiaire dans la zone OCDE ait augmenté de façon spectaculaire entre 2000/01 et 2010/11, le taux d'émigration des personnes ayant un haut niveau d'éducation n'a pas nécessairement augmenté dans tous les pays au cours de la même période.

Mots clés: migration internationale, DIOC, migrants très qualifiés, effectifs de migrants, taux d'émigration, crise mondiale, éducation.

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A NEW PROFILE OF MIGRANTS IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE RECENT ECONOMIC CRISIS¹

Introduction

1. International migration has rapidly grown and changed in composition in the last few decades, leading policy-makers to devote greater attention to its determinants and impact. Countries of destination are increasing their efforts to effectively manage migration and integrate migrants while countries of origin put emphasis on protecting their citizens abroad and maintaining their bonds with them. The potential contribution that Diasporas can make towards the development of their home countries is now more fully acknowledged. The availability of high quality and internationally comparable data on the size and characteristics of the migrant populations by country of origin is a prerequisite for proper analysis of many phenomena related to migration as well as to the implementation of effective policies by countries on both sides of the migration corridors.

2. High quality, reliable and internationally comparable data on international migration are scarce due to a variety of reasons. In the last decade, substantial efforts were made to fill this void. The compilation of original data on migrant stocks from a large number of destination countries, namely the Database on Immigrants in OECD countries (DIOC), undertaken by the OECD, represents one of them. It was first released in 2008 based on 2000/01 census rounds. It was then updated utilising data around 2005/06. Lastly, the final round of database is compiled using data circa 2010/11.

3. DIOC provides a detailed picture of the main characteristics of migrants by country of origin. Taking advantage of the availability of data in three different points in time, the updated database allows addressing various questions such as the following: How did migrant populations change over time? Particularly, what are the key origin countries of migrants in the OECD destinations? To which extent do recent migrants differ from the earlier cohorts? How did the financial crisis of the last decade affect international migration patterns? Which countries of origin have been mostly affected by the crisis? Which countries receive the largest share of highly educated migrants? Do migrants fare better or worse than their native-born workers in the labour markets? What do we know about brain drain and its evolution by country of origin? What are the patterns in female migration, in particular, for tertiary educated women?

4. Migration patterns and characteristics change according to regulations and market conditions in the destination and origin countries. Since 2000/01, migration flows to OECD countries increased significantly. The growth was more rapid in the first half of the decade in almost all countries. With the global crisis, however, expansion of migration flows slowed down in many countries such as the United States, Germany, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland and Greece.

1 .The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

5. The purpose of this paper is to present the basic findings drawn from the updated DIOC 2010/11. The first section of this paper presents the Database on Immigrants in OECD countries (DIOC) in detail, its key variables and country coverage, as well as how the evolution of migration patterns over time. Section two describes migrant populations both by country of destination and country of origin around the years 2010/11. Section three exploits the time dimension of the database to examine migration trends between 2000/01 and 2010/11. Section four focuses on data for 2005/06 and 2010/11 to present an analysis of the impact of the global economic crisis on international migration and the labour market outcomes of migrants. Section five presents the evidence on emigration rates and emigration rates of the highly skilled at the regional and country levels. The last section concludes with further remarks about the future development of DIOC.

Main findings

- As of 2010/11, there are around 113 million migrants in OECD countries, of which 106 million are aged 15 years and older. For the destination countries with data available both in 2000/01 and 2010/11, the number of migrants has grown by 38%. Migrants represent 11% of the total population in the OECD. Migrants from Europe make up more than a third of all migrants in the OECD (38 million), while Asian and Latin American migrants each account for about a quarter of the total. The growth in the number of migrants over the past decade was greatest for African and Asian migrants (about 50%) while that for Latin Americans was of 43%.
- Within-OECD, migration is smaller in size compared to migration from non-OECD countries. The number of migrants originating from another OECD country is about 42 million, accounting for around 40% of all migrants in the OECD area.
- 16 million migrants arrived in the past five years. Migrants from Mexico, India, Romania, China and Poland, account for a quarter of total recent migration as well as of the total migrant stock in the OECD. These countries were the main drivers of the growth of international migration to the OECD countries in the last decade.
- The total number of recent migrants declined between 2005/06 and 2010/11. This reflects two related phenomena. First, there is a decline in the number of new emigrants to the OECD countries. Second, there is high return rate among the existing migrants in selected OECD countries hit by the recent economic crisis. In the United States, the number of recent arrivals dropped from 6.3 million in 2005/06 to 4.8 million in 2010/11. Spain experienced a decline of 40% and Ireland of 15%. In some OECD countries, this is driven by a decline in the number of migrants with low levels of education.
- Migrants are overrepresented among persons aged between 25 and 64 (particularly 25-44) in comparison to the native-born population and this share increased in 2010/11.
- Migrants continue to become more educated. There are about 35 million migrants with tertiary education in the OECD in 2010/11. This level represents an unprecedented increase of 70% over the past ten years. This growth is mainly driven by migrants originating from Asia (79%), Africa (80%) and Latin America (84%). One third of all highly skilled migrants in the OECD come from Asia and more than a fifth of all Asian migrants are from India. Migrants from India, China and the Philippines account for one-fifth of all tertiary educated migrants in the OECD area.
- Despite a large share of tertiary educated among them, still a third of all international migrants aged 15 and above in the OECD has a low level of education. The number of low-educated migrants in the OECD increased by about 10% from 2000/01 to 2010/11, and the increase in the number of low educated migrants from Africa was about 35%.
- There is evidence of feminisation of migration, in particular among the high-skilled. The number of tertiary educated migrant women increased by 79% between 2000/01 and 2010/11, an increase of 17 percentage points greater than that for male migrants. However, female migrants still have less favourable labour market outcomes than migrant men as well as native women. The gender gap in labour market outcomes is more pronounced among migrants than among natives.
- Unemployment rates are notably high, about 19%, for African emigrants. On the contrary, Asian migrants perform relatively well in the labour market, especially in terms of unemployment. This is due partly to high level of education among Asian migrants. The destination countries in which

they live and the sectors in which they work also impact the extent to which they are affected by the recent economic crisis.

- In general, highly educated migrants, regardless of their country of origin, fare better than those with lower levels of education in the labour markets of the destination countries. Nevertheless, highly skilled African and Latin American emigrants experience high unemployment rates of around 11% and 9%, respectively. Similarly, young African and Latin American migrants have much less favourable labour market outcomes than the young migrants born in other regions of the world.
- The positive trend in the labour market outcomes of migrants in the first half of the 2000s was interrupted by the economic crisis that was especially severe in some of the OECD countries. The employment rates of migrants in the OECD area declined slightly from 66% from 2005/06 to 65% in 2010/11, whereas the unemployment rate reached 12% with an increase of over 2 percentage points over the same period. The increase in unemployment rates has been more pronounced for migrants with low levels of education who were enjoying high growth of employment and declining unemployment rates during the first half of the 2000s.
- For the vast majority of countries, the unemployment rates of emigrants increased between 2005/06 and 2010/11, but the increase has been particularly strong for some origin countries in Latin America, Africa and a few countries in Europe and Asia. These trends are largely explained by the labour market and other economic conditions in the main destination countries of migrants, notably Spain, the United States, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Italy.
- Latin America has the highest total emigration rate in 2010/11 followed by Europe and Oceania. Between 2000/01 and 2010/11, total emigration rates increased for all regions and also country groups based on their income level, but they remain relatively low for low-income and lower-middle income countries. Countries with the highest emigration rates are typically small and island states, such as Tonga, Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Fiji and Belize. Among countries with more than two million inhabitants, the highest total emigration rates are recorded in Albania, El Salvador, Ireland, Portugal and New Zealand.
- Emigration rates of the highly educated are higher than total emigration rates in all regions and the vast majority of countries, highlighting the selective nature of migration in terms of educational attainment. In contrast to overall emigration rates, low-income and lower-middle income countries face a much greater risk of brain drain (7% and 6% respectively) than other countries. A small group of 16 countries have emigration rates of the high-skilled 30% or more. These are mainly countries in Latin America (Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica, Honduras and Belize), Africa (Zimbabwe, Mauritius, the Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone and Zambia) as well as Oceania and Europe (Tonga, Fiji, Albania and Malta).
- The rising educational attainment of the global population has mitigated the negative effects of the increase in emigration rates of the high-skilled for many regions and countries. Although the number of tertiary educated African migrants in OECD countries increased dramatically (80%) between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the emigration rate of the highly educated of the region went down. This is explained by the sharp increase - almost doubling - in the population with tertiary education between 2000/01 and 2010/11.

- It is a quite worrying trend that the highest increases in the emigration rates of the high-skilled occurred among some of the countries with already high emigration rates of the high-skilled in 2000/01, such as Gambia and Zambia, Zimbabwe and Honduras.

1. The Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries

6. The Database on Immigrants in OECD countries (DIOC) was constructed with the aim of providing reliable and internationally comparable data on migrants by country of origin. The data are collected by country of destination through special requests made to national statistical offices in each OECD country. DIOC 2000/01, released in 2008, incorporates detailed information on demographic characteristics, level of education and labour market outcomes of the population (aged 15 and over) for 28 destination countries and more than 200 countries of origin. The principal sources of data compilation are population censuses or administrative registers. Labour Force Surveys (LFS) were used as a substitute when data from primary sources were unavailable or incomplete.

7. An update of DIOC based on 2005/06 data was produced and released in 2010. Its aim was to strengthen the efforts to construct a migration database which is comparable both across countries of destination and of origin and which allows analysing the characteristics of migrants by origin country and their evolution. Since most OECD countries do not conduct mid-decade census, however, LFS were used for 13 countries out of 27 OECD destination countries covered by DIOC 2005/06. Similar to the 2000/01 version, core variables in DIOC 2005/06 are country of residence, country of origin, age, sex and educational attainment. Duration of residence, labour force status and occupation are also included (see **Table 1** for details on the variables included in the different versions of DIOC).

Table 1. Comparison of DIOC over time

	<i>DIOC 2000/01</i>	<i>Extended DIOC 2000/01</i>	<i>DIOC 2005/06</i>	<i>DIOC 2010/11</i>
<i>Number of countries</i>	28	100	27	33
<i>Country of residence</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Country of birth</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Nationality</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Sex</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Age</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Educational attainment</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Duration of residence</i>	x		x	x
<i>Labour force status</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Occupation</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Sector of activity</i>	x			x
<i>Field of study</i>	x			x

Source: DIOC 2010/11

8. The latest update of DIOC is based on data collected by national statistical authorities around 2010/11. Data are mostly based on population censuses or administrative registers (see **Table 2** for detailed data source used for every OECD destination country). The DIOC 2010/11 covers a greater number of destination countries than previous versions as the number has been extended to 33 countries², reflecting

2. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,

the growth of the number of OECD members. DIOC 2010/11 provides detailed information for about 200 countries of origin. A forthcoming update of the extended version of DIOC, conducted in collaboration with the World Bank and the International Migration Institute at the University of Oxford, will extend the destination country coverage to a number of non-OECD members, with the objective to cover a total of up to 100 countries of destination.

Table 2. Data Sources in DIOC 2010/11

Country	Source	Country	Source
Australia	2011 Census of Population and Housing	Japan	Census 2010
Austria	European Labour Force Survey 2010/2011	Luxembourg	Census 2011
Belgium	European Labour Force Survey 2010/2011	Mexico	Census 2010
Canada	National Household Survey (NHS) 2011	Netherlands	Census 2011
Chile	The National Socio-Economic Survey, Casen 2011	New Zealand	Census 2013
Czech Republic	Census 2011	Norway	Population Register 2011
Denmark	Population Register 2011	Poland	Census 2011
Estonia	Census 2011	Portugal	Census 2011
Finland	Population Register 2010	Slovak Republic	Census 2011
France	Census 2011	Slovenia	Census 2011
Germany	Micro Census 2011	Spain	Census 2011
Greece	Census 2011	Sweden	Population Register 2010
Hungary	Census 2011	Switzerland	European Labour Force Survey 2010/2011
Ireland	Census 2011	Turkey	European Labour Force Survey 2010/2011
Iceland	European Labour Force Survey 2010/2011	United Kingdom	Census 2011
Israel	Labour Force Survey 2011	United States	American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011
Italy	European Labour Force Survey 2010/2011		American Community Survey (ACS) 2010

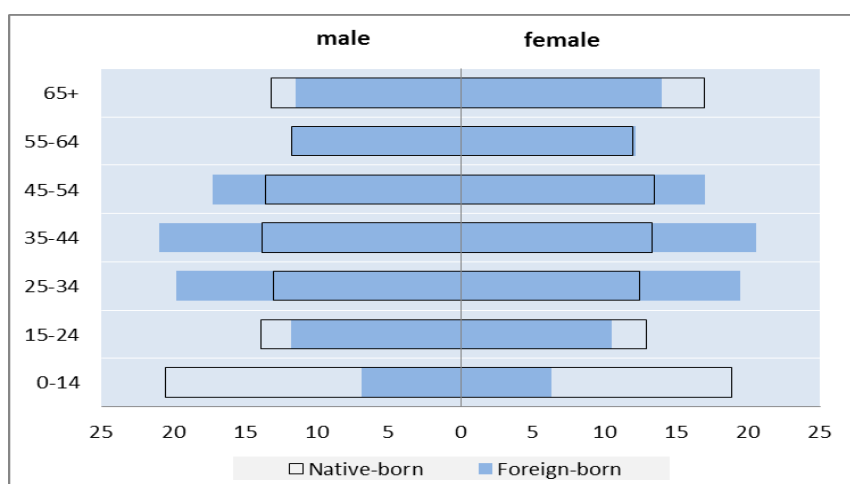
2. An overview of migration to OECD

9. This section provides an overview of size and characteristics of migrants in OECD countries around 2010/11. **Section 2.1** focuses on OECD destination countries and compares migrants with native-born persons while **Section 2.2** provides the perspective of origin countries and looks at main characteristics of migrants by region and country of origin.

10. The number of all foreign-born in OECD countries is over 113 million which corresponds to slightly more than half of the total number of international migrants in the world in 2010, as estimated by UN-DESA data (OECD-UNDESA, 2013). Migrants, in comparison to natives, are under-represented both among younger (0-24) and older (65+) people and over-represented among the 25 to 64 year-old and even more so among the 25 to 44 year-old (see **Figure 1** for the age structure of natives and migrants in OECD countries). The working-age (15-64) migrant population is about 91 million in the OECD and 78 million migrants are between the ages of 25 and 44. This reflects the importance of labour market opportunities as the main drivers for international migration. There are about 12 million migrants between the ages of 15 to 24 in OECD countries, representing 11% of all migrants, whereas migrants who are aged 65 and above are 14 million and they account for 13% of all migrants.

Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States. Data for Korea were not available while writing this paper but will be added to the database.

Figure 1. Age structure of the population in OECD countries by gender and place of birth, 2010/11 (percentage of population)



Source: DIOC 2010/11

11. The total number of persons aged 15 and above that live outside their country of birth in the OECD is about 106 million **Table 3** presents the characteristics of this population in OECD countries in 2010/11. Women represent 51.4% of these migrants (54.3 million).

Table 3. Main Characteristics of migrant populations (15+) in OECD 2010/1

	native-born		migrants		male migrants		female migrants	
	number (millions)	share %	number (millions)	share %	number (millions)	share %	number (millions)	share %
<i>total</i>	839.2	100.0	105.5	100.0				
<i>male</i>	407.0	48.5	51.3	48.6				
<i>female</i>	432.3	51.5	54.3	51.4				
<i>persons aged 15 to 24</i>	143.9	17.2	12.4	11.8	6.4	12.5	6.0	11.1
<i>persons aged 25 to 64</i>	544.9	64.9	78.5	74.3	38.4	74.9	40.0	73.8
<i>persons aged 65+</i>	150.3	17.9	14.6	13.9	6.4	12.5	8.2	15.1
<i>low educated</i>	277.8	33.1	35.0	33.8	16.9	32.9	18.2	33.5
<i>medium educated</i>	345.2	41.1	37.2	35.9	18.4	35.8	18.8	34.7
<i>high educated</i>	197.9	23.6	31.4	30.3	15.1	29.4	16.4	30.2
<i>unknown education</i>	18.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.7
<i>recent migrants</i>			15.9	15.1	7.7	15.1	8.2	15.1
<i>long-standing migrants</i>			86.0	81.8	41.6	81.7	44.4	81.9
<i>unknown duration of stay</i>			3.3	3.1	1.6	3.2	1.7	3.1

Notes: High education refers to tertiary education, medium education to upper secondary and low education to less than upper secondary. Recent migrants refer to those who have been in the country for 5 years or less, while long-standing ones are those who have lived in the country for more than five years. There is no data on duration of stay for Japan.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

12. International migrants are more highly educated than their native-born counterparts. In OECD countries, the number of migrants aged 15 and older with tertiary education is 31 million in 2010/11. The share of tertiary educated among migrants is 30%, compared to 24% for the native-born. The number of

low educated (less than upper secondary education) migrants is 35 million and that of medium educated (upper secondary education) is 37 million.

13. There are 16 million recent migrants, i.e. those who have arrived in their country of residence within the last five years. They represent 15% all migrants that are 15 or older residing in the OECD. Of those 16 million recent migrants, 37% (or 5.8 million) are highly educated whereas the same ratio is 29% among long-standing migrants, reflecting both the rising educational attainment of the world population and that immigration policies tend to favour migrants with at least university education. This difference is more pronounced among recent female migrants than among recent male migrants.

2.1. Huge variations across OECD countries in the size and characteristics of immigrant populations

14. **Table 4** shows that in absolute terms, the United States is the leading destination country in the OECD with almost 40 million immigrants. This corresponds to more than a third of all 106 million immigrants in 2010/11. Germany hosts about 10 million migrants, representing 9% of the OECD migrant stock. The United Kingdom, France and Canada are other main countries of destination each with a migrant stock of about 7 million.

15. In relative terms, migrant population are particularly important in settlement countries and in some European countries, but there is great variation. 45% of population (aged 15+) residing in Luxembourg was born in another country. New Zealand, Israel and Australia are other countries where about one-third of the population is foreign-born, whereas in Canada and the United States migrants account for, respectively, 25% and 17% of the population. On the other extreme, less than 2% of all residents were born abroad in Mexico, Turkey, Poland, Japan and Chile.

16. Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Estonia have significantly higher shares of foreign-born among the highly educated workers in their labour forces when compared to those with lower qualifications. For instance, more than half of the tertiary educated living in Luxembourg was foreign-born. In many countries, such as Australia, the United Kingdom and Israel migrants are also over-represented among the highly skilled population. In several European countries such as Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Greece and Slovenia, the share of migrants among the low- and medium-educated is higher than among tertiary educated persons. In the United States immigrants are over-represented among the low-educated.

17. Although gender distribution of immigrants is balanced in most countries, there are a few exceptions. Poland, Estonia, Chile, Turkey, Israel and Hungary tend to host significantly more female migrants, whereas only 42% of the migrants in Slovenia are women. The share of females among natives in almost all countries is close to that of males (**Table 5**).

18. Immigrants in Poland, Estonia, the Slovak Republic and Israel are on average much older than migrants in other countries due to the importance of “historic migration”³ and the relatively small recent trends. Immigrants are also over-represented among the older age group notably in Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, France and Hungary. Migrants are particularly over-represented among youth in Mexico where one in every three migrants is between the ages of 15 to 24.

19. When the share of highly-educated is considered, a great degree of heterogeneity is observed across countries. First, more than half of the immigrants in Canada are highly educated. The United Kingdom and Israel are other countries with immigrants of which over 40% are tertiary educated. The

3 . In Poland, Estonia and the Slovak Republic people identified as foreign-born are not necessarily migrants but are identified as such due to changes in borders.

share of the highly skilled among immigrants is over 30% in other countries such as Australia, Ireland and New Zealand. On the other hand, the share of highly skilled is lowest among migrants in Slovenia with about 11%

Table 4. Share of foreign-born in population (15+) by country of residence in 2010/11

country of destination	number of FB (thousands)	total population % FB	low	medium	high
			educated % FB	educated % FB	educated % FB
AUS Australia	4973.1	30.4	25.0	27.0	38.7
AUT Austria	1151.8	18.0	23.7	14.9	20.8
BEL Belgium	1327.6	16.1	19.7	13.3	15.2
CAN Canada	6726.3	24.7	21.7	20.5	29.6
CHE Switzerland	1772.8	29.4	41.0	22.4	31.9
CHL Chile	208.4	1.6	0.6	1.7	2.4
CZE Czech Republic	674.3	7.6	8.9	4.5	7.7
DEU Germany	10363.0	14.6	26.3	11.0	12.8
DNK Denmark	478.1	10.5	7.7	7.3	9.3
ESP Spain	5100.9	12.9	11.0	19.3	11.8
EST Estonia	194.5	17.8	15.6	15.8	22.1
FIN Finland	220.5	4.9	7.6	3.4	3.9
FRA France	6806.7	13.0	16.6	9.6	13.0
GBR United Kingdom	7409.3	14.2	11.1	10.4	22.5
GRC Greece	1216.4	13.1	12.1	15.3	11.7
HUN Hungary	361.8	4.3	3.3	4.1	6.7
IRL Ireland	672.9	19.0	10.7	21.3	25.5
ISL Iceland	22.5	10.0	9.1	9.8	11.0
ISR Israel	1718.8	31.8	30.6	25.5	39.0
ITA Italy	4712.4	10.3	9.7	11.4	9.6
JPN Japan	1181.1	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0
LUX Luxembourg	187.8	44.6	46.0	31.1	54.3
MEX Mexico	422.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.5
NLD Netherlands	1524.4	11.4	12.7	10.0	11.5
NOR Norway	510.7	12.8	13.0	8.0	13.6
NZL New Zealand	1125.7	33.3	17.5	47.8	37.8
POL Poland	570.4	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.7
PRT Portugal	806.5	9.0	6.2	16.0	14.6
SVK Slovak Republic	135.6	3.0	3.2	2.6	3.3
SVN Slovenia	219.1	12.5	17.2	11.5	7.6
SWE Sweden	1208.6	15.6	15.6	12.9	16.6
TUR Turkey	702.1	1.4	1.0	2.4	2.7
USA United States	40861.9	16.6	27.8	12.6	16.3
OECD Total	105568.7	11.2	11.2	9.7	13.7

Notes: FB refers to foreign-born. Shares exclude persons with unknown birth place. High education refers to tertiary education, medium education to upper secondary and low education to less than upper secondary. Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>

Source: DIOC 2010/11

20. On average, a higher share of the foreign-born residents has tertiary education relative to the native-born. This difference is more pronounced in the United Kingdom (20 percentage points), as well as in settlement countries such as Australia (13 percentage points), New Zealand (12 percentage points) and Canada (11 percentage points). Large differences are also observed in Mexico (18 percentage points), Ireland (15 percentage points), Israel (13 percentage points) and Chile (13 percentage points). The reverse is true notably in Finland and Germany.

Table 5.Characteristics of native-born and foreign-born populations (15+) by country of residence in 2010/11

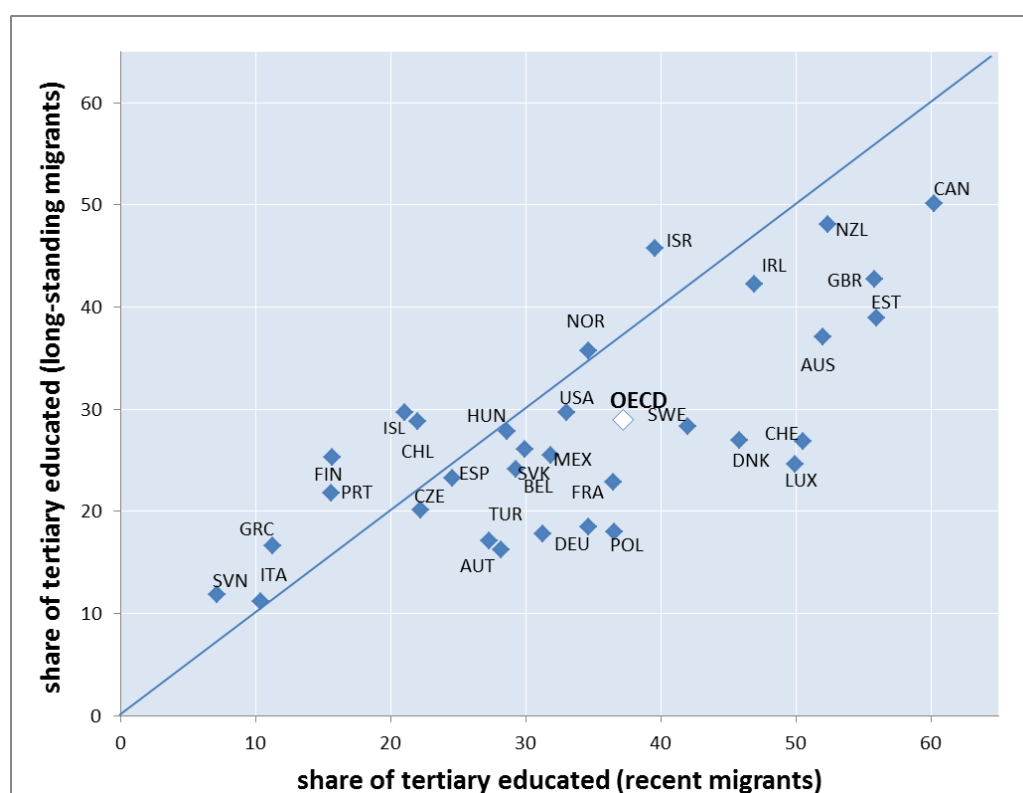
country of destination	number of FB (thousands)	share of recent migrants	share of women		share of young persons (15-24)		share of persons aged between 25-64		share of older persons (65+)		share of low educated		share of medium educated		share of tertiary educated	
			NB	FB	NB	FB	NB	FB	NB	FB	NB	FB	NB	FB	NB	FB
AUS Australia	4973.1	17.6	51.3	51.2	19.4	10.2	64.9	69.6	15.7	20.2	28.5	22.2	44.7	38.5	26.8	39.4
AUT Austria	1151.8	15.3	50.7	52.8	16.4	11.8	71.6	79.9	12.0	8.2	23.6	33.2	60.9	48.3	15.5	18.5
BEL Belgium	1327.6	35.5	50.4	52.1	17.1	11.3	70.7	78.6	12.1	10.1	34.4	43.9	36.5	29.1	29.1	27.0
CAN Canada	6726.3	14.5	50.9	52.3	17.9	9.7	66.6	70.0	15.5	20.3	20.9	17.7	38.4	30.2	40.7	52.1
CHE Switzerland	1772.8	23.0	50.1	51.4	18.1	9.3	69.5	82.1	12.4	8.6	18.4	30.9	54.1	37.8	27.5	31.3
CHL Chile	208.4	38.0	53.1	56.9	23.2	23.1	62.4	71.2	14.4	5.7	28.4	10.6	48.5	52.9	23.2	36.5
CZE Czech Republic	674.3	14.0	51.8	48.3	14.3	10.3	67.4	69.5	18.3	20.2	18.4	29.0	67.3	51.7	14.3	19.3
DEU Germany	10363.0	8.0	51.3	51.0	13.4	9.3	60.8	76.5	25.7	14.2	18.8	38.8	58.1	41.6	23.1	19.6
DNK Denmark	478.1	32.3	50.7	51.9	15.1	16.5	63.1	74.9	21.8	8.6	33.8	32.7	41.2	37.8	25.0	29.5
ESP Spain	5100.9	28.9	51.2	49.7	11.5	15.1	66.5	77.8	22.0	7.1	55.5	46.6	18.4	29.8	26.1	23.6
EST Estonia	194.5	3.5	53.2	60.7	17.6	1.9	65.6	58.2	16.9	40.0	21.3	18.2	48.7	42.3	30.0	39.5
FIN Finland	220.5	36.3	51.4	49.5	14.6	16.2	63.6	78.4	21.8	5.5	32.1	51.1	39.8	27.1	28.1	21.8
FRA France	6806.7	12.5	52.3	51.4	16.3	8.6	63.3	70.9	20.4	20.5	35.6	47.5	40.8	28.9	23.6	23.6
GBR United Kingdom	7409.3	33.0	51.3	51.8	16.3	13.9	62.6	73.6	21.2	12.4	38.5	29.1	34.8	24.3	26.7	46.6
GRC Greece	1216.4	18.5	51.3	51.7	12.5	14.4	62.4	77.6	25.0	8.0	45.4	41.2	34.7	41.5	19.9	17.4
HUN Hungary	361.8	14.5	53.2	55.0	13.3	9.6	67.0	63.5	19.7	26.9	31.1	23.4	51.5	49.1	17.3	27.5
IRL Ireland	672.9	34.6	51.0	50.5	16.0	15.5	66.9	79.1	17.1	5.4	38.0	19.6	35.4	41.2	26.6	39.2
ISL Iceland	22.5	32.2	48.8	51.0	18.4	19.2	73.0	77.1	8.6	3.7	39.8	36.5	34.7	34.4	25.5	29.1
ISR Israel	1718.8	5.0	49.9	55.1	26.5	7.3	68.4	60.7	5.1	32.0	24.3	23.1	42.8	31.5	32.9	45.4
ITA Italy	4712.4	17.7	50.8	53.9	13.3	13.5	72.3	83.5	14.5	3.0	51.0	47.6	36.9	41.3	12.1	11.1
JPN Japan	1181.1		51.8	51.4	11.2	18.9	62.0	74.5	26.8	6.6	17.4	11.4	50.4	53.6	32.2	35.0
LUX Luxembourg	187.8	19.6	51.1	49.9	18.3	9.9	59.7	79.4	21.9	10.7	33.7	39.7	47.7	29.7	18.6	30.6
MEX Mexico	422.6	24.3	52.2	49.5	26.4	32.4	64.4	57.3	9.2	10.3	71.3	41.9	19.1	31.0	9.5	27.0
NLD Netherlands	1524.4	8.8	50.5	52.7	15.4	9.3	65.0	80.8	19.6	9.8	35.4	40.1	38.9	33.8	25.8	26.0
NOR Norway	510.7	29.1	50.5	48.7	16.3	14.8	63.4	79.0	20.4	6.3	29.2	35.0	43.1	30.2	27.7	34.8
NZL New Zealand	1125.7	20.0	52.1	51.6	18.4	15.4	63.3	67.3	18.3	17.3	59.5	30.2	14.7	32.2	25.8	37.6
POL Poland	570.4	7.2	51.8	60.4	15.8	4.7	69.0	20.0	15.1	75.3	23.8	37.8	57.8	44.4	18.4	17.9
PRT Portugal	806.5	14.7	52.7	53.5	12.7	13.5	63.5	79.4	23.9	7.1	71.6	47.8	15.4	29.7	13.0	22.5
SVK Slovak Republic	135.6	4.2	51.7	54.8	16.6	5.8	68.8	66.1	14.5	28.2	46.8	50.5	36.3	31.1	16.9	18.4
SVN Slovenia	219.1	26.2	52.0	42.4	13.9	6.8	66.2	77.9	19.8	15.2	27.6	40.3	54.0	49.0	18.5	10.6
SWE Sweden	1208.6	20.3	50.3	51.7	16.7	11.9	59.9	72.7	23.4	15.3	24.9	27.0	50.4	44.0	24.7	29.0
TUR Turkey	702.1	8.0	51.0	55.0	23.4	10.8	71.8	77.9	4.8	11.3	71.9	49.6	17.9	31.0	10.2	19.4
USA United States	40861.9	11.6	51.4	50.8	18.8	12.3	64.4	75.0	16.8	12.7	16.7	32.1	52.1	37.5	31.2	30.3
OECD Total	105568.7	15.6	51.5	51.4	17.2	11.8	64.9	74.3	17.9	13.9	33.8	33.8	75.9	35.9	100.0	30.3

Notes: FB refers to foreign-born and NB refers to native-born. There is no data available on duration of residence of migrants in Japan. Shares exclude persons with unknown age, education and duration of stay. High education refers to tertiary education, medium education to upper secondary and low education to less than upper secondary. Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>

Source: DIOC 2010/11

21. The share of recent arrivals among all migrants significantly varies across countries of destination. In Germany, for instance, recent migrants who have lived in the destination countries for five years or less account for 8% of all migrants, whereas over one-third of the migrant stock is recent in Belgium, Chile, and Finland. It is worth noting that recent migrants are more highly educated than those who have been in the country for over 5 years. **Figure 2** shows the share of tertiary educated among recent vs. earlier migrants for each OECD country. Most countries are located on the lower portion of the 45-degree line, indicating that the share of tertiary educated among recent migrants is higher than among long-standing ones. In Canada 60% of the recent migrants hold a tertiary degree, while about half of the recent migrants are tertiary educated in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Figure 2. Share of tertiary educated among foreign-born residents (15+) in OECD countries by duration of stay, 2010/11



Notes: Shares excludes persons with unknown education. Recent migrants refer to those who have been in the destination country for 5 years or less, whereas long-standing migrants are those who have been in the destination country for more than 5 years. High education refers to tertiary education. Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>

Source: DIOC 2010/11

2.2. Europe remains the main region of origin of migrants in the OECD, except for the high skilled

22. Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean together represent half of the 106 million migrants in the OECD (**Table 6**). Europe is the main region of origin with over 38 million migrants in the OECD. The number of migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean is over 27 million and there are nearly 25 million migrants originating from Asia. Africa follows with about 11 million emigrants.

23. Roughly 40% of migrants in the OECD area come from only 10 origin countries. An OECD country, Mexico, alone accounts for 10% of all migrants, the vast majority of which is residing in the United States. There are several OECD countries with large emigrant populations in other OECD countries. These include Germany (3.4 million), Poland (3.3 million), the United Kingdom (3.3 million), and Turkey (2.6 million). The main non-OECD countries of origin are, on the other hand, China (3.8 million), India (3.6 million), the Philippines (3 million), Romania (2.8 million) and Morocco (2.6 million).

Table 6. Region of destination and characteristics of migrants (15+) by region of origin 2010/11

region of origin	migrants (thousands)	OECD Europe	OECD Americas	OECD other	recent %	women %	young persons (15-24) %	older persons (65+) %	low educated %	high educated %
Total	105354.8	50068.0	48219.1	7067.8	15.6	51.4	11.8	13.9	33.8	30.3
Africa	10689.4	8378.4	1940.1	370.8	18.1	52.2	11.4	11.3	40.8	28.9
Asia	24938.2	8171.9	13677.9	3088.4	19.2	47.8	12.8	11.0	23.7	44.8
Europe	38191.7	27801.0	8001.0	2389.7	14.4	47.3	9.5	19.7	32.5	28.8
Northern America	2781.1	1231.1	1383.6	166.4	19.5	47.4	14.2	19.0	19.6	47.7
Oceania	1388.7	298.7	296.9	793.2	19.1	49.2	12.4	10.4	22.3	35.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	27365.7	4186.9	22919.6	259.2	12.7	49.7	13.9	8.9	43.8	18.1

Notes: Weighted averages. Shares exclude persons with unknown education, age and duration of stay. High education refers to tertiary education and low education to less than upper secondary. Recent migrants refer to those who have been in the country for 5 years or less.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

24. Intra-OECD migration is smaller in size compared to migration from non-OECD countries. The number of migrants originating from an OECD country is about 42 million making up 40% of all migrants in the OECD area. Migrants from OECD countries differ from those originating from non-OECD countries (**Table 7**). They are much older and slightly less educated, partly because of the seniority of migration waves from Europe (only 13% of OECD migrants are recent migrants versus 17% of non-OECD migrants). On the contrary, migrants from Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean are relatively young and their age distribution follows a similar pattern i.e. three in every four migrants are between the ages of 25 and 64.

Table 7. Characteristics of foreign-born (15+) from OECD and non-OECD countries, 2010/11

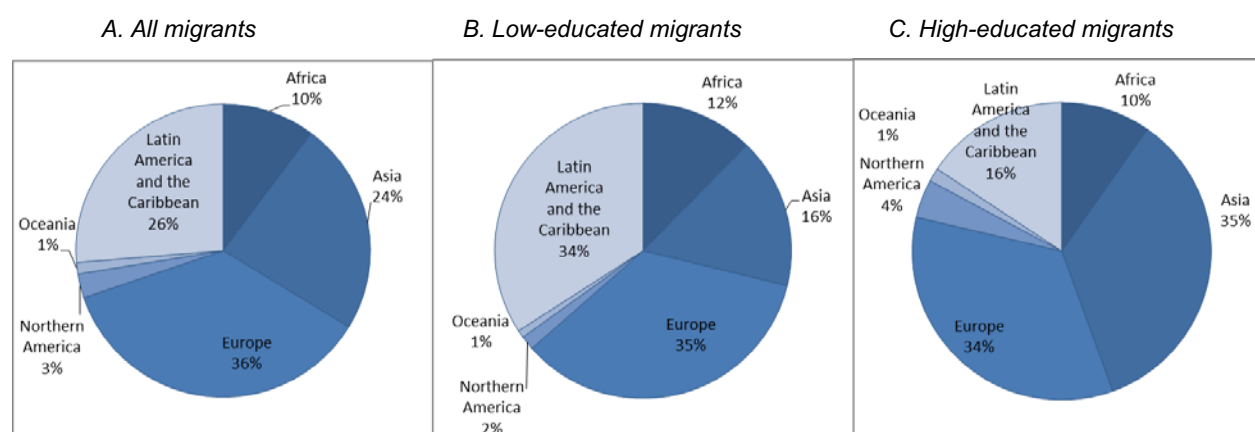
characteristics	OECD country of origin		non-OECD country of origin	
	number (millions)	share	number (millions)	share
total migrants	42.4		63.2	
female migrants	21.5	50.7	32.9	52.0
migrants aged 15 to 24	4.5	10.5	8.0	12.6
migrants aged 25 to 64	30.7	72.6	47.7	75.6
migrants aged 65+	7.2	16.9	7.5	11.8
low educated migrants	15.5	37.0	19.7	31.6
medium educated migrants	15.0	36.0	22.2	35.8
high educated migrants	11.2	27.0	20.2	32.6
recent migrants	5.4	13.3	10.7	17.1

Notes: Excludes persons with unknown age, education and duration of stay. High education refers to tertiary education, medium education to upper secondary and low education to less than upper secondary.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

25. **Figure 3** shows the distribution of region of origin of migrants among all, low educated and highly educated migrants. The share of Europe, Oceania and Northern America are relatively similar across low- and high-educated migrants. However, Latin American migrants are under-represented among the highly educated, while over-represented among the low-educated. Migrants from Europe constitute the majority of migrants in the OECD but Asian migrants surpass them when it comes to the high-skilled. There are about 11 million high-skilled Asian migrants, making up 35% of all tertiary educated migrants in the OECD.

Figure 3. Share of migrants (15+) in the OECD by region of origin, 2010/11



Notes: Shares exclude persons with unknown region of birth. High education refers to tertiary education and low education to less than upper secondary.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

26. Leading Asian countries of origin with the highest number of high-educated emigrants are India, China and the Philippines with 2.2 million, 1.7 million and 1.5 million respectively. Altogether, these three countries account for a half of all Asian tertiary educated migrants. Of those 11 million highly skilled Asian migrants, 21% arrived within the past five years, and the share of the highly skilled among recent migrants is 37%, meaning that the highly skilled are over-represented among recent migrants (**Table 8**). Several other Asian countries as well as Nigeria, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Egypt and Venezuela contribute to the large number of highly skilled migrants in the OECD.

27. Although there is significant variation across countries, two in every five Asian emigrants hold a tertiary diploma. For instance, over 70% of all migrants originating from Chinese Taipei and residing in the OECD are tertiary educated. The similar share among those born in India and the Philippines is over 62% and 52%, respectively. About half of the migrants from Middle Eastern countries such as Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Iran are tertiary educated as well.

28. The number of African emigrants with tertiary diplomas is three million and they account for 29% of all African migrants in the OECD. The share of tertiary educated is high among migrants from countries such as Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Benin, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Namibia, ranging around 50%. There are about 1.8 million recent African emigrants, and they represent 15% of all Africans in the OECD. The share of highly skilled among those recently arrived African emigrants is around 30%, about the same as the share among long-standing ones. In all other regions of origin the share of tertiary educated is much higher among recent migrants than among migrants that have lived in the destination country for more than five years (**Table 8**).

29. The number of Europeans with a tertiary diploma is 10.9 million, making up 29% of all European emigrants in the OECD. The share of those with a tertiary diploma is nearly 10% of migrants originating from Albania, Montenegro and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and

about 15% of Serbian, Bosnian and Croatian emigrants. On the contrary, the share of tertiary educated is highest among French, Swedish and Norwegian emigrants. The number of recent European migrants is about 5.4 million and 38% of them hold a tertiary degree (**Table 8**).

30. Emigrants from South and Central America have relatively lower educational attainment in comparison to migrants from other regions. The number of tertiary educated migrants originating from South and Central America is about 4.9 million corresponding to 18% of all emigrants from this region, whereas those with less than upper secondary education is about 12 million, corresponding to 44%. This is mainly because most of the Mexicans and El Salvadorians, the largest migrant groups in the United States, have low educational attainment levels. The share of highly skilled is about 10% among Mexicans and Guatemalans, and El Salvadorian emigrants. The share of highly skilled is little over 20% among the 3.5 million recent Latin American emigrants. The number of recent migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean is about 3.5 million, and 20.5% of them hold a tertiary degree (**Table 8**).

Table 8. Education of recent migrants (15+) for main countries of origin in the OECD 2010/11

country of origin	recent emigrants (thousands)	low educated %	high educated %	country of origin	recent emigrants (thousands)	low educated %	high educated %
Africa	1758.2	40.3	30.3	Europe	5384.3	27.6	38.2
MAR Morocco	388.8	62.3	15.1	ROU Romania	701.8	40.4	16.0
DZA Algeria	136.4	38.3	33.7	POL Poland	567.7	23.1	28.2
NGA Nigeria	108.1	20.1	54.0	DEU Germany	361.4	13.4	48.8
ZAF South Africa	94.7	9.0	57.6	GBR United Kingdom	400.0	17.9	50.9
EGY Egypt	55.8	18.8	53.7	FRA France	240.6	15.0	60.2
SEN Senegal	54.7	62.5	17.9	ITA Italy	187.2	27.5	44.6
GHA Ghana	54.7	33.5	31.8	RUS Russian Federation	173.9	19.2	52.5
TUN Tunisia	53.1	40.9	29.0	TUR Turkey	166.4	51.8	23.6
SOM Somalia	48.7	73.7	4.5	BGR Bulgaria	140.9	35.8	26.6
ETH Ethiopia	48.1	33.6	25.9	ALB Albania	140.5	62.8	9.1
Asia	4532.0	21.9	50.0	Latin America and the Caribbean	3478.8	43.2	20.5
IND India	812.8	19.5	47.2	MEX Mexico	866.3	57.0	11.2
CHN China	663.8	14.9	54.4	BRA Brazil	221.4	28.1	34.5
PHL Philippines	425.5	33.9	41.6	COL Colombia	214.7	28.2	35.4
PAK Pakistan	197.8	10.4	56.2	PER Peru	166.0	27.8	24.9
KOR Korea	181.9	45.9	33.0	CUB Cuba	146.8	27.9	27.1
IRQ Iraq	137.9	33.9	21.8	DOM Dominican Republic	127.2	46.5	16.5
VNM Vietnam	136.6	33.5	44.0	ECU Ecuador	117.2	47.5	14.0
BGD Bangladesh	119.8	16.6	53.7	GTM Guatemala	103.4	68.6	6.2
IRN Iran	117.0	5.2	68.4	SLV El Salvador	97.3	59.3	8.9
JPN Japan	114.8	15.1	20.0	ARG Argentina	84.4	23.4	41.0
Northern America	379.4	13.6	57.2	Oceania	257.7	15.4	45.6
USA United States	243.9	15.8	57.9	NZL New Zealand	84.7	14.8	36.3
CAN Canada	133.2	7.7	59.9	AUS Australia	53.0	5.8	66.0

Notes: Weighted averages. Table reports region and first ten main countries of origin of recent migrants per region. Recent migrants refer to those who have been in the destination country for 5 years or less. Shares exclude persons with unknown education. High education refers to tertiary education and low education to less than upper secondary

Source: DIOC 2010/11

31. Regarding the gender dimension, it is worth mentioning that the share of highly educated among female migrants is slightly higher than among male emigrants among Latin American migrants. This does not hold for migrants from Africa or Asia. The gender gap in favour of men in the share of tertiary educated is greatest for migrants from certain African countries such as Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi and Burundi as well as others such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Nepal, Indonesia, Mongolia, Jamaica, Austria, Finland and also the Russian Federation.

32. Despite the large number of tertiary educated, one-third of all international migrants aged 15 and above in the OECD has limited education. The highest share of low educated migrants is recorded

for migrants from Africa and Latin America. Two-thirds of the emigrants from small developing countries such as Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau have no more than lower secondary education. More than half of the migrants originating from African countries such as Mali, Comoros, Mauritania, Morocco and Burkina Faso, as well as other like Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Yemen and Guatemala have lower than upper secondary education. Note that some OECD member countries such as Turkey, Portugal and Mexico also rank high since about 60% of migrants from these countries have low educational attainment.

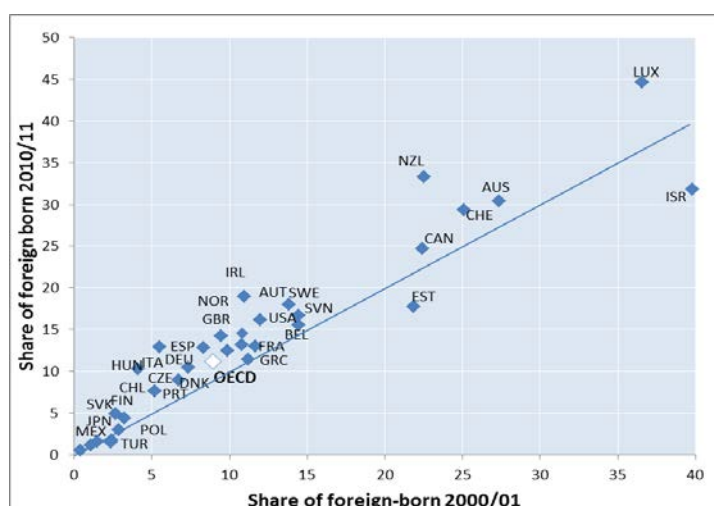
3. Growing migration to the OECD

33. Migration is a dynamic phenomenon, and this is reflected in the evolution of the stock of migrants as well as on changes in their characteristics. This section focuses on the changes that took place between 2000/01 and 2010/11 in the size and characteristics of migrants by country of destination and country of origin.

3.1. Immigrant population grew by over one-third in a decade

34. The share of foreign-born population rose in almost every OECD country between 2000/01 and 2010/11 while the total stock of migrants (aged 15 years old and over) increased by 38%. The largest growth occurred in New Zealand where the share of the foreign born within the population went from 24 to 34% (+10 percentage points), followed by Luxembourg and Ireland (+8 percentage points). The share of foreign-born also increased in traditional destination countries like the United Kingdom (+4 percentage points), Switzerland (+4 percentage points), Australia (+3 percentage points), Canada (+2 percentage points) and the United States (+2 percentage points) in the last ten years. **Figure 4** shows the share of foreign-born for each OECD country in 2000/01 and 2010/11. Almost all countries are located above the 45-degree line, meaning that the share of foreign born increased over the decade. A lower growth rate of migrants in relation to that of natives was recorded only for Israel, Estonia, Turkey and Poland. This results possibly from a higher growth of the native-born population and/or international mobility of foreign-born persons or return migration.

Figure 4. Share of foreign-born (15+) in OECD countries in 2000/01 and 2010/11



Source: DIOC 2010/11

35. The number of migrants from Africa and Asia increased by half (**Table 9**). The increase has been smaller for Latin America (43%) and even smaller for Europe (25%). Low-income and lower-middle income countries have seen their emigrant numbers increase by 65% and 61% respectively.

The number of emigrants from upper-middle income countries has also increased by 43%, reaching 42.9 million in 2010/11. Migration from high-income OECD countries has also increased but to a lesser extent (16%). The increase in the total number of migrants has been spectacular for some origin countries. For about 50 countries, the total number of migrants in OECD countries more than doubled (in some cases it was multiplied by three or four). Nearly twenty of these countries are in Africa, while the rest are equally split between Asia, Europe and Latin America.

Table 9. Number of migrants (15+) by education level, region and income group in 2000/01 and 2010/11 (thousands)

	low educated		medium educated		high educated		unknown education		total	
	2010/11	2000/01	2010/11	2000/01	2010/11	2000/01	2010/11	2000/01	2010/11	2000/01
<i>Africa</i>	4320.0	3200.6	3216.3	2090.1	3060.6	1705.5	91.6	164.4	10688.6	7160.6
<i>Asia</i>	5769.4	4803.8	7668.5	5173.7	10914.9	6110.0	581.0	543.8	24933.8	16631.3
<i>Europe</i>	12303.8	12080.8	14565.2	10629.0	10887.4	6767.2	791.6	1107.3	38548.0	29476.9
<i>Northern America</i>	374.0	365.5	782.9	699.8	1159.9	841.6	35.4	55.5	2316.8	1906.9
<i>Oceania</i>	292.6	295.4	552.5	429.5	465.3	305.5	78.3	80.7	1388.6	1111.0
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	11951.1	10232.4	10379.6	6156.6	4929.1	2680.3	104.9	109.5	27364.8	19178.9

	low educated		medium educated		high educated		unknown education		total	
	2010/11	2000/01	2010/11	2000/01	2010/11	2000/01	2010/11	2000/01	2010/11	2000/01
<i>High income: OECD</i>	7034.8	7946.1	10383.1	8703.5	9923.2	6491.5	657.1	998.9	27998.2	24140.0
<i>High income: nonOECD</i>	1686.5	1843.6	2586.9	1974.1	1992.5	1276.6	107.3	80.5	6373.1	5174.8
<i>Low income</i>	1649.1	1118.6	1648.0	974.5	1456.5	734.9	76.6	94.0	4830.2	2921.9
<i>Lower middle income</i>	7369.9	5450.6	7158.7	4338.7	8346.1	4345.7	345.4	302.7	23220.1	14437.7
<i>Upper middle income</i>	17220.3	14582.8	15340.7	9161.8	9669.4	5542.1	495.6	574.1	42726.0	29860.8

Notes: Income groups are classified according to the World Bank classification of economies based on 2012 GNI per capita: low income, \$1,035 or less; lower middle income, \$1,036 - \$4,085; upper middle income, \$4,086 - \$12,615; and high income, \$12,616 or more. High education refers to tertiary education, medium education to upper secondary and low education to less than upper secondary.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

36. It is interesting to examine the big origin countries to OECD and how these have evolved in the past ten years (See **Table A1** in Annex). Mexico remains the main country of origin, and the number of Mexican migrants in the OECD increased by about 36% between 2000/01 and 2010/11. The United Kingdom remains the second with 3.7 million emigrants in the OECD. The number of Indian migrants almost doubled in the past ten years to reach 3.6 million in 2010/11, making India the third largest origin country (up from 9th in 2000/01). China, with 3.6 million emigrants, is the fourth largest emigration country in 2010/11, while it was seventh in 2000/01. Romania was only 18th in the list of top countries in 2000/01, but in 2010/11 had moved up to the rank 8. In 2010/11, Brazil, Albania, Kazakhstan have entered the list of the top 30 sending countries, while Ireland, Spain, and Greece are no more in the list.

3.2. More women and youth among migrants

37. The share of women among migrants increased from 51.2% in 2000/01 to 51.4% in 2010/11 (**Table 10**). In absolute terms, the increase in the number of female migrants is slightly greater than that of male migrants over the decade. The increase in the share of women in the migrant population is relatively high in Turkey and Portugal.

38. Feminisation of migration is more pronounced for migrants from Africa, Asia and Latin America. To be more specific, the difference in the share of women among migrants between 2010/11 and 2000/01 is over 10 percentage points among migrants from former USSR countries like Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. Feminisation over the decade is also prominent among migrants from

Nepal, Oman, Lesotho, Paraguay, Djibouti, Bhutan, the Republic of Congo and Albania (**Table A2** in Annex presents in detail the characteristics of migrants by country of origin). At the regional level, despite the growing number of female migrants, Africa is the only region still providing more migrant men than migrant women to OECD countries.

39. In the majority of the OECD countries, population is rapidly ageing and this applies to migrant stocks as well. From 2000/01 to 2010/11 the share of elderly (65+) increased and the share of youth among all migrants decreased in many OECD countries⁴ such as United States, Canada, Sweden and Denmark. On the contrary, in countries where recent migrants make up a large share of total migrant population, the share of elderly migrants is decreasing. This is the case in Belgium, Spain, Finland, Ireland, Mexico, and Norway.

40. From the origin country perspective, the average age of migrants that come from Asia, Latin America and Oceania is higher in 2010/11 than in 2000/01. In other words, the share of older persons is higher and the share of younger persons is lower among migrants originating from these three regions. European migrants living in the OECD area in 2010/11, particularly those from former USSR countries such as Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Ukraine, Belarus and the Republic of Moldova as well as those from Romania, Poland and Bulgaria are, on average, younger than migrants from the same countries residing in the OECD a decade ago.

3.3. Tertiary educated migrants are originating mainly from Asia

41. The number of highly skilled migrants in OECD showed an unprecedented increase in 10 years and grew by almost 70% (see **Box 1** for more information on comparing immigrant stock over time). This rapid growth is mainly driven by the number of tertiary educated migrants originating from Asia and Africa which increased by over 75% each, but emigrants from Latin America play a significant role as well (**Table 11**). The number of highly skilled migrants that come from Latin America increased by two-thirds and the number of highly skilled migrants originating from other parts of the world increased by about half. The level of educational attainment all over the world is on the rise and the growth of highly skilled native-born population in the OECD area is about 33%, which is less than half of growth rate of the highly skilled foreign-born (70%).

42. In particular, the growth in the number of highly skilled is driven largely by the increase in the number of highly skilled women. In just 10 years, the number of tertiary educated migrant women increased by 79%, 17 percentage points greater than the increase for male migrants. The growth in the number of tertiary educated among native women was around 39%, half of what foreign-born women witnessed.

4 . The number and the share of older migrants seem to decrease significantly in 10 years in countries such as Austria, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Turkey. It is highly likely that persons aged 65 or above are underrepresented in European LFS sample of 2010 and 2011.

Table 10. Characteristics of immigrants (15+) in OECD countries in 2000/01 and 2010/11

country of residence		2000/01									2010/11								
		foreign-born (thousands)	share of female	share of recent migrants	share of 15-24	share of 25-64	share of 65+	share of low educated	share of medium educated	share of high educated	foreign-born (thousands)	share of female	share of recent migrants	share of 15-24	share of 25-64	share of 65+	share of low educated	share of medium educated	share of high educated
AUS	Australia	3860.2	50.6	13.6	10.0	71.3	18.7	41.3	32.8	25.8	4973.1	51.2	17.6	10.2	69.6	20.2	22.2	38.5	39.4
AUT	Austria	923.7	52.1	8.6	11.7	73.1	15.1	49.4	39.3	11.3	1151.8	52.8	15.3	11.8	79.9	8.2	33.2	48.3	18.5
BEL	Belgium	1019.3	51.9	18.6	9.9	73.7	16.4	53.3	23.8	23.0	1327.6	52.1	35.5	11.3	78.6	10.1	43.9	29.1	27.0
CAN	Canada	5355.2	51.9	14.8	10.0	70.6	19.4	30.1	31.9	38.0	6726.3	52.3	14.5	9.7	70.0	20.3	17.7	30.2	52.1
CHE	Switzerland	1454.2	52.2	23.1	11.9	75.9	12.1	41.6	34.7	23.7	1772.8	51.4	23.0	9.3	82.1	8.6	30.9	37.8	31.3
CHL	Chile	162.6	52.1	42.1	25.2	63.1	11.7	29.8	50.8	19.4	208.4	56.9	38.0	23.1	71.2	5.7	10.6	52.9	36.5
CZE	Czech Republic	437.0	54.5	9.4	6.2	65.9	27.9	38.6	48.7	12.8	674.3	48.3	14.0	10.3	69.5	20.2	29.0	51.7	19.3
DEU	Germany	6668.2	49.5	1.6	9.3	80.4	10.3	46.5	39.6	14.0	10363.0	51.0	8.0	9.3	76.5	14.2	38.8	41.6	19.6
DNK	Denmark	319.3	51.4	23.1	17.7	74.2	8.1	36.9	39.2	23.9	478.1	51.9	32.3	16.5	74.9	8.6	32.7	37.8	29.5
ESP	Spain	1914.9	49.7	40.4	16.8	75.2	8.1	56.3	22.5	21.1	5100.9	49.7	28.9	15.1	77.8	7.1	46.6	29.8	23.6
EST	Estonia	243.0	59.4		4.1	68.5	27.5	29.8	39.2	31.1	194.5	60.7		1.9	58.2	40.0	18.2	42.3	39.5
FIN	Finland	112.4	50.5	12.6	23.5	69.8	6.7	52.6	28.5	18.9	220.5	49.5	36.3	16.2	78.4	5.5	51.1	27.1	21.8
FRA	France	5600.2	50.5	8.1	7.9	71.8	20.3	54.8	27.2	18.1	6806.7	51.4	12.5	8.6	70.9	20.5	47.5	28.9	23.6
GBR	United Kingdom	4503.5	53.3	17.0	13.4	71.1	15.6	40.6	24.5	34.8	7409.3	51.8	24.3	13.9	73.6	12.4	29.1	24.3	46.6
GRC	Greece	999.9	49.9	53.8	20.4	68.7	11.0	42.7	41.4	15.9	1216.4	51.7	18.5	14.4	77.6	8.0	41.2	41.5	17.4
HUN	Hungary	275.5	55.9	12.7	11.8	60.3	27.9	41.1	39.1	19.8	361.8	55.0	14.5	9.6	63.5	26.9	23.4	49.1	27.5
IRL	Ireland	333.0	50.4	41.0	15.6	77.5	6.9	29.6	29.3	41.1	672.9	50.5	34.6	15.5	79.1	5.4	19.6	41.2	39.2
ISR	Israel	1771.0	54.3		9.2	62.5	28.3	30.2	29.8	40.0	1718.8	55.1		7.3	60.7	32.0	23.1	31.5	45.4
ITA	Italy	2020.9	54.4	37.8	13.9	76.4	9.7	54.3	33.5	12.2	4712.4	53.9	17.7	13.5	83.5	3.0	47.6	41.3	11.1
JPN	Japan	1142.4	53.2		17.9	75.4	6.7	25.9	44.2	30.0	1181.1	51.4		18.9	74.5	6.6	11.4	53.6	35.0
LUX	Luxembourg	129.8	50.6	40.7	11.1	78.9	9.9	36.7	41.6	21.7	187.8	49.9	19.6	9.9	79.4	10.7	39.7	29.7	30.6
MEX	Mexico	241.5	49.5		26.4	58.3	15.3	39.0	26.2	34.8	422.6	49.5		32.4	57.3	10.3	41.9	31.0	27.0
NLD	Netherlands	1424.7	51.5	9.7	12.5	76.9	10.6	49.2	31.7	19.2	1524.4	52.7	8.8	9.3	80.8	9.8	40.1	33.8	26.0
NOR	Norway	305.9	51.1	30.2	16.5	76.3	7.2	18.3	51.2	30.5	510.7	48.7	29.1	14.8	79.0	6.3	35.0	30.2	34.8
NZL	New Zealand	624.1	51.9	23.5	14.5	68.0	17.5	18.7	50.4	31.0	1125.7	51.6	20.0	15.4	67.3	17.3	30.2	32.2	37.6
POL	Poland	737.7	59.9		1.6	41.6	56.8	47.9	40.3	11.9	570.4	60.4		4.7	20.0	75.3	37.8	44.4	17.9
PRT	Portugal	585.9	50.9	13.4	19.5	73.9	6.6	54.8	25.9	19.3	806.5	53.5	14.7	13.5	79.4	7.1	47.8	29.7	22.5
SVK	Slovak Republic	113.2	56.3		7.3	69.8	23.0	29.3	55.0	15.6	135.6	54.8		5.8	66.1	28.2	50.5	31.1	18.4
SVN	Slovenia	164.5	46.5		6.5	80.4	13.1	37.9	50.9	11.2	219.1	42.4		6.8	77.9	15.2	40.3	49.0	10.6
SWE	Sweden	933.8	51.4	17.3	14.1	76.8	9.1	29.5	46.2	24.3	1208.6	51.7	20.3	11.9	72.7	15.3	27.0	44.0	29.0
TUR	Turkey	1130.6	52.3		19.3	63.3	17.4	53.6	31.2	15.2	702.1	55.0		10.8	77.9	11.3	49.6	31.0	19.4
USA	United States	31389.5	50.4	20.1	14.9	73.6	11.5	39.2	34.7	26.1	40861.9	50.8	9.8	12.3	75.0	12.7	32.1	37.5	30.3
OECD	Total	76897.6	51.2	17.5	12.9	72.9	14.1	41.5	33.8	24.7	105546.2	51.4	14.5	11.8	74.3	13.9	33.8	35.9	30.3

Note: Shares are calculated excluding persons with unknown age, education and duration of stay. High education refers to tertiary education, medium education to upper secondary and low education to less than upper secondary.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

Table 11. Number of persons (15+) by educational attainment, gender and region of origin in 2000/01 and 2010/11 (thousands)

2000/01								
region of origin	male				female			
	persons 15+	low educated	medium educated	high educated	persons 15+	low educated	medium educated	high educated
Native-born	379196.4	139711.9	148923.8	75895.2	405020.5	162420.4	154256.1	72670.4
Foreign-born	37552.9	14799.3	12440.4	9302.6	39344.7	16261.6	12805.3	9146.4
Africa	3814.7	1613.7	1122.0	995.3	3345.9	1586.9	968.1	710.1
Asia	7999.9	2116.5	2482.6	3136.9	8631.4	2687.3	2691.2	2973.1
Europe	14446.3	5330.3	5254.0	3359.1	16138.0	6750.5	5374.9	3408.0
Northern America	899.4	162.7	305.3	403.9	1062.9	202.8	394.5	437.7
Oceania	540.4	136.4	220.4	146.3	570.6	159.0	209.0	159.2
Latin America	9710.3	5399.2	3017.5	1240.2	9468.5	4833.3	3139.1	1440.1

2010/11								
region of origin	male				female			
	persons 15+	low educated	medium educated	high educated	persons 15+	low educated	medium educated	high educated
Native-born	406979.2	129495.0	171601.8	96753.3	432266.7	148334.8	173611.5	101155.8
Foreign-born	51254.2	16883.9	18354.5	15071.0	54292.0	18160.1	18836.0	16371.6
Africa	5581.7	2151.8	1698.5	1685.0	5106.9	2168.3	1517.8	1375.6
Asia	11913.2	2633.0	3680.1	5328.2	13020.5	3136.4	3988.4	5586.7
Europe	18240.4	5544.1	7196.9	5079.2	20307.6	6759.6	7368.4	5808.2
Northern America	1103.0	183.4	353.9	546.5	1249.2	190.6	429.0	613.4
Oceania	683.4	138.6	287.4	217.9	705.1	153.9	265.0	247.4
Latin America	13600.9	6217.4	5125.6	2202.7	13764.0	5733.8	5254.1	2726.4

Notes: High education refers to tertiary education, medium education to upper secondary and low education to less than upper secondary.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

43. The number of highly skilled migrants from Asia sharply increased over the decade, notably because of migration from India (see **Table A2** in Annex for the characteristics of migrants by country of origin in 2000/01 and 2010/11). The number of tertiary educated Indian emigrants more than doubled in a decade. The number of highly skilled migrants from Nepal, Mongolia, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Niger, Gambia, Paraguay, Turkmenistan, Qatar, Lithuania, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Afghanistan and Bangladesh tripled in just 10 years. Other large, albeit smaller, increases are recorded for tertiary educated emigrants from Argentina, Brazil, Peru, El Salvador and Bolivia. Following the enlargement process of the European Union, the number tertiary educated migrants in OECD coming from the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Estonia, Bulgaria and Romania doubled in a decade.

44. These trends have also changed the ranking of countries in terms of their highly-skilled migrant populations in the OECD (see **Table A3** in Annex). The top five countries have not changed between 2000/01 and 2010/11, but their order has. In 2010/11, three Asian countries, India, the Philippines and China are at the top of the list, with 2.2, 1.5 and 1.5 million highly-educated migrants respectively. The United Kingdom is in the fourth position (down from the first in 2000) with 1.5 million. Germany completes the list with 1.2 million high-skilled migrants. Countries that went up in terms of their presence among the top countries are Poland (+116%), Romania (+107%), Pakistan (+123%) and Colombia (+116%). Brazil and Hong Kong are new countries in the list in 2010/11. In contrast, Egypt and Puerto Rico are not part of this list which they were in 2000/01.

45. The growth of highly skilled migrants from 2000/01 to 2010/11 varies greatly across destination countries. In Spain, for instance, the number of highly skilled migrants almost tripled in ten years. In Australia, Austria, Chile, Finland, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom and New Zealand, it doubled over the same period. Canada ranks at the upper middle of the list with over 73% growth in the number of tertiary-educated migrants the country hosts. In the United States, the growth rate is smaller, about half.

46. Countries such as Ireland, Italy, Japan and Mexico experienced a fall in the share of tertiary educated immigrants, although their total numbers grew over the decade. This means that the number of migrants with qualifications lower than university degree increased more rapidly than that of migrants with tertiary education did. This could be because of the demand for low-skilled workers and non-labour related migration.

Box 1. Comparing immigrant stock over-time with DIOC

Caution should be used when comparing immigrant stocks in DIOC over time (see also Annex A.1 for more information on data sources and limitations). First, the number of OECD member countries has changed with the accession of 4 new countries (Estonia, Slovenia, Israel and Chile) since 2000/01. The comparisons presented in this document include countries for which we have data both in 2000/01 and 2010/11.

Second, the number of people reporting unknown place of birth or education level varies over time. In total the number of persons with unknown place of birth decreased from 9.1 million in 2000/01 to 2.4 million in 2010/11. This is mostly due to the improvement of the data for Germany (-6.4 million unknowns) but large variations are also observed for other destination countries (Australia +260,000, Switzerland -248,000, Mexico -175,000, New Zealand -120,000, Poland -510,000, Turkey + 1 million). Because people with unknown place of birth are excluded from the analysis large variations in their number will influence observed variations. If all people with unknown place of birth were foreign-born (an extreme and very unlikely hypothesis), the observed growth rate of the total stock of migrants between 2000/01 and 2010/11 would be of 26%, instead of 38%.

Similarly, there are a number of persons who did not report their level of education. In 2000/01 this was the case for 2.8% of all foreign-born. In 2010/11 this percentage went down to 2.3%. If all the foreign-born with unknown education were tertiary educated in 2000/01 and 2010/11, the increase in the total stock of migrants with tertiary education would be 64% instead of 70%. A more realistic and complete hypothesis would be to assume that people with unknown education and/or place of birth in 2000/01 and 2010/11 are distributed as those who reported information on these two variables. In that case, the observed growth of tertiary educated migrants would be of 69%.

47. Despite the growth in the number of tertiary educated migrants, still one-third of all international migrants have a low level of education (less than upper secondary). In 2000/01 there were about 31 million migrants in the OECD with only basic education. This number increased by 10% in the past ten years. This is due partly to continuing demand for low-skilled workers and also to non-labour related migration such as family migration, but also to the presence of older cohorts of migrants with low education levels. 44% of migrants originating from Latin America and the Caribbean and 40% of migrants born in Africa are low educated but the share of low educated among migrants from all regions went down over the decade. Indeed, for most of the counties of origin, the share of low-educated migrants increased between 2000/01 and 2010/11 (see **Figure A2** in Annex). However, there are some exceptions to this. For instance, the share of migrants with basic education increased for those originating from Cuba, Rwanda, Namibia, Egypt as well as Switzerland and France.

48. The share of tertiary educated among recent migrants increased for most of the emigrant groups over the decade. Largest increases occurred among emigrants from Greece, Ireland and Spain as well as

Armenia, Iraq, Syria, Uganda, Uzbekistan and Macedonia. Among emigrants from Tanzania, Estonia, Latvia, Senegal and Kuwait, however, the share of highly skilled migrants decreased in ten years.

4. Recent trends in international migration and the impact of the economic crisis

49. The recent economic crisis during the second half of the last decade had severe effects on the labour markets of many OECD countries (for a detailed discussion on this, see OECD, 2012 and OECD, 2013b). The labour market situation of migrants has worsened in absolute terms but also relative to their native-born peers in most OECD countries (OECD, 2013a). Since the majority of international migration flows are employment related, labour market conditions in the destination country are key drivers of international migration. Permanent migration to OECD fell sharply in 2008 and 2009, after a peak in 2007 and stabilised since then (OECD, 2014). In some countries, the effects of the business cycle on migration flows have been particularly marked. For instance, inflows to Spain almost tripled between 2000 and 2007 before subsequently decreasing by half. Free-movement in Europe was severely hurt by the crisis, with flows declining by 40% between 2007 and 2010 but increased by more than 10% in the past two following years.

50. The adverse economic conditions in some OECD countries did not affect all migrants in the same way (OECD, 2013a). There are stark differences across gender, education, but also most importantly across migrant groups of different origin countries. Hence, it is important to examine the impact of the crisis on migrants by country of origin, together with the destination country. Although DIOC permits this analysis in a comparable way across both destination and origin countries, comparisons between 2000/01 and 2010/11 would mask any decline in the second half of the decade, because of the strongly increasing trend in migration flows and the improved labour market outcomes of migrants in the first part of the 2000s. For this reason, it is necessary to examine the evolution of the size of recent migrants since 2005/06. However, because DIOC data for 2005/06 are based on a smaller number of destination countries⁵, this section focuses only on those countries for which data are available at all three editions. The total number of migrants will therefore be slightly lower than that reported in the previous sections.

4.1. Fewer recent migrants, notably from Latin America, because of the great recession

51. Migration flows slowed down in the countries where the impact of the crisis was stronger and longer-lived. In the United States, for example, the number of recent migrants was about 6.3 million in 2000/01 and 2005/06 and it went down to 4.8 million in 2010/11 (**Table 12**). From 2005/06 the number of recent migrants in Spain dropped by close to 40% to 1.5 million in 2010/11, while in Ireland the decline was by 15%. At the other end of the spectrum, there are countries in which the number of recent migrants increased considerably between 2005/06 and 2010/11. This is the case in Chile and Belgium (an increase by 100%) and Finland and Denmark (by more than 50%). The trends in these countries (except Chile) are largely driven by EU free-movement and the EU enlargement which took place during this period.

52. The drop in the number of recent migrants in the OECD countries is primarily driven by a decline of migrants with low-levels of education. Their number decreased by 14% between 2005/06 and 2010/11, while that of migrants with tertiary education by 11%. This trend is strong in Portugal (-25% versus +1%), Ireland (-39% vs -13%), the United States (-50% versus -34%) and Spain (-38% versus -28%).

53. The number of recent migrants from Latin America decreased by 34% between 2005/06 and 2010/11, mainly reflecting the difficult labour market conditions in their main destinations, notably the

5 .Countries excluded from the analysis in this section are the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic and Turkey. In some of the data tables, there is information for some of these countries.

United States, Spain and Portugal (**Table A4** in Annex). This decline was primarily driven by low-skilled migrants (-41%), and the number of recent migrants with tertiary education from Latin America also declined by 18%. The decrease in the number of recent African migrants was relatively small. The number of recent migrants from other regions increased in 5 years.

54. In the remainder of this section, we focus on selected OECD countries⁶ which were hit more severely than others by the recent economic crisis, with the objective to describe the latest changes in migrant stocks and labour market outcomes. **Table 13** reports the number of recent migrants in the United States by education level (medium-skilled are omitted) for the top ten countries of origin. The decrease in the number of low-skilled recent migrants from ten main origin countries is 38%. The number of low-skilled recent Mexicans decreased by half and El Salvadorians by 26% in 5 years. This trend is also present for high skilled recent migrants, albeit less strong. Note, however, that the decrease in the number of recent high-skilled migrants from the Philippines and India was larger than that of recent low-skilled.

Table 12. Numbers (in thousands) and shares of recent migrants (15+), by education level (2005/05 and 2010/11)

country of residence	low-educated				high-educated				all			
	2010/11		2005/06		2010/11		2005/06		2010/11		2005/06	
	number	share	number	share	number	share	number	share	number	share	number	share
AUS Australia	80.0	8.3	59.4	6.8	405.3	23.3	278.3	23.1	835.1	17.6	612.4	15.4
AUT Austria	43.9	10.8	70.8	17.4	52.0	23.8	40.7	23.2	184.7	15.3	203.7	18.6
BEL Belgium	206.0	32.9	73.6	13.7	140.4	40.1	57.1	25.0	479.5	35.5	181.7	17.6
CAN Canada	136.5	11.7	145.2	11.7	562.0	16.9	529.8	19.4	934.0	14.5	886.2	15.2
CHE Switzerland	74.4	12.7	82.7	15.6	212.1	37.5	132.8	42.3	431.7	23.0	310.4	23.7
CHL Chile	6.9	31.2	5.2	37.8	15.3	31.9	14.8	33.7	69.5	38.0	34.3	32.5
DEU Germany	213.2	5.5	366.1	8.6	269.3	13.7	238.0	16.6	818.0	8.0	996.8	10.4
DNK Denmark	6.1	7.4	8.3	11.6	9.4	13.7	9.1	16.9	116.8	32.3	73.7	27.3
ESP Spain	662.2	28.2	1073.6	66.5	355.9	29.9	493.7	65.2	1476.3	28.9	2354.5	67.8
FIN Finland	56.6	49.4	35.8	42.0	12.6	25.9	7.6	22.2	81.0	36.1	50.0	30.3
FRA France	228.6	9.6	252.3	10.4	235.4	18.6	234.1	20.5	644.5	12.5	672.8	13.5
GBR United Kingdom	482.8	23.4	319.2	25.2	1335.5	39.2	793.9	37.0	2391.7	33.0	1568.4	29.7
GRC Greece	202.0	22.6	99.5	20.5	41.7	13.3	27.2	16.8	368.6	18.5	207.9	19.3
IRL Ireland	16.3	25.2	26.8	37.9	62.3	36.9	71.7	51.5	137.5	34.6	162.3	50.6
ITA Italy	440.6	19.5	357.3	28.9	87.2	16.7	67.1	24.7	839.2	17.7	661.0	27.1
LUX Luxembourg	6.7	12.7	6.6	10.6	13.3	31.1	12.7	32.6	31.0	19.6	26.6	18.3
NLD Netherlands	49.0	8.0	52.0	9.9	42.7	10.8	39.9	13.2	135.8	8.9	163.6	11.1
NOR Norway	25.6	23.3	13.8	16.6	38.2	27.9	4.1	6.2	119.3	29.5	94.4	29.7
NZL New Zealand	14.2	12.4	18.1	16.4	87.2	21.2	88.4	38.5	177.6	20.0	234.8	32.0
PRT Portugal	52.0	15.3	69.6	21.3	15.9	11.0	15.8	13.6	102.3	14.7	131.2	21.6
SWE Sweden	91.1	22.7	38.4	15.3	96.8	26.4	67.2	27.8	246.9	20.4	233.7	21.9
USA United States	1125.5	9.2	2230.2	17.7	1268.2	11.2	1907.1	16.5	3641.0	9.8	6356.7	16.5
OECD Total	4625.4	14.1	5404.4	18.6	5684.1	19.5	5131.1	23.0	15449.6	15.8	16217.0	18.2

Notes: Recent migrants refer to those who have been in the destination country for 5 years or less. Shares exclude persons with unknown duration of stay.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

55. In the lower panel of **Table 13**, the evolution of the number of recent migrants is presented for a group of OECD destination countries mostly affected by the crisis. Evidence shows that there is a lot of heterogeneity across origin countries but low-skilled Moroccans were most affected. The number of low-skilled recent migrants from Morocco fell by 24%. However, for most other origin countries, the number of recent migrants, both low- and high-skilled, has increased. This is the case notably for migrants from Ireland, Pakistan and India.

6. These countries have been selected on the basis of their labour market conditions as presented in OECD, 2013b.

Table 13. Recent migrants (15+) in selected OECD countries, by country of birth and education level, 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11 (thousands)

United States						
	high skilled recent migrants			low skilled recent migrants		
	2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000
Mexico	78.8	123.0	101.2	605.7	1174.7	1465.6
Philippines	108.2	138.8	82.0	24.5	27.8	32.1
India	291.7	316.1	235.2	33.4	35.3	38.8
China	141.9	129.8	128.3	63.4	60.8	62.9
Puerto Rico	31.4	35.1	29.7	48.4	44.4	63.5
Vietnam	15.7	16.6	14.0	41.6	39.8	61.5
El Salvador	9.5	12.4	6.2	74.4	100.6	97.6
Germany	29.4	32.0	41.4	9.1	9.1	15.8
Korea	73.0	95.8	75.2	12.9	18.5	19.3
Cuba	26.6	29.3	26.7	43.5	31.4	50.8

Countries affected by the crisis						
	high skilled recent migrants			low skilled recent migrants		
	2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000
Romania	76.5	73.4	9.4	248.8	182.0	44.4
Morocco	17.5	17.0	8.6	171.5	225.3	129.2
Poland	225.3	138.7	3.4	126.3	80.2	8.6
Albania	10.0	9.1	14.2	130.3	114.4	144.4
India	162.2	108.6	8.4	56.5	34.7	13.8
Germany	55.9	31.0	12.9	20.1	15.3	16.9
United Kingdom	37.6	43.9	27.2	38.2	29.6	28.9
Pakistan	62.4	29.0	1.5	75.6	36.2	19.6
France	57.3	49.9	14.8	10.3	12.0	7.1
Ireland	30.5	14.5	7.9	6.3	2.6	0.5

Notes: the following countries are included in the lower panel of the table: Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Finland, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom. These countries, together with the United States, are the countries most heavily affected by the recent economic crisis (OECD, 2013b). The table includes information on the top ten countries of origin in terms of the total number of migrants in the selected destination countries. High education refers to tertiary education and low education to less than upper secondary.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

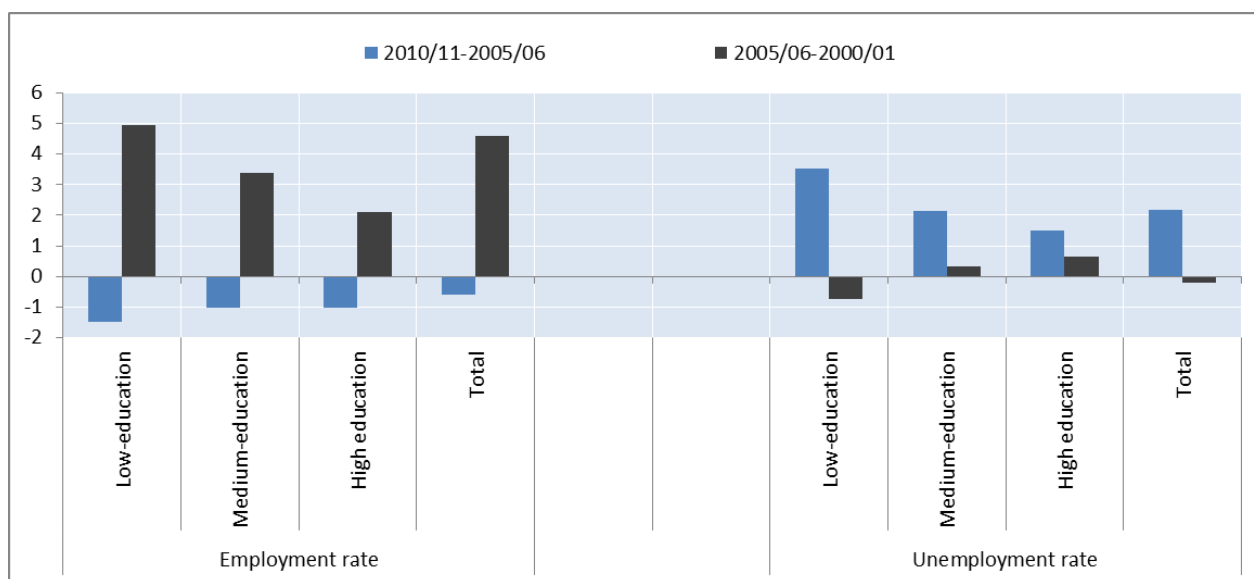
4.2. Recent trends in migrant labour market outcomes

56. The recent crisis has disproportionately hurt migrant workers. This is mainly because of the over-representation of migrants in sectors hurt by the crisis, in particular construction, and in temporary jobs. However, some groups of migrants have been more affected, in particular men, young persons and those from certain origin countries (see OECD, 2013a for a detailed discussion of this issue). Migrants in OECD countries have experienced strong improvements in their labour market outcomes in the first half of the last decade. However, this trend has been reversed in most countries between 2005/06 and 2010/11 with the outbreak of the economic crisis. In 2010/11, some 55 million persons were working outside their country of birth, in OECD countries. Employment growth was of the order of 35% in the first half of the decade whereas it has virtually stopped in the second half.

57. **Figure 5** presents the changes in employment and unemployment rates for all migrants in the two sub-periods of the 2000s. Between 2000/01 and 2005/06, migrants saw their employment rates increase by 5 percentage points, and their unemployment rates declined marginally. Evidence has shown that the labour market outcomes of migrants improved significantly between 2000/01 and 2005/06, in absolute terms as well as in comparison with natives. However, this improvement came to a halt in the second half of the decade. The employment rates of migrants in the OECD area declined slightly to 65% in

2010/11 from 66% in 2005/06, whereas unemployment rate reached 11% with an increase of over 2 percentage points. In 2010/11, there were about 7 million unemployed foreign-born persons in OECD countries. The situation has been more difficult for low-educated migrants, who were enjoying a much higher growth of employment in comparison with the rest of the population and declining unemployment rates in the first half of the 2000s. The growth in their employment rate along with that of medium and high educated migrants stopped and their chances of employment dropped slightly by in the second half of the decade. The unemployment rate of low educated migrants increased the most, by 3 percentage points, whereas others experienced a relatively smaller increase.

Figure 5. Changes in employment and unemployment rates of migrants, 2010/11-2005/06 and 2005/06-2000/01



Notes: High education refers to tertiary education, medium education to upper secondary and low education to less than upper secondary.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

58. Migrants from Africa experienced the largest increase in unemployment rates (over 4 percentage points) reaching 19% in 2010/11 (see **Box 2** for more details on labour market outcomes of immigrants by country or region of origin in 2010/11). The increase for South and Central American migrants was also considerable (4 percentage points) but their unemployment rate remained on average around 12%. In particular, migrants from Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay, Argentina and Ecuador are hit hardest due to deteriorated labour market conditions in main destination countries like Spain and United States. The increase in unemployment rates of emigrants from these countries is over 10 percentage points with unemployment rates reaching 25%. Unfavourable conditions had also a substantial impact on migrants from African countries such as Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius and Morocco for whom unemployment reached 30% in 2010/11.

A focus on migrants in OECD destination countries mostly affected by the recent crisis

59. To have a better understanding of the situation for specific migrant groups, it is important to examine the labour market outcomes of migrants from specific origin countries living in selected OECD countries affected by the crisis (as identified in OECD, 2013b). However, calculating employment and unemployment rates by detailed origin country in selected destination countries is not possible, especially for those OECD European countries for which LFS data were used in 2005/06. For that reason, **Table 14**

(Panel A) reports changes in employment and unemployment rates for the top origin countries in a group of OECD European destination countries mostly affected by the recent economic crisis (Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Finland, Italy, Norway and the United Kingdom). The United States is reported separately in Panel B of **Table 14**.

Box 2. Key labour market outcomes of migrants by region and country of origin in 2010/11

In 2010/11, among the 67 million active migrants in the OECD, 59 million were working. The employment rate is 72% and it is the highest among those from Oceania and about 67% for Latin American and 64% for Asian migrants. Employment rates vary substantially across countries of origin even within the same region. On average, African migrants are at the bottom with an employment rate of 58%. Lowest employment rates are recorded for Somalia, Equatorial Guinea, Djibouti, Gabon, Morocco, and also for migrants from Saudi Arabia, Bhutan, Oman, Iraq and Yemen (below 40%). The difference in employment rates between male and female migrants is highest for those who come from Latin America with a difference of about 20 percentage points in favour of men. The gender employment gap reaches about 30 percentage points among Mexican and Guatemalan emigrants as well as migrants from Albania, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Azerbaijan, India and Sri Lanka.

The average unemployment rate of African emigrants is about 19%. For instance, almost half of the active migrants from Equatorial Guinea are unemployed. In addition, one in every three migrants from Mauritania, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Comoros, Morocco, Djibouti, Somalia and Guinea is looking for a job. On average over 12% of active migrants originating from South and Central America are jobless. Almost one-fourth of active migrants from Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Ecuador and Colombia experiences unemployment. Migrants from Asia fare generally better in the labour market but those from Bhutan, Iraq, Armenia, Qatar, Mongolia, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates and Syria have unemployment rates ranging between 17% and 20%. Migrants from OECD countries have relatively lower unemployment rates. About 11% of active European emigrants are jobless, while, respectively, less than 9% and 7% of the active migrants from North America and Oceania are unemployed. Lowest unemployment rates are recorded for migrants born in advanced OECD countries like Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Austria, Canada and the Netherlands as well as those from Brunei Darussalam, Swaziland, South Africa, Belarus, Chinese Taipei and Malaysia.

Highly educated individuals tend to fare better in the labour market. Unemployment among them is lower than it is for the entire working-age population migrants regardless of their origin. Highly educated migrants originating from OECD countries have relatively lower unemployment rates than those from non-OECD countries. Unemployment among the highly skilled is highest among migrants from Africa (11%), while it is 9% and 7% for those from Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia respectively. The unemployment rate is highest at over 20% among highly skilled emigrants from Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Comoros, Georgia, Somalia, Mali, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Mauritania and Rwanda, and lowest and below 5% among those from South Africa, Namibia, the Philippines, Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia as well as several OECD countries. Highly skilled women from main origin countries such as India, Iran, Morocco, Angola, Somalia, Colombia, Brazil and Venezuela have considerably less favourable labour market outcomes in terms of unemployment, relative to their highly skilled male counterparts.

Youth unemployment is an issue for migrants from all regions of origin. It is, however, alarmingly high among African youth reaching 37%. Half of the active young emigrants from Gambia, Morocco, Gambia, Burkina Faso, Algeria, Senegal, Chad and the Republic of Congo face unemployment. Unemployment among the young is relatively lower among migrants from most OECD countries as well as those from Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Indonesia, Guatemala and Croatia. Unemployment rates for young migrants from Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean are around 17% and 19%, respectively. However, employment rates are 11 percentage points lower for young migrants with Asian origin than Latin American young migrants.

60. Migrants from Ecuador in the above European countries saw their employment decline by 25 percentage points. This drop was translated into an equivalent increase in the unemployment rate. Romanians and Moroccans also saw their employment rates decline by 16 and 19 percentage points respectively. The equivalent decline for native-born persons was 5 percentage points. These changes are to a large extent driven by changes for low-educated migrants. OECD origin countries have been also affected by the recent crisis, with migrants from France and Germany seeing their unemployment rate

increase by 7 and 4 percentage points respectively. However, their unemployment rate remains well below the average unemployment rate of other migrant groups.

61. Labour market outcomes differ substantially across migrants with different education levels. For all origin countries in the middle panel of **Table 14**, unemployment of the high-skilled increased, but to a lesser extent than that of low-skilled migrants without an exception (bottom panel of **Table 14**). Moroccans with low-education levels have 46% unemployment level in 2010/11 versus 33% for highly-educated ones. The respective employment rates are 37% and 56%. Similarly, low-skilled emigrants from Ecuador have unemployment (employment) rates of 39% (47%), versus 28% (63%) for their compatriots with tertiary education. For all the countries (except Albania) in **Table 14**, the unemployment rate is higher for low-educated emigrants than for high-skilled ones.

62. In the United States, all migrant groups from the first 10 origin countries experienced an increase in their unemployment rates between 2005/06 and 2010/11 (**Table 14**, Panel B). This increase was more pronounced among Cubans with an increase of 4 percentage points. As in the other countries affected by the crisis, the increase in unemployment has not been equally shared among all groups of migrants, but differences are significantly smaller than in the countries discussed above. The unemployment rate of low-skilled Cuban emigrants increased by five percentage points versus 3 percentage points for high-skilled ones, while for low-educated Indians the increase was by 2 percentage points, versus half a percentage points for their highly-educated counterparts.

63. More disaggregated figures can be obtained for a narrow set of countries, notably Spain, Greece, Portugal, Italy, Ireland and the United Kingdom (**Table A5** in Annex). In Spain, all migrants from the other top ten origin countries saw their employment rate decline sharply between 2005/06 and 2010/11. Migrants from Morocco, who had already low employment rates prior to the crisis (59%), were found with even lower chances of being employed in 2010/11 (33%). The drop in employment rates is common both for OECD and non-OECD origin countries, but not the increase in unemployment. The unemployment rate of migrants from Ecuador and Romanians increased by 31 percentage points, while that of Colombians by 29 percentage points. The increase in unemployment among Moroccan migrants has been dramatic, as it rose from 19% to 56%. Quite worryingly, the crisis interrupted (and in most cases reverted) the positive trend in terms of their labour market outcomes migrants were experiencing between 2000/01 and 2005/06.

Table 14. Employment and unemployment rates of emigrants from the top origin countries, in OECD countries affected by the crisis, 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11*A. Selected EU countries*

Panel A1: All persons						
Employment rate			Unemployment rate			
2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000	
Native-born	61.9	56.8	55.2	13.4	7.4	9.5
Foreign-born	59.5	66.5	60.1	19.5	10.0	11.3
Romania	59.5	75.2	65.6	25.1	10.2	13.8
Morocco	40.1	58.7	58.2	43.0	17.4	15.9
Poland	76.3	78.5	58.8	9.4	6.2	11.5
Albania	54.6	65.8	64.8	18.6	9.1	9.9
India	66.5	64.5	62.4	9.1	6.8	7.0
Germany	64.0	64.3	57.5	13.6	9.3	13.4
United Kingdom	63.1	67.5	60.3	9.4	6.3	7.8
Pakistan	49.6	50.3	45.5	16.4	9.4	13.3
France	67.1	69.1	62.5	14.9	8.3	9.7
Ireland	53.2	77.7	68.8	34.9	9.4	13.5

Panel A2: High-educated persons						
2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000	
Native-born	80.3	83.7	75.2	8.3	4.7	5.6
Foreign-born	71.7	78.1	70.7	12.1	7.5	7.6
Romania	65.8	78.5	65.9	22.2	10.4	13.5
Morocco	56.0	72.2	66.6	32.6	13.0	11.7
Poland	84.0	84.0	65.5	6.4	5.0	8.3
Albania	60.7	73.6	67.3	18.7	9.0	10.4
India	74.8	81.3	73.7	7.7	5.5	5.3
Germany	78.1	79.0	71.6	8.4	6.3	7.3
United Kingdom	69.0	77.6	74.5	11.8	6.4	5.4
Pakistan	60.8	71.1	63.5	10.9	7.9	9.6
France	79.2	82.5	72.8	9.1	6.1	6.8
Ireland	63.0	83.1	65.9	28.0	6.9	13.0

Panel A3: Low-educated persons						
2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000	
Native-born	47.3	48.0	45.3	20.3	9.6	11.8
Foreign-born	48.5	59.5	53.5	26.5	12.2	13.8
Romania	49.5	67.9	63.3	31.7	12.4	15.7
Morocco	36.5	55.5	57.1	46.2	18.5	16.6
Poland	68.0	73.9	52.8	10.7	5.4	13.5
Albania	51.5	62.2	62.3	17.8	8.8	10.2
India	53.9	56.8	53.0	11.2	7.9	8.4
Germany	48.5	55.8	48.5	20.8	11.8	18.5
United Kingdom	33.0	48.2	46.3	35.4	12.2	16.3
Pakistan	41.5	42.2	37.0	20.7	11.3	15.3
France	53.6	59.2	56.3	24.0	9.7	11.9
Ireland	47.0	73.6	70.2	39.1	10.3	13.3

B. United States

Panel A1: All persons						
Employment rate			Unemployment rate			
2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000	
Native-born	67.7	69.1	70.5	8.9	7.3	5.5
Foreign-born	69.1	69.8	62.4	8.2	6.7	6.8
Mexico	67.2	68.3	56.4	8.9	7.3	9.4
Philippines	75.7	75.4	70.8	6.4	4.9	4.3
India	71.7	71.4	69.6	5.7	4.9	3.8
China	68.5	70.7	68.2	6.6	5.4	4.2
Puerto Rico	57.3	57.8	52.0	11.8	9.8	10.3
Vietnam	70.9	70.3	64.0	7.5	6.0	5.0
El Salvador	74.6	75.8	60.8	8.7	7.0	8.1
Germany	70.7	71.5	71.8	7.0	5.9	4.1
Korea	62.2	62.3	61.4	6.2	5.3	4.7
Cuba	68.4	70.8	62.4	10.3	6.5	6.9

Panel A2: High-educated persons						
2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000	
Native-born	82.1	82.5	83.9	4.3	3.4	2.2
Foreign-born	77.9	78.2	75.7	5.5	4.3	3.3
Mexico	76.7	77.1	69.8	5.9	4.7	4.9
Philippines	82.0	81.0	78.0	4.8	3.5	2.8
India	76.3	76.1	75.3	4.8	4.2	2.9
China	77.2	78.8	76.9	4.6	3.7	2.7
Puerto Rico	76.3	77.2	75.6	7.0	6.0	4.2
Vietnam	81.4	80.9	77.5	5.4	4.2	3.3
El Salvador	81.7	82.5	74.1	6.7	5.2	4.7
Germany	80.1	81.3	81.5	4.2	3.5	2.1
Korea	68.9	68.4	67.1	5.0	4.1	3.3
Cuba	80.2	82.5	77.3	6.4	3.8	3.8

Panel B3: Low-educated persons						
2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000	
Native-born	34.9	38.3	45.0	22.3	19.1	14.1
Foreign-born	60.0	61.0	51.0	10.7	8.9	10.5
Mexico	63.6	64.9	53.0	9.7	8.1	10.6
Philippines	47.6	47.7	45.8	11.4	9.7	10.1
India	44.6	44.0	45.1	11.1	9.4	8.7
China	59.1	58.7	57.8	9.8	8.8	6.5
Puerto Rico	35.3	36.2	35.5	20.0	17.1	16.9
Vietnam	61.2	59.0	52.8	9.1	7.6	6.6
El Salvador	71.3	72.6	56.6	9.8	7.9	9.4
Germany	38.1	39.3	45.7	17.8	15.1	11.7
Korea	34.7	36.3	42.7	8.7	7.3	8.6
Cuba	50.4	52.3	46.3	15.2	9.7	11.1

Notes: Destination countries included in Panel A are: Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Finland, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom. Employment and unemployment rates are weighted averages. The table includes the top ten countries of origin in terms of the total number of migrants in the selected destination countries. Highly educated refers to persons with tertiary education and low-educated to those with less than upper secondary.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

64. This trend in unemployment is fairly similar in the United States, albeit significantly less strong. Between 2005/06 and 2010/11, the employment rate declined slightly and the unemployment rates increased for both migrants and natives. The change in unemployment was largest for Cubans and reached 10%. Migrants from the Philippines, India and Vietnam in the United States were not much hurt in terms of employment, while they experienced increased unemployment rates as others migrants.

65. In Ireland, migrants from the main origin countries (except Nigeria and China) have experienced substantial losses in terms of employment. The employment rate of Latvian (as well as Lithuanian and Polish) migrants dropped by 19 (17 and 16 respectively) percentage points between 2005/06 and 2010/11 and their unemployment rates increased by 15 (14 and 12 respectively) percentage points. Migrants from the United Kingdom and Germany have also experienced a deterioration of their labour market situation. Migrants from Nigeria and Romania have high unemployment rates (36% and 31% respectively) but the former have experienced a downward trend in unemployment, while the latter have seen a deterioration of their unemployment rates by 7 percentage points. Similarly to Ireland, the main migrant groups in Portugal have also experienced a worsening of their situation in the labour market between 2005/06 and 2010/11. This is particularly the case for migrants from Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau, for whom unemployment rates reached 23% and 29% respectively (an increase by 11 and 16 percentage points respectively). Migrants from Ukraine, Brazil, Mozambique and Angola were also heavily affected. In Greece, the two groups of migrants mainly working in the construction sector, Albania and Pakistanis experienced an increase in their unemployment rates by 16 and 28 percentage points respectively. In Italy, the effect of the crisis on the main migrant groups has been less strong than in the other countries discussed above.

5. Emigration rates and brain drain estimates

66. As already seen in the previous sections, the number of migrants in OECD countries has increased by 38% while that of migrants with tertiary education increased by 70% over the past decade. A crucial question is to what extent certain countries of origin are losing their populations (overall and highly-skilled in particular). This section examines this by presenting emigration rates of the population as a whole together with emigration rates of the highly skilled to OECD countries. The analysis is performed at both the regional level as well as for individual countries of origin. Emigration rates are defined as the total number of people born in a specific country and living abroad divided by the equivalent total population at home.

67. For the calculation of emigration rates of persons with specific educational attainment levels, the number of persons with the same level of education remaining at home is needed. On this, there is a choice between two data sources available today. These are the widely used Barro and Lee (2013) (BL) and the alternative data set of Lutz *et al.* (2007). There are certain advantages and disadvantages associated with the use of one or the other, but for the purpose of this paper, Barro and Lee data are used for the majority of countries. **Box 3** discusses the advantages and limitations of these two data sources and justifies this choice.

Box 3. Calculating emigration rates by education level and country of origin

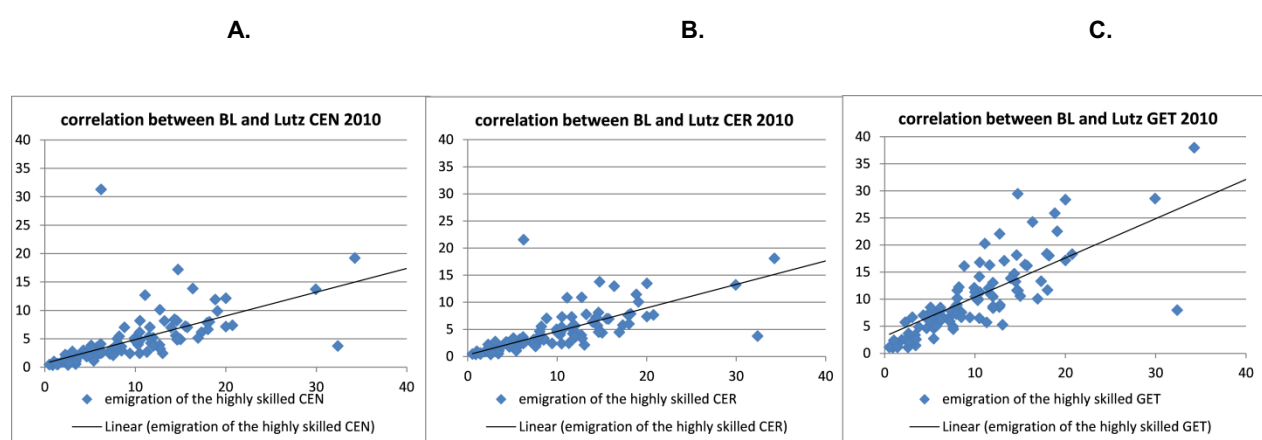
Section 5 presents estimates of emigration rates and “brain drain” (the emigration rate of persons holding tertiary degrees) to OECD countries. The emigration rate of a given origin country in a given year is defined as the share of the native population of the country residing abroad at this time. Similarly, the emigration rate of the highly skilled is the number of high-educated natives of the country living abroad as a share of the total high-educated native-born population of the country.

*For such rates to be calculated, information is needed on the population of the country in total as well as the population of tertiary educated persons. There are currently two possible sources of information on this. The Barro and Lee (2013) dataset (BL) covers some 146 countries from 1950 to 2010, at five year intervals, as opposed to 120 reported between 1970 and 2000 in Lutz *et al.* (2007) (L), again at five year intervals. The underlying sources of the educational attainment data differ between the two sources. While the BL dataset is primarily based on UNESCO data, Lutz *et al.* draw on a broader array of sources, including information collected from Labour Force Surveys and Demographic Health Surveys. Both sources adopt educational classifications based on ISCED levels of educational attainment. Another key difference between these sources is the construction of the time dimension of the educational attainment data. BL collect primary UNESCO data for each period. Lutz *et al.* (2007) rely on data from 2000 and earlier years are constructed with projections with a lag of five years for the different age-groups. This latter methodology is*

consistent over time, but can potentially lead to imperfect estimates of migration patterns that could have occurred in intervening periods. The advantage of BL therefore is that their methodology maintains the primary data as they are, without the need to impose assumptions with regards to mortality and net migration for different age and education cohorts.

Despite these methodological differences, the two series are correlated as shown in the Figures below. Figure A below refers to the constant enrolment ratio (CEN) projections from Lutz et al. and Figure B and C refer to projections with constant enrolment number (CER) and global education trend (GET), respectively. Each projection corresponds to different education scenarios as described in Lutz et al. The constant enrolment ratio (CER) corresponds to constant proportions of each level of education, while the constant enrolment number (CEN) scenario refers to zero expansion of schooling, The global education trend (GET) scenario assumes a convergence of education rates based on historical trends. Emigration rates are calculated using both BL data and Lutz et al. GET scenario and both are provided in Table A6 and A.7 in Annex. However, the comments in Section 5 are based on emigration rate calculations using BL dataset.

Correlation between Barro-Lee (BL) and Lutz CEN, Lutz CER and Lutz GET



To be consistent with the emigration rates of the highly-skilled, total emigration rates are also calculated using the estimates provided by BL.

Finally, an additional limitation should be noted. Ideally, the denominator used should include only native-born persons in the country and exclude immigrants. This could be done for OECD origin countries, using data from DIOC. However, this is not possible for non-OECD origin countries, for which an alternative estimation (notably BL) would have to be used. Doing this would imply using different sources for the different countries, which could possibly have implications for the comparability between OECD and non-OECD countries of origin.

68. According to BL data, the share of tertiary educated (in the 143 countries they have data for) has increased on average by 45% in the past decade. For about 33 countries this share has more than doubled in the last ten years and some of them have seen their highly educated population increase by two, three or even four times. Many of the countries that experienced a large increase in the education level of their population are in Asia (e.g. Cambodia, Vietnam, Iran, Thailand, China and India), others in Africa (e.g. Rwanda, Mozambique, Mali, Cameroon, Egypt, Senegal, Libya and Mauritania) and Latin America (Belize, Guatemala, Cuba, Honduras, Venezuela, etc.). For other countries, especially those in Europe, North America and some Latin American countries (Colombia and Paraguay) the increase has been modest, at most 25%.

5.1. Total emigration rates

69. **Table 15** provides an overview of the differences in emigration levels and emigration rates (for all migrants as well as for those with tertiary education), to the OECD in 2000/01 and 2010/11. The data are presented by geographic regions as well as for country groups defined by their income level. Latin America has the highest total emigration rate in 2010/11 (5.6%) followed by Europe (5%) and Oceania (4%). In contrast, the total emigration rates for Asia and North America are much lower, at most 1%.

70. As detailed in **Table A6** in Annex, those countries with the highest emigration rates, as has been documented for earlier decades, are typically small island and developing states. Those countries with the highest overall emigration rates and home to fewer than two million people include Tonga (42%), Guyana (39%), Jamaica (33%), Barbados (28%), Trinidad and Tobago (23%), Fiji (22%) and Belize (20%). Among bigger countries, with more than two million inhabitants, the highest total emigration rates are recorded in Albania (30%), El Salvador (20%), Ireland (18%), Portugal (14%) and New Zealand (14%).

Table 15. Emigrants and emigration rates (15+), by region and income level (2000/01 and 2010/11)

	2010/11				2000/01			
	Number of emigrants		Emigration rate		Number of emigrants		Emigration rate	
	Total	High-skilled	Total	High-skilled	Total	High-skilled	Total	High-skilled
<i>By region:</i>								
Africa	8489.9	2402.4	2.0	9.6	5778.6	1357.0	1.7	10.1
Asia	23937.4	10551.5	0.8	3.4	15625.2	5839.2	0.6	3.3
Europe	35551.4	10284.0	5.1	5.8	27626.3	6260.9	4.2	4.4
Northern America	2351.9	1159.8	0.8	0.8	1957.8	841.3	0.8	0.7
Oceania	1161.6	425.6	4.4	5.2	894.6	272.0	4.0	4.4
South and Central America	25162.6	4439.1	5.6	7.6	17193.5	2342.2	4.7	6.5
<i>By income level:</i>								
High income OECD	27933.0	9900.3	3.2	3.4	23987.6	6446.8	2.9	2.8
High income non OECD	4654.6	1616.2	2.8	2.2	3621.6	1014.5	2.3	1.7
Low income	3605.3	1169.6	0.9	7.1	2125.5	575.9	0.7	6.5
Lower-middle income	21422.7	7795.3	1.4	5.6	13288.0	4023.4	1.1	4.8
Upper-middle income	39095.5	8798.9	2.1	4.5	26053.4	4851.9	1.6	4.5

Notes: Weighted averages. Income groups are classified according to the World Bank classification of economies based on 2012 GNI per capita: low income, \$1,035 or less; lower middle income, \$1,036 - \$4,085; upper middle income, \$4,086 - \$12,615; and high income, \$12,616 or more. High-skilled refers to persons with tertiary education. The table reports emigrants from countries for which emigration rate calculations are possible i.e. countries for which we have data in the Barro and Lee dataset.

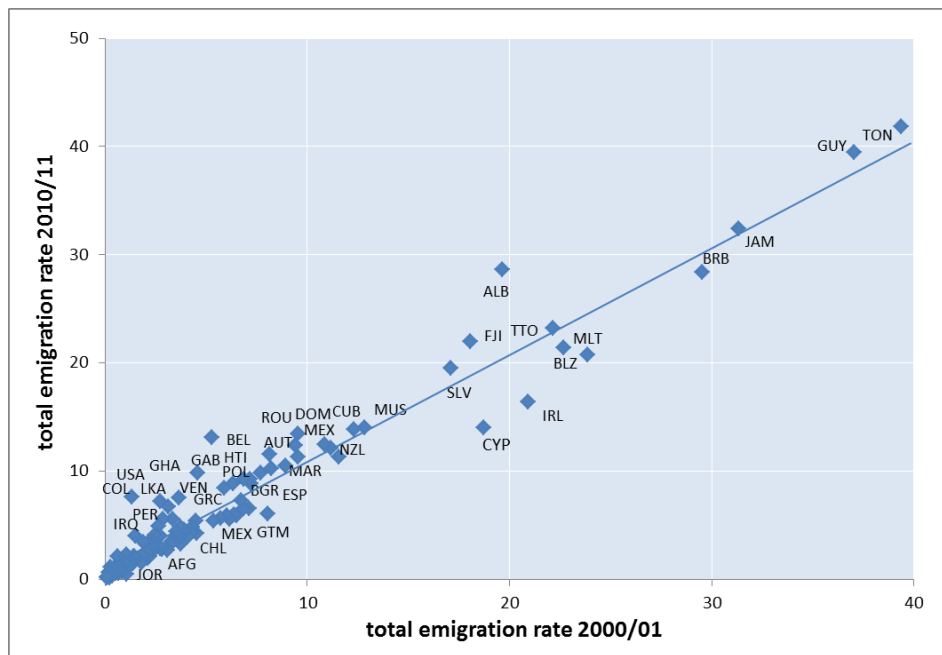
Source: DIOC 2010/11

71. Total emigration rates increased for all regions and also country groups based on their income level. The strongest growth in emigration rates was experienced by Europe and Latin America (close to one percentage point each). In terms of percent increase, the growth was stronger for Asia (33%). Low-income and lower-middle income countries which face the lowest emigration rate have experienced the largest growth over the last decade. However, despite that, the emigration rate for low-income countries is less than 1%, and that for lower-middle income countries is 1.4%, much lower than the 3.2% for high-income OECD countries.

72. **Figure 6** presents differences in countries' emigration rates between 2000/01 and 2010/11 such that countries above the 45° line experienced greater total emigration rates in 2010/11 than in 2000/01. The corresponding numbers can be found in **Table A6** in the Annex. The 2010/11 emigration rates, classified by magnitude, can also be found in **Figure 7**. The majority of countries in **Figure 6** lie above the 45° line, indicating that most countries (more than three quarters of all) experienced an increase in total emigration

rates between 2000/01 and 2010/11. The countries with small populations (less than two million) that experienced the greatest increases in their total emigration rates include Latvia (+4.2 percentage points), Estonia (+3.4 percentage points), Mauritius (+2.9 percentage points), Guyana (+2.9 percentage points) and Tonga (+2.7 percentage points) (**Table 16**). Albania experienced the sharpest growth (+10 percentage points) in its total emigration rate among countries with populations of two millions and over. Romania (+8 percentage points), Moldova (+7 percentage points), Lithuania (+6 percentage points) and Kazakhstan (+4 percentage points) are the other countries at the top of the list with the highest increase in emigration rates.

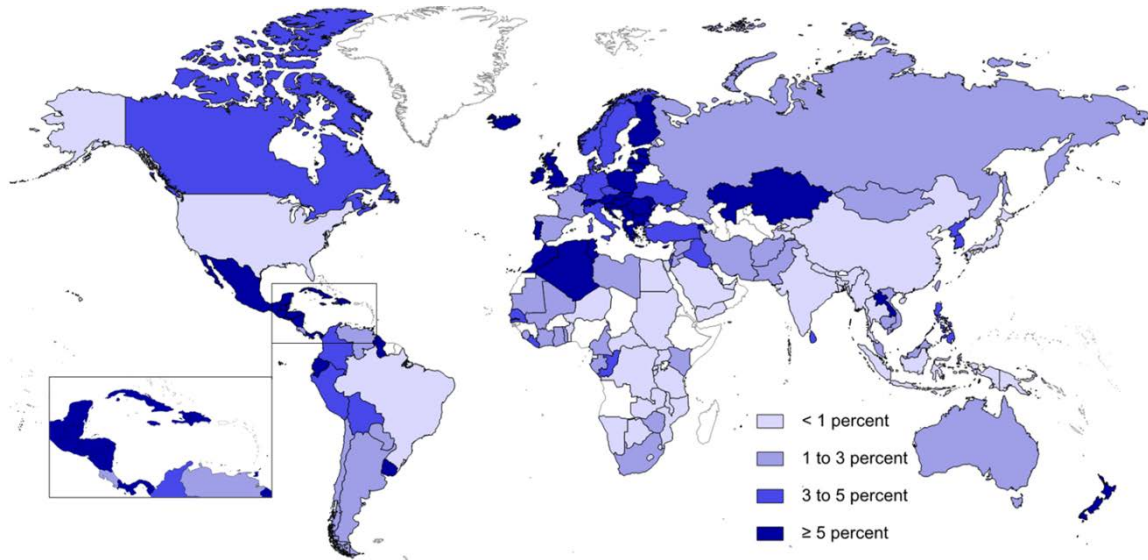
Figure 6. Total emigration rates (15+), 2000/01 and 2010/11



Notes: *Footnote by Turkey. The information in this paper with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”. Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union. The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this paper relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.”

Source: DIOC 2010/11

Figure 7. Total emigration rates (15+), 2010/11



Notes: *Footnote by Turkey. The information in this paper with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”. Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union. The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this paper relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.”

Source: DIOC 2010/11

Table 16. Top 15 countries in terms of number of emigrants, emigration rate and difference in rates between 2010/11 and 2000/01 (total population (15+) above and below to two million inhabitants)

Total population >2 million															
Country	Emigrants		Country	Total emigration rate		Country	High-skilled emigrants		Country	Emigration of high-skilled		Country	Highest increase in ER	Country	Highest increase in ER of HS
	2010	2000		2010	2000		2010	2000		2010	2000				
Mexico	11322891	8330831	Albania	30.1	19.7	India	2239605	1002334	Haiti	75.1	70.7	Albania	10.4	Honduras	18.5
United Kingdom	3690412	3258103	El Salvador	19.5	17.1	Philippines	1545206	889072	Zimbabwe	43.6	30.1	Romania	6.7	Zambia	13.6
India	3627214	1971419	Ireland	17.5	20.9	China	1529414	822793	Congo	37.4	34.8	Serbia	6.7	Zimbabwe	13.5
China	3578495	2090087	New Zealand	14.1	12.3	United Kingdom	1473738	1082320	Sierra Leone	32.7	36.3	Moldova	6.6	Moldova	9.8
Germany	3392676	3154329	Portugal	14.0	12.8	Germany	1224326	865422	Honduras	32.2	13.7	Honduras	5.8	Serbia	9.0
Poland	3285372	2185581	Romania	13.5	5.9	Poland	1007573	467242	Albania	31.3	26.3	Lithuania	4.9	Kuwait	7.7
Philippines	3037305	1938548	Honduras	12.6	6.9	Russian Federation	898519	624830	Zambia	29.9	16.3	Kazakhstan	4.1	Bulgaria	7.7
Romania	2835511	1125223	Dominican Republic	12.4	10.9	Mexico	885232	474970	Malawi	21.9	19.9	Uruguay	2.7	Slovakia	7.5
Turkey	2611642	2113499	Croatia	12.4	12.6	Korea	811062	517087	Romania	20.6	16.0	Ecuador	2.6	Nepal	6.6
Morocco	2564411	1674893	Mexico	12.2	11.2	Ukraine	654491	372688	Papua New Guinea	20.6	16.4	Poland	2.6	Syria	6.6
Russian Federation	2426790	1972050	Cuba	11.4	9.6	France	619110	377431	Ireland	20.3	19.9	Bolivia	2.5	Portugal	5.9
Italy	2242165	2366447	Bulgaria	10.7	8.5	United States	598186	418219	Cuba	20.0	27.8	Armenia	2.4	Uruguay	5.8
Vietnam	1939111	1518256	Haiti	10.7	8.9	Canada	561574	423033	El Salvador	20.0	15.3	El Salvador	2.3	Lithuania	5.7
Korea	1775991	1446707	Slovakia	10.0	7.7	Romania	555259	268212	Croatia	19.8	22.7	Slovakia	2.3	South Africa	5.3
Ukraine	1659221	1047972	Lithuania	10.0	5.1	Vietnam	539908	348141	Moldova	19.0	9.1	Bulgaria	2.2	Poland	5.1

Total population <2 million															
Country	Emigrants		Country	Total emigration rate		Country	High-skilled emigrants		Country	Emigration of high-skilled		Country	Highest increase in ER	Country	Highest increase in ER of HS
	2010	2000		2010	2000		2010	2000		2010	2000				
Jamaica	935226	789679	Tonga	42.3	39.5	Jamaica	292963	190722	Guyana	93.0	99.3	Latvia	4.2	Luxembourg	10.1
Guyana	362290	303621	Guyana	39.9	37.0	Trinidad and Tobago	115542	81349	Trinidad and Tobago	68.2	72.4	Fiji	4.2	Gambia	7.9
Trinidad and Tobago	318731	274259	Jamaica	32.7	31.3	Guyana	114287	76024	Barbados	66.2	91.0	Luxembourg	3.9	Namibia	6.3
Fiji	176169	118975	Barbados	27.5	29.5	Latvia	63424	25603	Jamaica	48.1	47.1	Estonia	3.4	Latvia	5.8
Latvia	159205	67199	Trinidad and Tobago	23.2	22.2	Fiji	53121	25412	Tonga	48.1	42.6	Guyana	2.9	Tonga	5.5
Cyprus	157057	142285	Malta	23.1	23.9	Cyprus	50645	33147	Mauritius	43.8	53.1	Mauritius	2.9	Malta	5.5
Mauritius	140441	91470	Fiji	22.2	18.1	Mauritius	47439	22367	Malta	36.5	31.0	Tonga	2.7	Swaziland	4.5
Malta	103142	98083	Belize	20.3	22.7	Barbados	30131	23243	Fiji	34.4	31.4	Iceland	2.2	Estonia	4.4
Slovenia	101191	78592	Cyprus	17.8	18.9	Estonia	26700	11573	Belize	33.4	45.7	Liberia	1.6	Cyprus	3.4
Liberia	85246	41133	Mauritius	12.3	9.4	Liberia	26087	13717	Gambia	28.2	20.3	Gambia	1.4	Maldives	3.3
Barbados	85141	88361	Luxembourg	12.1	8.2	Malta	20407	13234	Cyprus	23.0	19.6	Jamaica	1.3	Gabon	3.1
Estonia	78867	37061	Iceland	11.7	9.6	Slovenia	19657	9052	Luxembourg	22.4	12.3	Slovenia	1.1	Fiji	2.9
Luxembourg	55377	31475	Latvia	7.6	3.3	Luxembourg	17330	7423	Brunei Darussalam	16.8	15.4	Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	Slovenia	2.5
Belize	49840	42560	Estonia	6.6	3.2	Belize	13498	8662	Latvia	15.3	9.5	Latvia	0.7	Bahrain	2.3
Tonga	49024	41201	Slovenia	5.6	4.5	Iceland	11961	7617	Iceland	14.2	16.1	Bahrain	0.6	Botswana	1.7

Notes: In each segment of the table, the top 15 countries are presented. High-skilled refers to persons with tertiary education. *Footnote by Turkey. The information in this paper with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue". Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union. The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this paper relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus."

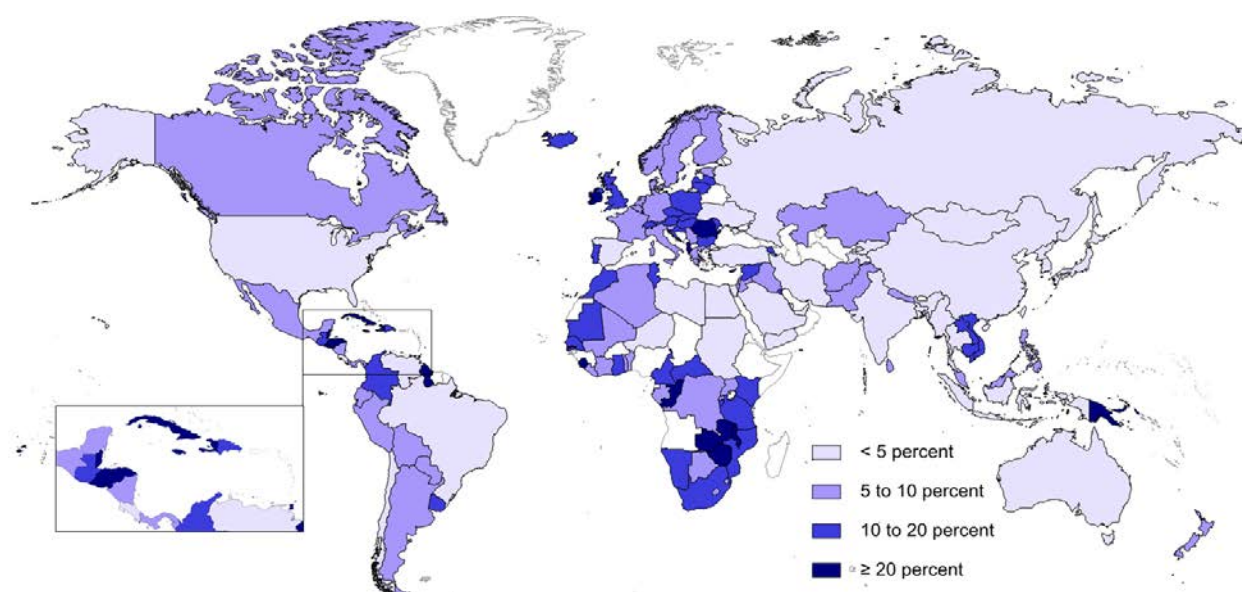
Source: DIOC 2010/11

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Source: DIOC 2010/11

76. There are 16 countries with high-skilled emigration rates of more than 30% (Table A6 in Annex). The 2010/11 highly-skilled emigration rates, classified by magnitude, can also be found in Figure 9). Seven of them are in Latin America (Guyana-93%, Haiti-75%, Trinidad and Tobago-68%, Barbados-66%, Jamaica-48% and Belize-33% and Honduras-32%) and five more are in Africa (Zimbabwe-44%, Mauritius-44%, the Republic of Congo-37%, Sierra Leone- 33% and Zambia-30%). Albania (31%), Tonga (48%), Malta (35%) and Fiji (34%) complete the list. Among countries with population that exceeds two million, Cuba (20%), El Salvador (20%), Gambia (28%) and Romania (20%) also have high emigration rates of the high-skilled. In addition to some of the countries mentioned above, high emigration rates of the high-skilled are found in other small countries (less than two million inhabitants), such as Cyprus⁷⁸ (23%), Luxembourg (22%) and Brunei Darussalam (17%).

Figure 9. Emigration rates of the highly skilled (15+) (2010/11)



Notes:*Footnote by Turkey. The information in this paper with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”. Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union.

7. Note by Turkey: The information in this chapter with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”.

8. Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this chapter relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

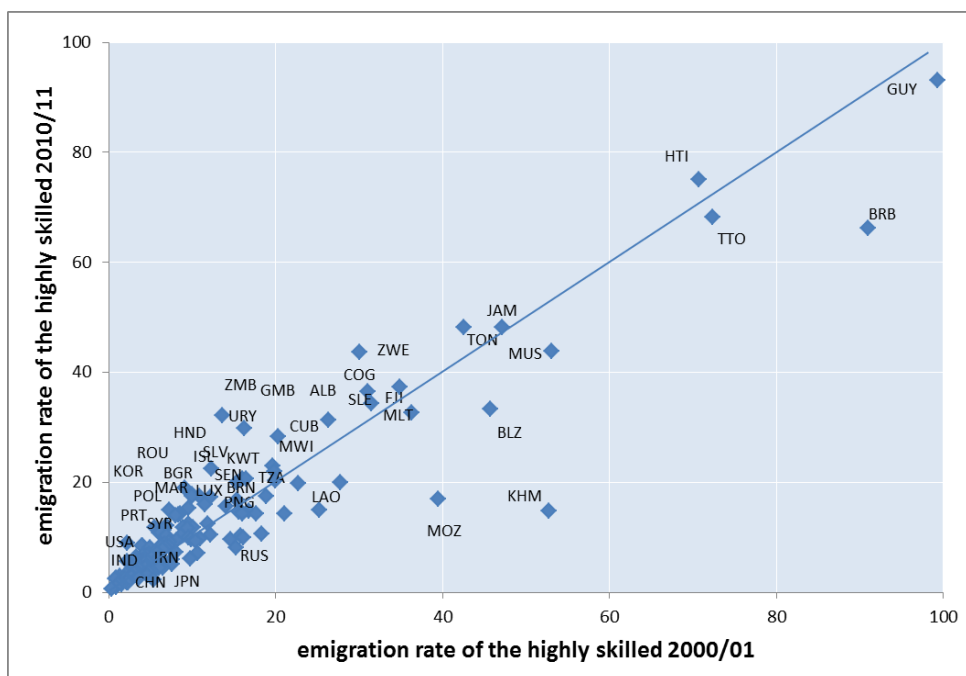
The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this paper relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.”

Source: DIOC 2010/11

77. As shown in **Table 18**, the emigration rate of the highly-skilled increased in all regions between 2000/01 and 2010/11, with the exception of Africa. Although the number of tertiary educated African migrants in OECD countries increased dramatically (by 77%) between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the emigration rate of the highly educated went down in Africa. This is explained by the sharp increase in education in the region. The share of the population with tertiary education almost doubled (increased by 88%) between 2000/01 and 2010/11, according to BL data. Both Europe and Latin America experienced important increases in their highly-skilled emigration rates (just above and just below one percentage points respectively). For some countries in Africa, the picture changes depending on the data source used to capture the high-skilled population in the country of origin. For example, the high-skilled emigration rate for Zambia is 30% when BL data are used, but only 7% when Lutz *et al.* data are used instead. Variation between 2000/01 and 2010/11 also strongly depends on the data used to calculate the denominator.

78. **Figure 10** presents the differences in countries’ high skilled emigration rates between 2000/01 and 2010/11. The corresponding numbers can be found in **Table A5** in Annex. According to BL data, two thirds of the countries saw an increase in their high-skilled emigration rate between 2000/01 and 2010/11. The highest increases occurred among some of the countries with already high emigration rates of the high-skilled in 2000/01, such as Honduras (+19 percentage points), Zambia and Zimbabwe (+14 percentage points), Luxembourg (+8 percentage points) and Gambia (+8 percentage points). Bulgaria (+8 percentage points), Nepal (+7 percentage points), Namibia (+6 percentage points) started from lower rates in 2000/01 and experienced substantial increases over the decade.

Figure 10. Emigration rate of the highly skilled (15+) (2000/01 and 2010/11)



Source: DIOC 2010/11

79. A set of 45 countries experienced a decline in their high-skilled emigration rates. Many of them are African countries, which at the same time experienced an unprecedented increase in the educational attainment of their populations. For instance, the number of tertiary educated in Mozambique increased by 315%, while its highly educated emigrant population by 30%, which explains the drop by 23 percentage points in its emigration rate of the high-skilled. Mauritius also records a decline in its high-skilled emigration rate by eight percentage points, when the number of tertiary educated emigrants also increased by 112%.

80. Brain drain represents a loss of human capital for the country in which migrants were educated and an economic loss if their skills would have been efficiently used in the country of origin. Migrants' skills can, however, also be underused in the destination country. **Box 4** presents evidence from DIOC on the incidence of over-qualification, a form of brain waste, a frequent phenomenon among high-skilled migrants.

Box 4. Brain waste by region of origin

Despite the tremendous increase in the numbers of tertiary-educated migrants, the phenomenon of over-qualification i.e. brain waste persists in most OECD countries, and it is more common among migrants relative to native populations. Tertiary educated migrants are often found in jobs which do not correspond to their qualifications and education levels. About one third of migrants in OECD are indeed found to be over-qualified in their jobs, that is, they are in jobs which require a lower level of education than the one they possess. Over-qualification is considered as a "waste" of human capital and a foregone investment undertaken by migrants, their families and the governments in the countries where the education was acquired or funded. In addition, it represents a waste because of its long-term implications on human capital accumulation and skills obsolescence.

The incidence of brain waste among migrants increased by three percentage points over the past decade and reached 35% in 2010/11. Over-qualification rates are highest among migrants from Bhutan, Mongolia, Moldova, Georgia and Albania (going up to 70%). In addition, half of the high-skilled migrants from Mexico, El Salvador, Bangladesh, Nepal, Gambia, and Equatorial Guinea are over-qualified for their jobs. Migrants born in the Philippines have significantly higher employment rates than almost all other migrant groups and half of them hold a tertiary degree, but the over-qualification rate for the tertiary educated Filipino is almost 50%.

There is a negative correlation between the income level of the country of origin and the incidence of over-qualification among its emigrants. Over-qualification rates are 42% for low-income countries and 40% for lower-middle income countries. In contrast, 28% of tertiary educated migrants from high-income OECD countries are over-qualified. The increase in the incidence of over-qualification between 2000/01 and 2010/11 has been stronger for migrants from low-income countries.

Over-qualification rates of immigrants in OECD countries by income group and region of origin (2000/01 and 2010/11)

	2000/01		2010/11	
	overqualified (thousands)	overqualification rate	overqualified (thousands)	overqualification rate
High income: OECD	1073.6	26.2	1692.7	27.7
High income: nonOECD	228.9	34.3	376.1	37.4
Upper middle income	1109.0	33.7	1917.6	38.0
Lower middle income	1108.0	35.8	1883.2	40.3
Low income	183.2	35.4	373.1	41.9

Notes: Over-qualification is measured as the share of persons holding university degrees (ISCED 5 and ISCED 6) and working in intermediate or low-skilled jobs (ISCO 4 to 9). Income groups are classified according to the World Bank classification of economies based on 2012 GNI per capita: low income, \$1,035 or less; lower-middle income, \$1,036 - \$4,085; upper-middle income, \$4,086 - \$12,615; and high income, \$12,616 or more.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

5.3. The emigration rates of women

81. Previous studies (e.g. Docquier *et al.*, 2009) have shown that on average the emigration rate of high-educated women was higher than for men both in 2000/01 and 2005/06. As already shown in **Section 2.2**, the share of tertiary educated among migrant women is higher than among migrant men in many countries. In addition, many countries have seen an enormous increase in their numbers of emigrant women as well as highly-educated emigrant women.

82. Between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the number of female emigrants increased by 41%, while that of migrant women with tertiary qualifications has increased by about 80% (**Table 17**). The emigration rate of women increased the most in Africa, Latin America and Europe. It also increased in the other world regions, but less so in Asia and Oceania. The emigration rates of women are highest in high-income OECD countries (3.2%), but have increased the most over the past decade for upper-middle income countries and non-OECD high-income countries (Detailed information on female emigration rates by country of origin can be found in **Table A7** in Annex).

83. The number of tertiary educated women in all origin countries increased by 50% over the same period. The highest emigration rates of tertiary educated women are found in Africa (10%), followed by Latin America (8%), Europe and Oceania (6%). In addition, similarly to the aggregate picture (men and women together), emigration rates of high-skilled women in Africa went down between 2000/01 and 2010/11. Low-income countries are the most heavily affected by the emigration of high-educated women (emigration rate of 9%), followed by lower-middle income ones. Quite worryingly, the emigration rates increased between 2000/01 and 2010/11 for both groups.

Table 17. Emigrant women and female emigration rates (15+), by region and income level (2000/01 and 2010/11)

	2010/11				2000/01			
	Female emigrants		Female emigration rate		Female emigrants		Female emigration rate	
	Total	High-skilled	Total	High-skilled	Total	High-skilled	Total	High-skilled
<i>By region:</i>								
Africa	4003	1079	1.9	9.7	2688	571	1.6	11.3
Asia	12557	5422	0.9	4.0	8138	2850	0.7	3.9
Europe	18778	5484	5.2	5.6	14644	3161	4.3	4.2
Northern America	1249	613	0.9	0.8	1062	438	0.8	0.7
Oceania	591	226	4.4	5.8	464	142	4.0	5.3
South and Central America	12574	2443	5.5	7.7	8401	1249	4.5	6.7
<i>By income level:</i>								
High income OECD	14727	5164	3.2	3.4	12879	3265	3.0	2.9
High income non OECD	2601	956	3.0	2.3	1987	557	2.4	1.6
Low income	1777	535	0.9	9.0	1039	250	0.7	8.4
Lower middle income	10901	3956	1.4	6.4	6702	1951	1.1	5.5
Upper middle income	19776	4667	2.1	5.0	12789	2387	1.6	5.0

Notes: Weighted averages. Income groups are classified according to the World Bank classification of economies based on 2012 GNI per capita: low income, \$1,035 or less; lower middle income, \$1,036 - \$4,085; upper middle income, \$4,086 - \$12,615; and high income, \$12,616 or more. The table reports emigrants from countries for which emigration rate calculations are possible i.e. countries for which we have data in the Barro and Lee dataset.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

6. Conclusions

84. The Database on Immigrants in OECD countries (DIOC) shows that international migration is a dynamic phenomenon. The total number of migrants increased by 38% over the past decade, and the increase has been strongest among migrants from Africa and Asia (50%), followed by those from Latin America (43%). The growth in the total number of migrants has slowed down in the second half of the decade due to the adverse economic conditions in some OECD countries heavily hit by the recent economic crisis. Along these lines, the total number of recent migrants declined in the second half of the decade, reflecting a decrease in the number of new emigrants as well as high exit rates among recent migrants in selected OECD countries.

85. Migrants to the OECD are also becoming more and more educated and they also today are more overrepresented than in the past in the active working age group of 25-64. In 2010/11, there are 35 million highly skilled migrants, their number increased by 70% in the past decade, and this is mainly driven by women. Recent migrants are also more educated than those who emigrated earlier. The growth of high-skilled migrants is driven by migrants originating from Asia, Africa and Latin America (70-75%). One third of all highly skilled migrants in the OECD come from Asia and more than a fifth of all Asian migrants are from India. Migrants from India, China and the Philippines account for one-fifth of all tertiary educated migrants in the OECD area.

86. Migrants have seen improvements in their labour market outcomes, but they have also been severely hit by the recent economic crisis in some OECD countries. For some groups of them, the crisis has actually reversed the progress made in the first half of the 2000s. The unemployment rate of migrants reached 11% in 2010/11, which represents an increase of over 2 percentage points over the past decade. The increase in unemployment rates has been more pronounced for migrants with low levels of education who were enjoying high growth of employment and declining unemployment rates in the first half of the 2000s and has also been stronger for migrants from specific origin countries.

87. The changing size and characteristics of the migrant population highlight the need to collect detailed information on them and update it regularly. The recent update of DIOC, based on 2010/11 census data of OECD countries aims at filling this gap by providing data which are comparable across destination and origin countries. The information is provided for three points in time covering the past decade, which allows examining trends and changes in migration trends and in the composition of the migrant population. However, the updated DIOC provides information on OECD destination countries as well as the Russian Federation, but does not include information on other parts of the world which also attract a large and growing number of migrants. Indeed, the rising South-South migration makes it necessary to monitor migration towards non-OECD countries as well. A new version of DIOC, expected to be released in 2015, will extend the coverage of destination countries, to include up to 100 OECD and non-OECD countries.

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ANNEX

A1. Some notes on data sources and limitations in specific destination countries

88. The compilation of DIOC relies chiefly upon censuses and population registers, since they are one of the best data sources available to identify small groups such as migrants in a country. Nonetheless, the data may be subject to limitations. First, persons who were born abroad but have lived in or have the nationality of the country they reside are considered immigrants. This could be an issue for some countries with large repatriate communities. Second, there is a certain degree of uncertainty about the completeness and coverage for some groups such as undocumented migrants, short-term migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in the refugee camps. Furthermore a number of people do not give information on their place of birth (see **Box A.1.** below). These persons, a priori, are not covered in the database. Third, DIOC contains information on migrant stocks. Hence, it reflects historical patterns and nature of migration, but not actual migration flows. Moreover, education data do not allow us to identify the country where education or training was obtained.

Box A.1. Unknowns in DIOC 2010/11

Persons with unknown place of birth are excluded from the analysis in this document, since it is not possible to identify whether they are migrants or not. The share of persons with unknown place of birth is on average less than 0.5% in OECD countries. The only country that has share of persons with unknown place of birth higher than 1% is Australia (6%) and Turkey (2%). The share of persons with unknown sex and age is negligible. The share of persons 15 or older with unknown education is on average 2.3% in the OECD, but varies across countries. This share is highest in Luxembourg (19%), Japan (12%), Australia (12%) and New Zealand (11%). In ten other countries it is higher than 1% and in 13 countries it is negligible (less than 0.01%). The share of persons with unknown labour force status is 2% in the OECD. This share is over 5% in Luxembourg, Australia, Poland, Japan, Czech Republic and Slovak Republic and under 1% in 22 countries. The share of migrants with unknown duration of stay in the destination country is 0.8% on average in the OECD and also varies across countries. In 17 countries it remains below 1% but in some countries, namely Ireland, Iceland, Luxembourg and New Zealand, the share of migrants with unknown duration of residence remains over 5%.

89. Comparison across countries should be made with caution. An important issue related to the compilation of various national data sources is the variation resulting from mappings between national and international classifications. This is particularly an issue for education, occupation and sectors. Limitations also exist in terms of the availability of specific variables and the level of detail at which the variables are provided by countries. Some of the problems are resolved with providing a more aggregated variable in the data files.

90. Comparisons across years require caution as well. One of the main issues affecting the comparability of data over three years arises because data sources change for some countries from one year to another. For instance, for some countries such as Austria and Switzerland, Labour Force Survey (LFS) data were used in DIOC 2010/11 while census data were used in DIOC 2000/01. LFS data tend to underestimate the total number of persons born abroad relative to census data and hence differences between the two should be expected. However, it should be noted that the reliability and coverage of the immigrant population in LFS data have improved remarkably over time.

91. Regardless of the data source utilised, changes in questionnaires and thus in definition of variables may cause variations, especially in questions regarding education, duration of residence and

occupations. The time variation which occurs in the number of the “unknown” values for certain variables should also be taken into consideration.

92. In addition, classifications change over time. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 88 was replaced by ISCO 08 and these two are comparable only for broad occupation groups at the one-digit level. Earlier DIOC editions collect occupation information based on ISCO 88, whereas a number of countries provided occupation data based on ISCO 08 for DIOC 2010/11. Complete incomparability remains for the United States and Japan, where a wholly different occupational classification is used. National classifications or the way data are collected may change over time as well. For example in 2011 in Norway, the classification of educational attainment takes into account the years of schooling and class level to determine attainment of secondary education, whereas in DIOC 2000/01 all persons who had attained some upper secondary education were classified as having attained upper secondary education. Limitations also exist in terms of the availability of specific variables and the level of detail at which the variables are provided by countries. Hence, one should be mindful of discrepancies in classifications and differences that may occur over time and which can be general or –most often- country specific.

93. For the United States, further adjustments had to be made. It is not possible to release data on countries of origin with populations under 15 000 due to the regulations of the American Community Survey. However, the total number of foreigners is provided in the total number by region of origin. Although those from small countries make up only 1% of all foreign-born population, in order to avoid the bias that is likely to occur for those countries which have an important share of their emigrants in the United States, the 2010/11 data was imputed using the 2000/01 data. The assumption on which this imputation is based is that foreigners in the United States (aged 15+) originating from those small countries have the same sex, age and education distribution as in 2000/01.

A2. Additional Material

Table A1. Top 30 origin countries in 2000/01 and 2010/11 (15+)

Top origin countries in 2010				Top origin countries in 2000			
Country	Migrants in 2010	Migrants in 2000	Growth %	Country	Migrants in 2010	Migrants in 2000	Growth %
Mexico	11322891	8330831	35.9	Mexico	11322891	8330831	35.9
United Kingdom	3690412	3258103	13.3	United Kingdom	3690412	3258103	13.3
India	3627214	1971419	84.0	Germany	3392676	3154329	7.6
China	3578495	2090087	71.2	Italy	2242165	2366447	-5.3
Germany	3392676	3154329	7.6	Poland	3285372	2185581	50.3
Poland	3285372	2185581	50.3	Turkey	2611642	2113499	23.6
Philippines	3037305	1938548	56.7	China	3578495	2090087	71.2
Romania	2835511	1125223	152.0	Russian Federation	2426790	1972050	23.1
Turkey	2611642	2113499	23.6	India	3627214	1971419	84.0
Morocco	2564411	1674893	53.1	Philippines	3037305	1938548	56.7
Russian Federation	2426790	1972050	23.1	Morocco	2564411	1674893	53.1
Italy	2242165	2366447	-5.3	Vietnam	1939111	1518256	27.7
Vietnam	1939111	1518256	27.7	Korea	1775991	1446707	22.8
Korea	1775991	1446707	22.8	Algeria	1529150	1325432	15.4
Ukraine	1659221	1047972	58.3	Puerto Rico	1417121	1299938	9.0
Algeria	1529150	1325432	15.4	Portugal	1471259	1260865	16.7
Portugal	1471259	1260865	16.7	France	1362097	1160896	17.3
Puerto Rico	1417121	1299938	9.0	Romania	2835511	1125223	152.0
France	1362097	1160896	17.3	Canada	1162913	1070626	8.6
El Salvador	1226893	835779	46.8	Ukraine	1659221	1047972	58.3
Cuba	1202959	927824	29.7	Cuba	1202959	927824	29.7
Pakistan	1189435	669699	77.6	United States	1188953	887166	34.0
United States	1188953	887166	34.0	El Salvador	1226893	835779	46.8
Colombia	1183395	696610	69.9	Jamaica	935228	789679	18.4
Canada	1162913	1070626	8.6	Ireland	749569	788494	-4.9
Albania	1046444	524436	99.5	Spain	763668	769950	-0.8
Brazil	1014309	555035	82.7	Colombia	1183395	696610	69.9
Kazakhstan	1007612	433312	132.5	Dominican Republic	984084	695560	41.5
Dominican Republic	984084	695560	41.5	Greece	679898	690188	-1.5
Jamaica	935228	789679	18.4	Pakistan	1189435	669699	77.6

Notes: This table reports the 30 top countries in terms of their total number of migrants residing in the OECD, separately for 2000/01 and 2010/11.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

Table A2. Characteristics of migrants by country of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11 (15+)

country of origin	2010/11								2000/01							
	foreign-born population (thousands)	women %	young persons (15-24) %	older persons (65+) %	low educated %	high educated %	recent migrants %		foreign-born population (thousands)	women %	young persons (15-24) %	older persons (65+) %	low educated %	high educated %	recent migrants %	
ABW Aruba	14.6	56.4	6.5	11.2	13.3	46.3	14.3		5.7	56.1	6.1	5.2	13.1	47.0	7.8	
AFG Afghanistan	391.0	44.8	24.1	5.9	45.1	22.2	17.7		144.1	41.0	24.9	4.4	48.1	20.9	24.5	
AGO Angola	221.0	53.4	7.2	7.8	47.9	23.1	30.2		196.2	51.8	10.3	5.7	53.5	19.7	21.1	
AIA Anguilla	2.8	54.9	13.8	20.8	21.0	31.8	0.8		1.6	51.6	7.7	14.5	35.9	31.2	10.1	
ALB Albania	1046.4	47.3	19.2	2.7	54.8	9.1	14.4		524.4	41.4	26.4	3.9	55.5	9.0	53.1	
AND Andorra	6.0	50.1	33.5	6.2	37.0	32.0	22.6		3.4	56.7	39.6	11.4	46.7	25.9	13.9	
ANT Antilles	80.3	51.5	17.2	8.3	31.7	25.9	13.4		5.3	50.6	13.8	8.4	19.5	44.2	18.2	
ARE United Arab Emirates	34.2	43.2	47.7	0.1	15.2	46.0	24.1		14.4	38.6	79.5	0.5	22.0	25.4	50.7	
ARG Argentina	641.3	50.1	10.6	11.0	23.4	38.3	14.5		389.4	52.0	11.7	13.6	31.6	33.1	24.6	
ARM Armenia	152.3	52.5	16.5	6.6	20.5	39.4	14.5		82.3	52.3	20.0	8.0	27.5	30.6	24.7	
ASM American Samoa	0.7	28.2	64.2	0.7	56.6	8.9	54.8		30.1	31.5	19.0	5.1	29.6	10.4	15.7	
ATG Antigua and Barbuda	25.5	53.3	5.3	21.9	21.5	35.2	4.4		24.3	56.0	8.9	11.2	30.4	27.2	9.5	
AUS Australia	354.8	52.5	12.0	11.1	16.9	52.0	18.7		295.0	54.6	15.5	8.8	17.5	44.5	27.1	
AUT Austria	414.8	54.0	5.6	31.7	17.9	34.7	10.4		391.7	55.4	3.6	26.6	24.4	28.6	5.7	
AZE Azerbaijan	86.1	58.4	19.9	7.6	24.5	44.7	22.2		60.0	50.7	23.0	7.9	25.7	40.6	38.6	
BDI Burundi	25.9	51.0	20.1	1.6	32.0	36.5	34.4		10.7	52.2	21.2	1.5	26.7	41.8	39.4	
BEL Belgium	415.6	53.5	9.7	19.9	25.6	41.5	15.5		355.8	57.1	9.3	22.7	35.3	31.5	15.4	
BEN Benin	25.7	44.8	13.2	4.7	20.6	47.5	20.1		14.4	43.8	15.8	4.1	26.2	42.8	20.3	
BFA Burkina Faso	22.3	42.4	13.8	3.7	58.0	23.0	26.5		8.3	41.0	14.2	1.7	47.9	29.0	32.5	
BGD Bangladesh	536.0	42.6	14.3	3.9	36.8	36.4	23.5		285.7	43.3	19.8	4.2	48.3	28.4	43.2	
BGR Bulgaria	778.2	53.2	12.3	8.0	36.6	26.3	32.4		625.1	53.2	14.9	17.0	53.5	13.7	58.9	
BHR Bahrain	12.5	38.2	35.5	2.6	12.4	52.9	15.3		7.2	47.3	38.2	1.5	16.4	41.6	42.0	
BHS Bahamas	35.9	51.2	18.7	9.1	15.8	35.4	9.8		30.1	55.5	25.0	8.1	23.4	29.5	17.8	
BIH Bosnia and Herzegovina	789.1	50.5	13.2	7.1	31.3	15.5	4.7		637.7	48.8	16.5	3.4	46.2	10.0	20.2	
BLR Belarus	271.4	61.7	8.9	40.8	23.5	39.7	17.6		219.3	58.8	5.4	48.3	37.3	25.1	35.0	
BLZ Belize	49.8	57.9	10.9	16.2	22.9	27.3	3.9		42.6	58.0	13.6	10.3	30.6	20.4	12.1	
BMU Bermuda	21.7	49.9	16.4	18.8	19.7	52.4	8.1		19.2	52.7	12.9	11.1	16.0	35.5	9.7	
BOL Bolivia	285.5	55.3	15.3	3.6	36.0	22.3	29.5		87.7	51.8	18.9	5.3	25.3	29.9	29.2	
BRA Brazil	1014.3	57.4	15.3	3.1	28.8	28.9	33.7		555.0	54.0	21.2	4.1	32.1	27.1	42.5	
BRB Barbados	85.1	57.4	3.0	32.9	15.7	36.2	3.1		88.4	54.4	6.2	17.7	31.1	27.3	7.6	
BRN Brunei Darussalam	12.8	51.6	22.7	3.5	9.1	52.7	17.1		8.9	49.9	33.8	1.9	19.5	38.5	14.7	
BTN Bhutan	6.6	44.6	19.5	5.7	53.0	24.3	80.8		0.7	41.9	22.4	6.3	41.9	25.4	48.8	
BWA Botswana	7.2	36.2	39.1	0.4	11.7	30.1	72.9		4.1	49.7	41.3	1.4	12.9	38.8	69.1	
CAF Central African Rep.	17.0	50.8	15.6	6.4	25.7	35.6	13.4		9.9	50.8	20.1	2.1	33.7	33.0	14.6	
CAN Canada	1162.9	54.8	9.8	22.2	12.5	49.3	13.5		1070.6	55.6	9.3	25.8	18.6	40.1	15.6	
CHE Switzerland	496.7	54.2	11.9	13.0	26.4	31.3	11.0		431.9	54.7	13.4	12.7	35.1	24.3	15.9	
CHL Chile	299.1	50.8	10.2	12.6	20.8	37.3	14.0		209.8	51.6	13.2	7.8	26.0	30.8	16.2	
CHN China	3578.5	54.5	17.5	11.4	24.8	45.1	20.8		2090.1	52.6	13.6	13.4	31.8	40.9	24.8	
CIV Ivory Coast	145.5	49.7	17.5	1.6	39.5	29.9	24.0		62.8	47.9	21.8	1.1	38.6	26.7	22.1	
CMR Cameroon	154.6	53.3	16.6	2.8	23.5	43.2	30.0		58.6	50.4	19.5	1.7	23.9	43.0	30.7	
COD Dem. Rep. of Congo	203.8	52.4	17.5	3.1	27.9	32.9	17.8		101.2	49.8	17.3	3.9	26.9	38.2	17.3	
COG Congo	96.2	52.3	14.9	4.7	25.3	39.0	27.0		68.8	47.9	13.6	1.8	28.1	36.3	18.3	
COK Cook Islands	18.2	52.6	12.0	15.4	64.2	8.5	9.2		17.8	52.0	11.6	9.4	58.7	8.2	19.5	
COL Colombia	1183.4	57.0	15.8	7.6	26.2	31.8	18.8		696.6	56.8	16.3	5.9	34.2	25.0	36.4	
COM Comoros	33.7	52.6	16.2	3.8	58.6	14.0	14.3		17.6	48.7	20.8	2.3	63.7	10.7	17.1	
CPV Cape Verde	142.6	54.2	15.7	9.1	68.8	7.8	29.1		87.9	52.0	13.8	8.8	74.6	6.0	16.3	
CRI Costa Rica	100.4	53.0	13.2	10.1	26.6	28.8	10.3		76.4	53.6	17.2	7.6	31.6	24.5	26.5	
CUB Cuba	1203.0	51.7	7.3	26.0	28.0	28.6	12.7		927.8	51.5	5.0	26.5	40.8	24.0	16.3	
CYM Cayman Islands	5.0	62.1	14.1	29.0	15.1	21.3	2.4		2.3	62.6	20.8	25.8	27.5	18.2	17.8	
CYP Cyprus	157.1	48.4	14.1	24.6	29.8	38.0	13.9		142.3	50.6	12.9	15.8	44.4	24.9	10.2	
CZE Czech Republic	379.1	59.1	6.8	27.9	28.1	29.6	14.3		256.0	59.1	7.0	21.6	23.1	24.2	9.4	
DEU Germany	3392.7	55.4	11.2	20.8	20.1	36.9	15.4		3154.3	57.1	13.4	18.8	27.4	28.3	11.3	
DJI Djibouti	7.6	56.7	26.0	2.9	30.6	37.8	20.5		5.4	48.5	29.2	2.9	34.6	30.2	20.3	
DMA Dominica	50.0	58.7	11.6	17.6	39.1	24.2	8.3		25.7	55.1	13.2	11.1	42.1	22.6	20.2	
DNK Denmark	194.5	52.7	7.5	27.7	19.7	41.6	16.7		160.5	52.7	7.6	22.4	22.1	36.2	16.3	
DOM Dominican Republic	984.1	57.9	15.3	9.0	42.3	16.9	13.3		695.6	56.9	16.6	6.9	53.3	12.4	17.2	
DZA Algeria	1529.2	48.6	5.7	25.9	49.3	21.1	11.4		1325.4	47.6	4.2	22.5	55.7	16.5	6.4	

Table A2. Characteristics of migrants by country of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11 (continued)

country of origin	2010/11							2000/01						
	foreign-born population (thousands)	women %	young persons (15-24) %	older persons (65+) %	low educated %	high educated %	recent migrants %	foreign-born population (thousands)	women %	young persons (15-24) %	older persons (65+) %	low educated %	high educated %	recent migrants %
ECU Ecuador	929.4	50.8	17.8	5.5	42.4	15.6	12.9	512.1	50.0	20.6	4.5	49.0	15.1	44.1
EGY Egypt	439.8	37.9	7.7	16.7	16.5	51.9	14.8	328.1	42.0	6.1	18.5	19.4	48.9	18.7
ERI Eritrea	87.8	51.8	10.4	7.2	39.5	23.6	31.1	48.0	52.5	12.4	3.9	37.5	21.6	21.3
ESH Western Sahara	0.2	42.7	8.1	22.1	22.6	41.1	44.4	0.2	56.5	11.8	19.3	30.8	35.3	2.8
ESP Spain	763.7	54.3	5.7	28.7	39.4	29.4	13.7	770.0	54.3	5.5	27.0	53.7	18.4	9.5
EST Estonia	78.9	58.2	15.1	25.3	30.0	34.0	26.2	37.1	59.0	13.0	40.0	28.4	32.6	15.3
ETH Ethiopia	303.8	52.2	14.8	4.6	23.3	31.7	21.5	165.9	50.2	15.3	2.6	25.0	30.1	34.1
FIN Finland	267.8	62.7	3.8	31.6	27.3	31.8	9.2	259.0	59.7	4.3	17.4	31.5	24.4	25.8
FJI Fiji	176.2	52.6	10.7	10.1	25.4	31.5	13.4	119.0	52.8	17.8	5.9	32.9	22.8	22.4
FRA France	1362.1	52.9	8.8	14.1	23.0	45.9	23.1	1160.9	56.2	11.2	17.5	33.7	33.9	18.6
FSM Fed. States of Micronesia	20.6	50.9	23.8	2.7	27.7	13.1	29.0	6.5	52.1	30.2	2.8	26.9	13.3	47.4
GAB Gabon	20.4	56.3	26.7	2.8	21.0	44.4	28.0	10.9	51.5	32.5	2.4	30.2	36.3	27.0
GBR United Kingdom	3690.4	50.1	6.4	27.5	20.0	41.4	11.9	3258.1	52.0	5.6	23.0	26.9	34.7	10.1
GEO Georgia	175.6	58.7	13.9	5.7	30.2	37.0	23.3	132.5	54.1	20.4	9.8	37.3	25.8	58.4
GHA Ghana	340.6	49.1	11.4	4.1	30.6	32.5	16.9	165.9	45.7	13.8	2.1	27.6	32.5	35.3
GIB Gibraltar	12.5	60.0	16.5	17.3	39.3	23.3	4.1	11.9	53.2	17.7	19.7	38.3	25.5	14.8
GIN Guinea	59.0	41.3	18.0	3.5	48.0	23.2	30.7	21.3	40.8	14.7	2.8	50.9	23.0	35.3
GMB Gambia	43.9	37.3	19.7	1.7	44.5	22.5	29.9	20.9	35.0	17.2	1.1	50.3	17.3	33.4
GNB Guinea-Bissau	41.4	44.0	17.7	2.9	64.2	14.7	42.6	30.0	37.9	17.0	3.2	66.6	12.8	28.2
GNQ Equatorial Guinea	19.8	57.3	21.5	5.0	44.8	24.7	22.1	12.1	54.8	18.0	5.4	52.0	22.5	27.2
GRC Greece	679.9	47.2	4.4	33.8	48.4	22.0	6.7	690.2	47.5	4.7	24.8	57.4	15.7	4.6
GRD Grenada	49.7	56.6	6.8	18.2	22.2	29.1	5.3	46.4	58.5	10.6	12.1	35.2	24.0	13.6
GTM Guatemala	799.1	41.3	17.8	4.0	58.1	9.9	13.5	485.6	44.9	23.3	3.5	63.7	8.4	23.6
GUM Guam	0.1	46.4	31.9	7.3	18.2	42.4	12.3	56.3	50.5	24.6	4.7	17.8	26.7	15.8
GUY Guyana	362.3	54.5	8.4	13.8	22.6	31.8	5.3	303.6	54.4	11.6	10.7	31.4	25.3	11.6
HND Honduras	518.1	48.3	17.5	3.9	52.4	11.5	15.5	275.9	51.0	22.2	4.4	57.2	10.6	30.5
HRV Croatia	546.6	53.5	5.3	22.8	33.5	17.0	4.4	537.5	52.8	3.9	18.1	46.8	12.8	5.8
HTI Haiti	695.4	54.3	12.3	11.8	30.8	24.3	10.8	462.9	53.2	14.5	8.4	39.3	20.0	15.8
HUN Hungary	450.0	51.9	5.4	32.7	21.6	33.9	20.3	349.4	51.5	4.5	33.1	26.3	28.2	6.4
IDN Indonesia	355.2	55.3	10.4	22.4	19.4	44.4	13.0	339.6	52.2	12.4	24.0	25.5	35.3	15.9
IND India	3627.2	46.9	9.8	11.4	16.4	63.2	23.8	1971.4	47.8	10.7	10.4	26.5	53.2	26.6
IRL Ireland	749.6	53.8	4.1	36.0	23.5	42.8	10.2	788.5	55.3	5.4	31.9	44.2	26.2	6.7
IRN Iran, Islamic Rep. of	932.5	45.8	8.5	12.7	14.7	52.8	15.0	669.2	44.3	11.2	8.8	17.6	47.1	15.8
IRQ Iraq	652.2	44.5	19.0	6.7	39.8	29.4	26.6	409.3	37.9	17.1	5.2	42.1	28.8	35.7
ISL Iceland	32.3	55.1	18.1	8.2	16.2	40.3	17.9	22.7	54.0	17.2	8.0	17.4	38.2	26.4
ISR Israel	236.9	43.3	10.4	10.5	12.5	49.3	13.2	163.2	44.6	14.8	6.0	18.7	43.6	17.1
ITA Italy	2242.2	46.2	3.4	38.3	49.8	18.9	9.2	2366.4	47.0	2.0	33.3	60.3	12.1	4.1
JAM Jamaica	935.2	56.4	8.8	19.1	22.1	31.8	5.9	789.7	56.3	11.6	13.7	34.1	25.0	11.7
JOR Jordan	105.9	43.7	13.4	7.4	18.8	45.8	15.4	64.1	38.2	13.1	4.9	20.3	41.5	20.2
JPN Japan	655.0	63.2	10.4	11.7	7.8	56.8	23.4	566.5	61.8	13.6	10.2	10.6	49.8	31.0
KAZ Kazakhstan	1007.6	53.4	16.5	10.9	34.8	14.9	2.3	433.3	52.3	15.9	20.1	35.2	16.7	4.4
KEN Kenya	268.6	53.3	11.1	10.2	22.6	45.2	9.9	198.7	49.7	11.2	5.2	27.2	38.6	31.0
KGZ Kyrgyzstan	17.7	61.5	22.4	2.9	25.8	41.6	48.8	38.6	52.2	17.9	19.4	33.5	18.5	8.0
KHM Cambodia	278.5	54.1	5.2	11.4	46.3	19.0	6.9	239.1	52.1	11.8	7.1	53.2	15.5	6.7
KIR Kiribati	3.6	54.1	21.1	3.7	33.3	19.9	27.2	1.7	60.2	13.9	14.9	41.4	21.9	23.4
KNA St Kitts and Nevis	19.0	52.9	5.3	26.2	22.5	32.7	8.9	20.0	54.7	5.8	15.8	34.7	28.0	10.2
KOR Korea	1776.0	57.2	13.5	13.3	13.0	48.2	14.2	1446.7	56.5	16.0	9.2	20.0	38.0	20.5
KWT Kuwait	57.3	41.2	21.4	0.3	13.9	54.8	19.0	37.1	40.9	35.7	0.4	17.0	45.2	35.6
LAO Lao People's Dem. Rep.	263.2	51.7	3.2	9.7	41.3	19.4	3.0	264.2	49.7	13.8	6.1	49.8	14.3	4.0
LBN Lebanon	476.9	44.5	7.3	11.8	33.0	35.2	9.1	340.8	44.6	11.6	9.1	35.1	32.1	11.6
LBR Liberia	85.2	48.4	22.8	4.1	24.1	29.6	12.9	41.1	51.1	20.5	4.6	20.8	33.9	31.0
LBY Libya	91.1	47.3	8.2	18.9	32.8	36.2	15.8	82.1	47.1	8.4	16.2	45.0	24.0	16.7
LCA St Lucia	68.3	49.6	11.4	21.4	36.0	20.6	6.3	24.5	55.8	10.9	11.7	39.8	21.4	19.9
LIE Liechtenstein	3.0	61.4	10.1	18.6	14.4	28.3	18.1	3.5	62.3	17.2	16.5	29.3	20.7	7.9
LKA Sri Lanka	582.4	47.5	10.4	7.1	32.8	33.1	17.9	317.0	46.6	14.9	6.7	35.0	28.2	24.7
LSO Lesotho	1.8	70.9	20.3	24.2	17.6	49.9	3.7	0.9	58.0	34.6	3.0	19.1	47.9	30.8
LTU Lithuania	318.9	59.4	17.5	21.5	27.5	29.9	39.4	149.3	58.5	5.2	50.9	36.8	22.4	27.6

Table A2. Characteristics of migrants by country of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11 (continued)

country of origin	2010/11							2000/01						
	foreign-born population (thousands)	women %	young persons (15-24) %	older persons (65+) %	low educated %	high educated %	recent migrants %	foreign-born population (thousands)	women %	young persons (15-24) %	older persons (65+) %	low educated %	high educated %	recent migrants %
LUX Luxembourg	55.4	48.8	17.7	15.4	30.2	29.9	37.9	31.5	57.1	17.8	21.8	41.0	24.9	15.4
LVA Latvia	159.2	57.9	21.1	16.3	21.4	32.4	42.3	67.2	56.5	8.8	46.9	21.4	39.2	15.2
MAR Morocco	2564.4	45.8	11.1	8.5	58.9	16.4	17.8	1674.9	44.0	13.6	6.5	62.3	14.2	18.3
MCO Monaco	20.5	53.5	22.8	18.6	31.5	28.9	5.2	12.3	50.6	21.5	22.1	41.6	23.1	12.8
MDA Moldova	299.2	59.4	19.6	2.8	30.3	29.3	33.2	81.4	55.7	20.5	9.9	27.1	35.0	51.9
MDG Madagascar	118.9	58.9	9.9	11.9	33.6	33.1	14.0	76.6	56.2	9.4	9.8	33.4	31.9	12.3
MDV Maldives	1.5	52.8	8.4	0.3	3.0	50.8	33.8	0.4	53.4	39.1	0.0	26.8	31.1	75.2
MEX Mexico	11322.9	46.0	15.6	6.1	58.7	7.8	7.8	8330.8	44.4	21.9	4.6	69.6	5.7	24.8
MHL Marshall Islands	11.2	50.0	50.0	3.3	0.0	22.2	31.3	5.3	50.4	41.6	3.0	34.9	10.9	39.8
MKD Macedonia	396.5	47.4	10.3	11.3	59.5	8.9	9.7	182.0	45.9	14.8	10.5	64.2	8.3	17.0
MLI Mali	83.1	37.2	9.6	4.5	63.5	15.7	18.8	45.3	33.8	10.9	2.4	68.6	12.6	18.4
MLT Malta	103.1	51.3	2.8	37.7	45.6	19.1	4.7	98.1	49.9	2.0	22.8	58.3	14.8	1.3
MMR Myanmar	125.6	48.5	14.0	12.6	37.7	34.4	37.2	61.4	51.0	7.5	17.3	27.1	44.4	21.0
MNE Montenegro	40.2	51.3	10.5	9.9	48.2	9.9	5.8							
MNG Mongolia	23.0	62.4	23.6	1.1	13.3	47.9	46.6	4.4	59.9	27.2	2.5	17.0	46.9	77.2
MNP Northern Mariana Isl.	7.6	45.5	27.3	27.3	0.0	27.3	0.0	3.6	55.3	22.8	8.8	20.8	25.7	25.1
MOZ Mozambique	90.7	52.4	2.1	11.1	39.3	31.0	29.7	85.7	52.7	6.8	7.4	44.4	26.5	19.3
MRT Mauritania	28.6	26.2	13.4	3.3	58.2	17.4	27.9	15.2	24.8	12.7	2.3	63.5	17.3	38.6
MSR Montserrat	16.1	59.3	10.5	40.0	37.4	23.7	10.6	11.4	57.2	13.2	21.9	50.1	19.2	7.8
MUS Mauritius	140.4	52.2	8.1	9.4	33.4	34.6	12.7	91.5	55.4	9.5	8.3	45.1	25.6	10.9
MWI Malawi	21.4	49.7	8.7	4.3	20.1	50.9	6.2	14.9	49.3	13.6	2.6	33.9	36.4	31.5
MYS Malaysia	293.0	54.5	14.2	9.0	13.2	59.7	17.6	214.3	54.0	21.3	5.3	19.4	50.2	23.0
NAM Namibia	9.6	37.7	13.0	3.9	26.4	47.3	22.0	3.1	53.1	23.7	5.4	16.0	47.8	47.8
NER Niger	11.3	46.5	17.3	1.6	25.9	42.2	22.6	4.8	43.0	17.1	1.8	27.0	38.1	31.9
NFK Norfolk Island	0.2	46.9	26.1	11.1	25.0	27.4	22.0	0.2	52.2	30.4	23.4	37.9	9.5	9.9
NGA Nigeria	551.3	46.9	11.9	3.3	19.3	55.1	21.7	261.3	45.2	13.8	2.2	16.0	54.7	35.5
NIC Nicaragua	277.4	55.2	8.8	10.2	28.7	25.5	8.1	221.2	54.3	19.5	7.3	40.7	18.1	10.9
NIU Niue	4.9	53.8	4.4	18.1	65.5	14.1	5.8	5.4	52.7	10.3	12.0	53.0	11.0	7.7
NLD Netherlands	710.9	48.8	6.8	28.6	21.5	40.3	17.1	586.8	50.7	5.8	25.4	27.4	33.8	12.0
NOR Norway	139.3	56.4	11.8	28.6	19.3	44.3	21.8	124.0	55.8	12.3	23.5	23.7	34.6	22.7
NPL Nepal	153.2	41.9	25.8	1.3	19.3	45.6	52.5	23.9	34.3	24.0	1.0	22.8	41.9	57.2
NRU Nauru	0.7	54.6	13.1	6.5	19.8	34.0	10.6	0.5	52.2	31.6	1.0	38.6	23.5	56.9
NZL New Zealand	549.6	48.6	12.5	9.4	18.5	32.6	17.9	413.5	49.7	13.8	7.1	33.4	28.8	25.3
OMN Oman	6.4	40.8	50.4	0.2	13.5	56.7	48.3	2.6	32.6	58.7	0.7	14.2	39.2	49.2
PAK Pakistan	1189.4	43.2	13.9	6.4	35.6	38.0	19.4	669.7	43.9	14.6	6.1	45.8	31.8	25.0
PAN Panama	155.3	60.4	10.6	16.0	12.6	38.1	5.8	140.4	60.1	12.3	11.5	17.0	33.0	11.1
PCN Pitcairn	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	63.9	2.5	17.7	19.4	47.7	10.9
PER Peru	874.8	55.0	13.6	7.7	23.7	31.3	18.6	452.0	54.1	14.5	6.7	25.2	29.1	25.1
PHL Philippines	3037.3	61.7	9.4	11.8	13.3	51.9	16.1	1938.5	61.4	11.3	10.1	17.6	46.7	15.4
PLW Palau	5.2	5.8	1.3	1.3	58.3	33.1	0.2	2.1	53.7	27.2	1.8	12.7	28.3	35.8
PNG Papua New Guinea	32.1	54.7	8.7	8.7	20.2	40.3	10.3	25.9	54.8	18.8	4.1	30.1	33.5	10.3
POL Poland	3285.4	55.2	8.4	13.1	20.4	28.6	20.7	2185.6	55.5	11.2	22.2	31.3	21.5	6.6
PRI Puerto Rico	1417.2	69.2	8.0	10.3	7.8	34.7	9.2	1300.1	52.9	12.1	13.7	45.9	14.9	12.2
PRT Portugal	1471.3	48.4	6.1	14.7	62.1	10.1	9.8	1260.9	49.5	6.5	9.5	69.4	6.4	6.7
PRY Paraguay	95.5	61.2	18.7	3.3	42.7	16.5	45.5	21.1	55.1	14.0	5.0	37.7	24.3	19.1
PSE Palestine	18.9	39.3	18.9	29.4	23.2	48.0	25.1	16.3	36.5	7.8	17.9	25.5	44.0	20.4
QAT Qatar	7.8	40.5	37.9	0.7	9.5	56.2	37.4	3.3	39.8	46.1	1.6	16.6	45.2	45.1
ROU Romania	2835.5	53.3	13.6	8.9	32.1	18.7	27.3	1125.2	53.1	12.1	20.1	33.1	22.5	20.2
RUS Russian Federation	2426.8	57.8	15.2	14.3	25.1	34.6	9.6	1972.1	55.7	16.7	18.4	34.2	27.4	15.1
RWA Rwanda	33.8	55.9	22.3	2.6	25.1	39.9	25.6	14.9	52.9	25.4	1.3	27.3	37.6	44.2
SAU Saudi Arabia	109.3	42.0	46.0	0.3	13.9	50.5	53.3	34.1	40.3	49.0	1.3	23.4	36.8	46.1
SDN Sudan	104.8	42.5	22.6	3.8	28.1	34.2	18.3	42.2	39.6	19.3	4.9	24.3	41.4	52.5
SEN Senegal	248.7	33.8	12.3	3.7	55.8	20.7	25.5	133.3	34.0	11.4	3.0	57.0	19.2	22.8
SGP Singapore	136.5	55.3	14.6	6.8	13.8	58.0	17.2	106.6	54.5	18.0	4.8	20.7	45.5	31.1
SHN St Helena, Asc. Tr. da Cunha	2.9	51.7	17.3	15.6	45.8	0.5	27.5	2.8	60.7	9.3	21.7	70.2	11.9	8.7
SLB Solomon Islands	2.2	60.1	15.6	4.8	18.0	43.2	12.9	1.8	53.7	21.7	2.6	27.7	40.1	32.8
SLE Sierra Leone	73.3	49.1	13.1	6.4	28.8	30.0	11.7	40.2	50.0	16.8	5.1	24.9	35.6	34.8

Table A2. Characteristics of migrants by country of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11 (continued)

country of origin	2010/11							2000/01						
	foreign-born population (thousands)	women %	young persons (15-24) %	older persons (65+) %	low educated %	high educated %	recent migrants %	foreign-born population (thousands)	women %	young persons (15-24) %	older persons (65+) %	low educated %	high educated %	recent migrants %
SLV El Salvador	1226.9	48.7	11.8	5.3	53.8	10.5	8.0	835.8	48.7	20.0	3.7	63.0	7.7	16.7
SMR San marino	4.1	53.7	15.9	29.7	38.1	18.8	9.5	2.8	62.4	3.9	33.7	61.8	12.5	5.2
SOM Somalia	282.2	54.3	26.0	4.3	54.2	14.9	24.0	125.1	52.1	29.7	3.7	50.5	14.4	50.4
SRB Serbia	623.4	51.4	10.2	12.2	45.9	14.6	10.1							
SSD South Sudan	2.9	42.3	29.4	0.7	34.9	20.7	16.9							
STP Sao Tome and Principe	18.9	57.6	23.8	5.3	72.9	8.3	51.5	11.6	54.2	19.5	6.9	72.3	10.7	27.5
SUR Suriname	205.6	55.1	7.3	11.6	47.1	17.9	3.8	7.1	54.6	18.5	11.4	24.4	31.5	20.5
SVK Slovak Republic	512.6	56.9	8.0	23.9	26.9	23.2	21.5	361.6	55.4	6.9	28.2	41.1	13.0	10.4
SVN Slovenia	101.2	58.1	6.2	34.8	35.4	17.9	7.4	78.6	53.7	3.1	35.9	48.4	11.7	3.4
SWE Sweden	256.6	56.3	13.3	14.4	16.5	48.5	20.3	203.0	57.2	17.5	11.9	19.5	39.9	25.8
SWZ Swaziland	3.9	65.6	21.1	1.8	18.7	52.1	24.4	1.8	57.3	33.7	1.7	20.7	44.9	19.7
SYC Seychelles	9.5	63.5	6.3	15.3	35.3	30.7	3.9	8.1	61.7	13.8	12.3	46.6	19.0	9.3
SYR Syria	227.2	43.5	10.0	12.4	34.3	34.5	17.0	137.9	43.5	10.7	11.9	34.1	34.5	18.8
TCA Turks and Caicos Islands	2.9	57.5	18.7	14.4	31.0	17.3	12.5	1.4	58.5	14.8	12.8	33.8	16.9	16.7
TCD Chad	9.3	42.1	12.3	4.0	25.7	38.8	21.5	5.8	41.7	14.5	0.9	23.1	43.0	26.9
TGO Togo	41.6	43.7	16.0	3.9	31.3	33.2	20.8	18.4	42.1	14.6	1.8	28.5	36.6	27.8
THA Thailand	521.6	72.2	15.8	3.5	34.6	31.6	21.8	270.8	66.7	27.5	1.8	36.9	29.2	22.3
TJK Tajikistan	13.3	62.3	18.2	6.9	22.8	47.0	53.1	17.9	53.1	17.6	16.6	30.5	24.2	12.9
TKL Tokelau	1.9	36.2	36.6	10.6	44.1	36.8	6.8	1.7	50.1	12.8	10.7	49.3	13.0	18.0
TKM Turkmenistan	12.0	50.9	30.0	4.5	23.5	38.4	69.5	7.7	43.1	33.0	13.7	25.8	25.2	20.4
TLS Timor-Leste	12.9	51.0	4.6	10.6	52.8	14.2	8.5	11.1	50.5	11.5	8.8	61.5	13.3	4.9
TON Tonga	49.0	48.7	8.7	11.1	39.2	14.5	9.9	41.2	49.5	13.1	7.8	39.0	10.7	17.0
TTO Trinidad and Tobago	318.7	56.6	8.5	15.3	14.5	35.5	5.0	274.3	56.7	12.5	8.8	23.5	29.9	12.6
TUN Tunisia	541.6	42.4	5.4	19.3	50.0	20.5	12.9	461.3	44.3	4.6	18.5	56.0	16.0	8.1
TUR Turkey	2611.6	48.0	7.0	9.8	64.7	10.2	7.3	2113.5	47.6	10.1	8.9	70.9	6.9	5.4
TUV Tuvalu	1.5	53.5	20.4	8.6	60.0	14.2	12.8	0.9	53.2	21.6	13.2	53.8	8.6	49.6
TWN Taiwan	472.2	56.6	7.1	13.6	5.7	74.4	9.7	429.9	55.4	19.6	4.0	10.5	61.7	23.2
TZA Tanzania	85.1	49.3	6.7	16.8	21.1	52.2	8.0	70.3	49.5	7.8	8.9	26.1	42.3	17.0
UGA Uganda	100.9	52.3	8.2	9.8	23.0	49.4	9.6	82.4	49.5	7.2	4.8	28.7	40.9	17.4
UKR Ukraine	1659.2	60.1	11.1	27.2	25.0	36.7	14.5	1048.0	57.5	7.5	43.3	37.3	27.4	34.2
URY Uruguay	168.8	50.5	11.3	10.5	37.7	23.5	14.4	80.9	50.9	8.4	9.8	35.5	26.8	16.2
USA United States	1189.0	51.5	21.5	11.8	19.6	51.6	23.4	887.2	52.9	16.9	15.0	20.5	48.8	20.3
UZB Uzbekistan	149.5	52.8	20.6	6.3	20.9	45.3	25.0	101.6	53.1	22.0	9.6	25.3	34.3	31.1
VAT Vatican	0.2	94.5	0.0	91.8	4.9	10.4	0.7	0.1	55.4	7.1	34.8	26.4	39.1	0.0
VCT St Vincent and Grenadines	41.2	58.2	8.3	17.8	24.5	28.2	8.9	34.8	57.3	10.0	11.5	35.3	25.1	12.4
VEN Venezuela	438.0	54.5	14.6	3.3	18.5	47.8	20.0	237.9	53.7	20.5	2.4	27.2	36.8	30.8
VGB British Virgin Islands	4.6	61.0	21.5	15.8	21.6	33.9	28.8	2.0	64.0	19.5	14.3	22.9	32.7	14.3
VIR Virgin Islands	54.6	85.3	34.6	0.1	78.5	1.3	20.0	48.0	51.6	24.7	9.7	24.2	25.4	21.4
VNM Vietnam	1939.1	52.3	8.2	11.1	33.8	28.4	7.8	1518.3	50.7	12.3	7.2	41.3	23.3	10.5
VUT Vanuatu	2.7	48.0	13.5	8.8	31.3	32.9	18.9	1.7	53.0	25.7	5.9	29.5	28.9	16.3
WSM Samoa	80.0	51.9	12.5	12.1	51.8	10.3	13.2	71.5	52.0	13.9	6.8	37.1	10.3	18.3
XXK Kosovo	409.4	44.7	20.5	2.7	57.6	6.2	12.4							
YEM Yemen	88.0	41.4	20.8	3.9	44.2	19.4	16.5	71.0	36.2	18.1	7.9	48.7	20.0	28.7
YUG Serbia and Montenegro								1071.1	49.1	12.6	13.3	56.1	11.5	13.3
ZAF South Africa	571.3	51.5	13.4	9.3	13.2	53.9	18.9	361.0	51.7	19.4	7.9	15.6	47.6	34.7
ZMB Zambia	54.9	53.0	14.3	3.3	15.0	52.1	13.6	35.0	52.1	16.4	1.7	14.7	49.6	28.0
ZWE Zimbabwe	184.0	53.0	20.3	3.5	22.7	47.5	18.0	77.8	52.8	20.4	3.0	15.6	42.6	33.7

Note by Turkey: The information in this chapter with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this chapter relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>

Source: DIOC 2010/11

Table A3. Top 30 sending countries of high-skilled migrants in 2000/01 and 2010/11 (15+)

Top origin countries in 2010				Top origin countries in 2000			
Country	High-skilled migrants in 2010	High-skilled migrants in 2000	Growth %	Country	High-skilled migrants in 2010	High-skilled migrants in 2000	Growth %
India	2239605	1002334	123.4	United Kingdom	1473738	1082320	36.2
Philippines	1545206	889072	73.8	India	2239605	1002334	123.4
China	1529414	822793	85.9	Philippines	1545206	889072	73.8
United Kingdom	1473738	1082320	36.2	Germany	1224326	865422	41.5
Germany	1224326	865422	41.5	China	1529414	822793	85.9
Poland	1007573	467242	115.6	Russian Federation	898519	624830	43.8
Russian Federation	898519	624830	43.8	Korea	811062	517087	56.9
Mexico	885232	474970	86.4	Mexico	885232	474970	86.4
Korea	811062	517087	56.9	Poland	1007573	467242	115.6
Ukraine	654491	372688	75.6	Canada	561574	423033	32.7
France	619110	377431	64.0	United States	598186	418219	43.0
United States	598186	418219	43.0	France	619110	377431	64.0
Canada	561574	423033	32.7	Ukraine	654491	372688	75.6
Romania	555259	268212	107.0	Vietnam	539908	348141	55.1
Vietnam	539908	348141	55.1	Iran	471401	289735	62.7
Iran	471401	289735	62.7	Japan	364093	277150	31.4
Pakistan	451777	202688	122.9	Italy	432850	273480	58.3
Italy	432850	273480	58.3	Romania	555259	268212	107.0
Morocco	425917	233734	82.2	Chinese Taipei	336400	263209	27.8
Colombia	375053	173710	115.9	Morocco	425917	233734	82.2
Japan	364093	277150	31.4	Cuba	341999	222430	53.8
Cuba	341999	222430	53.8	Algeria	324523	217553	49.2
Chinese Taipei	336400	263209	27.8	Pakistan	451777	202688	122.9
Algeria	324523	217553	49.2	Puerto Rico	278739	193163	44.3
South Africa	297200	162288	83.1	Jamaica	292963	190722	53.6
Jamaica	292963	190722	53.6	Netherlands	282124	187381	50.6
Hong Kong	291592	147120	98.2	Ireland	273810	176984	54.7
Brazil	291510	144119	102.3	Colombia	375053	173710	115.9
Netherlands	282124	187381	50.6	South Africa	297200	162288	83.1
Ireland	273810	176984	54.7	Egypt	217300	150830	44.1

Notes: This table reports the 30 top countries in terms of their total number of migrants with tertiary education residing in the OECD, separately for 2000/01 and 2010/11.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

Table A4. Recent migrants (15+) in OECD countries by region of origin, 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11

	Total			Low-educated			High-educated		
	2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000
Africa	1734.1	1770.4	1025.4	686.4	746.0	404.2	521.1	461.1	236.4
Asia	4461.0	3874.0	2892.3	949.8	793.7	664.0	2200.1	1903.2	1235.1
Europe	5158.8	4801.9	2970.7	1375.6	1304.8	788.8	1919.2	1638.8	933.4
Northern America	316.7	292.2	271.3	27.0	24.3	22.5	198.0	180.0	128.8
Oceania	255.9	249.4	228.3	37.8	37.2	51.2	111.9	96.7	55.3
South and Central America	3438.1	5213.5	4085.1	1480.0	2494.6	2384.3	692.5	847.0	477.3

Notes: Low-educated are persons with less than upper secondary education, while high-educated are persons with tertiary education. Recent migrants are those who have been in the country for 5 years or less.

Source: DIOC 2010/11

Table A5. Employment and unemployment rates, by selected destination and main origin countries, 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11

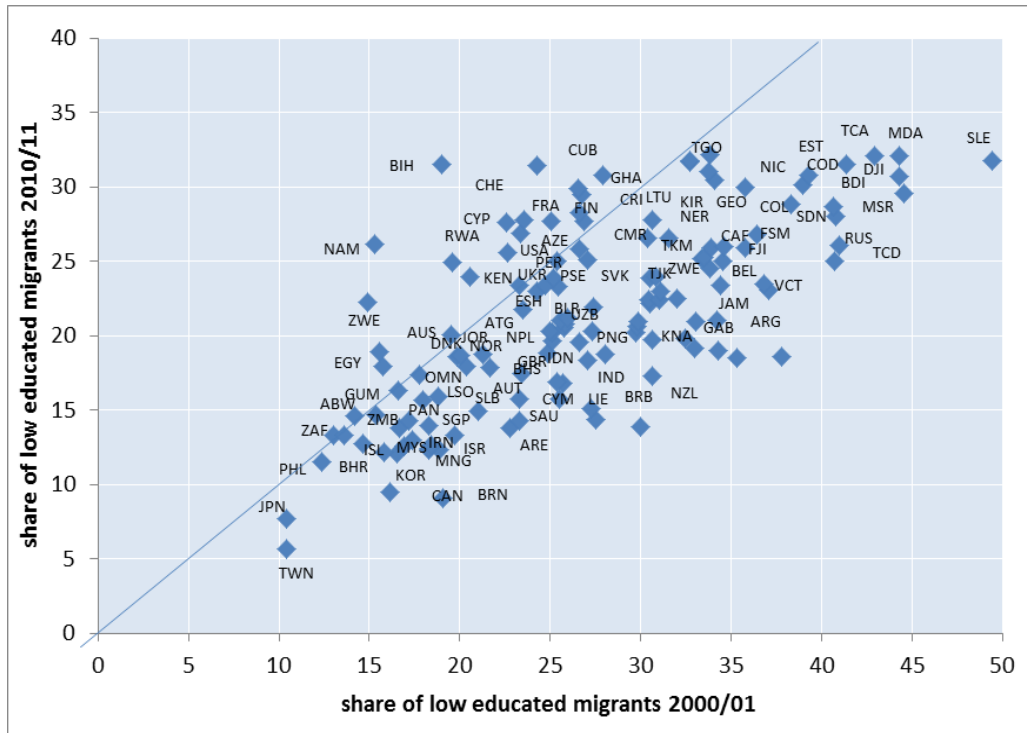
Employment rate				Unemployment rate			Employment rate				Unemployment rate		
Spain	2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000	United Kingdom	2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000
Morocco	32.7	58.7	57.6	55.6	19.2	17.4	Poland	83.4	82.5	59.0	4.8	4.7	7.0
Romania	47.1	76.6	66.9	42.3	11.5	16.7	India	69.3	64.8	62.4	7.7	6.6	6.9
Ecuador	48.8	78.6	69.4	41.1	9.4	13.5	Pakistan	48.9	46.9	42.1	12.5	10.1	14.2
Colombia	47.2	73.2	56.1	42.2	12.9	20.9	Ireland	69.8	59.1	63.1	6.1	4.1	6.0
Argentina	53.3	72.1	54.7	35.2	12.9	16.6	China	48.8	53.8	58.1	9.5	8.8	7.0
France	62.6	68.2	60.1	26.3	11.1	13.2	Germany	73.3	72.0	71.6	6.7	5.1	5.8
Germany	58.3	65.7	48.2	25.3	9.5	17.1	Bangladesh	49.3	46.1	37.9	14.7	11.3	18.4
Peru	54.8	74.3	60.5	34.2	10.8	14.4	Nigeria	65.4	75.3	64.2	14.9	8.6	13.0
Bolivia	52.9	79.4	56.9	35.5	12.9	16.4	South Africa	80.2	83.0	76.6	5.4	2.7	5.4
Venezuela	53.0	67.2	52.3	34.3	14.6	18.4	United States	68.6	71.3	66.9	6.2	4.8	4.7
Italy	2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000	Ireland	2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000
Romania	69.0	71.8	63.8	10.9	8.0	13.0	United Kingdom	55.3	65.8	64.7	21.8	8.8	9.4
Albania	57.6	62.2	58.2	12.1	10.4	14.8	Poland	69.3	85.1	67.2	21.4	9.7	12.8
Morocco	54.5	59.7	60.3	15.4	12.8	13.1	Lithuania	65.5	82.4	75.3	23.9	9.8	11.5
Switzerland	66.1	67.1	61.0	7.4	8.0	12.9	United States	50.3	58.3	60.0	15.9	7.4	7.3
Germany	55.5	52.8	45.1	12.1	13.3	23.1	Latvia	64.0	83.3	86.3	24.5	9.4	5.3
Ukraine	72.3	75.6	45.7	6.0	6.6	25.0	Nigeria	44.2	40.0	22.5	36.2	43.3	60.6
Philippines	89.0	86.7	79.1	3.2	4.3	5.0	Romania	54.0	55.7	40.4	30.8	23.9	39.7
Poland	62.2	55.7	50.1	9.5	11.5	17.4	India	65.1	69.1	60.3	20.4	11.7	9.3
France	61.3	62.4	55.2	7.4	7.0	10.8	China	49.5	46.5	37.6	16.9	12.5	11.5
Peru	68.7	71.9	66.1	10.0	7.5	10.2	Philippines	74.1	84.6	88.1	11.1	6.9	4.1
Greece	2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000	Portugal	2010	2005	2000	2010	2005	2000
Albania	51.5	67.7	67.6	24.7	8.4	8.0	Angola	69.2	76.0	76.9	14.5	9.0	8.0
Germany	61.5	60.0	59.0	18.0	18.9	15.2	Brazil	67.5	79.7	73.6	16.3	9.7	7.6
Georgia	45.2	64.1	54.6	35.5	16.4	16.8	France	73.3	69.3	65.9	10.9	9.1	7.8
Bulgaria	61.5	78.4	71.2	20.9	6.0	8.3	Mozambique	74.5	80.7	79.6	10.8	5.9	6.6
Romania	59.8	76.6	70.3	19.9	7.7	8.3	Cape Verde	54.9	73.7	73.3	22.9	11.4	7.5
Russian Federation	43.9	58.8	52.3	30.4	15.6	14.9	Ukraine	68.5	87.8	94.2	17.0	7.3	3.3
Pakistan	64.6	97.2	85.2	29.6	1.1	9.3	Guinea-Bissau	52.1	65.1	70.4	28.9	12.7	11.6
United States	56.0	54.7	49.5	18.9	15.1	14.2	Germany	69.9	67.1	62.6	10.2	9.9	7.3
Australia	66.5	71.5	63.2	14.7	11.0	13.1	Venezuela	69.1	59.0	59.1	13.6	12.0	7.9
Cyprus	38.6	29.1	43.8	12.2	12.1	6.1	Romania	66.9	79.7	90.3	16.5	12.9	3.8

Note by Turkey: The information in this chapter with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

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Source: DIOC 2010/11

Figure A2. The share of low-educated migrants by country of origin in 2000/01 and 2010/11



Note by Turkey: The information in this chapter with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”.

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Source: DIOC 2010/11

Table A6. Emigration rates(15+) by country of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11

country of origin	2010/11						2000/01					
	emigrant population		emigration rate			emigrant population		emigration rate				
	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)		
AFG Afghanistan	391.0	85.6	2.0	5.7		144.1	27.6	1.1	3.2			
ALB Albania	1046.4	102.3	30.1	31.3		524.4	45.9	19.7	26.3			
ARE United Arab Emirates	34.2	14.8	0.8	2.5		14.4	3.5	0.6	0.9			
ARG Argentina	641.3	247.3	2.1	6.2	6.8	389.4	125.7	1.4	5.1	5.2		
ARM Armenia	152.3	61.2	5.8	10.8	11.3	82.3	25.7	3.5	6.2	6.2		
AUS Australia	354.8	178.2	2.0	2.9	4.0	295.0	125.1	1.9	2.7	3.7		
AUT Austria	414.8	142.6	5.5	12.5	13.5	391.7	106.9	5.5	11.9	12.5		
BDI Burundi	25.9	9.9	0.5	14.3		10.7	4.1	0.3	21.0			
BEL Belgium	415.6	168.9	4.5	7.3	6.8	355.8	110.5	4.0	5.5	5.7		
BEN Benin	25.7	12.3	0.5	5.1	7.6	14.4	6.1	0.4	7.5	7.4		
BFA Burkina Faso	22.3	4.9	0.3		2.7	8.3	2.4	0.1		3.3		
BGD Bangladesh	536.0	196.0	0.5	3.5	1.5	285.7	77.6	0.4	2.6	1.0		
BGR Bulgaria	778.2	198.4	10.7	14.9	13.6	625.1	84.5	8.5	7.3	7.4		
BHR Bahrain	12.5	6.8	2.0	8.5	8.4	7.2	2.9	1.5	6.2	5.7		
BHS Bahamas	35.9	13.2	12.3		20.5	30.1	8.9	12.4		20.2		
BLZ Belize	49.8	13.5	20.3	33.4	37.0	42.6	8.7	22.7	45.7	38.2		
BOL Bolivia	285.5	63.7	4.2	5.7	5.2	87.7	24.2	1.7	3.6	3.2		
BRA Brazil	1014.3	291.5	0.7	2.6	2.6	555.0	144.1	0.5	1.8	1.9		
BRB Barbados	85.1	30.1	27.5	66.2		88.4	23.2	29.5	91.0			
BRN Brunei Darussalam	12.8	6.8	4.1	16.8		8.9	3.4	3.7	15.4			
BWA Botswana	7.2	3.1	0.6	5.7		4.1	1.5	0.4	4.0			
CAF Central African Republic	17.0	6.0	0.7	11.8	8.2	9.9	3.2	0.5	8.9	8.0		
CAN Canada	1162.9	561.6	3.9	5.3	5.3	1070.6	423.0	4.1	6.2	5.1		
CHE Switzerland	496.7	156.7	7.4	12.4	10.8	431.9	104.3	6.8	9.6	8.8		
CHL Chile	299.1	109.2	2.2	2.9	3.3	209.8	62.9	1.8	2.7	2.8		
CHN China	3578.5	1529.4	0.3	1.9	2.5	2090.1	822.8	0.3	2.1	2.1		
CIV Ivory Coast	145.5	42.4	1.2	5.6	7.5	62.8	16.5	0.7	4.3	5.5		
CMR Cameroon	154.6	64.3	1.4	14.4	10.1	58.6	24.6	0.7	16.0	7.3		
COD Democratic Rep. of Congo	203.8	66.3	0.6	7.2		101.2	35.8	0.4	10.7			
COG Congo	96.2	38.9	3.8	37.4		68.8	24.1	3.6	34.8			
COL Colombia	1183.4	375.1	3.3	10.8	6.7	696.6	173.7	2.4	6.0	4.9		
COM Comoros	33.7	4.8	5.9		19.3	17.6	1.9	4.3		17.3		
CRI Costa Rica	100.4	30.2	2.8	4.8	4.8	76.4	18.8	2.8	4.5	4.5		
CUB Cuba	1203.0	342.0	11.4	20.0	28.4	927.8	222.4	9.6	27.8	23.9		
CYP Cyprus	157.1	50.6	17.8	23.0	30.9	142.3	33.1	18.9	19.6	30.4		
CZE Czech Republic	379.1	117.9	4.1	11.3	10.9	256.0	61.7	2.9	6.5	7.4		
DEU Germany	3392.7	1224.3	4.5	8.8	7.8	3154.3	865.4	4.3	6.7	6.4		
DNK Denmark	194.5	80.1	4.6	9.1	8.0	160.5	53.8	3.6	7.3	6.2		
DOM Dominican Republic	984.1	167.5	12.4	11.8	11.0	695.6	85.7	10.9	10.1	8.4		
DZA Algeria	1529.2	324.5	5.6	9.7		1325.4	217.6	6.2	14.6			
ECU Ecuador	929.4	148.6	8.6	7.7	8.1	512.1	78.0	6.0	6.5	6.3		
EGY Egypt	439.8	217.3	0.8	3.6	2.6	328.1	150.8	0.8	4.9	3.1		
ERI Eritrea	87.8	20.8	2.8		10.7	48.0	10.0	2.3		12.0		
ESP Spain	763.7	228.7	2.0	2.5	6.2	770.0	136.5	2.2	2.0	5.6		
EST Estonia	78.9	26.7	6.6	8.5	12.6	37.1	11.6	3.2	4.1	6.7		
ETH Ethiopia	303.8	82.3	0.6		10.4	165.9	38.1	0.4		10.3		
FIN Finland	267.8	82.1	5.7	7.1	5.9	259.0	61.2	5.8	5.8	5.4		
FJI Fiji	176.2	53.1	22.2	34.4		119.0	25.4	18.1	31.4			
FRA France	1362.1	619.1	2.6	5.7	4.8	1160.9	377.4	2.3	4.2	4.1		
GAB Gabon	20.4	9.2	2.1	8.1	11.7	10.9	3.9	1.4	4.9	8.4		
GBR United Kingdom	3690.4	1473.7	6.8	11.4	10.9	3258.1	1082.3	6.4	12.2	10.1		
GHA Ghana	340.6	116.0	2.2	15.9	12.5	165.9	52.1	1.4	11.6	9.8		
GIN Guinea	59.0	14.0	1.0		5.9	21.3	4.8	0.5		3.1		
GMB Gambia	43.9	8.2	4.0	28.2		20.9	3.5	2.6	20.3			
GRC Greece	679.9	144.3	6.6	5.9	7.8	690.2	104.5	6.9	7.6	7.6		
GTM Guatemala	799.1	80.1	8.8	17.4	13.3	485.6	40.6	7.2	18.9	12.1		

Table A6. Emigration rates (15+) by country of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11 (continued)

country of origin	2010/11						2000/01					
	emigrant population		emigration rate			emigrant population		emigration rate				
	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)		
GUY Guyana	362.3	114.3	39.9	93.0	72.2	303.6	76.0	37.0	99.3	66.7		
HND Honduras	518.1	59.6	12.6	32.2	39.0	275.9	29.3	6.9	13.7	15.0		
HRV Croatia	546.6	91.6	12.4	19.8	19.6	537.5	67.8	12.6	22.7	18.7		
HTI Haiti	695.4	167.4	10.7	75.1	43.9	462.9	92.6	8.9	70.7	49.4		
HUN Hungary	450.0	159.5	5.0	11.6	12.4	349.4	96.7	4.0	9.4	9.4		
IDN Indonesia	355.2	153.9	0.2	2.6	1.1	339.6	117.0	0.2	3.6	1.3		
IND India	3627.2	2239.6	0.4	3.5	3.5	1971.4	1002.3	0.3	3.0	2.5		
IRL Ireland	749.6	273.8	17.5	20.3	20.8	788.5	177.0	20.9	19.9	20.0		
IRN Iran	932.5	471.4	1.6	4.5	7.3	669.2	289.7	1.5	6.5	8.2		
IRQ Iraq	652.2	182.4	3.2	7.3		409.3	99.4	2.8	8.0			
ISL Iceland	32.3	12.0	11.7	14.2		22.7	7.6	9.6	16.1			
ISR Israel	236.9	115.5	4.3	6.6		163.2	69.7	3.6	4.7			
ITA Italy	2242.2	432.9	4.3	8.4	7.7	2366.4	273.5	4.6	6.2	6.3		
JAM Jamaica	935.2	293.0	32.7	48.1		789.7	190.7	31.3	47.1			
JOR Jordan	105.9	46.5	2.5	6.0	40.6	64.1	26.2	2.1	5.9	62.1		
JPN Japan	655.0	364.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	566.5	277.2	0.5	0.9	1.0		
KAZ Kazakhstan	1007.6	157.9	8.0	7.0	6.8	433.3	78.9	3.8	4.8	4.7		
KEN Kenya	268.6	125.6	1.2	14.6	6.0	198.7	73.5	1.1	15.6	6.2		
KGZ Kyrgyzstan	17.7	9.0	0.4	1.7	1.4	38.6	9.0	1.2	2.2	1.9		
KHM Cambodia	278.5	52.7	2.7	14.8	29.5	239.1	36.5	3.1	52.7	40.3		
KOR Korea-NS	1776.0	811.1	4.1	4.5	6.8	1446.7	517.1	3.8	4.4	6.3		
KWT Kuwait	57.3	30.3	2.4	17.8		37.1	16.4	2.2	10.0			
LAO Lao People's Dem. Rep.	263.2	52.0	6.1	14.9	11.9	264.2	37.5	8.0	25.3	14.7		
LBR Liberia	85.2	26.1	4.1	8.1		41.1	13.7	2.5	15.2			
LBY Libya	91.1	31.3	2.0	3.1		82.1	17.2	2.3	4.6			
LKA Sri Lanka	582.4	198.9	3.4	6.7	7.5	317.0	83.6	2.1	4.1	4.6		
LSO Lesotho	1.8	1.0	0.2	5.2		0.9	0.4	0.1	4.3			
LTU Lithuania	318.9	112.3	10.0	14.3	19.7	149.3	36.7	5.1	8.6	8.6		
LUX Luxembourg	55.4	17.3	12.1	22.4	19.8	31.5	7.4	8.2	12.3	12.1		
LVA Latvia	159.2	63.4	7.6	15.3	15.9	67.2	25.6	3.3	9.5	7.8		
MAR Morocco	2564.4	425.9	9.7	15.6	19.4	1674.9	233.7	7.9	14.0	18.3		
MDA Moldova	299.2	96.6	9.1	19.0		81.4	36.9	2.5	9.1			
MDG Madagascar	118.9	38.9	1.0		9.5	76.6	24.3	0.8		9.6		
MDV Maldives	1.5	0.5	0.6	10.2	10.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	6.9	100.0		
MEX Mexico	11322.9	885.2	12.2	6.2	7.9	8330.8	475.0	11.2	6.1	6.3		
MKD Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	396.5	35.7	19.1		15.5	182.0	13.7	10.4		7.9		
MLI Mali	83.1	13.0	1.0	6.0	8.2	45.3	5.7	0.7	9.8	7.1		
MLT Malta	103.1	20.4	23.1	36.5	34.9	98.1	13.2	23.9	31.0	36.5		
MMR Myanmar	125.6	42.3	0.3	1.5	1.7	61.4	25.2	0.2	1.5	1.7		
MNG Mongolia	23.0	9.2	1.1	2.9	2.1	4.4	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.7		
MOZ Mozambique	90.7	29.5	0.7	17.0	25.1	85.7	22.6	0.9	39.5	33.4		
MRT Mauritania	28.6	4.8	1.4	10.3	5.2	15.2	2.6	1.0	8.6	5.6		
MUS Mauritius	140.4	47.4	12.3	43.8	63.7	91.5	22.4	9.4	53.1	51.6		
MWI Malawi	21.4	9.8	0.3	21.9	14.4	14.9	5.2	0.2	19.9	14.8		
MYS Malaysia	293.0	169.6	1.5	5.2	6.1	214.3	102.0	1.4	6.3	6.8		
NAM Namibia	9.6	4.1	0.7	11.8	7.9	3.1	1.4	0.3	5.5	4.1		
NER Niger	11.3	4.3	0.1	5.0	3.9	4.8	1.8	0.1	3.6	4.0		
NGA Nigeria	551.3	293.8	0.6		3.2	261.3	138.8	0.4		2.7		
NIC Nicaragua	277.4	69.9	6.7	10.0	12.2	221.2	40.0	7.1	9.6	11.0		
NLD Netherlands	710.9	282.1	4.9	8.2	9.2	586.8	187.4	4.3	6.3	7.4		
NOR Norway	139.3	55.1	3.5	5.5	5.3	124.0	39.4	3.3	4.7	4.7		
NPL Nepal	153.2	66.4	0.8	8.9	5.8	23.9	9.4	0.2	2.2	1.7		
NZL New Zealand	549.6	174.8	14.1	9.4	17.0	413.5	109.5	12.3	8.1	13.8		
PAK Pakistan	1189.4	451.8	1.0	6.5	5.7	669.7	202.7	0.8	3.3	4.8		
PAN Panama	155.3	57.6	5.9	9.8	11.0	140.4	46.1	6.5	11.0	13.0		
PER Peru	874.8	257.6	4.0	5.4	8.9	452.0	124.1	2.6	3.5	6.5		

Table A6. Emigration rates (15+) by country of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11 (continued)

country of origin	2010/11						2000/01					
	emigrant population		emigration rate			emigrant population		emigration rate				
	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)		
PHL Philippines	3037.3	1545.2	4.7	8.1	10.2	1938.5	889.1	3.9	6.8	9.3		
PNG Papua New Guinea	32.1	12.6	0.8	20.6		25.9	8.1	0.8	16.4			
POL Poland	3285.4	1007.6	9.1	17.3	18.2	2185.6	467.2	6.5	12.2	12.6		
PRT Portugal	1471.3	162.0	14.0	14.0	9.8	1260.9	78.0	12.8	8.0	7.0		
PRY Paraguay	95.5	16.1	2.1	5.6	2.8	21.1	4.9	0.6	2.2	1.5		
QAT Qatar	7.8	3.7	1.1	3.3		3.3	1.4	0.7	2.1			
ROU Romania	2835.5	555.3	13.5	20.6	24.3	1125.2	268.2	5.9	16.0	16.2		
RUS Russian Federation	2426.8	898.5	2.0	1.4	3.2	1972.1	624.8	1.6	1.1	2.6		
RWA Rwanda	33.8	13.1	0.6	9.9	18.2	14.9	5.3	0.4	16.1	17.4		
SAU Saudi Arabia	109.3	54.7	0.6	2.4	2.6	34.1	12.2	0.3	0.8	1.0		
SDN Sudan	104.8	37.4	0.4	3.6		42.2	16.7	0.2	5.3			
SEN Senegal	248.7	51.0	3.1	14.8		133.3	25.4	2.3	16.8			
SGP Singapore	136.5	74.7	3.4	9.6	6.7	106.6	46.3	3.3	9.9	6.1		
SLE Sierra Leone	73.3	25.7	2.1	32.7		40.2	13.6	1.5	36.3			
SLV El Salvador	1226.9	128.6	19.5	20.0	17.2	835.8	64.4	17.1	15.3	14.2		
SRB Serbia	623.4	93.6	6.7	9.0		0.0	0.0					
SVK Slovak Republic	512.6	122.7	10.0	17.4	17.9	361.6	46.6	7.7	9.9	9.6		
SVN Slovenia	101.2	19.7	5.6	6.6	6.6	78.6	9.1	4.5	4.1	3.9		
SWE Sweden	256.6	119.5	3.2	6.6	6.8	203.0	74.8	2.7	4.4	5.1		
SWZ Swaziland	3.9	2.1	0.6	8.5		1.8	0.8	0.3	4.0			
SYR Syria	227.2	75.4	1.6	17.5	10.4	137.9	44.3	1.4	10.8	11.7		
TCD Chad	9.3	3.7	0.1		4.9	5.8	2.5	0.1		7.3		
TGO Togo	41.6	14.4	1.0	9.3	14.9	18.4	6.6	0.6	10.4	13.1		
THA Thailand	521.6	157.3	1.0	2.7	2.1	270.8	74.4	0.6	2.8	1.5		
TJK Tajikistan	13.3	6.2	0.3	1.8	1.4	17.9	5.1	0.5	2.3	1.6		
TKM Turkmenistan	12.0	4.6	0.3		1.0	7.7	2.7	0.3		0.9		
TON Tonga	49.0	6.9	42.3	48.1		41.2	3.9	39.5	42.6			
TTO Trinidad and Tobago	318.7	115.5	23.2	68.2		274.3	81.3	22.2	72.4			
TUN Tunisia	541.6	110.1	6.2	10.3		461.3	73.2	6.5	15.8			
TUR Turkey	2611.6	267.7	4.4	4.0	5.1	2113.5	143.6	4.3	3.2	4.3		
TWN Chinese Taipei	472.2	336.4	2.4	4.4		429.9	263.2	2.4	6.0			
TZA Tanzania	85.1	41.9	0.3	14.3	14.2	70.3	28.6	0.4	17.6	18.3		
UGA Uganda	100.9	49.2	0.6	8.2	4.8	82.4	32.2	0.7	7.3	5.9		
UKR Ukraine	1659.2	654.5	4.2	4.2	9.0	1048.0	372.7	2.5	2.7	6.1		
URY Uruguay	168.8	41.7	5.8	14.1	24.1	80.9	22.5	3.1	8.3	19.0		
USA United States	1189.0	598.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	887.2	418.2	0.4	0.4	0.8		
UZB Uzbekistan	149.5	68.9	0.7		2.1	101.6	39.0	0.7		1.8		
VEN Venezuela	438.0	208.3	2.1	4.2		237.9	87.1	1.4	3.7			
VNM Vietnam	1939.1	539.9	2.8	10.6	14.3	1518.3	348.1	2.8	18.3	16.0		
YEM Yemen	88.0	15.5	0.6	2.2		71.0	9.4	0.8	5.4			
ZAF South Africa	571.3	297.2	1.7	12.2	8.8	361.0	162.3	1.2	6.9	6.9		
ZMB Zambia	54.9	30.3	0.8	29.9	7.1	35.0	16.7	0.6	16.3	6.5		
ZWE Zimbabwe	184.0	88.8	2.2	43.6	13.9	77.8	31.7	1.1	30.1	9.5		

Note by Turkey: The information in this chapter with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this chapter relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>

Source: DIOC 2010/11.

Table A7. Female emigration rates (15+) by country of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11

country of origin	2010/11						2000/01					
	emigrant population		emigration rate			emigrant population		emigration rate				
	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)		
AFG Afghanistan	171.2	35.9	1.8	12.9		59.1	9.9	1.0	6.5			
ALB Albania	493.4	54.8	28.4	32.7		217.2	21.4	16.6	28.7			
ARE United Arab Emirates	14.5	7.2	1.2	3.2		5.6	1.5	0.8	1.2			
ARG Argentina	321.8	129.3	2.0	4.7	3.9	202.3	63.8	1.4	4.3	3.0		
ARM Armenia	81.8	36.5	5.7	11.0	7.3	42.6	14.0	3.3	6.3	4.2		
AUS Australia	184.6	92.4	2.0	3.2	2.7	161.2	65.1	2.1	3.4	2.4		
AUT Austria	225.1	66.5	5.9	12.7	11.6	217.3	45.2	5.9	11.6	11.4		
BDI Burundi	13.4	4.7	0.5	18.8		5.5	1.8	0.3	23.1			
BEL Belgium	223.3	85.6	4.7	7.0	4.8	202.7	56.5	4.4	5.5	4.1		
BEN Benin	11.3	4.4	0.4	7.2	10.8	6.3	1.9	0.3	10.9	12.1		
BFA Burkina Faso	22.3	4.9	0.2		3.9	8.3	2.4	0.1		4.9		
BGD Bangladesh	233.4	74.9	0.5	3.6	1.6	123.6	26.0	0.3	2.2	1.4		
BGR Bulgaria	416.8	115.0	11.0	14.2	8.7	332.5	43.8	8.7	6.6	4.7		
BHR Bahrain	5.8	3.3	2.3	7.7	6.7	3.4	1.3	1.7	6.8	4.8		
BHS Bahamas	35.9	13.2	9.1		13.2	30.1	8.9	9.2		12.9		
BLZ Belize	28.5	7.8	22.7	35.2	27.8	24.7	5.2	25.5	51.3	30.2		
BOL Bolivia	158.3	33.4	4.6	6.2	3.7	45.8	11.6	1.8	3.8	2.3		
BRA Brazil	579.1	175.6	0.8	2.7	1.6	299.7	80.7	0.5	1.8	1.2		
BRB Barbados	47.1	18.2	28.4	62.5		48.1	13.9	30.4	91.5			
BRN Brunei Darussalam	6.6	3.5	4.3	16.6		4.5	1.7	3.9	16.7			
BWA Botswana	3.8	1.7	0.7	6.4		2.0	0.8	0.4	4.9			
CAF Central African Republic	8.9	2.7	0.7	18.2	9.8	5.0	1.2	0.4	12.4	12.3		
CAN Canada	637.2	295.6	4.3	5.3	3.6	594.7	217.3	4.5	6.3	3.4		
CHE Switzerland	266.2	81.1	7.6	16.7	11.0	236.3	55.8	7.1	14.8	9.5		
CHL Chile	152.7	56.1	2.2	2.9	2.3	108.4	31.7	1.9	2.8	2.0		
CHN China	1953.6	818.9	0.4	2.3	2.0	1102.6	404.0	0.3	2.7	1.9		
CIV Ivory Coast	72.1	17.8	1.2	7.4	8.4	30.2	6.0	0.7	5.4	7.9		
CMR Cameroon	84.6	30.0	1.5	15.6	10.0	29.6	10.1	0.7	22.2	8.3		
COD Democratic Rep. of Congo	105.5	29.0	0.6	11.8		50.2	15.3	0.4	17.8			
COG Congo	51.8	19.6	4.0	53.8		33.0	9.0	3.4	42.8			
COL Colombia	672.3	217.3	3.6	11.9	4.3	395.7	95.3	2.6	6.6	3.3		
COM Comoros	33.7	4.8	4.4		20.1	17.6	1.9	3.2		19.0		
CRI Costa Rica	53.3	17.0	3.0	5.2	3.2	40.9	10.0	3.0	4.9	3.1		
CUB Cuba	619.7	175.5	11.6	18.1	20.5	477.7	112.1	9.8	25.4	17.0		
CYP Cyprus	79.2	23.6	17.4	20.8	24.4	71.8	14.6	18.7	17.3	24.5		
CZE Czech Republic	223.9	66.0	4.7	12.8	8.9	150.7	29.6	3.3	7.7	6.3		
DEU Germany	1870.3	643.1	4.8	10.6	7.2	1800.4	445.3	4.8	8.9	6.1		
DNK Denmark	99.9	40.4	4.7	8.8	5.6	84.6	28.2	3.7	7.8	4.3		
DOM Dominican Republic	570.8	102.3	14.1	12.7	6.8	395.5	50.2	12.2	12.1	5.4		
DZA Algeria	744.6	148.7	5.5	8.5		632.4	95.8	5.9	15.2			
ECU Ecuador	471.9	81.5	8.7	8.4	5.5	256.6	41.7	6.0	6.9	4.4		
EGY Egypt	175.0	83.4	0.6	3.2	2.1	139.9	53.5	0.6	5.7	2.8		
ERI Eritrea	87.8	20.8	2.0		13.9	48.0	10.0	1.7		19.5		
ESP Spain	416.0	123.6	2.1	2.5	4.2	418.1	71.7	2.3	2.1	4.0		
EST Estonia	46.0	17.5	7.0	8.0	8.2	21.9	6.8	3.4	3.9	4.3		
ETH Ethiopia	303.8	82.3	0.4		11.1	165.9	38.1	0.3		13.6		
FIN Finland	167.0	57.3	6.8	8.6	3.8	154.4	42.1	6.6	7.2	3.5		
FJI Fiji	93.9	28.5	23.5	44.2		62.8	12.5	19.0	33.6			
FRA France	721.6	321.0	2.6	5.5	3.2	653.2	206.4	2.5	4.4	2.8		
GAB Gabon	11.5	4.7	2.4	5.6	11.8	5.7	1.8	1.5	3.2	9.4		
GBR United Kingdom	1849.7	703.7	6.7	9.2	8.2	1693.5	514.9	6.4	10.4	7.7		
GHA Ghana	160.2	47.7	2.1	17.1	14.5	75.7	19.3	1.3	12.9	11.8		
GIN Guinea	59.0	14.0	0.8		7.0	21.3	4.8	0.3		4.4		
GMB Gambia	15.8	2.8	2.9	35.6		7.3	1.0	1.8	18.7			
GRC Greece	322.3	60.3	6.2	5.0	5.7	328.3	39.0	6.5	6.3	5.8		
GTM Guatemala	331.5	39.0	7.0	16.7	9.9	217.9	19.4	6.3	22.1	9.6		

Table A7. Female emigration rates (15+) by country of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11 (continued)

country of origin	2010/11						2000/01					
	emigrant population		emigration rate			emigrant population		emigration rate				
	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)		
GUY Guyana	200.0	63.3	41.2	91.8	64.5	165.2	40.7	38.1	99.3	55.9		
HND Honduras	253.2	35.5	12.6	31.9	29.5	140.8	16.2	7.0	16.2	11.0		
HRV Croatia	291.0	48.4	12.5	17.0	13.8	282.8	31.3	12.6	20.4	13.9		
HTI Haiti	377.9	85.6	11.2	68.3	43.7	246.3	47.1	9.1	67.7	51.0		
HUN Hungary	232.9	86.1	4.9	11.1	8.5	180.9	46.3	3.9	9.0	6.7		
IDN Indonesia	197.2	80.1	0.2	2.9	0.7	177.4	53.2	0.2	4.3	1.0		
IND India	1707.0	1007.3	0.4	4.1	3.3	943.3	430.4	0.3	3.8	2.7		
IRL Ireland	401.2	149.7	18.4	20.1	14.5	435.8	99.7	22.4	20.9	14.0		
IRN Iran	428.6	206.0	1.5	4.2	5.9	299.9	113.7	1.4	6.2	7.4		
IRQ Iraq	291.4	76.3	2.9	8.2		165.3	32.0	2.3	6.8			
ISL Iceland	17.0	6.4	12.3	14.4		12.3	4.0	10.1	16.3			
ISR Israel	102.2	52.4	3.6	5.4		72.7	30.0	3.1	3.8			
ITA Italy	1032.5	185.4	3.8	7.0	5.3	1111.8	114.5	4.1	5.2	4.5		
JAM Jamaica	527.7	188.6	34.9	48.0		444.4	122.8	33.3	47.7			
JOR Jordan	44.3	18.1	2.2	5.3	33.3	24.6	8.2	1.7	4.4	55.5		
JPN Japan	414.3	225.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	349.9	157.4	0.6	1.0	0.7		
KAZ Kazakhstan	537.2	90.4	8.0	8.5	4.1	227.0	37.0	3.8	4.2	2.9		
KEN Kenya	138.8	61.2	1.2	19.7	4.7	98.8	32.6	1.1	20.6	5.2		
KGZ Kyrgyzstan	11.5	6.0	0.6	2.0	0.8	20.3	4.4	1.2	2.0	1.2		
KHM Cambodia	150.8	24.1	2.7	17.5	37.2	124.6	15.0	3.0	68.1	48.3		
KOR Korea-ns	1017.6	445.9	4.5	5.8	5.3	817.5	268.0	4.2	5.7	5.2		
KWT Kuwait	24.3	13.1	2.7	15.4		15.2	6.3	2.5	9.6			
LAO Lao People's Dem. Rep.	135.1	23.9	6.2	16.6	11.5	131.4	16.0	7.9	28.7	16.3		
LBR Liberia	41.9	11.1	4.0	8.0		20.9	5.8	2.5	17.5			
LBY Libya	42.6	13.4	1.9	2.4		39.6	6.6	2.3	3.3			
LKA Sri Lanka	277.6	90.8	3.3	5.5	4.7	147.7	35.1	2.0	3.4	2.9		
LSO Lesotho	1.2	0.7	0.2	5.2		0.5	0.3	0.1	3.6			
LTU Lithuania	188.2	68.7	10.7	14.2	13.1	87.3	19.9	5.4	8.1	5.5		
LUX Luxembourg	27.5	8.2	11.6	22.5	15.9	17.9	3.7	9.0	13.5	9.7		
LVA Latvia	91.8	37.7	7.9	14.4	10.2	37.9	14.3	3.4	8.7	5.1		
MAR Morocco	1183.9	179.8	8.9	17.5	15.8	751.3	95.1	7.1	16.5	16.3		
MDA Moldova	179.8	60.1	10.2	17.9		43.5	20.5	2.6	8.9			
MDG Madagascar	118.9	38.9	0.7		7.3	76.6	24.3	0.6		7.8		
MDV Maldives	0.6	0.3	0.5	17.8	19.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	12.9	6.0		
MEX Mexico	5221.8	457.5	11.0	6.7	5.8	3696.3	235.1	9.7	6.7	5.0		
MKD Former Yug. Rep. Of Macedonia	396.5	35.7	15.2		11.6	182.0	13.7	8.1		6.3		
MLI Mali	30.5	4.7	0.7	8.3	10.9	15.4	2.0	0.5	15.0	11.5		
MLT Malta	52.1	9.7	22.9	36.9	29.0	49.0	6.0	23.7	33.5	29.9		
MMR Myanmar	62.5	20.5	0.3	1.8	1.0	31.2	11.8	0.2	2.3	1.1		
MNG Mongolia	14.6	6.4	1.4	3.9	1.2	2.6	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.4		
MOZ Mozambique	48.1	16.2	0.7	22.6	22.4	45.1	12.5	0.8	56.7	36.1		
MRT Mauritania	7.7	1.1	0.7	10.5	9.1	3.8	0.5	0.5	10.7	11.6		
MUS Mauritius	76.2	22.5	13.1	44.0	59.7	50.7	9.5	10.2	60.2	55.4		
MWI Malawi	11.0	4.6	0.3	27.5	15.3	7.4	2.1	0.2	27.0	18.4		
MYS Malaysia	161.3	92.1	1.6	5.3	4.1	115.7	52.4	1.5	6.8	5.1		
NAM Namibia	4.6	2.2	0.7	10.2	5.1	1.7	0.7	0.3	4.6	2.9		
NER Niger	4.9	1.9	0.1	7.3	9.2	2.1	0.7	0.1	6.6	10.8		
NGA Nigeria	551.3	293.8	0.4		3.2	261.3	138.8	0.3		2.8		
NIC Nicaragua	151.1	39.1	7.1	13.9	8.0	120.0	20.0	7.6	13.3	7.5		
NLD Netherlands	349.0	123.6	4.8	7.6	7.3	297.7	79.3	4.3	5.9	6.1		
NOR Norway	77.9	28.5	3.8	5.1	3.6	69.2	19.8	3.6	4.6	3.3		
NPL Nepal	66.9	26.1	0.7	12.0	7.7	8.2	2.9	0.1	3.7	3.1		
NZL New Zealand	270.6	94.3	13.7	10.0	12.0	205.7	57.7	11.9	8.9	9.4		
PAK Pakistan	516.9	184.0	0.9	7.0	5.3	294.1	75.0	0.7	3.6	5.1		
PAN Panama	94.1	34.1	7.0	9.6	6.9	84.3	26.1	7.8	11.4	8.3		
PER Peru	484.2	140.1	4.4	5.2	6.6	246.8	64.9	2.8	3.6	5.1		

Table A7. Female emigration rates (15+) by country of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11 (continued)

country of origin	2010/11						2000/01					
	emigrant population		emigration rate			emigrant population		emigration rate				
	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)	15+ (thousands)	highly skilled 15+ (thousands)	total	highly skilled (BL)	highly skilled (Lutz et al)		
PHL Philippines	1885.2	989.1	5.8	9.7	6.6	1192.5	563.2	4.8	8.1	6.2		
PNG Papua New Guinea	18.0	7.1	0.9	25.5		14.2	4.5	0.9	22.8			
POL Poland	1806.7	576.3	9.6	15.9	11.9	1213.1	246.8	6.9	11.8	8.4		
PRT Portugal	712.3	82.9	13.1	12.2	6.1	623.6	41.0	12.2	7.4	4.4		
PRY Paraguay	58.8	9.9	2.6	5.6	1.7	11.6	2.7	0.7	2.4	1.0		
QAT Qatar	3.1	1.5	1.5	3.4		1.3	0.6	0.9	2.1			
ROU Romania	1512.7	309.5	13.9	21.6	18.3	596.6	130.0	6.0	16.5	12.7		
RUS Russian Federation	1412.2	566.7	2.1	1.5	2.0	1111.1	357.9	1.7	1.1	1.8		
RWA Rwanda	18.1	6.5	0.6	11.6	17.5	7.9	2.4	0.4	27.6	21.7		
SAU Saudi Arabia	42.8	22.4	0.5	2.2	2.2	13.7	4.3	0.2	0.7	1.0		
SDN Sudan	42.0	14.0	0.3	2.4		16.8	5.6	0.2	3.8			
SEN Senegal	82.9	19.9	2.0	15.7		45.3	9.7	1.5	19.2			
SGP Singapore	75.7	40.6	3.8	10.9	5.0	58.1	24.3	3.6	11.4	4.7		
SLE Sierra Leone	36.6	12.1	2.0	44.9		20.1	6.0	1.5	55.5			
SLV El Salvador	598.1	67.2	18.6	20.8	12.1	407.3	32.1	16.2	15.4	10.3		
SRB Serbia	318.0	46.8	6.8	9.1		0.0	0.0					
SVK Slovakia	286.5	67.3	10.7	18.6	13.4	200.3	21.2	8.1	9.9	7.4		
SVN Slovenia	59.8	10.8	6.4	6.0	4.2	42.2	4.5	4.7	3.8	2.6		
SWE Sweden	143.7	69.4	3.6	6.6	4.5	116.1	41.7	3.1	4.5	3.3		
SWZ Swaziland	2.3	1.2	0.7	6.9		1.0	0.4	0.3	3.0			
SYR Syria	99.4	28.0	1.4	19.9	9.6	61.1	14.8	1.2	13.0	13.8		
TCO Chad	9.3	3.7	0.1		7.9	5.8	2.5	0.1		17.0		
TGO Togo	18.0	5.0	0.9	20.7	19.6	7.8	1.9	0.5	13.3	22.3		
THA Thailand	374.0	107.2	1.4	3.3	1.3	180.1	44.4	0.8	3.2	1.0		
TJK Tajikistan	7.0	3.6	0.3	3.2	1.4	9.6	2.9	0.5	3.4	1.8		
TKM Turkmenistan	12.0	4.6	0.2		0.8	7.7	2.7	0.2		0.7		
TON Tonga	23.7	3.8	41.1	50.0		20.4	2.0	39.7	45.4			
TTO Trinidad and Tobago	180.8	69.0	25.0	71.1		155.5	47.3	24.1	76.6			
TUN Tunisia	235.9	45.2	5.5	8.4		207.4	28.4	5.9	16.7			
TUR Turkey	1253.3	109.7	4.3	3.9	4.3	1006.6	48.7	4.1	3.0	4.0		
TWN Chinese Taipei	267.4	187.2	2.6	4.9		238.3	140.9	2.7	7.0			
TZA Tanzania	43.1	19.1	0.3	14.6	11.4	34.8	12.7	0.3	20.5	17.5		
UGA Uganda	52.0	23.8	0.6	9.0	4.4	40.7	14.4	0.7	9.0	6.0		
UKR Ukraine	990.7	396.3	4.5	4.1	6.0	596.8	203.2	2.6	2.6	4.2		
URY Uruguay	86.5	22.0	5.7	12.1	17.0	41.7	11.9	3.1	11.2	14.3		
USA United States	611.9	317.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	467.8	220.2	0.4	0.4	0.6		
UZB Uzbekistan	149.5	68.9	0.5		1.7	101.6	39.0	0.5		1.6		
VEN Venezuela	237.1	115.1	2.2	3.8		127.7	46.4	1.6	3.5			
VNM Vietnam	1016.4	258.3	3.0	11.1	10.8	769.5	155.8	2.8	19.8	13.5		
YEM Yemen	40.8	5.9	0.6	3.2		31.8	3.6	0.7	6.2			
ZAF South Africa	294.4	151.7	1.7	11.3	5.9	186.9	79.1	1.2	6.7	4.8		
ZMB Zambia	29.6	16.1	0.8	39.9	6.6	18.2	8.1	0.6	22.6	6.3		
ZWE Zimbabwe	97.9	47.8	2.3	51.7	12.9	41.0	16.0	1.1	41.8	9.1		

Note by Turkey: The information in this chapter with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this chapter relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>

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