

DIOC-E 2010 (RELEASE 1.0)

METHODOLOGY

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.

The global bilateral migration database DIOC-E 2010, is an extension of the “Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries” (DIOC 2010), as it includes non-OECD receiving countries as well. This database therefore represents an update of the DIOC-E 2000 database. This methodological note provides detailed information on the coverage, sources and classifications of the variables in DIOC-E 2010.

As shown in Table 1, release 1.0 of the DIOC-E 2010 comprises two files, the first one focuses upon the educational attainment of immigrants, while the second additionally considers migrants’ labour force status. These files provide cross-tabulated data, along a number of dimensions of interest and prioritise the country of birth definition of migration. In cases when data on country of birth are unavailable, data referring to immigrants’ citizenship are relied upon instead. File 1 refers to the population of all ages, while File 2 rather focuses on those aged 15 years and above.

Table 1. Thematic Files DIOC-E 2010

	File 1	File 2
Main theme	Age	Labour force status
	Country of residence	Country of residence
	Country of birth	Country of birth
	Region of birth	Region of birth
Variables included	Sex	Sex
	Age	Age
	Education	Education
	Migrant	Migrant
		Labour force status
Reference Population	All Population	Population aged 15 and above

1. Coverage

DIOC-E 2010 (Release 1.0) contains information on the demographic and labour market characteristics of 55 non-OECD countries and 50 non-OECD countries in Files 1 and 2 respectively. The 50 countries for which data are available for both files are: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Zambia. The five additional countries for which data are also available for File 1 include: Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Kazakhstan, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania.

It also includes the OECD countries, which are in the DIOC 2010 database. Information on these countries can be found in the DIOC 2010 methodological note (<http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/methodology-DIOC-2010-11.pdf>).

Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Israel, Turkey and Rwanda only provide information for the population aged 15 and above.

2. Sources

The sources for DIOC-E 2010 are primarily census data from the 2010 round, which spans 2005-2014. The majority of the data were recorded at the turn of the decade however (see Table A1). The data for the majority of the countries (31 in total) in the DIOC-E 2010 database were obtained directly from national statistical offices. The data for a further 21 countries, census data were obtained from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) International project.¹ For 3 countries, where census data were unavailable nationally representative surveys were drawn upon.

The national authorities responsible for disseminating data for Albania and Romania, replaced values of 3 or less with a missing value, for the sake of confidentiality, to ensure that no individuals could be identified from the data provided.

► *Special cases:*

- **Malaysia:** The data are based on average figures as reported in the available labour force surveys from 2008-2010.
- **Paraguay:** The published data are taken from the available Labour Force Surveys over the years 2008-2010. They have been stacked and the figures averaged over the period.
- **Tajikistan:** The data derive from the Living Standards Survey, 2007.

3. Variables and classifications

Country of residence (country)

The country of residence variable identifies the specific country in which individuals in the dataset are residing.

Country of birth (coub)

The country of birth variable identifies the specific country in which individuals in the dataset were born, such that the immigrant population can be described in detail according to their country of origin. When coding the country of birth variable, the objective was to minimize residual categories (i.e. “other”). An attempt was made to preserve the maximum information available while distinguishing between continental/regional residual categories whenever this was possible (i.e. “other Africa” [AFRI], “other Europe” [EURO], “other Asia” [ASIA], “other South and Central America and Caribbean” [SCAC], “other Oceania” [OCEA], “other North America” [NOAM]).

In the cases of split, recomposed or newly constituted or unified countries, there was little choice but to respect the various coding used by the different national authorities.

¹ <https://international.ipums.org/international/>.

In order to produce a consistent and harmonious list of countries of birth across receiving countries, some minor adjustments proved necessary, especially with respect to small islands and overseas territories. This recoding explains the small differences that might exist with national estimates for foreign-born and native-born populations. The following recodings were carried out:

Table 2. Recoding of small islands and overseas territories

Denmark	France	Germany	Morocco	Norway	Spain	United Kingdom	United States
Faeroe Islands	French Guiana	East Germany	Western Sahara	Bouvet Islands	Canary Islands	Channel Islands	United States Virgin Islands
Greenland	French Polynesia	West Germany		Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands		Guernsey	
	French Southern Territories						
	Guadeloupe						
	Martinique						
	Mayotte						
	New Caledonia						
	Reunion						
	Saint Pierre et Miquelon						
	Saint Martin						
	Wallis and Futuna Islands						

In DIOC-E, individuals born in Puerto Rico are considered foreign-born in the United States.

In cases of imprecise or missing information on place of birth, two coding possibilities arise. For foreign-born people whose country of birth is not known or is too imprecise to fall into one of the continental categories, the country of birth is coded as “other” (OTH). Since the definition of the category “other” is specific to each reporting country, the overall “other” category does not have any particular meaning in terms of country or region of origin. For people whose birth status (native or foreign-born) is unknown, the country of birth is coded as “unknown” (UNK). As can be seen in Table A.3, for most countries, the share of the population for whom the place of birth is completely undetermined is very small. However, a few countries have a significant proportion of the population with an unknown place of birth.

For some countries, data on country of birth are unavailable. In such cases a migrant definition based on citizenship is used instead, in which case immigrants are assumed to be individuals holding the nationality of another country than their country of residence. Citizenship data are used in 16 cases, namely: Albania, Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Iran, Hong Kong (China), Malaysia, Mauritius, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Palau, the Philippines, the Seychelles, Sudan (including South Sudan) and the United Republic of Tanzania. This definition has some shortcomings, notably while there is an overlap between foreigners and the foreign-born, there is generally a difference between the two population figures. The overlap is due to two reasons. First, the foreign-born population can include nationals due to naturalizations and secondly, depending on the legislation in the receiving countries, native-born persons might hold a foreign nationality, e.g. children and grandchildren of immigrants. The detailed list of the countries and regions of birth represented in the database is provided in Table A.2.

► **Special case:**

- **South Africa:** We draw upon the 10% sample of the 2010 South Africa census. This sample contains information on country of birth (for foreign-born), province of birth (for South African born) and nationality. Individuals were therefore primarily categorised using information on country of birth and all those born in a South African province were coded as South African. Respondents who reported province of birth as outside South Africa were classified as migrants, though with unknown origin. Among respondents who did not report place of birth, those with a South African nationality are classified as South African. Non-nationals with a place of residence outside South Africa were added to the migrants with an unknown origin.

Sex (sex)

Sex is coded 1 for men and 2 for women.

Education (education)

The education variable refers to the highest level of education *completed*. The classification used is the ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 1997 from the UNESCO, but aggregated into different categories in the published files 1 and 2.

File 1 provides detailed information on educational attainment:

- **ISCED 0/1** (coded 1): This category contains people who completed the pre-primary programs (ISCED 0), the initial stage of organised instruction (ISCED 1). Persons with no formal education are also included in this category.
- **ISCED 2** (coded 2): This category refers to people who have completed basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics as well as those that have attained a lower-secondary education.
- **ISCED 3** (coded 3): This category refers to people who have completed an upper-secondary education.
- **ISCED 4** (coded 4): This category refers to people who have completed a post-secondary but those that have not completed a tertiary education.
- **ISCED 5/6** (coded 56): This category contains those that have completed a first (ISCED 5) and/or a second (ISCED 6) stage tertiary education.

For OECD countries, 3 education levels are distinguished: basic education - ISCED 0/1/2 (coded 12), secondary education - ISCED 3/4 (coded 34), tertiary education - ISCED 5/6 (coded 56).

File 2 comprises 3 broader education categories:

- **Basic education - ISCED 0/1/2** (coded 1).
- **Secondary education - ISCED 3/4** (coded 2).
- **Tertiary education - ISCED 5/6** (coded 3).

Some countries provided their data according to the ISCED classification whereas for the others, the data were obtained from IPUMS in which a harmonized education variable is available (Table A.1 for the details for each country). This is based on a predefined criterion of years of education required for the corresponding completed level or degree. For example, a person is considered to have completed primary education if he/she has at least six years of primary schooling. Three additional years are necessary for lower secondary education, another three years for upper secondary education, and at least four years for tertiary education. The main advantage of this approach is that each category of the classification has the same meaning for all countries. However, it ignores the specificities of national educational systems, notably at the tertiary level. For example, the IPUMS definition classified all persons with non-university degrees as having only secondary education. Therefore, data from IPUMS were harmonized by the OECD Secretariat to obtain appropriate international comparable education mappings reflecting the specificities of national education systems. The detailed mappings of the national definitions and the international classification ISCED 1997 are presented in the Excel document education mappings, which can be downloaded from uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings. Similarly, these UNESCO mappings were drawn upon to harmonise the data for the 14 remaining cases, the data for which were obtained according to specific national classifications.

When the level of education is not known, the variable is coded '99'.

► *Special cases:*

- **Armenia:** collects data on the educational attainment of those aged 6 years old and above.
- **Botswana:** only details the educational attainment of those aged 12 years old and above.
- **Cambodia:** category ‘99’ includes Cambodian classification referring to “others”.
- **Croatia:** provided data according to the ISCED 97 Classification of educational attainment and omitted ISCED category 4 (Post-Secondary non tertiary education).
- **Lithuania:** only poses questions regarding educational attainment to those aged 10 years old and above. Education is coded 0 for people below the age of 10.
- **Mozambique:** the census reports two education variables, level and attainment. These were used in combination to attain as close a match to the ISCED classification as possible.
- **Namibia:** four education categories are reported in the census: primary (complete and incomplete), secondary (only complete) and tertiary (only complete) and non-formal. The following classification is therefore adhered to: primary (1), secondary (2) and tertiary (5). Non-formal is coded as Unknown (99). No information on upper-secondary or post-secondary education are provided.
- **Nauru:** only interviews people aged 5 years and above. The data for Nauru only details 4 categories of educational attainment: primary (1), secondary (2), tertiary (3) and university educational levels (4). Tertiary education is considered commensurate with technical training (e.g. for tradesman, vocational training, attending technical institutions) whereas University instead pertains to those have undertaken studies at university. Therefore primary is coded ‘1’, Secondary ‘2’, Tertiary ‘4’, and University ‘5’.
- **Peru:** provided data according to the ISCED classification of educational attainment, but omitted category 4 (Post-Secondary non tertiary education).
- **Serbia:** does not collect information on the educational attainment of those under the age of 15.
- **Thailand:** the ISCED classification for education is adhered to but a further category “Religious education” is also included which is coded as “other” (99).
- **Uruguay:** omits an ISCED 4 category (Post-Secondary non tertiary education).

Age (age)

In File 1, age is recorded in seven broad categories (0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+), coded respectively from 1 to 7. In File 2, three broad age categories are provided (15-24, 25-64 and 65+), coded respectively from 1 to 3 and when only individuals aged 15 to 64 are considered with no further detail, the code ‘1564’ is used (it is the case in Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus^{2,3}, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Switzerland, and Turkey). In cases where age is unknown the code ‘99’ is used.

² Note by Turkey: The information in this document 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”.

³ 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 document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Labour Force Status (lfs_status)

The variable ‘labour force status’ indicates individual’s position in the labour market at the time of census. This variable is key to understanding the labour market performance of immigrants in receiving countries, such that we restrict file 2 to those aged 15 years and above. We adhere to the ILO definition⁴, and the codes are as follows:

- Employed (1)
- Unemployed (2)
- Inactive (3)

The employed population includes paid workers, self-employed and unpaid workers engaged in the production of economic goods as well as persons who have a job, but are temporarily absent. Unemployed persons are out of work, currently available to work and actively seeking a job. The economically inactive population comprises all those persons neither “employed” nor “unemployed”. A code ‘99’ signifies that the labour market status of a particular group is unknown.

For some countries, no distinction between unemployed and inactive can be made (it is the case of Armenia, Hong Kong [China], Palau, Peru, and Thailand). In this case, the two groups (unemployed and inactive) are grouped in one category named “not working” and coded ‘23’.

► ***Special cases:***

- **Armenia:** only reports those employed and unemployed. No data are available on the inactive population. Unemployed and inactive are grouped in one category named “not working”.
- **Grenada:** no information was provided.
- **Hong Kong (China):** reports only 2 categories, ‘Working population’ and ‘Not working population’ which includes unemployed and inactive persons. Unemployed and inactive are grouped in one category named “not working”.
- **Palau:** only reports those employed and inactive. No data are available on the unemployed population. Unemployed and inactive are grouped in one category named “not working”.
- **Peru:** only reports those employed and inactive. No data are available on the unemployed population. Unemployed and inactive are grouped in one category named “not working”.
- **Philippines:** no information was provided.
- **Thailand:** only reports those employed and unemployed. No data are available on the inactive population. Unemployed and inactive are grouped in one category named “not working”.

Migrant (fborn)

The variable ‘fborn’ specifies the immigrant status, either based on (1) the country of birth of the individual or (2) the citizenship of the individual (Table A.1).

⁴ See: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/---sro-port_of_spain/documents/presentation/wcms_304686.pdf.

ANNEXES

Table A.1. Detailed sources, information, definitions included in the database by country of residence

Country or residence	Source	File 1	File 2	Foreign born	Education
Albania	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Citizenship	Mapping
Antigua and Barbuda	Country	Census 2011	-	Birth	ISCED
Argentina	IPUMS	Census 2010	Census 2010	Birth	Mapping
Armenia	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Birth	ISCED
Belarus	Country	Census 2009	Census 2009	Birth	ISCED
Botswana	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Citizenship	Mapping
Brazil	IPUMS	Census 2010	Census 2010	Birth	Mapping
Burkina Faso	IPUMS	Census 2006	Census 2006	Birth	Mapping
Cambodia	Country	Census 2008	Census 2008	Birth	Mapping
Cameroon	IPUMS	Census 2005	Census 2005	Citizenship	Mapping
Colombia	IPUMS	Census 2005	Census 2005	Birth	Mapping
Costa Rica	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Birth	ISCED
Croatia	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Birth	ISCED
Dominican Republic	IPUMS	Census 2010	Census 2010	Birth	Mapping
Ecuador	IPUMS	Census 2010	Census 2010	Birth	Mapping
Egypt	IPUMS	Census 2006	Census 2006	Citizenship	Mapping
El Salvador	IPUMS	Census 2007	Census 2007	Birth	Mapping
Fiji	IPUMS	Census 2007	Census 2007	Birth	Mapping
Grenada	Country	Census 2011	-	Birth	Mapping
Hong Kong, China	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Citizenship	ISCED
Indonesia	IPUMS	Census 2010	Census 2010	Birth	Mapping
Iran	IPUMS	Census 2006	Census 2006	Citizenship	Mapping
Kazakhstan	Country	Census 2009	-	Birth	Mapping
Kenya	IPUMS	Census 2009	Census 2009	Birth	Mapping
Latvia	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Birth	ISCED
Liberia	IPUMS	Census 2008	Census 2008	Birth	Mapping
Lithuania	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Birth	ISCED
Malawi	IPUMS	Census 2008	Census 2008	Birth	Mapping
Malaysia	Labour Force Survey	LFS 2008-2010	LFS 2008-2010	Citizenship	ISCED
Mali	IPUMS	Census 2009	Census 2009	Birth	Mapping
Mauritius	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Citizenship	ISCED
Mozambique	Country	Census 2007	Census 2007	Birth	Mapping
Namibia	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Citizenship	Mapping
Nauru	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Citizenship	Mapping
Nicaragua	IPUMS	Census 2005	Census 2005	Birth	Mapping
Niger	Country	Census 2012	Census 2012	Citizenship	Mapping
Palau	Country	Mini Census 2012	Mini Census 2012	Citizenship	ISCED
Panama	IPUMS	Census 2010	Census 2010	Birth	Mapping
Paraguay	Labour Force Survey	LFS 2008, 2009 and 2010	LFS 2008, 2009 and 2010	Birth	Mapping
Peru	Country	Census 2007	Census 2007	Birth	ISCED
Philippines	Country	Census 2010	-	Citizenship	ISCED
Puerto Rico	IPUMS	Census 2005	Census 2005	Birth	Mapping
Romania	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Birth	ISCED
Rwanda	Country				
Serbia	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Birth	ISCED
Seychelles	Country	Census 2010	Census 2010	Citizenship	Mapping
South Africa	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Birth	Mapping
Sudan (including South Sudan)	IPUMS	Census 2008	Census 2008	Citizenship	Mapping
Tadjikistan	Living Standards Survey	LSS 2007	LSS 2007	Birth	Mapping
Thailand	Country	Census 2010	Census 2010	Birth	ISCED
Togo	Country	Census 2010	Census 2010	Birth	ISCED
Trinidad and Tobago	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Birth	Mapping
United Republic of Tanzania	Country	Census 2012	-	Citizenship	Mapping
Uruguay	Country	Census 2011	Census 2011	Birth	ISCED
Zambia	IPUMS	Census 2010	Census 2010	Birth	Mapping

Table A.2. List of countries and regions of birth represented in DIOC-E 2010

Regional groups		Individual countries (cont.)	
AFRI	Africa	CZE	Czech Republic
ASIA	Asia	DEU	Germany
EURO	Europe	DJI	Djibouti
NOAM	North America	DMA	Dominica
OCEA	Oceania	DNK	Denmark
SCAC	South and Central America and the Caribbean	DOM	Dominican Republic
		DZA	Algeria
		ECU	Ecuador
Individual countries		EGY	Egypt
ABW	Aruba	ERI	Eritrea
AFG	Afghanistan	ESP	Spain
AGO	Angola	EST	Estonia
AIA	Anguilla	ETH	Ethiopia
ALB	Albania	FIN	Finland
AND	Andorra	FJI	Fiji
ANT	Netherlands Antilles	FLK	Falkland Islands
ARE	United Arab Emirates	FRA	France
ARG	Argentina	FSM	Micronesia, Federated States of
ASM	American Samoa	FYUG	Former Yugoslavia
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	FYUG-BIH	Bosnia-Herzegovina
AUS	Australia	FYUG-HRV	Croatia
AUT	Austria	FYUG-MKD	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
BDI	Burundi	FYUG-XXK	Kosovo
BEL	Belgium	FYUG-YUG	Serbia and Montenegro
BEN	Benin	GAB	Gabon
BFA	Burkina Faso	GBR	United Kingdom
BGD	Bangladesh	GHA	Ghana
BGR	Bulgaria	GIB	Gibraltar
BHR	Bahrain	GIN	Guinea
BHS	Bahamas	GMB	Gambia
BLZ	Belize	GNB	Guinea-Bissau
BMU	Bermuda	GNQ	Equatorial Guinea
BOL	Bolivia	GRC	Greece
BRA	Brazil	GRD	Grenada
BRB	Barbados	GTM	Guatemala
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	GUM	Guam
BTN	Bhutan	GUY	Guyana
BWA	Botswana	HKG	Hong Kong, China
CAF	Central African Republic	HND	Honduras
CAN	Canada	HTI	Haiti
CHE	Switzerland	HUN	Hungary
CHL	Chile	IDN	Indonesia
CHN	China	IND	India
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	IOT	British Indian Ocean Territory
CMR	Cameroon	IRL	Ireland
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo	IRN	Iran
COG	Congo	IRQ	Iraq
COK	Cook Islands	ISL	Iceland
COL	Colombia	ISR	Israel
COM	Comoros	ITA	Italy
CPV	Cape Verde	JAM	Jamaica
CRI	Costa Rica	JOR	Jordan
CSFR	Former Czechoslovakia	JPN	Japan
CUB	Cuba	KEN	Kenya
CYM	Cayman Islands	KHM	Cambodia
CYP	Cyprus	KIR	Kiribati

Table A.2. List of countries and regions of birth represented in DIOC-E 2010 (cont.)

KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis	RWA	Rwanda
KOREA-NS	North and South Korea	SAU	Saudi Arabia
KWT	Kuwait	SDN	Sudan
LAO	Laos	SEN	Senegal
LBN	Lebanon	SGP	Singapore
LBR	Liberia	SHN	Saint Helena
LBY	Libya	SLB	Solomon Islands
LCA	Saint Lucia	SLE	Sierra Leone
LIE	Liechtenstein	SLV	El Salvador
LKA	Sri Lanka	SMR	San Marino
LSO	Lesotho	SOM	Somalia
LTU	Lithuania	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
LUX	Luxembourg	SUR	Suriname
LVA	Latvia	SVK	Slovak Republic
MAC	Macau, China	SVN	Slovenia
MAR	Morocco	SWE	Sweden
MCO	Monaco	SWZ	Swaziland
MDG	Madagascar	SYC	Seychelles
MDV	Maldives	SYR	Syrian Arab Republic
MEX	Mexico	TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands
MHL	Marshall Islands	TCD	Chad
MLI	Mali	TGO	Togo
MLT	Malta	THA	Thailand
MMR	Myanmar	TLS	Timor-Leste
MNG	Mongolia	TON	Tonga
MNP	Northern Mariana Islands	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
MOZ	Mozambique	TUN	Tunisia
MRT	Mauritania	TUR	Turkey
MSR	Montserrat	TUV	Tuvalu
MUS	Mauritius	TWN	Chinese Taipei
MWI	Malawi	TZA	United Republic of Tanzania
MYS	Malaysia	UGA	Uganda
NAM	Namibia	UNK	Unknown
NER	Niger	URY	Uruguay
NGA	Nigeria	USA	United States
NIC	Nicaragua	USSR	Former USSR
NIU	Niue	USSR-ARM	Armenia
NLD	Netherlands	USSR-AZE	Azerbaijan
NOR	Norway	USSR-BLR	Belarus
NPL	Nepal	USSR-GEO	Georgia
NRU	Nauru	USSR-KAZ	Kazakhstan
NZL	New Zealand	USSR-KGZ	Kirghizistan
OMN	Oman	USSR-MDA	Moldova
OTH	Other	USSR-TJK	Tadjikistan
PAK	Pakistan	USSR-TKM	Turkmenistan
PAN	Panama	USSR-UKR	Ukraine
PER	Peru	USSR-UZB	Uzbekistan
PHL	Philippines	VAT	Holy See
PLW	Palau	VCT	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
PNG	Papua New Guinea	VEN	Venezuela
POL	Poland	VGB	British Virgin Islands
PRI	Puerto Rico	VNM	Viet Nam
PRT	Portugal	VUT	Vanuatu
PRY	Paraguay	WSM	Samoa
PSE	West Bank and Gaza Strip	YEM	Yeman
QAT	Qatar	ZAF	South Africa
ROU	Romania	ZMB	Zambia
RUS	Russia	ZWE	Zimbabwe

List of “other” categories:

Other
Other Africa
Other America
Other America and Oceania
Other Asia
Other Asia or Middle East
Other Asia or Oceania
Other Caribbean
Other Central America
Other Eastern Africa
Other Eastern Europe
Other Europe
Other Far East
Other Former USSR Asia
Other Former USSR Europe
Other Latin America
Other Middle Africa
Other Nordic Countries
Other North Africa
Other North America
Other Northern Africa
Other Oceania
Other South America
Other South Central Asia
Other South East Asia
Other Southern Africa
Other Southern Europe
Other USSR
Other Western Africa
Other Western Asia
Other Western Europe

Table A.3. Share of the population with unknown place of birth

Percentages

	File 1		File 2	
	Others	Unknown	Others	Unknown
ALB	0.051	0.285	0.053	0.309
ARG	0.012		0.015	
ATG	0.035	1.539		
BFA	0.432		0.594	
BRA		0.005		0.006
BWA	0.008	0.004	0.01	0.006
CMR	0.025	1.356	0.032	1.739
COL	0.014	0.007	0.017	0.007
CRI	0.013		0.016	
DOM	0.152		0.171	
ECU	0.041	0.024	0.054	0.025
EGY	0.008	0.01	0.01	0.012
FJI	0.254		0.306	
FYUG-HRV		0.196		0.218
FYUG-YUG	0.008		0.008	
GRD	0.007	0.935		
HKG	0.823		0.769	
IDN	0.082	0.002	0.078	0.002
IRN	0.017	1.023	0.016	1.028
KEN	0.021	0.003	0.027	0.003
KHM	0.005	0.003	0.007	0.005
LBR	0.098	0.54	0.127	0.556
MLI	0.14	0.032	0.154	0.048
MOZ	0.019	0.314	0.032	0.405
MUS	0	0.039	0.001	0.047
MWI	0.066		0.084	
MYS		0.053		0.03
NAM	0.004	0.052	0.005	0.064
NER	0	0.091	0	0.14
NIC	0.057	0.45	0.071	0.55
NRU	0.932		0.939	
PAN	0.146	0.26	0.197	0.117
PER	0.001		0.001	
PHL	0.002	0.048		
PLW		4.474		5.219
PRI	0.029	0.004	0.033	0.005
PRY	0.009	0.24	0.01	0.304
ROU	0.064		0.061	
RWA	0	0.093	0	0.093
SDN	0.032		0.044	
SLV	0.039	0.007	0.049	0.006
SYC				
TGO	0.036		0.048	
THA		0.232		0.204
TTO		0.343		0.335
TZA	0.098			
URY	0.096	3.524	0.058	3.622
USSR-ARM				
USSR-BLR		1.991		2.056
USSR-KAZ	0.899			
USSR-LTU	0.268	0.0003	0.22	0.0003
USSR-LVA				
USSR-TJK	0.123		0.19	
ZAF	0.563	1.773	0.716	2.217
ZMB	0.048	5.772	0.067	7.155

Note: "Others" refers to unknown non-native population. "Unknown" refers to those with place of birth unknown.