

## STATISTICAL ANNEX

The Country Notes aim to summarise briefly the main migration features of selected Latin American countries. Each is arranged in four sections:

- A map depicting the stock of emigrants and immigrants for each country by country of destination or origin, the education level of these migrants compared to the OECD and Latin American averages, and the relevant remittance inflows and outflows where this information is available.
- Migration history and policy developments, describing briefly the migration patterns experienced by each country and the effects of the migration policies at home and abroad on these.
- Labour market, presenting relevant information on labour-market insertion in host countries.
- Relationship with the country of origin and integration in the host country covering topics such as remittances, contacts with the country of origin and integration, depending on data availability for each country studied.

### Methodological Note

In the preparation of the country notes, special attention was paid to data collection on migrant stocks. This has required processing of national census micro-data for a significant number of Latin American and Caribbean countries that are not members of the OECD. The model is the OECD DIOC database, a fundamental reference for OECD member countries backed by a consistent methodology. Extending the OECD DIOC methodology to Latin American and Caribbean countries will permit more transparent comparison of migrant stocks among Latin American economies, and between OECD and Latin American economies. Data on stocks of migrants in Latin American and Caribbean countries in this *Outlook* are taken from this new database. Those for OECD countries are from DIOC.

### Sources and coverage:

Data contained in the country notes were extracted from:

- The 2000 round of national censuses of Latin American and Caribbean countries.
- The Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).
- Other sources of information in Latin American countries and OECD countries of destination such as labour, household and immigration surveys and the IMF Balance of Payments database for remittances.

The 2000 round of national censuses in Latin American countries were used to calculate the stocks of migrants in Latin American and Caribbean countries and some of their characteristics, including educational level, age, sex, sector of activity and occupation, among others. This project converted census micro-data into a format consistent with prior OECD work, using three different processing channels depending on data availability. Some census data were processed online with ECLAC Redatam+SP, others were derived from the IPUMS-International website and the remainder were processed directly from the original source. The countries covered were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela (for further details on sources see Table 1 at the end of this note). Only eight countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru) are included in the country notes section of this publication. Other country notes will be provided online.

DIOC is the outcome of a multi-year project of the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (Non-member Economies and International Migration Division), which was carried out in collaboration with the national statistical offices of OECD member countries. It collects comprehensive and comparative data on immigrants living in OECD countries, covering a broad range of demographic and labour market characteristics of these populations. The information offered is on a stock basis,

reflective of its main sources of data: population censuses and registers, complemented by labour force surveys.

Other sources have been used with the objective of better describing the migration reality of each country. These have included labour-force surveys, immigration surveys and the IMF Balance of Payments database, supplemented by other national surveys where appropriate and available.

### **Classifications and variables:**

An extensive harmonisation exercise was carried out to reconcile the Latin American and Caribbean census data and the DIOC database. The new database covers the following variables: country of birth, educational attainment, sex, age, employment status, and (for employed individuals) occupation and sector of activity. Following DIOC conventions, these variables are defined as follows:

**Migrants:** Migrants are foreign-born individuals regardless of their nationality. For comparability with the DIOC database, only individuals aged 15 or older were taken into account.

**Education:** The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED; cf. UNESCO 1997) was used as a baseline, but groups have been aggregated as follows: primary level (ISCED 0/1/2), secondary level (ISCED 3/4) and tertiary level (ISCED 5/6).

**Sector:** Sectors of activity were recorded according to the International Standard Industrial Classification, Rev. 3.

**Occupations:** Occupations were classified using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88).

**Remittance inflows and outflows:** Remittances have been measured using the estimates of Workers' Remittances in the Balance of Payments Current Transfers Account. The source for both remittance inflows and outflows is the Balance of Payments Statistics database of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

**Table 1. Metadata on Stocks of Foreign-born Population in Selected Latin American and Caribbean Countries**

Country	National Census
Argentina	Censo Nacional de Población, Hogares y Viviendas (2001). Complete sample. Processed with ECLAC Redatam+SP online.
Bolivia	Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda (2001). Weighted sample. 10% sample of the 2001 Bolivian Census (collated online in IPUMS).
Brazil	Censo Demográfico (2000). Weighted sample. 5% sample of the 2000 Brazilian Census (collated online in IPUMS).
Chile	XVII Censo Nacional de Población y VI de Vivienda (2002). Complete sample. Processed with ECLAC Redatam+SP online.
Colombia	Censo General (2005). Complete sample. Processed with ECLAC Redatam+SP online.
Costa Rica	IX Censo de Población y V de Vivienda (2000). Complete sample. Processed with ECLAC Redatam+SP online.
Dominican Republic	VIII Censo de Población y Vivienda (2002). Complete sample. Processed with ECLAC Redatam+SP online.
Ecuador	VI Censo de Población y V de Vivienda (2001). Complete sample.
El Salvador	VI Censo Nacional de Población y V de Vivienda (2007). Complete sample.
Honduras	XVI Censo de Población y V de Vivienda (2001). Complete sample. Processed with ECLAC Redatam+SP online.
Mexico	OECD (2008).
Nicaragua	VIII Censo de Población y IV de Vivienda (2005). Complete sample. Processed with ECLAC Redatam+SP online.
Panama	X Censo Nacional de Población y VI de Vivienda (2000). Complete sample. Processed with ECLAC Redatam+SP online.
Paraguay	Censo Nacional de Población y Viviendas (2002). Complete sample. Processed with ECLAC Redatam+SP online.
Peru	XI Censo de Población y VI de Vivienda (2007). Complete sample.
Venezuela	XIII Censo General de Población y Vivienda (2001). Weighted sample. 10% sample of the 2001 Venezuelan Census (collated online in IPUMS).

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