Measuring emigration through destination countries’ censuses

- What can bring the censuses in destination countries regarding emigration?
  - Available, comparable, and exhaustive coverage: allows for comprehensive comparison
  - Wealth of information (age, sex, labour market situation, education, etc.)

- What are the drawbacks of this approach?
  - Need for a broad coverage in terms of destination countries
  - Updates every 5 (or 10) years
  - No question on migration history, nor on reasons for migration
The updated Database on Immigrants in OECD countries (DIOC)

- First compiled with data from 2000/01 population censuses, then updated for 2005/06 and 2010/11, compilation of DIOC 2015/16 is ongoing (35 OECD countries plus 8 G20 countries).

- Draws the profile of emigrant population from over 200 countries of origin on:
  - Age, gender, educational attainment
  - Labour market outcomes including occupations and sectors of activity
  - A special focus on the education and health sectors
  - Field of study

- Provides comparable data from a number of OECD destination countries which makes cross-country analysis possible.

- Regular update of DIOC allows analysis of changes over-time.
There are **over 112 million migrants** in OECD countries in 2010/11, representing **45% of the total** international migrant stock estimated by UN-DESA.

The number of immigrants in the OECD increased by **40%** from 2000/01, more than the increase in total migrant stock.

In parallel, the share of foreign-born increased in almost all OECD countries.
Emigration rates of the highly skilled are higher than total emigration rates.
A large share of highly educated emigrants from low-income countries, small countries and island states.
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- Best way to map out the diasporas.

- Talent Abroad: a serie of country reviews (Germany, Morroco, Tunisia, Romania, etc.)

- Yet, having both destination and origin country data is critical to study emigration (e.g. emigration rate)