

DIOC 2010/11

VARIABLES, COVERAGE, SOURCES

The Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2010/11 is an update of DIOC 2000/01 and DIOC 2005/06. This note provides detailed information on the variables in data files, and coverage and sources of the data. DIOC 2010/11 (release 1.0) contains three separate files, each covering a specific theme: age and nationality, duration of stay and labour force status. As shown in the tables below, each file includes a number of variables, which makes it possible to generate a great variety of cross-tabulations on the characteristics of the migrant populations in OECD countries by country of birth.

1. Classifications and variables in data files

File A - Reference population: all persons

variable name	explanation	categories / classification
country	country of residence	ISO 3166-1 (alpha 3)
coub	country of birth	ISO 3166-1 (alpha 3)
regionb	region of birth	AFRI = Africa ASIA = Asia EURO = Europe NOAM = Northern America OCEA = Oceania SCAC = South and Central America and the Caribbean UNK = Unknown
sex		1 = Male 2 = Female
age	age groups	1 = 0-14 2 = 15-24 3 = 25-34 4 = 35-44 5 = 45-54 6 = 55-64 7 = 65+ 99 = Unknown
edu_detailed	educational attainment (detailed)	1 = ISCED 0/1 Pre-primary/Primary education or first stage of basic education 2 = ISCED 2 Lower secondary or second stage of basic education 3 = ISCED 3 (Upper) secondary education 4 = ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education 5 = ISCED 5A/5B First stage of tertiary education (Bachelor and Master) 6 = ISCED 6 Second stage of tertiary education (PhD) 12 = ISCED 0/1/2 Pre-primary/Primary/Lower secondary education 56 = ISCED 5A/5B/6 Tertiary education 99 = Unknown
edu_ifs	educational attainment (broad)	1 = ISCED 0/1/2 low 2 = ISCED 3/4 medium 3 = ISCED 5A/5B/6 high 99 = Unknown
nationality	nationality (detailed)	1 = National at birth 2 = National by acquisition (foreigner at birth) 3 = Foreigner with the country of birth as the country of nationality 4 = Foreigner with other nationality 99 = Unknown
national	indicates whether national	0 = Foreigner 1 = National 99 = Unknown
fborn	indicates whether foreign-born	0 = Native-born 1 = Foreign-born 99 = Unknown

File B - Reference population: persons aged 15 and above

variable name	explanation	categories / classification
country	country of residence	ISO 3166-1 (alpha 3)
coub	country of birth	ISO 3166-1 (alpha 3)
regionb	region of birth	AFRI = Africa ASIA = Asia EURO = Europe NOAM = Northern America OCEA = Oceania SCAC = South and Central America and the Caribbean UNK = Unknown
sex		1 = Male 2 = Female
edu_cen	educational attainment	1 = ISCED 0/1/2 Pre-primary/Primary/Lower secondary education 2 = ISCED 3/4 (Upper) secondary/Post-secondary non-tertiary education 3 = ISCED 5A/5B First stage of tertiary education (Bachelor and Master) 4 = ISCED 6 Second stage of tertiary education (PhD) 99 = Unknown
edu_ifs	educational attainment (broad)	1 = ISCED 0/1/2 low 2 = ISCED 3/4 medium 3 = ISCED 5A/5B/6 high 99 = Unknown
dos_cen	duration of stay (detailed)	0 = native-born 1 = one year or less 2 = one to five years 3 = five to ten years 4 = ten to twenty years 5 = more than twenty years 99 = unknown
dos_ifs	duration of stay (broad)	0 = native-born 1 = five years or less 2 = five to ten years 3 = more than ten years 23 = more than 5 years 99 = unknown
fborn	indicates whether foreign-born	0 = Native-born 1 = Foreign-born 99 = Unknown

File C - Reference population: persons aged 15 and above

variable name	explanation	categories / classification
country	country of residence	ISO 3166-1 (alpha 3)
coub	country of birth	ISO 3166-1 (alpha 3)
regionb	region of birth	AFRI = Africa ASIA = Asia EURO = Europe NOAM = Northern America OCEA = Oceania SCAC = South and Central America and the Caribbean UNK = Unknown
sex		1 = Male 2 = Female
age	age groups (broad)	1 = 15-24 2 = 25-64 3 = 65+ 1564 = 15-64 99 = Unknown
edu_cen	educational attainment	1 = ISCED 0/1/2 Pre-primary/Primary/Lower secondary education 2 = ISCED 3/4 (Upper) secondary/Post-secondary non-tertiary education 3 = ISCED 5A/5B First stage of tertiary education (Bachelor and Master) 4 = ISCED 6 Second stage of tertiary education (PhD) 99 = Unknown
edu_ifs	educational attainment (broad)	1 = ISCED 0/1/2 low 2 = ISCED 3/4 medium 3 = ISCED 5A/5B/6 high 99 = Unknown
ifs	labour force status	1 = employed 2 = unemployed 3 = inactive 99 = Unknown
fborn	indicates whether foreign-born	0 = Native-born 1 = Foreign-born 99 = Unknown

File D - Reference population: employed persons aged 15 and above

variable name	explanation	categories / classification
country	country of residence	ISO 3166-1 (alpha 3)
coub	country of birth	ISO 3166-1 (alpha 3)
regionb	region of birth	AFRI = Africa ASIA = Asia EURO = Europe NOAM = Northern America OCEA = Oceania SCAC = South and Central America and the Caribbean UNK = Unknown
sex		1 = Male 2 = Female
age		15+
edu_cen	educational attainment	1 = ISCED 0/1/2 Pre-primary/Primary/Lower secondary education 2 = ISCED 3/4 (Upper) secondary/Post-secondary non-tertiary education 3 = ISCED 5A/5B First stage of tertiary education (Bachelor and Master) 4 = ISCED 6 Second stage of tertiary education (PhD) 99 = Unknown
edu_lfs	educational attainment (broad)	1 = ISCED 0/1/2 low 2 = ISCED 3/4 medium 3 = ISCED 5A/5B/6 high 99 = Unknown
occ_1d	ISCO occupations (broad)	ISCO 1-digit occupation codes
occ_88	ISCO 1988 occupations	ISCO 2-digit occupation codes
occ_08	ISCO 2008 occupations	ISCO 2-digit occupation codes
occ_oth	other occupations	other occupation codes which cannot be matched with ISCO occupations
fborn	indicates whether foreign-born	0 = Native-born 1 = Foreign-born 99 = Unknown
source	source of the data	census lfs = Labour Force Survey
oecd	indicates whether country of residence is OECD member	0 = OECD member 1 = not OECD member
oecdb	indicates whether country of birth is OECD member	0 = OECD member 1 = not OECD member
skill_occ	skill level of occupation	1 = ISCO skill level 1 2 = ISCO skill level 2 3 = ISCO skill level 3/4 99 = unknown
overqualified	indicates whether worker is overqualified	0 = not overqualified 1 = overqualified 99 = unknown

Country of birth

To produce a consistent list of countries of birth across receiving OECD countries, some minor adjustments were made, especially with respect to small islands and overseas territories. This recoding may explain the small differences that might exist with national estimates for foreign-born and native-born populations. The following recoding was carried out:

Australia	Denmark	France	United Kingdom	Portugal	United States
- Heard & McDonald Islands	- Faeroe Islands - Greenland	- French southern territories - Tromelin Island - Guadeloupe - Martinique - Réunion - Juan De Nova - Guyane - Mayotte - Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	- Channel Islands - Isle of Man - Isle of Sark	- Madeira Islands - Azores Islands	- US minor islands - Christmas Island - Wake Island - Palmyra Atoll - Navassa Island - Midway Islands - Johnston Atoll - Howland Island - Baker Island

With regard to split, recomposed or newly constituted countries, there was little choice but to respect the coding in the national data collection, which varies from one country to another. In the United States, for example, most people born in the Korean peninsula indicated they were born in Korea and not in South or North Korea. Similarly, in the Japanese census data, it is not possible to identify in which part of the Korean peninsula a person was born. For this reason, the place of birth of people born on the current territories of the Republic of Korea or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is therefore noted KOREA-NS. For some people in some OECD countries, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic are aggregated under the name of the former Czechoslovakia as country of birth. The same applies to the former USSR and the former Yugoslavia.

Due to confidentiality issues or imprecise information, the place of birth is sometimes recorded at the continental level such as Africa, Asia, Europe, etc. instead of the country level. Regarding imprecise or missing information on the place of birth, 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 OECD 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). The detailed list of the countries and regions of birth represented in the database is provided in Table A.1.

► *Special cases*

Germany – Missing country of birth information of ethnic Germans was imputed using the distribution of ethnic Germans for whom such information is available. Imputations were made randomly based on available data categorised by gender, age, education, duration of stay and labour force status.

Japan – Since data based on the country of birth are not available, a citizenship-based definition of migration is used. The immigrants are defined to be individuals living in Japan and not holding Japanese nationality. This definition has obvious shortcomings. First, while there is an overlap between foreigners and the foreign-born, there is generally a significant difference between the two population figures. Second, this difference between the foreigners and the foreign-born applies not only to the absolute numbers, but also to the distribution of demographic and labour market characteristics. This implies that the Japanese data are not directly comparable with those of other countries.

United States – 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, and missing country of birth information was imputed using the data in DIOC 2000/01. 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. Note that there is no detailed education or nationality information in File A, or age information in File C for those whose country of birth was imputed.

Education

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED; cf. UNESCO 1997¹) was used as a baseline. Due to the differences in national system and resulting imperfect mapping, there is no observation in category ISCED 4 for some countries such as Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States.

► *Special cases*

France – Individuals with an ISCED 6 level of education cannot be separated from those with an ISCED 5 level of education and are recoded as 56 in File A.

Finland – Individuals with unknown education, primary education and lower secondary education cannot be separated from each other and they are recoded as 12 in File A.

Canada - Individuals with primary education and lower secondary education cannot be separated from each other and they are recoded as 12 in File A.

Nationality

For some countries, detailed nationality information is recorded, whereas for some others only a broader breakdown was possible. To guarantee comparability of data across countries, the broader (two-category) classification has been extended to all countries.

► *Special cases*

There is no information on nationality for New Zealand, as well as for countries for which Labour Force Survey is used instead of population census or registers including Austria, Israel, Switzerland and Turkey.

Duration of Stay

Duration of stay is only recorded for the foreign-born population. For most of the countries, duration of stay is recorded in five categories, whereas for some others only a broader breakdown was possible. To guarantee comparability of data across countries, the broader (three-category) classification has been extended to all countries.

► *Special case*

Mexico – Individuals who have arrived more than five years ago cannot be separated from those who arrived more than 10 years ago and they all are recoded as 23 in File B.

Japan - Information on duration of stay is not available.

Unknowns

Country of birth - For most countries, the share of the population for whom the country of birth is completely undetermined is very small. For the OECD area as a whole, the share of people with an unknown place of birth is about 0.2%. The share of those with unknown country of birth is highest in Australia (6%) and Turkey (2%). In nine countries, this share is below 1%, and for the remaining 22 countries it is negligible (less than 0.05%).

¹ See UNESCO, 2006, International Standard Classification of Education ISCED 1997

Age - The share of persons with unknown age is zero or negligible in all countries, except for Mexico (0.1%) and the Czech Republic (0.3%).

Educational attainment - Most countries do not collect education information for those aged under 15, and thus, education of those aged under 15 is coded unknown. The share of persons that are 15 or older with unknown education is on average 2% 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.

Duration of stay - The share of migrants with unknown duration of stay in the destination country is 0.4% on average in the OECD but 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 is over 5%.

Labour Force Status - The share of persons with unknown labour force status is 2% in the OECD. This share is over 5% in Luxembourg, Australia, Poland, Japan, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

Overqualification - A person is considered overqualified if he/she has tertiary education (ISCED 5A/5B/6) and a skill level of occupation other than 3 (ISCO skill level 3/4). For more information on skill level please see: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_172572.pdf (p. 12). For more information on occupation please see: ISCO 08 or ISCO 88 <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm>

2. Coverage

The database contains information on several demographic and labour market characteristics of the population by country of birth in 33 OECD countries around 2010/11. The OECD countries included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Most of the thematic files of the database include three core variables: the country of residence, the country of birth and educational attainment. Other variables available in the database include age, gender, citizenship, duration of stay and labour force status.

File A covers all persons, whereas File B and File C cover all individuals aged 15 and above.

► *Special cases*

File A – For Israel, Switzerland and Turkey, the reference population is 15+. There is no information on those who are under 15. Caution should be used while making country comparisons.

File B – The coverage is limited to the foreign-born for Australia. Caution should be used while making country and/or time comparisons.

File C – For Austria, Switzerland and Turkey, the reference population is those between 15 and 64 years old. There is no information on those who are 65 or older. Caution should be used while making country and/or time comparisons.

Israel: 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.

3. Sources

The sources for this database are mainly census data from the 2010/11 round of censuses (see Table A.2). Countries not taking periodic censuses but keeping population registers have provided data extracted from these registers. This is the case for four countries: Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

For some countries, themes covered in the database are not always present in or compatible with the national censuses. Labour force surveys, provided by Eurostat and averaged over the years 2010 and 2011, have been used to fill the gaps where possible. This is the case for Austria, Switzerland and Turkey for all files, and for the Czech Republic, Iceland, Poland and Portugal for duration of stay file (File B). In addition, the source of File B also differs from the other files for the United States. Hence, some differences between population totals or subtotals should be expected between files for these countries.

For the countries for which Labour Force Surveys are used (Austria, Israel, Switzerland and Turkey), detailed data by country of birth are not released when the total number of observations by country of birth, sex and education is below the reliability threshold indicated by Eurostat or CBS Israel and taking into account the years compiled to produce the information in DIOC. The number of migrants in these small cells was instead aggregated at the region of birth level. For example, low-educated men born in Afghanistan and living in Austria were recoded as born in Asia (whereas medium-educated men born in Afghanistan and living in Austria are still encoded as born in Afghanistan). For the remaining cells, the following reliability Eurostat thresholds should be applied: Austria- 2121, Israel- 2000, Switzerland- 707 and Turkey- 354. For the population living in Germany, based on the Micro Census 2011, all the cells inferior to 5000 were aggregated at the region of birth level.

4. Methods

Some countries that provided census or register data have applied a random rounding procedure intended to prevent the disclosure of individual information. This procedure consists of randomly rounding each data cell to the closest upper or lower multiple of 3 or 5. Cells with a small number of observations might have been suppressed. Any figure extracted from the database reflects this procedure and the population totals or

Table A.1. List of countries and regions of birth represented in the database

Regional groups		Individual countries (cont.)		Individual countries (cont.)	
AFRI	Africa	CSFR	Former Czechoslovakia	IRQ	Iraq
ASIA	Asia	CSFR-CZE	Czech Republic	ISL	Iceland
EURO	Europe	CSFR-SVK	Slovak Republic	ISR	Israel
NOAM	North America	CUB	Cuba	ITA	Italy
OCEA	Oceania	CYM	Cayman Islands	JAM	Jamaica
SCAC	South and Central America and the Caribbean	CYP	Cyprus	JOR	Jordan
Individual countries		DEU	Germany	JPN	Japan
ABW	Aruba	DJI	Djibouti	KEN	Kenya
AFG	Afghanistan	DMA	Dominica	KHM	Cambodia
AGO	Angola	DNK	Denmark	KIR	Kiribati
AIA	Anguilla	DOM	Dominican Republic	KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis
ALB	Albania	DZA	Algeria	KOREA-NS	Korea
AND	Andorra	ECU	Ecuador	KWT	Kuwait
ANT	Netherlands Antilles	EGY	Egypt	LAO	Laos
ARE	United Arab Emirates	ERI	Eritrea	LBN	Lebanon
ARG	Argentina	ESH	Western Sahara	LBR	Liberia
ASM	American Samoa	ESP	Spain	LBY	Libya
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	ETH	Ethiopia	LCA	Saint Lucia
AUS	Australia	FIN	Finland	LIE	Liechtenstein
AUT	Austria	FJI	Fiji	LKA	Sri Lanka
BDI	Burundi	FLK	Falkland Islands	LSO	Lesotho
BEL	Belgium	FRA	France	LUX	Luxembourg
BEN	Benin	FSM	Micronesia, Fed. States of	MAR	Morocco
BFA	Burkina Faso	FYUG	Former Yugoslavia	MCO	Monaco
BGD	Bangladesh	FYUG-BIH	Bosnia-Herzegovina	MDG	Madagascar
BGR	Bulgaria	FYUG-HRV	Croatia	MDV	Maldives
BHR	Bahrain	FYUG-MKD	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	MEX	Mexico
BHS	Bahamas	FYUG-MNE	Montenegro	MHL	Marshall Islands
BLZ	Belize	FYUG-SVN	Slovenia	MLI	Mali
BMU	Bermuda	FYUG-SRB	Serbia	MLT	Malta
BOL	Bolivia	FYUG-XXK	Kosovo	MMR	Myanmar
BRA	Brazil	GAB	Gabon	MNG	Mongolia
BRB	Barbados	GBR	United Kingdom	MNP	Northern Mariana Islands
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	GHA	Ghana	MOZ	Mozambique
BTN	Bhutan	GIB	Gibraltar	MRT	Mauritania
BWA	Botswana	GIN	Guinea	MSR	Montserrat
CAF	Central African Republic	GMB	Gambia	MUS	Mauritius
CAN	Canada	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	MWI	Malawi
CCK	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	MYS	Malaysia
CHE	Switzerland	GRC	Greece	NAM	Namibia
CHL	Chile	GRD	Grenada	NER	Niger
CHN	China	GTM	Guatemala	NFK	Norfolk Islands
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	GUM	Guam	NGA	Nigeria
CMR	Cameroon	GUY	Guyana	NIC	Nicaragua
COD	Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	HKG	Hong Kong	NIU	Niue
COG	Congo	HND	Honduras	NLD	Netherlands
COK	Cook Islands	HTI	Haiti	NOR	Norway
COL	Colombia	HUN	Hungary	NPL	Nepal
COM	Comoros	IDN	Indonesia	NRU	Nauru
CPV	Cape Verde	IND	India	NZL	New Zealand
CRI	Costa Rica	IOT	British Indian Ocean Terr.	OMN	Oman
		IRL	Ireland	PAK	Pakistan
		IRN	Iran	PAN	Panama

Individual countries (cont.)	
PCN	Pitcairn
PER	Peru
PHL	Philippines
PLW	Pacific Islands (Palau)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POL	Poland
PRI	Puerto Rico
PRT	Portugal
PRY	Paraguay
PSE	Occup. Palestinian Terr.
QAT	Qatar
ROU	Romania
RWA	Rwanda
SAU	Saudi Arabia
SDN	Sudan
SEN	Senegal
SGP	Singapore
SHN	Saint Helena
SLB	Solomon Islands
SLE	Sierra Leone
SMR	San Marino
SOM	Somalia
SSD	South Sudan
STP	Sao Tome and Principe
SUR	Suriname
SWE	Sweden
SWZ	Swaziland
SYC	Seychelles
SYR	Syria
TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands
TCD	Chad
TGO	Togo
THA	Thailand
TKL	Tokelau
TLS	Timor-Leste
TON	Tonga
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
TUN	Tunisia
TUR	Turkey
TUV	Tuvalu
TWN	Chinese Taipei
TZA	United Rep. of Tanzania
UGA	Uganda
URY	Uruguay
USA	United States
USSR	Former USSR
USSR-ARM	Armenia
USSR-AZE	Azerbaijan
USSR-BLR	Belarus
USSR-EST	Estonia
USSR-GEO	Georgia
USSR-KAZ	Kazakhstan
USSR-KGZ	Kyrgyzstan

Individual countries (cont.)	
USSR-LTU	Lithuania
USSR-LVA	Latvia
USSR-MDA	Moldova
USSR-RUS	Russian Federation
USSR-TJK	Tajikistan
USSR-TKM	Turkmenistan
USSR-UKR	Ukraine
USSR-UZB	Uzbekistan
VAT	Holy See
VCT	Saint Vincent & Grenadines
VEN	Venezuela
VGB	British Virgin Islands
VIR	United States Virgin Islands
VNM	Vietnam
VUT	Vanuatu
WSM	Samoa
YEM	Yemen
ZAF	South Africa
ZMB	Zambia
ZWE	Zimbabwe
Other and unknown places of birth	
OTH	Other place of birth (foreign-born)
UNK	Unknown place of birth (foreign-born status unknown)

Table A.2. Variables included in the database and detailed sources by country

File reference	A	B	C	D
Main theme	Nationality and Age	Duration of stay	Labour force status	Occupation
Variables included	- Country of residence - Country of birth - Education - Sex - Age - Nationality	- Country of residence - Country of birth - Education - Sex - Duration of stay	- Country of residence - Country of birth - Education - Sex - Age - Labour force status	- Country of residence - Country of birth - Education - Gender - Occupation
Reference population	0+	15+	15+	15+ employed
Australia	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	
Austria	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11
Belgium	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11
Canada	National Household Survey (NHS) 2011	National Household Survey (NHS) 2011	National Household Survey (NHS) 2011	National Household Survey (NHS) 2011
Chile	The National Socio-Economic Survey, 2011	The National Socio-Economic Survey, 2011	The National Socio-Economic Survey, 2011	The National Socio-Economic Survey, 2011
Czech Republic	Census, 2011	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Denmark	Population Register 2011	Population Register 2011	Population Register 2011	Population Register 2011
Estonia	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Spain	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Finland	Population Register 2010	Population Register 2010	Population Register 2010	Population Register 2010
France	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Germany	Micro Census, 2011	Micro Census, 2011	Micro Census, 2011	Micro Census, 2011
Greece	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Hungary	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Iceland	Census, 2011	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Ireland	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Israel	Labour Force Survey 2011	Labour Force Survey 2011	Labour Force Survey 2011	Labour Force Survey 2011
Italy	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Japan	Census, 2010	Census, 2010	Census, 2010	Census, 2010
Luxembourg	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Mexico	Census 2010	Census 2010	Census 2010	Census 2010
Netherlands	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
New Zealand	Census, 2013	Census, 2013	Census, 2013	Census, 2013
Norway	Population Register 2011	Population Register 2011	Population Register 2011	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11
Poland	Census, 2011	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Portugal	Census, 2011	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Slovak Republic	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
Slovenia	Census, 2011	Census 2011	Census 2011	Census 2011
Sweden	Population Register 2010	Population Register 2010	Population Register 2010	Population Register 2010
Switzerland	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11
Turkey	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	European Labour Force Survey 2010/11	-
United Kingdom	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011	Census, 2011
United States	American Community Survey 2007-2011	American Community Survey 2010	American Community Survey 2007-2011	American Community Survey 2007-2011