A Profile of Immigrant Populations in the 21st Century

DATA FROM OECD COUNTRIES



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Foreword

Migration policies and the challenge of the integration of immigrants have risen to the forefront of the political agenda in many OECD countries. Migration flows around the world have grown rapidly in recent decades, and the immigrant population in OECD countries has more than tripled since the 1960s. At the same time, the links between migration and the economic development of sending countries are a topic of growing importance.

Design and implementation of sound migration policies needs to be backed up by relevant, reliable and comparative statistical analysis. Yet, little detailed cross-country comparable data are available on the socio-economic characteristics of the immigrants living in OECD countries. The OECD Database on Foreign-born and Expatriates, published in 2005, which contains information from census data on the level of educational attainment of the population of all OECD countries by place of birth, represented a first major step to filling this gap.

The new Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) goes a step further and provides, in a comparative perspective, comprehensive information on a broad range of demographic and labour market characteristics of the immigrants living in the OECD countries. The main sources of data for DIOC are population censuses and population registers, sometimes complemented by labour force surveys. The DIOC includes information on demographic characteristics (age and gender), duration of stay and labour market outcomes (labour market status, occupations, sectors of activity), fields of study, educational attainment and the place of birth.

This report presents a digest of the information available in the database. Synthetic tables on each topic covered give a preview of the richness of the data. Together, they provide a unique comparative overview of the socio-economic characteristics of immigrants in the OECD area. Each thematic chapter includes a short analysis of a specific issue. New perspectives are offered on topics such as the gender dimension of the brain drain, the international migration of health professionals and the role of low-skilled foreign-born workers in domestic services, paving the way for further research and analysis.

This publication provides the possibility of comparing immigrants both across OECD countries and with the respective native-born populations, thus shedding light on the differences and similarities between these groups. With parallel information on demographic and social variables on persons in origin countries who did not migrate, one can compare the situation of migrants with that of non-migrants on a broad range of characteristics, thus improving our understanding of the migration-development nexus.

This publication was prepared by the Non-member Economies and International Migration (NEIM) Division in the OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour ans Social Affairs (DELSA). The principal authors are Jean-Christophe Dumont and Gilles Spielvogel. Additional contributions were made by Pauline Fron, Georges Lemaître, Thomas Liebig and Cécile Thoreau. The collection effort that resulted in the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) was initiated by Jean-Christophe Dumont and Georges Lemaître.

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Introduction

Major geopolitical changes since the late 1980s, as well as growing international migration and increasing emphasis on selective migration policies, have contributed to reshaping significantly immigrant populations in the OECD countries over the two last decades. In the near future, increasing demographic imbalances between developed and developing countries may contribute to exacerbating on-going migration patterns. Despite these changes and the heightened policy interest in international migration, the quality and comparability of international data on the phenomenon have scarcely kept pace.

The design and implementation of sound migration policies need to be backed up by relevant, reliable and comparative statistical analyses. Furthermore, net migration to the OECD area has tripled since the 1960s. Last but not least, lack of reliable information may be source of misjudgments that potentially increase the risks of a backlash against migration in the public opinion of receiving countries. As a result, it is essential to more accurately portray the immigrant population of OECD countries in order to shed light on the similarities and differences with their native-born counterparts.

Data on the total immigrant population have suffered from differing national definitions concerning who is an "immigrant". In settlement countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States), immigrants are considered to be persons who are *foreign-born*, that is, those who at some stage immigrated into the country of residence. In many other OECD countries, immigrants were until recently considered to be persons holding *foreign nationality*. However, because persons born abroad can acquire the nationality of the country of residence, and because persons born in a country do not necessarily acquire the citizenship of the country of birth, statistics on the foreign population may still not yield the same results as those on the foreign-born population. As immigrant populations have grown in many countries and naturalisations have become more common, estimates based on these different concepts have inevitably become less and less comparable across countries.

The lack of comparability has also hindered the compilation of data by origin country. For instance, most OECD countries have little information at their disposal on their expatriates. And those which have some information do not necessarily have a clear picture of the countries of destination or of the exact magnitude of persons who have emigrated. Few countries have a precise picture of their expatriates by duration of stay abroad, level of qualification, occupation or branch of industry of employment.

In developing countries, the question of the international mobility of highly-qualified workers is generally manifested through a concern about the so-called "brain drain" and the loss of economic potential which could result from it. Several studies have pointed out the deficiencies and the gaps in the statistical data available, which make it difficult to grasp the complex international mobility patterns of highly-skilled workers. More generally, less developed countries are also concerned about: *i)* remittances sent by their emigrants, as well as *ii)* the way their emigrants are treated in the receiving countries.

1. A new internationally comparable Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC)

In order to respond to these concerns, the OECD launched in 2004 a data collection addressed to National Statistical Offices (NSOs) aimed at obtaining population census or population register data concerning the stocks of foreign-born and native-born populations in OECD countries. The core objectives of the project were to better measure and characterise foreign-born populations and especially to obtain, by aggregating across OECD receiving countries, data on emigrants by country of origin.

The first phase of the data collection involved gathering data by detailed place of birth and education level. About 230 countries of origin were identified in this first database, which also made possible the estimation of "emigration rates" to OECD countries by level of qualification for approximately 100 origin countries. This information provided a broad view of the movements of the highly-educated for both OECD and less developed countries, confronting the conventional wisdom on the brain drain with actual data. The results have been published, notably in OECD (2005) and the data have been made available online through the OECD website (*www.oecd.org/els/migration/censusdata*).

The new Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) goes a step further and provides, from a comparative perspective, comprehensive information on a broad range of demographic and labour market characteristics of the immigrants living in the OECD countries. The main sources of data for DIOC are population censuses and population registers, sometimes complemented by labour force surveys. DIOC includes information on demographic characteristics (age and gender), duration of stay, labour market outcomes (labour market status, occupations, sectors of activity), fields of study, educational attainment and the place of birth

The purpose of this publication is to present the main aggregated results of DIOC by country of residence and origin and to profile immigrant populations in OECD countries at the turn of the century. It also aims at providing a first insight on how this new set of data can be used to address some of the burning questions which are posed to migration researchers and policy makers. These include, for instance, the gender dimension of the brain drain, the mismatch between the educational attainment and occupations of immigrants, international mobility in the health or the domestic sectors, changes in recent migration of the highly-skilled and its potential impact on origin countries.

This publication includes a large set of tables, charts and maps which are presented in nine thematic chapters, each comprising a brief description of sources and cross-country differences as well as a short analysis of specific issues. These chapters successively consider foreign and foreign-born populations (Chapter 1), the age structure of immigrant population (Chapter 2), the educational attainment of the immigrant population (Chapter 3), duration of stay (Chapter 4), labour market outcomes of immigrants (Chapter 5), occupations of immigrant workers (Chapter 6), sectors of activity of immigrant workers (Chapter 7), fields of study of the immigrant population (Chapter 8) and expatriates (Chapter 9). The publication ends with a methodological note (Annex A), which summarises the different sources and methods applied and presents the structure of DIOC.

Data definitions, coverage and limitations of DIOC

All OECD countries are included in DIOC except Iceland. However, only the basic data by educational attainment and country of origin are available for Korea. In general, the database covers all individuals aged 15 and older. Place of birth is identified in all cases except Japan and Korea where nationality is used instead. In the specific case of Germany, it has sometimes been necessary to make imputations to identify detailed place of birth.

Census data were used for 22 countries and population register data for four (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden). For a few countries, some of the themes included in the database were not covered by either population censuses or registers; in these cases labour force surveys (LFS) were used. LFS data were used in all tables for the Netherlands and Germany.

The database identifies about 230 countries of origin. For the OECD area as a whole, the share of people with an unknown place of birth is less than 1%. The International Standard Classification of Education was used for international comparability issues and aggregated in four groups: primary level (ISCED 0/1/2); secondary level (ISCED 3/4), tertiary level 1 (ISCED 5A/5B) and tertiary level 2 (ISCED 6).

Census and population register data are undoubtedly the most relevant sources to study small population groups. Nonetheless, the data may be subject to certain limitations. Firstly, for international comparability purposes, in all cases immigrants are identified according to the fact that their place of birth differs from their current country of residence. This means that persons born abroad as nationals of their country of residence may be included in the immigrant population. This would only be an issue for some countries with large repatriate communities (*e.g.* France and Portugal) or with large expatriate communities (*e.g.* United Kingdom and Germany). Secondly, there is a certain degree of uncertainty on completeness and cross-country variation in coverage for some specific groups like undocumented migrants, short-term migrants or asylum seekers. Finally, education data do not allow us to control for the geographic location where the education or training was received. For that reason, caution should be exercised when using the place of birth to infer the impact of international migration on countries of origin.

One of the great challenges in compiling these data has been to harmonise as much as possible the classification of variables which are not systematically collected based on international classifications. This is the case for instance for occupations or sectors of activity. Some adjustments have also been necessary with regard to split, recomposed or newly constituted countries, as ways of coding may differ from one country to another (see the methodological note – Annex A – for further details).

2. Overview of DIOC: aggregated results and preliminary regional analysis

What makes DIOC a unique data base is the possibility to compare demographic characteristics and labour market outcomes of immigrants for specific country of birth across OECD countries. But even at aggregated levels, the data highlight a certain number of interesting findings, some of which challenge the prevailing wisdom. Without being comprehensive, the following points illustrate some of the key findings:

- **On average, 7.5% of the total population in OECD countries was foreign-born circa 2000** (about 9% of people aged 15 years old and over). The highest percentages were recorded for Luxembourg (32.6%) followed by Australia (23%) and Switzerland (22.6%) (see Chapter 1). On the other hand, less than 1% of the populations in Korea and Mexico was foreign-born.

- **Migration to OECD countries is gender balanced.** Overall, 51% of the immigrants in OECD countries are women (see Chapter 1) and this proportion has increased in recent migration flows, notably in countries where family migration is predominant and/or where labour migration plays an important role in addressing needs in the domestic service and long-term care sectors.
- **Immigrants tend to be under-represented among the youngest and oldest age groups.** Immigrants are largely concentrated in the 25-64 age group (see Chapter 2). On average, 13.2% of the foreign-born are between 15 and 24 years old and 13.9% are over 65 years old, compared to 17.9% and 17.1%, respectively, for the native-born. There are, however, important differences by country of origin, mainly due to the history of international migration trends.
- **Immigrants are "more qualified" than the native-born.** In the OECD area as a whole, the share of people with tertiary education is higher for the foreign-born (23.6%) than for the native-born (19.1%) (see Chapter 3). Despite marked differences across countries, this finding holds for most individual OECD countries. Similarly, the share of people with no or low educational attainment is higher for immigrants than for the native-born. In relative terms, the educational attainment of immigrants in OECD countries is thus well depicted by a U-shaped curve.
- **The employment rate of immigrants compares less unfavourably to that of the native-born than commonly thought.** On average, 62.3% of immigrants between 15 and 64 years old are employed in the OECD, compared to 66% of the native-born, the discrepancy between the two groups being even lower for women (see Chapter 5). Unemployment among immigrants, however, remains relatively high, notably in some European countries, and the labour market outcomes of recent immigrants are usually not so positive. Finally, there are major differences in terms of labour market performance by country of origin and education level.
- **On the labour market, highly-skilled immigrants tend to have less favourable results than low-skilled migrants in relative terms *vis-à vis* the native-born.** The employment gap between foreign-born and native-born persists, and indeed increases, in nearly all OECD countries, with level of education. Furthermore, in almost all OECD countries, immigrants are more likely to be "overqualified" (*i.e.* working in jobs/occupations for which their skills are too high) than persons born in the country (see Chapter 6). This is due notably to problems of transferability of human and social capital and to lack of host-country language proficiency.[1]
- **The employment of immigrants has largely diffused across sectors, and particularly to high and low-skilled services.** Across the OECD area, differences in the distribution of employment between sectors are larger between countries on aggregate than within countries between immigrants and the native-born (Chapter 7). On average, 28.2% of immigrants are employed in agriculture and industry, 12.4% are in producer services, 20% in distributive services and 39.3% in personal and social services (including education and health), as compared to 33%, 10.6%, 21% and 35.4% for the native-born, respectively.
- **More than four out of ten immigrants aged 15 years old and over in the OECD live in the United States (31.4 million).** The second largest receiving country is Germany, with almost 8 million foreign-born (about 10% of immigrants aged 15 and over) followed by France, Canada and the United Kingdom (see Chapter 1). In total, about 38% of immigrants in the OECD area reside in the EU15, but about a third of them are coming from within the EU25.

- **There are more Latin American immigrants (19 million) in the OECD than Asian immigrants (16 million)** (see Chapter 1). Circa 2000, Mexico is the single most important origin country, with about 8.4 million persons born in Mexico living in other OECD countries (99% in the United States).[2] The United Kingdom and Germany rank second and third with respectively 3 million and 2.4 million immigrants in other OECD countries.[3] The main non-OECD countries in terms of importance are China and India (ranked 7th and 8th, respectively) with about 2 million migrants each.
- **Non-OECD immigrants in the OECD represent a marginal share of the population of their origin countries.** In 2000, there were about 57 million persons born in non-OECD countries living in the OECD area. They represented about 5% of the total OECD population and no more than 1.1% of the population of their countries of origin. This proportion is even lower for India, China, Indonesia, Russia, Nigeria or Brazil, where less than 0.5% of the population has emigrated to the OECD (see Chapter 9). It reaches, however, 25% in Cape Verde, 20% in Albania, 13% in Lebanon and even higher figures in some of the small island states.
- **The brain drain hits mainly small African and Caribbean countries.** There is no generalised brain drain from developing countries to the OECD. The emigration rate of people holding a tertiary degree is generally low (*i.e.* less than few percentage points) in most large countries such as Brazil, Indonesia, Bangladesh, India and China. However, there are exceptions: a number of smaller countries – some of which are islands such as Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Mauritius and Fiji – have more than 40% of their highly-skilled population resident abroad, and sometimes as much as 80% (see Chapter 9).
- **The gender dimension of the brain drain.** Comparing male and female highly-skilled emigration rates shows that women are proportionately more likely to emigrate to the OECD. This is true globally, as the average emigration rate of tertiary-educated women is 17.6% compared to 13.1% for men, but it also holds for almost all origin countries (see Chapter 3).

The remaining sections aim to sample the richness of DIOC by presenting in more detail some results for four main regions of origin: Latin America, Asia, Africa and the OECD area.

Latin American immigrants in OECD countries

With a population of 19 million, migrants from Latin America make up about 25% of the foreign-born population of OECD countries. On average, these immigrants are more masculine, younger and less educated than other immigrants (see Table 0.2). They are strongly concentrated in a small number of destination countries: 85% of them live in the United States, 3.8% in Spain and 3.1% in Canada. Other significant populations are found in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Japan.[4] Mexican immigrants living in the United States represent 44% of all Latin American migrants in the OECD area, which makes them the largest foreign-born population in a single destination country of the OECD. Moreover, 99% of all Mexican immigrants to other OECD countries actually live in the United States.

Migrants from other Latin American countries also focus on this destination: about three quarters of non-Mexican Latin American migrants in the OECD area live in the United States. A significant share of Latin American international migration also occurs at the regional level, which is not captured in DIOC (Villa and Martínez Pizarro, 2005).

Table 0.1. **Foreign-born population by country of residence**

Population figures in thousands

	Country of residence	Total population (15+)	Foreign-born population (15+), by region of origin										Population with unknown place of birth (15+)	Proportion of foreign-born in the population (15+) (%)	Characteristics of the foreign-born population (15+)		
								Europe									
			Africa	Asia	Latin America	North America	Oceania	EU15	EUA10	Other Europe	Unspecified	**Total**	*Of which:* OECD countries			Women (%)	Tertiary-educated (%)	Duration of stay 0-10 years (%)
AUS	Australia	14 856.8	166.1	1 043.1	74.3	70.4	407.0	1 667.9	173.4	251.8	6.2	**3 860.2**	2 242.6	745.2	27.4	50.6	25.8	22.5
AUT	Austria	6 679.4	22.4	59.0	9.7	7.6	1.8	185.2	160.4	477.5	–	**923.7**	461.6	0.8	13.8	52.1	11.3	38.3
BEL	Belgium	8 491.5	232.4	62.3	20.0	14.1	1.3	550.9	27.8	110.5	–	**1 019.3**	674.2	0.5	12.0	51.9	23.0	31.5
CAN	Canada	23 900.8	277.5	1 886.9	587.5	246.4	50.0	1 653.6	310.3	342.8	0.3	**5 355.2**	2 371.9	–	22.4	51.9	38.0	30.0
CHE	Switzerland	6 043.4	61.6	93.5	50.1	24.5	4.2	780.7	42.1	308.5	89.0	**1 454.2**	910.7	250.8	25.1	52.2	23.7	37.6
CZE	Czech Republic	8 571.7	1.8	20.7	1.4	2.0	0.3	25.1	310.0	70.7	4.9	**437.0**	337.6	171.6	5.2	54.5	12.8	24.9
DEU	Germany	68 113.6	177.6	965.9	52.8	39.1	–	887.5	1 158.5	3 158.9	1 391.7	**7 832.0**	3 276.0	5 272.3	12.5	49.7	14.9	20.3
DNK	Denmark	4 358.6	26.0	96.5	7.5	9.7	1.9	76.0	16.8	84.9	–	**319.3**	160.0	23.1	7.4	51.4	23.9	40.8
ESP	Spain	34 848.1	372.1	79.3	724.9	19.9	3.7	503.1	23.9	166.3	21.7	**1 914.9**	616.7	3.2	5.5	49.7	21.1	51.0
FIN	Finland	4 244.6	8.1	15.1	1.6	3.6	0.6	35.2	8.8	39.5	–	**112.4**	45.7	4.5	2.7	50.4	18.9	49.5
FRA	France	48 068.4	2 745.3	432.8	85.1	48.5	5.6	1 778.4	132.4	372.0	–	**5 600.2**	2 222.4	–	11.7	50.5	18.1	17.3
GBR	United Kingdom	47 684.5	762.6	1 475.4	324.1	193.3	156.8	1 183.1	202.6	166.1	39.5	**4 503.5**	1 738.1	–	9.4	53.3	34.8	29.8
GRC	Greece	9 273.2	51.0	83.8	6.2	31.0	20.0	130.7	42.3	634.9	–	**999.9**	282.4	1.1	10.8	49.9	15.9	88.9
HUN	Hungary	8 503.4	1.8	10.3	1.0	2.5	0.2	18.5	43.2	198.0	–	**275.5**	65.1	–	3.2	55.9	19.8	33.8
IRL	Ireland	3 034.6	21.5	25.0	2.9	18.0	6.4	236.6	8.8	13.5	0.3	**333.0**	267.3	–	11.0	50.4	41.1	58.3
ITA	Italy	48 892.6	407.5	188.8	219.5	68.0	18.0	459.1	69.8	590.3	–	**2 020.9**	790.6	–	4.1	54.4	12.2	65.6
JPN	Japan	108 224.8	5.1	868.6	193.5	40.0	8.1	17.8	–	3.2	6.1	**1 142.4**	66.7	15.0	1.1	53.2	30.0	. .
LUX	Luxembourg	356.3	5.3	3.6	1.4	1.1	0.1	105.8	1.7	9.8	0.9	**129.8**	110.3	1.6	36.6	50.6	21.7	54.6
MEX	Mexico	62 842.6	0.8	9.9	73.1	112.2	0.6	39.4	1.6	3.6	0.3	**241.5**	157.4	174.3	0.4	49.5	34.8	. .
NLD	Netherlands	12 733.4	222.8	328.7	297.6	20.6	12.6	278.0	25.5	223.6	10.6	**1 419.9**	504.4	40.3	11.2	51.4	19.2	28.4
NOR	Norway	3 666.9	28.9	93.2	13.8	15.1	1.4	95.3	10.5	44.9	2.8	**305.9**	139.0	–	8.3	51.1	30.5	44.2
NZL	New Zealand	2 889.6	30.0	153.2	4.1	17.9	148.6	252.4	4.8	12.9	0.2	**624.1**	341.4	119.9	22.5	51.9	31.0	36.5
POL	Poland	31 288.4	2.0	9.6	1.1	5.8	0.3	132.7	90.8	479.9	15.5	**737.7**	148.4	516.5	2.4	59.9	11.9	. .
PRT	Portugal	8 699.5	332.4	15.7	66.9	10.4	0.9	134.8	1.1	23.8	–	**585.9**	151.0	–	6.7	50.9	19.3	28.4
SVK	Slovak Republic	4 316.4	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.9	–	3.1	92.2	15.0	–	**113.2**	96.2	405.5	2.9	56.3	15.7	. .
SWE	Sweden	6 463.9	56.5	224.7	56.1	13.7	3.1	291.6	65.3	222.8	–	**933.8**	446.0	0.5	14.4	51.4	24.3	32.0
TUR	Turkey	47 583.8	4.3	71.9	–	10.8	1.9	361.5	11.8	660.1	8.3	**1 130.6**	390.7	12.3	2.4	52.2	15.2	. .
USA	United States	217 165.2	838.2	7 831.8	16 165.3	868.8	255.6	3 486.8	715.2	1 222.8	5.3	**31 389.9**	14 732.0	–	14.5	50.4	26.1	36.3
OECD (weighted)		**851 796.1**	**6 862.0**	**16 150.9**	**19 041.7**	**1 915.6**	**1 111.1**	**15 370.5**	**3 751.7**	**9 908.8**	**1 603.7**	**75 715.9**	**33 746.4**	**7 758.7**	**9.0**	**51.1**	**24.3**	**32.8**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247383367577

. .: Not available.
–: Not significant.
Unspecified corresponds to individuals not classified in any of the top level regions of origin.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 0.2. **Characteristics of immigrants living in OECD countries by region of origin**

Region of origin	Population 15+ (thousands)			Women (%)	Young (15-24) (%)			Primary-educated (%)			Tertiary-educated (%)			Employed (%)		
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Africa[1]	3 674	3 188	6 862	46.5	10.8	12.0	11.3	43.2	48.2	45.5	27.0	22.2	24.8	62.9	43.0	53.7
North Africa	1 993	1 643	3 636	45.2	8.2	8.7	8.4	52.9	58.0	55.2	20.0	16.2	18.3	57.0	32.8	46.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 509	1 432	2 941	48.7	14.5	15.8	15.1	31.1	36.4	33.7	37.0	29.9	33.6	69.5	54.5	62.2
Asia	7 770	8 381	16 151	51.9	14.8	13.6	14.2	27.0	31.8	29.5	41.0	35.9	38.4	66.2	48.0	56.8
China	981	1 093	2 074	52.7	12.3	11.5	11.9	30.2	34.4	32.4	44.6	38.3	41.3	62.8	47.9	55.0
India	1 021	936	1 957	47.8	10.3	11.1	10.7	22.4	31.1	26.6	57.9	47.8	53.1	74.8	49.3	62.7
Latin America	9 648	9 394	19 042	49.3	19.9	16.0	17.9	56.1	51.5	53.8	12.7	15.2	14.0	65.8	45.6	55.8
Mexico	4 633	3 695	8 329	44.4	23.7	19.6	21.9	70.6	68.3	69.6	5.2	6.4	5.7	66.9	38.7	54.4
North America	875	1 040	1 916	54.3	13.6	11.9	12.7	18.9	20.0	19.5	46.1	41.8	43.8	66.6	47.7	56.4
Oceania	541	570	1 111	51.3	15.8	15.7	15.7	27.3	30.1	28.8	29.0	30.1	29.5	72.8	59.6	66.0
Europe[2]	13 846	15 398	29 245	52.7	10.0	9.2	9.6	39.0	44.4	41.9	23.2	20.8	22.0	60.8	42.4	51.2
EU15	7 254	8 116	15 371	52.8	7.6	7.2	7.4	37.4	42.0	39.8	26.8	23.5	25.0	62.4	44.5	53.0
EUA10	1 684	2 068	3 752	55.1	10.0	8.8	9.4	28.1	36.3	32.6	24.2	20.2	22.0	56.6	42.5	48.8
Other Europe	4 805	5 104	9 909	51.5	13.6	12.4	13.0	45.3	51.4	48.4	17.6	16.7	17.2	60.1	39.3	49.4
Unspecified	694	696	1 390	50.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**37 049**	**38 667**	**75 716**	**51.1**	**14.1**	**12.4**	**13.2**	**40.9**	**42.9**	**41.9**	**25.1**	**23.5**	**24.3**	**63.4**	**44.9**	**53.9**
OECD countries	16 524	17 223	33 746	51.0	13.4	11.2	12.3	45.5	45.9	45.7	21.3	20.7	21.0	63.8	43.2	53.3

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247404423511

1. North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa do not add up to total Africa due to the existence of individuals of unspecified African origin.
2. Similarly, for Europe, EU15, EAU10 and other Europe do not exactly add up to total Europe due to people of unspecified origin.

Unspecified corresponds to individuals not classified in any of the top level regions of origin.

Source: Database in Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Argentina, in particular, is a major destination country for South American immigrants: the 2001 census registered about 1 million individuals of all ages born in other Latin American countries, almost 200 000 individuals more than in Spain the same year.

For OECD countries as a whole, Mexico is obviously the leading country of origin (more than 8.3 million emigrants), followed by Puerto Rico (1.3 million emigrants), Cuba (925 000 emigrants), El Salvador (835 000 emigrants) and Jamaica (790 000 emigrants). Leaving the United States aside, the main origin countries are somewhat different: Brazil comes first (350 000 emigrants), followed by Jamaica (260 000), Ecuador (223 000), Colombia (220 000) and Argentina (203 000). Caribbean countries, having relatively small populations while being located close to very big and much richer economies, have the largest emigration rates: almost one third of people born in Jamaica or Puerto Rico live abroad in an OECD country.

Smaller Caribbean islands such as Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Lucia also have very high emigration rates. In Central America, Belize and El Salvador have emigration rates of more than 15%. Mexico stands out with an emigration rate of 11%, which is an order of magnitude larger than other emerging countries with similar population size. South American countries have much lower emigration rates but, among them, Andean countries (Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia) have the highest.

Latin American countries are very diverse and so are the characteristics of their emigrants. This is particularly true regarding educational attainment, as migrants from South American countries are more educated than Central American immigrants, while Caribbean migrants lie in between.[5] Large differences also exist within these regions. In Central America, almost one third of the migrants from Panama and one fourth of those from Costa Rica have a tertiary education, as compared with less than 6% for Mexican emigrants. In the Caribbean, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico have less than 15% of emigrants with a tertiary diploma, while 30% of the emigrants from Trinidad and Tobago are highly educated. South American migrants are more homogenous, with one quarter or more of tertiary-educated emigrants, the only exception being Ecuador with 15%.

The gender dimension of Latin American migration

As Table 0.2 shows, 49% of Latin American migrants are women, slightly below the global average of 51%. Mexico stands out as a country of origin with a very imbalanced gender mix among its emigrants: only 44% are women. On the other hand, 53% of the migrants from the other Latin American countries are women.

DIOC shows that differences in the share of women among migrants from Latin American countries go beyond the Mexican case, as there are wide variations attributable to both the origin and destination dimensions. For instance, among Mexican migrants, men are the majority in the United States, but women dominate in all other major OECD destination countries (Canada: 52.5%, Spain: 58.4%, France: 60.3% and the United Kingdom: 56.4%).[6] Migrants from Guatemala and El Salvador resident in the OECD countries are also predominantly men, but this is mostly due to those living in the United States and Canada, while those living in Spain and Italy are disproportionately women. On the other hand, Jamaican migrants are mostly women in all three major OECD destination countries (the United States: 56.4%, the United Kingdom: 54.1% and Canada: 58%).

The gender mix of migration flows depends on several factors, concerning both the origin and the destination sides. On the origin side, the proportion of women among emigrants is notably determined by gender and family relations in the country, which condition the autonomy and independence of women, but also their economic responsibilities. Typically, the relative propensity of women to migrate across international borders is higher in matriarchal societies and lower in those that are patriarchal. The relative incidence of international migration between men and women also depends on the marital status of individuals. This issue has recently been studied by Massey *et al.* (2006) in the Latin American context. Analysing migration from Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic to the United States, they find that being married or in a union greatly reduces the probability for women living in patriarchal societies to migrate (Mexico and Costa Rica), while there is no such effect in a matriarchal context (Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic).

On the destination side, differences in the gender mix of migrants' flows from the same origin countries can be attributable to different labour market conditions: for instance, women will tend to migrate more to destinations where there are employment opportunities in the health and care sectors, while men will tend to focus on destinations where jobs are available in agriculture and the construction sector. As noted by Curran and Rivero-Fuentes (2003) in the Mexican case, the gender mix of the current migrant stock at destination can also influence the gender mix of future flows. Thus, this cumulative causation process implies that, even in the absence of *current* labour market incentives at destination, new flows can have a sustained gender bias.

The share of migrant women from a specific origin country in a given destination country can be broken down into two components. The first is the gender mix of migrant cohorts as they arrive (*i.e.* the inflow). As suggested above, the share of women in a cohort of migrants arriving at time *t* in a given country from another country is determined by various factors, such as gender inequality and the state of the labour market in the origin country at the time of emigration, the predominant motive for migration (family reunification *vs.* labour migration), the type of jobs available in the destination country, etc. Over recent decades, the share of women in successive migration cohorts towards most OECD countries has increased slowly. There are, however, notable exceptions such as migration towards the United States, in particular from Mexico.

The second determinant of the share of women in any migrant population is the effect of ageing on the gender mix of all migrant cohorts already arrived: all other things being equal, the share of women in a given cohort of migrants will increase over time, simply because women live longer than men. In the absence of new migration, the existing stock coming from a given origin country will age and become more feminine. However, the impact of ageing on the gender mix may differ by country of destination because the gender differential in life expectancy is not the same in all countries. Moreover, the country of origin may also matter since health at old age is influenced by health conditions and access to health facilities at earlier life stages, which includes the period before migration.

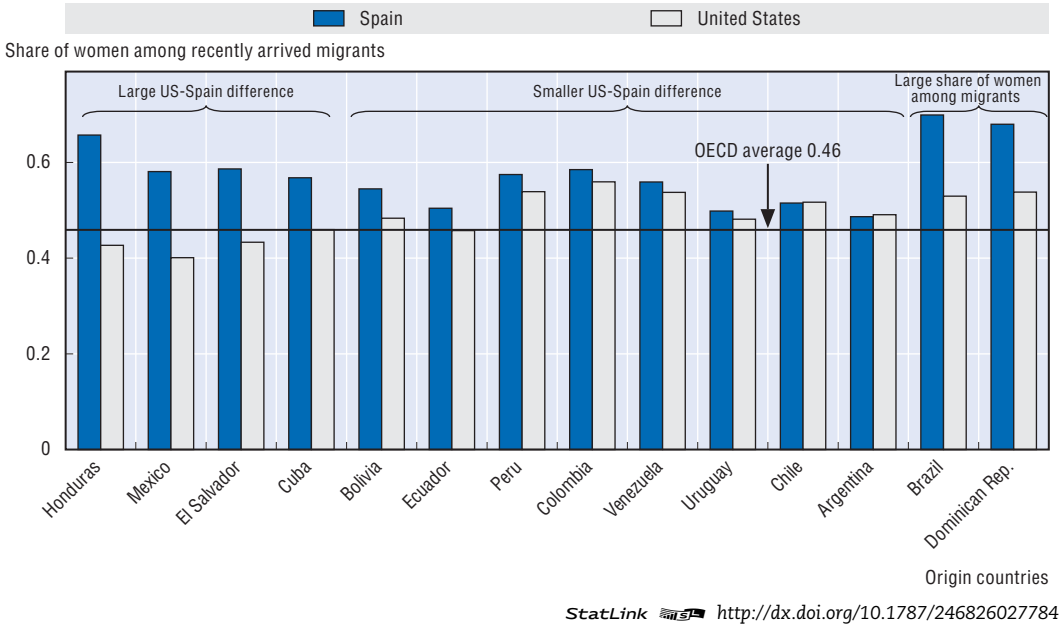
In order to abstract as much as possible from the ageing effect, we focus on Latin American migrants recently arrived in OECD countries (*i.e.* those whose duration of stay is less than five years). Overall, the proportion of women among recent Latin American immigrants is 46%. Leaving aside the United States as a destination country leads to a female share of 57% among recently arrived Latin American migrants. Thus, recent migrants

headed to the US (of which the Mexican-born represent a sizeable share) seem to be very different from those who have migrated to other OECD countries. In order to better understand the causes of this difference, we compare the gender mix of migrants from the main Latin American countries in both the United States and Spain. For Latin American countries as a whole, there is a very clear difference in the gender mix of recent migrants between the two countries: around 2000, the share of women among recently arrived Latin American migrants was 54.8% in Spain compared with only 43.9% in the United States. Excluding Mexico as an origin country, the difference narrows but still remains significant (49.4% of women for the United States, while the share is virtually unchanged for Spain).

Looking at differences by country reveals that the share of women among new migrants is almost always lowest for those arriving in the United States (Chart 0.1). A first cluster of origin countries is made up of Mexico, its Central American neighbours (Honduras and El Salvador) and Cuba: recent migrants from these countries are predominantly men in the United States, but mostly women in Spain, though the difference for those coming from Cuba is less marked. At the other end of the spectrum, the gender mix of migrants from South American countries is much more balanced. In this group, it is interesting to note that the gender-mix difference is larger for the poorer Andean countries, and virtually zero for the more developed ones (Uruguay, Chile and Argentina). Finally, migrants from Brazil and the Dominican Republic living in Spain are mostly women, where they often work in the domestic services sector, but the share of women among those living in the United States is also relatively high compared with the other Latin American countries.

Thus, proximity to the destination and level of development of the country of origin appear as two important factors determining the gender mix of recent Latin American migrants. Central American migrants going to the United States appear very different from

Chart 0.1. **Share of women among recently arrived migrants in Spain and the United States, for selected Latin American origin countries, circa 2000**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246826027784

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

those going to other main OECD destination countries. Proximity between the United States and these countries implies that temporary – and often irregular – labour migration is predominant. This type of migration, and the risks associated with the crossing of the US-Mexico border, might explain the very high proportion of men among recent migrants. Employment prospects may also drive this higher selection of men for migration to the United States.

Asian immigrants in OECD countries

Around the year 2000, there were more than 16 million immigrants born in Asia living in OECD countries, representing about 21% of the foreign-born population of the OECD countries (see Table 0.2). Asian migrants are slightly more feminine than average, and slightly younger. The striking characteristic of Asian migrants is their high average educational attainment: more than 38% of Asian immigrants have a tertiary education, while the average is about 24%.

In terms of destination countries, almost half of all Asian migrants live in the United States (7.8 million). Other major host countries in absolute terms include Canada (1.8 million), the United Kingdom (1.5 million) and Australia (1 million). These four destination countries therefore host about 75% of all Asian immigrants living in the OECD area. Though Japan hosts less than 1 million Asian immigrants, they represent more than 75% of all the foreign-born living there, which is the strongest concentration. Asian migrants represent 25% of the foreign-born population in the United States, 35% in Canada, 33% in the United Kingdom and 27% in Australia.

Four countries of origin make up almost half of the Asian-born migrant population in OECD countries: China (more than 2 million immigrants), India (1.9 million), the Philippines (1.9 million) and Viet Nam (1.5 million). Other notable countries of origin include Korea, Pakistan, Iran and Japan. The emigration rates of Asian countries are much smaller than those of Latin American countries. Because of their very large population sizes, China and India have extremely low emigration rates to OECD countries (0.2% and 0.3%, respectively). The Philippines has an emigration rate of 4% and Viet Nam 3%. Exceptions include Lebanon, which has an emigration rate of 11%, and Laos (8%).

Migrants from some of the main origin countries appear to be more concentrated across a small number of destination countries than smaller migrant groups. Filipino migrants are a good example, as about 70% of them are living in the United States and an additional 16% live in Canada or Australia. On the contrary, Iranian and Iraqi migrants are much more dispersed: the share of immigrants in the three main destination countries is 68% for Iranian-born and only 54% for Iraqi-born.

Highly-skilled Asian migrants

The magnitude of the migration flows of highly-skilled persons from Asian countries to OECD areas is well documented. In the case of East Asia, this issue is reviewed among others by Lucas (2001) and Chalamwong (2005), who point out the potential impact of the migration of highly-educated people from Asian countries in terms of brain drain: while this impact is minimal for large countries, such as India and China, it may be more substantial for some smaller East Asian countries. In any case, the skill content of Asian migration towards OECD countries is diverging from that of other regions. While the share of tertiary-educated among Asian migrants arriving between 1990 and 1995 was already larger than that of non-Asian migrants (35% *vs.* 21%), the difference has widened for those arrived since 1995 (46% *vs.* 23%).

Comparing the share of tertiary-educated individuals among Asian migrants with that among the native-born is also suggestive of the positive selection of Asian migrants in the skill dimension. In the United States, in 2000, 46% of Asian migrants had a tertiary education. Among these highly-educated persons, 5.7% had a PhD. In the US-born population, by contrast, only 27.4% had a tertiary education and only 2.6% of these tertiary-educated has a PhD. In Canada, more than 42% of Asian migrants had a tertiary education, of whom 3% had a PhD. These proportions were 31% and 1%, respectively, for native-born Canadians. The same pattern is observed for Asian migrants in Australia and the United Kingdom.

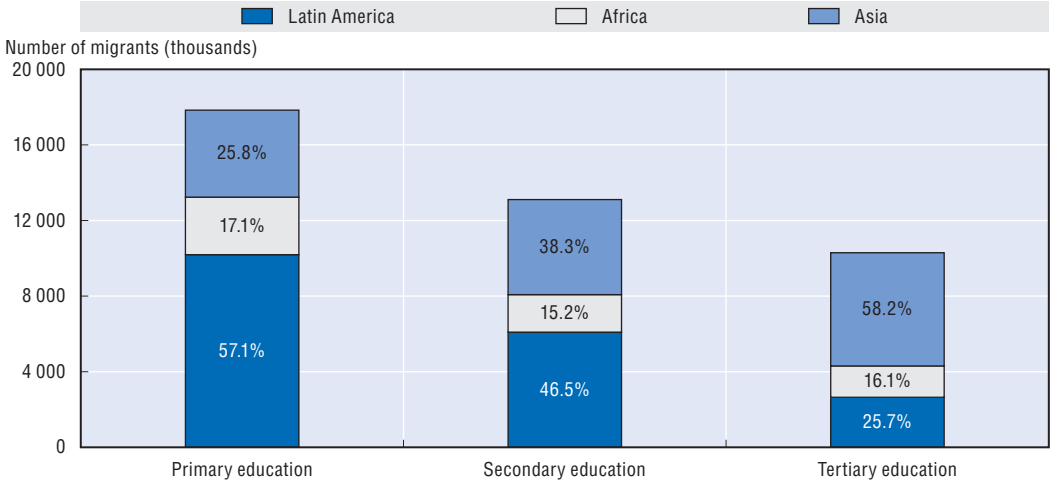
For some countries of origin, the selection effect is even stronger. In the United States, for instance, 70% of Indian migrants are tertiary-educated and 7% hold a PhD (respectively 45% and 12% for Chinese migrants). This reflects a sustained and highly successful recruitment strategy by US universities and companies, designed to attract international students to US doctoral degrees, then retain them in the professional workforce.

However, not all Asian countries have highly-educated emigrants. For OECD countries as a whole, migrants from Laos and Cambodia are at the bottom of the education distribution, with around 15% having a tertiary education, close to the Latin American average. Viet Nam, which is one of the major Asian origin countries, also has a relatively low share of tertiary-educated among its emigrants (23%) compared with other Asian countries. All three countries are characterised by refugee and family migration rather than labour migration outflows.

Overall, Asian migrants appear to be much more frequently tertiary-educated than migrants from Latin American or Africa. As can be seen in Chart 0.2, Asian migrants represent 58% of all tertiary-educated migrants from developing and emerging regions, while they only represent 26% of primary-educated migrants and 38% of the secondary-educated.

Why are immigrants from some Asian countries more educated than others? There are two basic reasons for a high level of education among migrants from a given country: *i*) the native population is better educated, so that, all else being equal, the subset of this population who choose to emigrate is also better educated; and *ii*) the emigrants are

Chart 0.2. **Number of migrants by educational attainment and region of origin, circa 2000**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246827334416

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

positively selected, meaning that better educated people tend to emigrate more often. This selection can be due either to self-selection or to more frequent choice by destination countries practising selection based on human capital attributes.

Regarding the first argument, the population of East Asian countries is on average better educated than that of African or most Latin American countries (see Barro and Lee, 2001). In the case of Asian migrants, it is likely, however, that positive selection is important because, first, the main destination countries of Asian migrants implement selective policies and, second, the different costs of migration are more binding for low-skilled individuals.

However, the educational attainment of immigrants is not solely the result of the education acquired in the origin country. Immigrants who migrated in their childhood or as teenagers may continue to accumulate human capital when living in the country of destination. Adults can also attend school or university once they are settled. More importantly, a major motive for migration is in fact the opportunity to study abroad. Among such "foreign students", many choose to stay in the country where they have studied. Data from *Education at a Glance* (OECD, 2006) show that the first four origin countries for international students in tertiary education in the OECD area in 2004 were from Asia: China (more than 330 000 students), India (120 000), Korea (almost 100 000) and Japan (60 000). The main destination countries for Chinese students were the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Another argument concerns the type of jobs held by the foreign-born. The predominance of Indian or Chinese immigrants in the IT sector in the United States is well-known, but comparison of several destination countries reveals a range of interesting facts. First, tertiary-educated Asian immigrants are over-represented among physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (ISCO group 21; science professionals hereafter). In the United States, almost two-third (60%) of tertiary-educated foreign-born science professionals are of Asian origin, while the share of Asian immigrants among the employed tertiary-educated immigrants is "only" 44%. In the other major destination countries of Asian immigrants (Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, etc.), the pattern is similar, though slightly less pronounced. Second, in all the major destination countries, the share of science professionals among the tertiary-educated workers is systematically far higher for Asian immigrants than for other foreign-born. The most significant case is that of the United Sates, where no less than 20% of tertiary-educated Asian-born workers work as science professionals. This is twice the figure observed for other immigrants, and two and a half times that of the native-born. We find the same pattern in other countries (see Table 0.3), except for Sweden where many foreign-born immigrated for humanitarian reasons (including from Asia) and were therefore less likely to be positively selected compared with other migrants.

Table 0.3. **Share of science professionals (ISCO group 21) among tertiary-educated workers (in %), circa 2000**

	Canada	United States	United Kingdom	Australia	France	Sweden
Among Asian migrants	12.8	20.1	10.9	12.4	14.5	8.2
Among other migrants	9.5	10.3	8.6	8.7	10.6	7.1
Among native-born	5.8	7.7	9.6	6.7	8.9	8.5

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247434545600

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

The intensity of this selection of highly-educated Asian migrants in science occupations varies by country of origin. Tertiary-educated migrants from China and Viet Nam, and to a lesser extent those from the Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong – China and India, are found to be very concentrated in science occupations, while this is much less the case for those from the Philippines, Korea or Japan, which are even sometimes found to be less represented in these occupations than natives. For example, by 1999, 88% of Chinese and 79% of Indian PhD graduates were employed in the United States four to five years after course completion, including major clusters in select engineering, biomedical and science sectors (Borjas, 2006; Diaz-Bricquets and Cheney, 2003).

African immigrants in OECD countries

By 2000, the population of African-born people living in OECD countries amounted to about 6.8 million, or 9% of the total number of immigrants in the OECD (see Table 0.2). On average, African migrants comprise a much smaller share of women and youth than migrants from other regions. The share of tertiary-educated people among African migrants is also very close to the average for OECD immigrants.

The main destination countries for African migrants as a whole are France (2.7 million), the United States (840 000) and the United Kingdom (760 000). However, it should be noted that among immigrants born in Africa and living in France, a large number are actually French citizens repatriated from Algeria at the beginning of the 1960s: in 1999, there were about 680 000 French nationals aged 40 and above who were born in Algeria (the total number of people repatriated from Algeria in 1962 was close to 1 million).

The main African origin countries are Morocco (1.5 million immigrants), Algeria (1.3 million immigrants), Tunisia (430 000 immigrants), South Africa (360 000 immigrants), Egypt (314 000 immigrants) and Nigeria (260 000 immigrants). In relative terms, the most affected countries are Cape Verde with an emigration rate of 25%, Mauritius (9%) and Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, with emigration rates of 6 to 7%.

Africa is a very diverse continent and it is interesting to look at more detailed data on the characteristics of migrants by region of origin. North African migrants, for instance, appear strikingly different from those originating from Sub-Saharan Africa, on almost all basic demographic and social dimensions. For example, on average, North African immigrants are less likely to be women and more likely to be old and less educated.

Within Sub-Saharan Africa, there is little disparity in the average education levels of migrants from the different sub-regions: migrants from Southern and Central Africa are slightly better educated than those from Eastern and Western Africa, but the difference is small. However, within these sub-regions, large differences appear. Within Eastern Africa, less than 15% of the Somali migrants are tertiary-educated, while more than 42% of those from Tanzania are. Migrants from Angola lag behind those from the other countries of Southern Africa. In West Africa, only 6% of the Cape Verdean migrants have a tertiary education, compared with more than 50% for those from Nigeria.

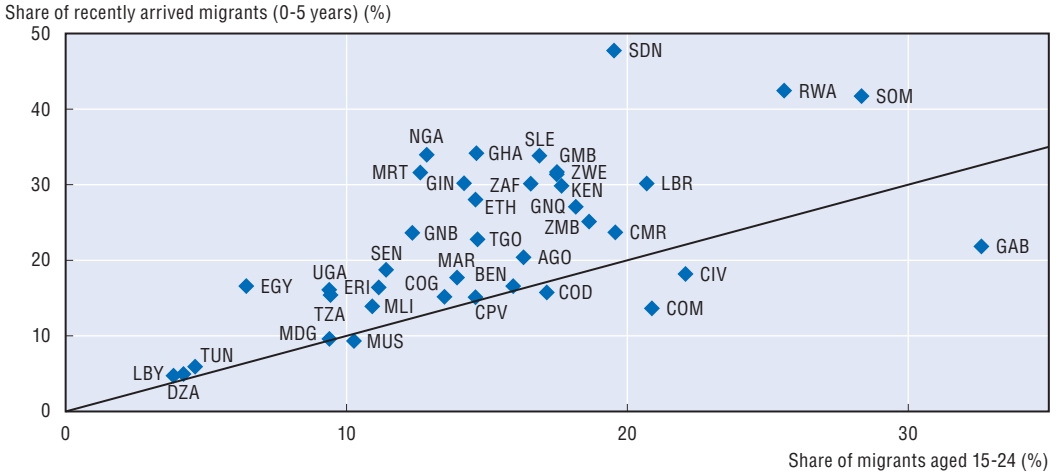
How young is African immigration?

Africa is the region of the world where the share of young people (*i.e.* those aged 15-24) in the population is the highest. As the African continent will be the last to achieve its demographic transition, this difference in age distribution with other developing and emerging regions will increase over the next two decades. According to United Nations

data, in 2025, those aged 15-24 will still represent more than 20% of the African population, while their share will decline to about 15% in Asia and Latin America and 11% in Europe. The economic situation of youth in African countries is fragile. In particular, young people face significant difficulties entering the labour market (see DIAL, 2007), pushing many to try to migrate to OECD countries. As noted by Hatton and Williamson (2003), these demographic and economic factors are likely to increase the pressure on emigration and generate what they predict to become "a mass migration out of Africa". The structure of African migration towards OECD countries should also be affected by these African specificities: on average, new African migrants will be younger than those from other developing and emerging parts of the world, or from OECD countries themselves.

As of 2000, the preponderance of young people among recently arrived migrants in OECD countries (with less than five years duration of stay) was confirmed by the strong correlation between the share of young migrants (aged 15-24) and the share of recently arrived migrants[7] (see Chart 0.3). Outliers on the graph are migrants from the newest emigration countries (Sudan, Rwanda, Somalia), for which recent emigration is mainly driven by humanitarian factors. Migrants from Gabon also stand out as very young, but not especially recent, suggesting that family migration is more important than for other countries. Tunisia, Libya and Algeria are characterized by a very low share of recent and young migrants, compared with other origin countries. This is easily explained by the very large number of older migrants, who mostly arrived in the 1950s and 1960s for work motives.

Chart 0.3. **Share of young migrants (aged 15-24) and share of recently arrived migrants from the main African origin countries, circa 2000**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246827472211

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

While economic incentives and demographic pressures clearly encourage African youth to migrate to OECD countries, actually achieving this migration is not within everyone's reach. First, the cost of migration is particularly large in Africa, notably for those living in rural areas, because internal transport systems are very weak and the cost of internal mobility adds up to that of international migration *per se*. Second, migration policies in some of the main traditional destination countries for African emigrants – in particular in the European Union – have become very selective, and the deportation of

irregular migrants more strictly enforced. Third, there is ample evidence that workers originating from African countries have difficulties integrating efficiently in OECD labour markets, either because of inappropriate skills or because of discrimination. By 2000, the average unemployment rate of African migrants in the OECD area was more than 15% (19% for North African migrants and 12% for Sub-Saharan migrants), while that of migrants from Asia and Latin America was less than 5%. These integration difficulties tend to reduce the positive prospects associated with migration.

As a result, African migration to OECD countries is quite selective, both in terms of financial means and educational requirements. This is reflected in the relatively high average education of African migrants living in the OECD. Moreover, young migrants (aged 19-29) are under-represented among the highly-educated: the share of this age group among tertiary-educated Sub-Saharan migrants is lower than its share in the general population, which is not the case for other regions such as Asia, North Africa or the OECD area. We find the same under-representation for migrants from Latin American countries, but in their case it seems to be caused by the lower level of education of recent immigrants. This fact might also be a sign of selectivity at work, which forces educated migrants to migrate when they are older. Among Sub-Saharan origin countries, it appears that the migrants most affected by this selectivity are from some of the poorest parts of the continent.

Intra-OECD migration

A high degree of international mobility can be observed among OECD member countries. Overall, about a third of immigrants in OECD countries originate from within the OECD area (see Table 0.2). In two thirds of countries, immigrants from other OECD countries represent 40% or more of the foreign-born population. This percentage reaches as high as 80% in Ireland, Luxembourg and the Slovak Republic. Turkey, Germany and Italy are among the top five countries of birth in European OECD countries. Likewise, Mexico, the United Kingdom and Germany are among the top five origin countries in non-European OECD host countries.

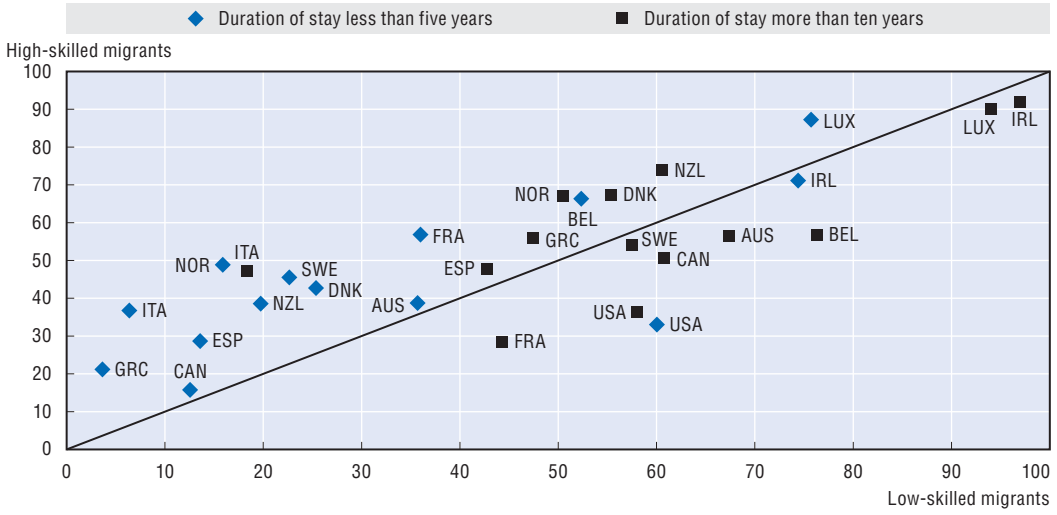
Part of this phenomenon is driven by historical patterns of migration flows. Three components contribute to explain the historical role of intra-OECD migration: *i)* the importance of European immigrants in settlement countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States); *ii)* former migration flows from southern European countries (Italy, Portugal, Greece and Spain) to other parts of Europe (Switzerland, Belgium, France); as well as *iii)* long-standing regional migration links (*e.g.* Ireland – United Kingdom; Poland – Germany; New Zealand – Australia; France – Belgium; Finland – Sweden).

But recent migration patterns do not necessarily put an end to these traditional flows, although they may have decreased in relative terms. This downward trend is most visible in Australia, Canada and the United States, but also in terms of South-North flows within the EU partly because of the convergence of living standards.

Intra-OECD movements are more and more focused on the highly skilled. The growing internationalization of tertiary education, as well as the increasing importance of gaining international experience and language skills for professionals, have contributed to foster international migration between OECD countries despite reduced dispersion in wages and living standards.

Chart 0.4 shows the share of high and low-skilled immigrants originating from OECD countries, for recent compared to past cohorts of immigrants. In most countries, the relative importance of intra-OECD migration has diminished, but this decrease has been

Chart 0.4. **Percentage of immigrants originating from the OECD area by educational attainment and duration of stay, selected OECD countries, circa 2000**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246830878071

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

stronger for the low-skilled than for the high-skilled. As a result, in many countries, the share of migrants originating from within the OECD is higher for the low-skilled among past cohorts of immigrants, while the reverse is true for recent immigrants. Canada and Sweden provide relevant illustrations of this phenomenon. The United States, however, presents a diverging evolution with a higher intra-OECD mobility for low-skilled workers among recent immigrants and a relatively low share of high-skilled migrants originating from within the OECD. This trend is partly explained by the increasing share of Hispanic (mainly Mexican) immigrants to the United States who have on average relatively low educational attainment.

Recently, the increasing international mobility of retirees in search of warmer climate and easier living conditions has also been observed. Part of these movements are occurring within the OECD, for instance from the United States to Mexico or from the United Kingdom to Spain, France or Portugal.

Gaining from highly-skilled migration: to what extent is intra-OECD migration balanced?

The international mobility of the highly skilled has become an intrinsic part of the relationships between OECD countries. Students, researchers and professionals look for challenging opportunities beyond the borders of their origin countries and their mobility is facilitated among OECD countries by the existence of free mobility areas, agreements for recognition of foreign qualifications, institutional arrangements and easier access to visas. Mainly due to the attractiveness and the size of the US labour market, some concerns have been raised about the risk of unbalanced intra-OECD migration, notably for EU countries (*e.g.* Docquier and Rapoport, 2007). DIOC provides a new insight into this question, challenging some of the commonly held views.

Table 0.4 presents the net bilateral migration for highly-skilled migrants between OECD countries. The United States is the only country receiving more highly-skilled immigrants from rather than sending emigrants to every other OECD country. For instance, it has a positive balance of about one million highly-skilled migrants with the EU15 and about 180 000 with other EU-OECD countries. Australia and Canada are also gaining highly-skilled workers from intra-OECD migrations, mainly from the European Union. Indeed, contrary to what is usually stated, the United States only accounts for about half of the net outflows of highly-skilled workers from EU-OECD countries to other OECD countries.

Table 0.4. **Net bilateral migration for people with a tertiary diploma in selected OECD countries total and recent immigrants, circa 2000, in thousands**

	Total						
	Destination						
Origin	United States	EU15	Other EU-OECD	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	Other OECD
United States		–972	–178	–9	–219	–6	–665
EU15	972		–301	241	443	44	71
Other EU-OECD	178	301		21	95	1	18
Australia	9	–241	–21		–1	–50	–11
Canada	219	–443	–95	1		–2	–30
New Zealand	6	–44	–1	50	2		–1
Other OECD	665	–71	–18	11	30	1	
Other countries	5 763	3 275	139	458	1 261	72	444
Net OECD	**2 048**	**–1 469**	**–614**	**314**	**350**	**–12**	**–618**
Net total	**7 811**	**1 807**	**–475**	**772**	**1 611**	**60**	**–174**
	Less than five years of residence						
	Destination						
Origin	United States	EU15	Other EU-OECD	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	Other OECD
United States		–154	–23	–5	–63	–1	–188
EU15	154		–14	25	15	7	29
Other EU-OECD	23	14		1	5	0	4
Australia	5	–25	–1		–2	–12	–5
Canada	63	–15	–5	2		0	–7
New Zealand	1	–7	0	12	0		–1
Other OECD	188	–29	–4	5	7	1	
Other countries	1 211	412	7	114	334	29	38
Net OECD	**435**	**–215**	**–47**	**40**	**–37**	**–6**	**–169**
Net total	**1 646**	**351**	**–18**	**158**	**360**	**25**	**58**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247456383231

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Part of these findings, however, result from previous migration waves. However, looking specifically at recent migrants (people with durations of stay up to five years) does not change significantly the picture, as highly-skilled migration between the European Union and the rest of the OCDE remains quite imbalanced. That being said, a number of supplementary remarks need to be made:

- At individual-country level, the United Kingdom and Germany have the highest number of highly-skilled emigrants among OECD countries with respectively 1.1 million

and 860 000 (including respectively 340 and 360 000 in the United States). In terms of comparison, France has only 370 000 highly-skilled migrants in other OECD countries, including 90 000 in the United States.

- Intra-EU mobility as such is quite important, with about 1.7 million highly-skilled migrants in the European Union originating from within its borders. Nonetheless, a majority of "European brains" choose to emigrate outside the European Union, mainly to the United States; France is an exception in this regard.
- The share of recent highly-skilled migrants in total varies significantly from country to country, suggesting important differences in terms of recent trends and average duration of stay. For the EU15 as a whole (other EU-OECD countries), recent immigrants to other OECD countries represent about 14% (7%) of the total, but in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, this figure is above 20%.[8]
- The numbers involved, notably for recent immigrants, are relatively low and should be compared to the number of new graduates. In the case of the European Union, by 2000 there were more than two million new graduates (tertiary type A and advanced research programmes), which can be compared to the 340 000 people with a tertiary degree who emigrated from the European Union to other OECD countries in the last five years. Since a percentage of emigrants will eventually return to their origin country, the potential impact of emigration is likely to be extremely limited. The situation may be different for other OECD countries such as Canada which has about 85 000 recent highly-skilled emigrants to other OECD countries and graduates about 150 000 students a year (in 2000). In the latter case, however, inflows from other OECD countries more than compensated for the outflows.

It is sometimes suggested that the main challenges associated with the international mobility of the highly skilled cannot be identified at aggregate levels but are very visible at the top end of the skill distribution. Zucker and Darby (2007), for instance, look at star scientists and show that "the United States has 62% of the world's stars as resident, primarily because of its research universities which produce them, although migration plays a significant role in some developing countries". Between 1981 and 2004, about 1 200 star scientists started their career in Europe and 3 300 in the United States, but net migration was negative and negligible in both cases.

For about 20 OECD countries, DIOC includes information on PhD holders by place of birth. The United States received about 150 000 PhD holders from other OECD countries, and two thirds of them originating from the EU area. As a proportion of highly-skilled migrants, PhD holders are less important in the United States (2.5%) than in Australia (3.7%), Canada (2.6%) or Sweden (6.4%).[9] About 12 000 PhD holders living in Australia and 20 000 in Canada were born in the European Union.

Finally, for all OECD countries, intra-OECD expatriation of the highly skilled is more than compensated for by inflows from the rest of the world. The net total gain is 7.8 million for the United States, about 1.4 million for the European Union, 1.6 million for Canada and about 700 000 for Australia.

International migration of the highly skilled is undoubtedly increasing, and a significant share of these flows goes to the United States. The European Union faces a particularly imbalanced exchange with other OECD countries, but the flows remain quite limited and also occur largely within the EU itself. Canada and Australia benefit from positive net migration of professionals within the OECD and record large gains with regard to the rest of the world.

3. Follow-up

The OECD Secretariat envisages updating DIOC on a regular basis using the latest round of censuses available. Possibilities to improve the number of variables included in the database as well as country coverage will be considered in the next editions of DIOC.

Notes

1. This result is based on a cross-section analysis. Longitudinal data may show that migrants are able to overcome some of these difficulties with increasing duration of stay.
2. This figure may be considered as a low estimate, as censuses do not systematically and comprehensively cover illegal migrants. Furthermore, recent migration trends to the United States have contributed to increase further the size of the Mexican population abroad.
3. Circa 2000, there were about 3.5 million persons born in the former USSR who were living in the OECD.
4. The Japanese case is noteworthy since Latin Americans – mainly Brazilians and Peruvians – living in Japan are almost exclusively of Japanese ancestry (*Nikkeijin*).
5. Indeed, 26.5% of the South American migrants living in OECD countries have a tertiary education, while this is the case of 20.1% of the Caribbean migrants and only 6.9% of the Central Americans (11.9% if Mexico is excluded).
6. See, for instance, Lopez Lera and Oso Casas (2005) for a discussion of Latin American migration to OECD European countries.
7. The correlation coefficient is 0.65.
8. A similar percentage is observed for France.
9. It is unfortunately not possible to compute an average figure for the European Union because data on PhD holders from Germany, Austria, France, United Kingdom, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are not available.

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Introduction

Les changements géopolitiques majeurs de la fin des années 80, ainsi que l'accroissement des migrations internationales et l'accent mis sur les politiques d'immigration sélectives ont contribué, au cours des deux dernières décennies, à changer de manière significative la structure des populations immigrées dans les pays de l'OCDE. À court terme, les déséquilibres démographiques croissants entre les pays développés et les pays en développement vont probablement contribuer à renforcer les déterminants actuels des migrations. En dépit de ces changements et de l'intérêt accru pour les migrations internationales dans la sphère politique, la qualité et la comparabilité des données internationales concernant ce phénomène n'ont pas suivi ces évolutions.

La création et la mise en place de politiques cohérentes concernant les migrations doivent s'appuyer sur des analyses statistiques fiables, pertinentes et comparables, d'autant que les migrations nettes vers les pays de l'OCDE ont triplé depuis les années 60. Enfin, le manque d'informations fiables peut entraîner des erreurs de jugement augmentant le risque d'une réaction hostile vis-à-vis de l'immigration dans l'opinion publique des pays d'accueil. Par conséquent, il est crucial de décrire de façon plus précise les populations immigrées résidant dans les pays de l'OCDE, afin de mettre en lumière leurs similarités et leurs différences avec les personnes nées dans leur pays de résidence.

Les données sur la population immigrée totale ont souffert d'un manque de comparabilité en raison de définitions nationales divergentes de la notion d'« immigré ». Dans les pays de migration de peuplement (Australie, Canada, Nouvelle-Zélande et États-Unis), on considère comme immigrées les personnes *nées à l'étranger*, c'est-à-dire celles qui ont à un moment donné migré vers le pays de résidence. Dans nombre d'autres pays de l'OCDE, on considérait jusqu'à récemment comme immigrées les personnes ayant *une nationalité étrangère*. Cependant, il est possible à un individu né à l'étranger d'acquérir la nationalité de son pays de résidence, tandis qu'une personne née dans un pays n'en possède pas forcément la nationalité. Par conséquent, les statistiques sur la population étrangère peuvent présenter des différences avec celles basées sur la population née à l'étranger. Les populations immigrées ayant augmenté dans de nombreux pays et les naturalisations étant de plus en plus répandues, les estimations fondées sur ces concepts différents sont inévitablement devenues de moins en moins comparables entre pays.

Le manque de comparabilité a également entravé la compilation de données par pays d'origine. La plupart des pays de l'OCDE ne disposent ainsi que de peu d'informations sur leurs expatriés. Dans les pays où de telles données existent, les informations sur les pays de destination, ou l'ampleur du phénomène, peuvent être imprécises. Peu de pays ont des informations détaillées sur leurs expatriés en termes de durée de séjour à l'étranger, niveau d'études, profession ou secteur d'activité.

Dans les pays en développement, la question de la mobilité internationale de la main-d'œuvre hautement qualifiée se manifeste généralement par une inquiétude au sujet de ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler la « fuite des cerveaux » et de la perte de potentiel économique qui pourrait en résulter. Plusieurs études ont mis en évidence les faiblesses et les manques des données statistiques disponibles, qui rendent difficile l'appréhension de la complexité de la mobilité internationale des travailleurs hautement qualifiés. Plus généralement, les pays les moins développés sont également préoccupés par : *i)* les transferts de fonds de leurs émigrés, ainsi que *ii)* par la façon dont leurs émigrés sont traités dans les pays d'accueil.

1. Une nouvelle Base de données sur les immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE (Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries – DIOC)

Dans ce contexte, l'OCDE a lancé en 2004 une campagne de collecte de données auprès des instituts nationaux de statistique des pays membres, visant à obtenir des données de recensement ou de registres de population concernant les populations nées à l'étranger et nées dans les pays de résidence. Les objectifs principaux du projet étaient de mieux mesurer et de mieux caractériser les populations nées à l'étranger et, plus particulièrement d'obtenir, par l'agrégation des données des pays d'accueil au sein de l'OCDE, des données sur les émigrants par pays d'origine.

La première phase de la collecte a consisté à rassembler des données détaillées sur le lieu de naissance et le niveau d'éducation. Environ 230 pays d'origine ont été identifiés dans cette première base de données, qui a aussi rendu possible l'estimation de « taux d'émigration » par niveau d'étude vers les pays de l'OCDE pour environ 100 pays d'origine. Ces informations ont fourni une vue d'ensemble des mouvements des individus hautement qualifiés à la fois pour les pays de l'OCDE et pour les pays moins développés, permettant de confronter les « idées reçues » sur la fuite des cerveaux à la réalité. Les résultats ont été publiés, notamment dans le rapport de l'OCDE (2005) et les données ont été mises à disposition en ligne sur le site Internet de l'OCDE (*www.oecd.org/els/migration/censusdata*).

La nouvelle base de données sur les immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE (DIOC) va plus loin en apportant, dans une perspective comparative, des informations détaillées sur un nombre important de caractéristiques démographiques et socioprofessionnelles des immigrés résidant dans les pays de l'OCDE. Les sources principales de données pour la DIOC sont les recensements de population et les registres de population, parfois complétés par des enquêtes emploi. La DIOC comprend des informations sur les caractéristiques démographiques (âge et sexe), la durée de résidence, la situation sur le marché du travail (statut d'emploi, profession, secteur d'activité), le champ d'étude, le niveau d'éducation et le lieu de naissance.

Le but de cette publication est de présenter les principaux résultats agrégés de la DIOC par pays de résidence et pays d'origine et d'établir un portrait des populations immigrées résidant dans les pays de l'OCDE en ce début de siècle. Elle a aussi pour objectif de fournir un aperçu de la façon dont cette nouvelle base de données peut être exploitée pour répondre à certaines des questions fondamentales qui se posent aux chercheurs travaillant sur les migrations et aux décideurs politiques. Ces problématiques incluent, par exemple, la question du genre dans la fuite des cerveaux, le décalage entre le niveau d'étude et le niveau de qualification des emplois occupés par les immigrés, la mobilité internationale dans les secteurs de la santé et des services domestiques, les évolutions récentes dans les migrations des individus hautement qualifiés et leur impact potentiel sur les pays d'origine.

Définition des données, couverture et les limites de la DIOC

Tous les pays de l'OCDE sont inclus dans la DIOC, à l'exception de l'Islande. Cependant, seules les données élémentaires par niveau d'études et pays d'origine sont disponibles pour la Corée. D'une manière générale, la base couvre tous les individus âgés de 15 ans et plus. Le lieu de naissance est identifié dans tous les cas, à l'exception du Japon et de la Corée, où la nationalité est utilisée. Dans le cas spécifique de l'Allemagne, il a parfois été nécessaire de procéder à des imputations pour identifier précisément le lieu de naissance.

Les données du recensement ont été utilisées pour 22 pays et les registres de population pour quatre autres (Danemark, Finlande, Norvège et Suède). Pour quelques pays, certains des thèmes inclus dans la base n'étaient couverts ni par les recensements, ni par les registres d'état civil. Dans ces cas, les enquêtes emploi ont été utilisées, de même pour tous les tableaux concernant les Pays-Bas et l'Allemagne.

La base identifie environ 230 pays d'origine. Pour la zone OCDE prise dans son ensemble, la proportion d'individus dont le lieu de naissance est inconnu est inférieur à 1 %. Afin de garantir la comparabilité internationale des données, la Classification internationale type de l'éducation (CITE) a été employée et les catégories ont été agrégées en quatre groupes : le niveau primaire (ISCED 0/1/2), le niveau secondaire (ISCED 3/4), le niveau tertiaire 1 (ISCED 5A/5B) et le niveau tertiaire 2 (ISCED 6).

Les recensements et les données issues des registres de population sont sans aucune doute les sources les plus pertinentes pour étudier de petits groupes de population. Néanmoins, les données peuvent être sujettes à des insuffisances. Tout d'abord, afin de favoriser la comparabilité des données, les immigrés sont définis comme étant les individus dont le lieu de naissance diffère du lieu de résidence. Cela signifie que des personnes nées à l'étranger avec la nationalité de leur pays de résidence peuvent être incluses dans la population immigrée. Les pays pour lesquels ceci peut constituer un problème sont ceux ayant d'importantes communautés rapatriées (comme la France et le Portugal) ou d'importantes communautés expatriées (comme le Royaume-Uni et l'Allemagne). Ensuite, un certain degré d'incertitude persiste sur l'exhaustivité et la variation entre pays de la couverture de certains groupes, tels que les immigrés sans papiers, les migrants de courte durée ou les demandeurs d'asile. Enfin, les données sur l'éducation ne nous permettent pas de contôler le lieu de formation des individus. Pour cette raison, la prudence s'impose lorsque le lieu de naissance est utilisé pour déduire l'impact des migrations internationales sur les pays d'origine.

L'un des grands défis, en compilant ces données, a été d'harmoniser autant que possible la classification de variables qui ne sont pas systématiquement recueillies en se fondant sur des classifications internationales. C'est le cas, par exemple, pour les professions ou les secteurs d'activité. Certains ajustements ont également été nécessaires compte tenu des pays divisés, recomposés ou nouvellement constitués, car les méthodes de classification peuvent varier d'un pays à l'autre (voir la note méthodologique – annexe A – pour de plus amples détails).

Cette publication comprend un grand nombre de tableaux, de graphiques et de cartes, présentés dans neuf chapitres thématiques, incluant chacun une brève description des sources de données et des différences entre pays, ainsi qu'une courte analyse de thèmes spécifiques. Ces chapitres traitent successivement des populations étrangères et nées à l'étranger (chapitre 1), de la structure par âge de la population immigrée (chapitre 2), du niveau d'éducation de la population immigrée (chapitre 3), de la durée de séjour (chapitre 4), des performances des immigrés sur le marché du travail (chapitre 5), des emplois des travailleurs immigrés (chapitre 6), des secteurs d'activité des travailleurs immigrés

(chapitre 7), du champ d'étude de la population immigrée (chapitre 8) et des expatriés (chapitre 9). Une note méthodologique (annexe A), résumant les différentes sources et méthodes utilisées et présentant la structure de la DIOC, conclut cette publication.

2. Vue d'ensemble de la DIOC : résultats agrégés et analyse régionale préliminaire

Ce qui fait de la DIOC une base de données unique est la possibilité de comparer les caractéristiques démographiques et les débouchés sur le marché du travail des immigrés par pays de naissance dans l'ensemble des pays de l'OCDE. Même à un niveau agrégé, les données révèlent un certain nombre de faits notables, certains défiant les opinions les plus largement répandues. Sans être exhaustifs, les points qui suivent illustrent certains des résultats principaux :

- **En moyenne, autour de l'année 2000, 7.5 % de la population totale des pays de l'OCDE était née à l'étranger** (environ 9 % des individus âgés de 15 ans et plus). Les plus forts pourcentages sont relevés au Luxembourg (32.6 %), suivi de l'Australie (23 %) et de la Suisse (22.6 %) (voir chapitre 1). En revanche, en Corée ou au Mexique, moins de 1 % de la population était née à l'étranger.
- **Les populations immigrées résidant dans les pays de l'OCDE comprennent un nombre équivalent de femmes et d'hommes.** En moyenne, 51 % des immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE sont des femmes (voir chapitre 1) et cette proportion a augmenté dans les flux migratoires récents, notamment dans les pays où les migrations familiales sont prédominantes et/ou où la migration de travail joue un rôle important pour répondre aux besoins des secteurs des services domestiques et des soins à la personne.
- **Les immigrés sont sous-représentés au sein des classes d'âge les plus jeunes et les plus âgées.** Les immigrés sont fortement concentrés dans la classe d'âge des 25-64 ans (voir chapitre 2). En moyenne, 13.2 % des individus nés à l'étranger ont entre 15 et 24 ans et 13.9 % ont plus de 65 ans, alors que les pourcentages s'élèvent respectivement à 17.9 % et 17.1 % pour les personnes nées dans leur pays de résidence. Il existe cependant d'importantes différences par pays d'origine, ce qui est principalement dû aux tendances historiques des migrations internationales.
- **Les immigrés sont « plus qualifiés » que les personnes nées dans leur pays de résidence.** Pour l'ensemble de la zone OCDE, la part de personnes détenant un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur est plus élevée pour les individus nés à l'étranger (23.6 %) que pour ceux nés dans leur pays de résidence (19.1 %) (voir chapitre 3). En dépit de différences marquées entre les pays, ce résultat est vérifié pour la majorité des pays de l'OCDE. De même, le pourcentage d'individus pas ou peu qualifiés est plus élevé chez les immigrés que chez les natifs. En termes relatifs, le niveau d'études des immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE est donc décrit par une courbe en « U ».
- **La différence de taux d'emploi entre les immigrés et les natifs est plus petite que ce qui est généralement perçu.** En moyenne, 62.3 % des immigrés âgés de 15 à 64 ans sont employés, contre 66 % chez les personnes nées dans leur pays de résidence, l'écart entre les deux groupes étant encore plus faible pour les femmes (voir chapitre 5). Le chômage des immigrés reste cependant relativement élevé – notamment dans certains pays européens – et les performances des immigrés récents sur le marché du travail ne sont généralement pas si positives. Enfin, il existe de grandes différences en termes de performances sur le marché du travail en fonction du pays d'origine et du niveau d'études.

- **Sur le marché du travail, les immigrés hautement qualifiés tendent à avoir des résultats relativement moins favorables que les moins qualifiés en comparaison aux natifs.** La différence de taux d'emploi entre les immigrés et les natifs persiste, voire augmente, avec le niveau d'études dans presque tous les pays de l'OCDE. En outre, dans presque tous les pays de l'OCDE, les immigrés sont plus exposés à la « surqualification » (c'est-à-dire le fait d'occuper des postes ou emplois pour lesquels leurs niveaux d'éducation et de formation sont trop élevés) que les personnes nées dans le pays (voir chapitre 6). Ceci est notamment dû aux problèmes de transférabilité du capital humain et social et au défaut de maîtrise de la langue du pays d'accueil[1].
- **La main-d'œuvre immigrée s'est diffusée dans un plus grand nombre de secteurs, particulièrement vers les secteurs de services très et peu qualifiés.** Dans l'ensemble de la zone OCDE, les différences dans la distribution sectorielle de l'emploi sont plus importantes entre les pays, qu'au sein des pays entre les immigrés et les natifs (chapitre 7). En moyenne, 28.2 % des immigrés sont employés dans l'agriculture et l'industrie, 12.4 % le sont dans les services aux entreprises, 20 % dans les services de distribution et 39.3 % dans les services sociaux et à la personne (y compris l'éducation et la santé), contre 33 %, 10.6 %, 21 % et 35.4 %, respectivement, pour les personnes nées dans leur pays de résidence.
- **Parmi les immigrés de 15 ans et plus vivant dans les pays de l'OCDE, plus de quatre sur dix résident aux États-Unis (31.4 millions).** Le deuxième pays d'accueil est l'Allemagne, avec presque 8 millions d'individus nés à l'étranger (environ 10 % d'immigrés âgés de 15 ans et plus) suivie par la France, le Canada et le Royaume-Uni (voir chapitre 1). Au total, environ 38 % des immigrés de la zone OCDE résident dans l'UE15, mais environ un tiers d'entre eux vient de l'UE25.
- **Il y a plus d'immigrés originaires d'Amérique latine (19 millions) que d'immigrés originaires d'Asie (16 millions) dans l'OCDE** (voir chapitre 1). Autour de l'an 2000, le Mexique est le premier pays d'origine, avec environ 8.4 millions de personnes nées au Mexique et vivant dans d'autres pays de l'OCDE (99 % aux États-Unis)[2]. Le Royaume-Uni et l'Allemagne se classent deuxième et troisième, avec respectivement 3 et 2.4 millions d'immigrés dans d'autres pays de l'OCDE[3]. Parmi les pays non membres de l'OCDE, les pays d'origine les plus importants sont la Chine et l'Inde (respectivement classés 7^{e} et 8^{e}) avec environ 2 millions de migrants chacun.
- **Les immigrés originaires de pays hors OCDE représentent une part marginale de la population de leurs pays d'origine.** En 2000, il y avait environ 57 millions de personnes nées dans des pays non membres de l'OCDE qui vivaient dans la zone OCDE. Ils représentaient environ 5 % de la population totale de l'OCDE et pas plus de 1.1 % de la population de leurs pays d'origine. Cette proportion est encore plus faible pour l'Inde, la Chine, l'Indonésie, la Russie, le Nigeria ou le Brésil, où moins de 0.5 % de la population a émigré vers l'OCDE (voir chapitre 9). Elle atteint cependant 25 % au Cap-Vert, 20 % en Albanie, 13 % au Liban et un niveau encore plus élevé dans certains petits états insulaires.
- **La fuite des cerveaux touche principalement les petits pays d'Afrique et de la Caraïbe.** Il n'y a pas de fuite des cerveaux généralisée des pays en développement vers l'OCDE. Par exemple, le taux d'émigration des personnes détenant un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur est généralement bas (c'est-à-dire moins de quelques points de pourcentage) dans la plupart des grands pays, comme le Brésil, l'Indonésie, le Bangladesh, l'Inde et la Chine. Il existe cependant des exceptions : un certain nombre de plus petits pays – dont

certains sont des îles, comme la Jamaïque, Haïti, Trinité-et-Tobago, Maurice et les îles Fidji – on plus de 40 % de leur population hautement qualifiée résidant à l'étranger, parfois jusqu'à 80 % (voir chapitre 9).

- **La question du genre dans la fuite des cerveaux.** La comparaison des taux d'émigration des hommes et des femmes hautement qualifiés montre que les femmes sont proportionnellement plus susceptibles d'émigrer vers l'OCDE. Ceci est vrai au niveau global, le taux d'émigration moyen des femmes ayant fait des études supérieures est de 17.6 %, alors qu'il est de 13.1 % pour les hommes, mais cette tendance se vérifie aussi pour presque tous les pays d'origine (voir chapitre 3).

Les parties suivantes visent à illustrer la richesse de la DIOC, en présentant plus en détail certains résultats pour quatre grandes régions d'origine : l'Amérique latine, l'Asie, l'Afrique et la zone OCDE.

Les immigrés d'Amérique latine dans les pays de l'OCDE

Avec une population de 19 millions, les migrants en provenance d'Amérique latine représentent environ 25 % de la population née à l'étranger dans les pays de l'OCDE. En moyenne, comparés aux autres immigrés, les immigrés latino-américains sont des hommes, jeunes et ayant un niveau d'étude moins élevé (voir tableau 0.2). Ils sont fortement concentrés dans un petit nombre de pays de destination : 85 % d'entre eux vivent aux États-Unis, 3.8 % en Espagne et 3.1 % au Canada. D'autres populations importantes vivent au Royaume-Uni, aux Pays-Bas et au Japon[4]. Les immigrés mexicains vivant aux États-Unis représentent 44 % de tous les immigrés latino-américains de la zone OCDE, ce qui fait d'eux la plus grande population née à l'étranger résidant dans un pays de l'OCDE. De plus, 99 % de l'ensemble des migrants mexicains résident aux États-Unis.

Les migrants d'autres pays d'Amérique latine se concentrent également sur ce pays de destination : environ trois-quarts des migrants latino-américains non mexicains dans la zone OCDE vivent aux États-Unis. Une part non négligeable des migrations internationales latino-américaines a lieu au niveau régional, et n'est donc pas prise en compte dans la DIOC (Villa et Martinez Pizarro, 2005). L'Argentine, en particulier, est une des destinations principales d'immigration pour les Sud-Américains : d'après le recensement de 2001, environ 1 million d'individus de tous âges nés dans d'autres pays d'Amérique latine résidaient en Argentine, presque 200 000 de plus qu'en Espagne la même année.

Pour l'ensemble des pays de l'OCDE, le Mexique est évidemment le premier pays d'origine (plus de 8.3 millions d'émigrés), suivi par Porto Rico (1.3 million d'émigrés), Cuba (925 000 émigrés), le Salvador (835 000 émigrés) et la Jamaïque (790 000 émigrés). En dehors des États-Unis, les principaux pays d'origine sont quelque peu différents : le Brésil arrive en première position (350 000 émigrés), suivi par la Jamaïque (260 000), l'Équateur (223 000), la Colombie (220 000) et l'Argentine (203 000). Les pays des Caraïbes, dotés de populations relativement peu nombreuses, et situés près d'économies très importantes et bien plus riches, ont les plus forts taux d'émigration : près d'un tiers des individus nés en Jamaïque ou à Porto Rico vivent à l'étranger dans un pays de l'OCDE.

Les îles plus petites de la Caraïbe comme Grenade, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, la Barbade, Trinité-et-Tobago et Sainte-Lucie ont également de très forts taux d'émigration. En Amérique centrale, le Belize et le Salvador ont des taux d'émigration de plus de 15 %. Le Mexique se démarque avec un taux d'émigration de 11 %, ce qui est bien plus élevé que

Tableau 0.1. **Population née à l'étranger, par pays de résidence**

Population en milliers

	Pays de résidence	Population totale (plus de 15 ans)	Population née à l'étranger (15+), par région d'origine										Population avec lieu de naissance inconnu (plus de 15 ans)	Part des personnes nées l'étranger dans la population (plus de 15 ans) (%)	Caractéristiques de la population née à l'étranger (plus de 15 ans)		
			Afrique	Asie	Amérique latine	Amérique du Nord	Océanie	Europe			Non spécifié	**Total**	*Dont* pays de l'OCDE			Femmes (%)	Éducation supérieure (%)	Durée de séjour 0-10 ans (%)
								UE15	UEA10	Autre Europe								
AUS	Australie	14 856.8	166.1	1 043.1	74.3	70.4	407.0	1 667.9	173.4	251.8	6.2	**3 860.2**	2 242.6	745.2	27.4	50.6	25.8	22.5
AUT	Autriche	6 679.4	22.4	59.0	9.7	7.6	1.8	185.2	160.4	477.5	–	**923.7**	461.6	0.8	13.8	52.1	11.3	38.3
BEL	Belgique	8 491.5	232.4	62.3	20.0	14.1	1.3	550.9	27.8	110.5	–	**1 019.3**	674.2	0.5	12.0	51.9	23.0	31.5
CAN	Canada	23 900.8	277.5	1 886.9	587.5	246.4	50.0	1 653.6	310.3	342.8	0.3	**5 355.2**	2 371.9	–	22.4	51.9	38.0	30.0
CHE	Suisse	6 043.4	61.6	93.5	50.1	24.5	4.2	780.7	42.1	308.5	89.0	**1 454.2**	910.7	250.8	25.1	52.2	23.7	37.6
CZE	République tchèque	8 571.7	1.8	20.7	1.4	2.0	0.3	25.1	310.0	70.7	4.9	**437.0**	337.6	171.6	5.2	54.5	12.8	24.9
DEU	Allemagne	68 113.6	177.6	965.9	52.8	39.1	–	887.5	1 158.5	3 158.9	1 391.7	**7 832.0**	3 276.0	5 272.3	12.5	49.7	14.9	20.3
DNK	Danemark	4 358.6	26.0	96.5	7.5	9.7	1.9	76.0	16.8	84.9	–	**319.3**	160.0	23.1	7.4	51.4	23.9	40.8
ESP	Espagne	34 848.1	372.1	79.3	724.9	19.9	3.7	503.1	23.9	166.3	21.7	**1 914.9**	616.7	3.2	5.5	49.7	21.1	51.0
FIN	Finlande	4 244.6	8.1	15.1	1.6	3.6	0.6	35.2	8.8	39.5	–	**112.4**	45.7	4.5	2.7	50.4	18.9	49.5
FRA	France	48 068.4	2 745.3	432.8	85.1	48.5	5.6	1 778.4	132.4	372.0	–	**5 600.2**	2 222.4	–	11.7	50.5	18.1	17.3
GBR	Royaume-Uni	47 684.5	762.6	1 475.4	324.1	193.3	156.8	1 183.1	202.6	166.1	39.5	**4 503.5**	1 738.1	–	9.4	53.3	34.8	29.8
GRC	Grèce	9 273.2	51.0	83.8	6.2	31.0	20.0	130.7	42.3	634.9	–	**999.9**	282.4	1.1	10.8	49.9	15.9	88.9
HUN	Hongrie	8 503.4	1.8	10.3	1.0	2.5	0.2	18.5	43.2	198.0	–	**275.5**	65.1	–	3.2	55.9	19.8	33.8
IRL	Irlande	3 034.6	21.5	25.0	2.9	18.0	6.4	236.6	8.8	13.5	0.3	**333.0**	267.3	–	11.0	50.4	41.1	58.3
ITA	Italie	48 892.6	407.5	188.8	219.5	68.0	18.0	459.1	69.8	590.3	–	**2 020.9**	790.6	–	4.1	54.4	12.2	65.6
JPN	Japon	108 224.8	5.1	868.6	193.5	40.0	8.1	17.8	–	3.2	6.1	**1 142.4**	66.7	15.0	1.1	53.2	30.0	. .
LUX	Luxembourg	356.3	5.3	3.6	1.4	1.1	0.1	105.8	1.7	9.8	0.9	**129.8**	110.3	1.6	36.6	50.6	21.7	54.6
MEX	Mexique	62 842.6	0.8	9.9	73.1	112.2	0.6	39.4	1.6	3.6	0.3	**241.5**	157.4	174.3	0.4	49.5	34.8	. .
NLD	Pays-Bas	12 733.4	222.8	328.7	297.6	20.6	12.6	278.0	25.5	223.6	10.6	**1 419.9**	504.4	40.3	11.2	51.4	19.2	28.4
NOR	Norvège	3 666.9	28.9	93.2	13.8	15.1	1.4	95.3	10.5	44.9	2.8	**305.9**	139.0	–	8.3	51.1	30.5	44.2
NZL	Nouvelle-Zélande	2 889.6	30.0	153.2	4.1	17.9	148.6	252.4	4.8	12.9	0.2	**624.1**	341.4	119.9	22.5	51.9	31.0	36.5
POL	Pologne	31 288.4	2.0	9.6	1.1	5.8	0.3	132.7	90.8	479.9	15.5	**737.7**	148.4	516.5	2.4	59.9	11.9	. .
PRT	Portugal	8 699.5	332.4	15.7	66.9	10.4	0.9	134.8	1.1	23.8	–	**585.9**	151.0	–	6.7	50.9	19.3	28.4
SVK	République slovaque	4 316.4	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.9	–	3.1	92.2	15.0	–	**113.2**	96.2	405.5	2.9	56.3	15.7	. .
SWE	Suède	6 463.9	56.5	224.7	56.1	13.7	3.1	291.6	65.3	222.8	–	**933.8**	446.0	0.5	14.4	51.4	24.3	32.0
TUR	Turquie	47 583.8	4.3	71.9	–	10.8	1.9	361.5	11.8	660.1	8.3	**1 130.6**	390.7	12.3	2.4	52.2	15.2	. .
USA	États-Unis	217 165.2	838.2	7 831.8	16 165.3	868.8	255.6	3 486.8	715.2	1 222.8	5.3	**31 389.9**	14 732.0	–	14.5	50.4	26.1	36.3
OCDE (pondéré)		**851 796.1**	**6 862.0**	**16 150.9**	**19 041.7**	**1 915.6**	**1 111.1**	**15 370.5**	**3 751.7**	**9 908.8**	**1 603.7**	**75 715.9**	**33 746.4**	**7 758.7**	**9.0**	**51.1**	**24.3**	**32.8**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247383367577

. . : Non disponible.
– : Non significatif.
« Non spécifié » correspond aux individus non classés dans l'une des grandes régions d'origine.
Source : Base de données sur les immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE (DIOC).

Tableau 0.2. **Caractéristiques des immigrés résidant dans les pays de l'OCDE par région d'origine**

Région d'origine	Population de plus de 15 ans (milliers)			Femmes (%)	Jeunes (15-24) (%)			Éducation primaire et inférieure (%)			Éducation supérieure (%)			Employés (%)		
	Hommes	Femmes	Total		Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total
Afrique[1]	3 674	3 188	6 862	46.5	10.8	12.0	11.3	43.2	48.2	45.5	27.0	22.2	24.8	62.9	43.0	53.7
Afrique du Nord	1 993	1 643	3 636	45.2	8.2	8.7	8.4	52.9	58.0	55.2	20.0	16.2	18.3	57.0	32.8	46.1
Afrique subsaharienne	1 509	1 432	2 941	48.7	14.5	15.8	15.1	31.1	36.4	33.7	37.0	29.9	33.6	69.5	54.5	62.2
Asie	7 770	8 381	16 151	51.9	14.8	13.6	14.2	27.0	31.8	29.5	41.0	35.9	38.4	66.2	48.0	56.8
Chine	981	1 093	2 074	52.7	12.3	11.5	11.9	30.2	34.4	32.4	44.6	38.3	41.3	62.8	47.9	55.0
Inde	1 021	936	1 957	47.8	10.3	11.1	10.7	22.4	31.1	26.6	57.9	47.8	53.1	74.8	49.3	62.7
Amérique latine	9 648	9 394	19 042	49.3	19.9	16.0	17.9	56.1	51.5	53.8	12.7	15.2	14.0	65.8	45.6	55.8
Mexique	4 633	3 695	8 329	44.4	23.7	19.6	21.9	70.6	68.3	69.6	5.2	6.4	5.7	66.9	38.7	54.4
Amérique du Nord	875	1 040	1 916	54.3	13.6	11.9	12.7	18.9	20.0	19.5	46.1	41.8	43.8	66.6	47.7	56.4
Océanie	541	570	1 111	51.3	15.8	15.7	15.7	27.3	30.1	28.8	29.0	30.1	29.5	72.8	59.6	66.0
Europe[2]	13 846	15 398	29 245	52.7	10.0	9.2	9.6	39.0	44.4	41.9	23.2	20.8	22.0	60.8	42.4	51.2
UE15	7 254	8 116	15 371	52.8	7.6	7.2	7.4	37.4	42.0	39.8	26.8	23.5	25.0	62.4	44.5	53.0
UEA10	1 684	2 068	3 752	55.1	10.0	8.8	9.4	28.1	36.3	32.6	24.2	20.2	22.0	56.6	42.5	48.8
Autre Europe	4 805	5 104	9 909	51.5	13.6	12.4	13.0	45.3	51.4	48.4	17.6	16.7	17.2	60.1	39.3	49.4
Non spécifié	694	696	1 390	50.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**37 049**	**38 667**	**75 716**	**51.1**	**14.1**	**12.4**	**13.2**	**40.9**	**42.9**	**41.9**	**25.1**	**23.5**	**24.3**	**63.4**	**44.9**	**53.9**
Pays de l'OCDE	16 524	17 223	33 746	51.0	13.4	11.2	12.3	45.5	45.9	45.7	21.3	20.7	21.0	63.8	43.2	53.3

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247404423511

1. La somme des effectifs pour l'Afrique du Nord et l'Afrique subsaharienne n'est pas égale au total Afrique en raison de l'existence d'individus dont l'origine exacte en Afrique n'est pas spécifiée.
2. De même, pour l'Europe, la somme d'UE15, UEA10 et autre Europe n'est pas exactement égale au total Europe en raison de personnes dont l'origine exacte en Europe n'est pas spécifiée.

« Non spécifié » correspond aux individus non classés dans l'une des grandes régions d'origine.

Source : Base de données sur les immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE (DIOC).

d'autres pays émergents de taille équivalente. Les pays d'Amérique du Sud ont des taux d'émigration très inférieurs mais, parmi eux, les pays andins (Équateur, Colombie et Bolivie) ont les taux les plus élevés.

Les pays d'Amérique latine sont très divers, et leurs émigrés le sont tout autant. Ceci est particulièrement vrai concernant le niveau d'éducation, les migrants des pays d'Amérique du Sud ayant un niveau d'études plus élevé que les immigrés d'Amérique centrale, tandis que les migrants caribéens se situent entre les deux[5]. D'importantes différences existent également au sein de ces régions. En Amérique centrale, près d'un tiers des migrants du Panama et un quart de ceux du Costa Rica ont un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur, contre moins de 6 % des migrants mexicains. Dans la Caraïbe, la République dominicaine et Porto Rico ont moins de 15 % d'émigrés titulaires d'un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur, alors que 30 % des émigrés de Trinité-et-Tobago ont fait des études supérieures. Les migrants sud-américains sont plus homogènes, avec un quart ou plus d'émigrés diplômés du supérieur, la seule exception étant l'Équateur, avec 15 %.

La question du genre dans les migrations latino-américaines

Comme le montre le tableau 0.2, 49 % des migrants latino-américains sont des femmes, ce qui est légèrement en dessous de la moyenne mondiale de 51 %. Le Mexique se démarque des autres pays d'origine avec une structure très déséquilibrée : seul 44 % sont des femmes. En revanche, 53 % des migrants des autres pays latino-américains sont des femmes.

La DIOC montre que les différences dans la part des femmes parmi les migrants des pays d'Amérique latine ne se limitent pas à l'exemple mexicain; il existe en effet d'importantes variations attribuables aussi bien à la dimension pays d'origine qu'à celle de la destination. Par exemple, parmi les migrants mexicains, les hommes sont majoritaires aux États-Unis, mais les femmes dominent dans tous les principaux autres pays de destination de l'OCDE (Canada : 52.5 %, Espagne : 58.4 %, France : 60.3 % et Royaume-Uni : 56.4 %)[6]. Les migrants du Guatemala et du Salvador résidant dans les pays de l'OCDE sont aussi majoritairement des hommes, mais ceci est surtout dû à ceux vivant aux États-Unis et au Canada, tandis que ceux qui vivent en Espagne et en Italie sont majoritairement des femmes. De leur côté, les migrants jamaïcains sont pour la plupart des femmes dans les trois principaux pays de destination (États-Unis : 56.4 %, Royaume-Uni : 54.1 % et Canada : 58 %).

La structure par sexe des flux migratoires dépend de plusieurs facteurs, ayant trait à la fois aux caractéristiques du pays d'origine et du pays de destination. Du côté du pays d'origine, la proportion de femmes parmi les émigrés est notamment déterminée par les relations familiales et de genre dans le pays, qui conditionnent l'autonomie et l'indépendance des femmes, mais aussi leurs responsabilités économiques. Typiquement, la propension relative des femmes à la migration internationale est plus élevée dans les sociétés matriarcales que dans les sociétés patriarcales. L'incidence relative des migrations internationales des hommes et des femmes dépend également du statut matrimonial des individus. Cette question a récemment été étudiée par Massey *et al.* (2006) dans le contexte latino-américain. En analysant la migration depuis le Mexique, le Costa Rica, le Nicaragua et la République dominicaine vers les États-Unis, ils montrent qu'être marié ou en couple réduit de beaucoup la probabilité d'émigrer pour les femmes vivant dans des sociétés patriarcales (au Mexique et au Costa Rica), alors qu'un tel effet est inexistant dans un contexte matriarcal (Nicaragua et République dominicaine).

Pour ce qui est du pays de destination, les différences dans la structure par sexe des flux migratoires d'individus de même origine peuvent être attribuées à des conditions différentes sur le marché du travail. Par exemple, les femmes auront tendance à migrer davantage vers des destinations où des opportunités d'emploi existent dans les secteurs des soins à la personne et de la santé, tandis que les hommes auront tendance à se concentrer sur les destinations où des emplois sont disponibles dans l'agriculture et le secteur de la construction. Comme le font remarquer Curran et Rivero-Fuentes (2003) dans le cas mexicain, la structure par sexe des populations d'immigrés dans le pays de destination peut également influencer la structure des flux à venir. Ainsi, ce processus de causalité cumulative implique que, même en l'absence d'incitations *présentes* sur les marchés du travail des pays de destination, les nouveaux flux peuvent avoir une structure par genre déséquilibrée.

La part des femmes migrantes provenant d'un pays d'origine spécifique dans un pays de destination donné peut être décomposée en deux éléments. Le premier est la structure par sexe des cohortes d'immigrés lors de leur arrivée (c'est-à-dire le flux entrant). Comme cela a été suggéré plus haut, la part de femmes dans une cohorte de migrants arrivant à un instant *t* dans un pays donné en provenance d'un autre pays est déterminée par plusieurs facteurs, comme les inégalité de genre et l'état du marché du travail dans le pays d'origine au moment de l'émigration, le motif de la migration (regroupement familial *vs.* migration économique), le type d'emplois disponibles dans le pays de destination, etc. Ces dernières décennies, la part des femmes dans les cohortes successives d'immigrés arrivant dans la plupart des pays de l'OCDE a augmenté graduellement. Il existe cependant des exceptions, comme la migration vers les États-Unis, en particulier depuis le Mexique.

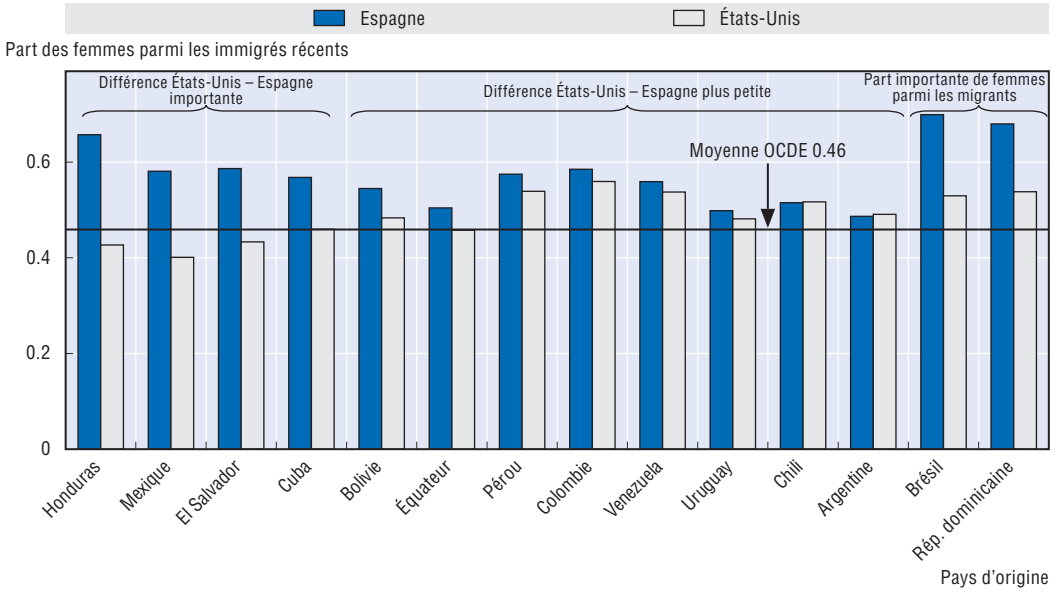
Le second déterminant de la part des femmes dans une population migrante est l'effet du vieillissement sur la structure par sexe des populations déjà présentes : toute choses égales par ailleurs, la part des femmes dans une cohorte donnée de migrants augmentera au fil du temps, simplement parce que les femmes vivent plus longtemps que les hommes. En l'absence de nouvelle migration, la population provenant d'un pays d'origine donné vieillira et se féminisera. Cependant, l'impact du vieillissement sur la structure par sexe peut varier suivant les pays de destination, étant donné que le différentiel d'espérance de vie entre hommes et femmes n'est pas le même dans tous les pays. De plus, le pays d'origine peut également compter, car la santé des personnes âgées est influencée par les conditions sanitaires et l'accès aux soins dont elles ont bénéficié dans leur jeunesse, ce qui inclut la période précédant la migration.

Afin d'éliminer autant que possible l'effet du vieillissement, nous nous intéressons aux immigrés latino-américains arrivés récemment dans les pays de l'OCDE (ceux dont la durée de séjour est inférieure à cinq ans). Globalement, la proportion de femmes au sein des immigrés latino-américains récents est de 46 %. En laissant de côté les États-Unis, on obtient une part des femmes de 57 % parmi les immigrés latino-américains récents. Ainsi, les immigrés récents à destination des États-Unis (parmi lesquels ceux nés au Mexique représentent une part importante) semblent se démarquer de ceux ayant migré vers d'autres pays de l'OCDE. Afin de mieux comprendre les causes de cette différence, nous comparons la structure par sexe des migrants des principaux pays latino-américains résidant aux États-Unis et en Espagne. Pour l'ensemble des pays latino-américains, il y a une nette différence de structure par sexe des immigrés récents entre les deux pays : vers l'an 2000, la part des femmes dans les immigrés récents d'origine latino-américaine était de 54.8 % en Espagne, contre seulement 43.9 % aux États-Unis. Si l'on exclut le Mexique

comme pays d'origine, la différence se réduit, mais ne disparaît pas (49.4 % de femmes pour les États-Unis, alors que la part est à peu près inchangée pour l'Espagne).

L'analyse des différences par pays révèle que la part des femmes parmi les nouveaux immigrés est presque toujours la plus faible pour ceux qui arrivent aux États-Unis (graphique 0.1). Un premier groupe de pays d'origine comprend le Mexique, ses voisins d'Amérique centrale (le Honduras et le Salvador) et Cuba : les immigrés récents originaires de ces pays sont principalement des hommes aux États-Unis, mais majoritairement des femmes en Espagne, même si la différence pour ceux qui viennent de Cuba est moins marquée. En revanche, la structure par sexe des immigrés venant des pays d'Amérique du Sud est bien plus équilibrée. Au sein ce groupe, il est intéressant de noter que les différences dans la structure par sexe sont plus importantes pour les pays andins pauvres et quasi inexistantes pour les pays les plus développés (Uruguay, Chili, Argentine). Enfin, les immigrés en provenance du Brésil et de la République dominicaine vivant en Espagne sont principalement des femmes, qui y travaillent souvent dans les services domestiques, mais la part de femmes parmi ceux qui vivent aux États-Unis est également relativement élevée comparée aux autres pays latino-américains.

Graphique 0.1. **Part des femmes parmi les immigrés récents en Espagne et aux États-Unis, pour certains pays d'origine latino-américains, circa 2000**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246826027784

Source : Base de données sur les immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE (DIOC).

Ainsi, la proximité du pays de destination et le niveau de développement du pays d'origine semblent être deux facteurs importants déterminant la structure par sexe des immigrés latino-américains récents. Les immigrés en provenance d'Amérique centrale allant aux États-Unis semblent très différents de ceux se tournant vers d'autres pays de l'OCDE. La proximité des États-Unis implique que l'immigration temporaire de travail – souvent irrégulière – est prédominante. Ce type de migration et les risques associés au passage de la frontière entre les États-Unis et le Mexique, peuvent expliquer la très forte proportion d'hommes parmi les immigrés récents. Les perspectives d'emploi peuvent également renforcer cette plus importante sélection des hommes pour la migration vers les États-Unis.

Les immigrés asiatiques dans les pays de l'OCDE

Autour de l'an 2000, il y avait plus de 16 millions d'immigrés nés en Asie et vivant dans des pays de l'OCDE, représentant environ 21 % de la population immigrée des pays de l'OCDE (voir tableau 0.2). Parmi les immigrés asiatiques, les femmes et les jeunes sont légèrement surreprésentés. La caractéristique marquante des immigrés asiatiques est leur niveau d'éducation élevé : plus de 38 % des immigrés asiatiques ont fait des études supérieures, alors que la moyenne est proche de 24 %.

En termes de pays de destination, près de la moitié de tous les immigrés asiatiques vivent aux États-Unis (7.8 millions). Parmi les autres grands pays d'accueil, en valeur absolue, figurent le Canada (1.8 million), le Royaume-Uni (1.5 million) et l'Australie (1 million). Ces quatre pays de destination abritent donc environ 75 % de tous les immigrés asiatiques vivant dans la zone OCDE. Bien que le Japon accueille moins d'un million d'immigrés asiatiques, ceux-ci représentent plus de 75 % de tous les individus nés à l'étranger vivant dans ce pays, ce qui constitue la plus forte concentration. Les migrants asiatiques représentent 25 % de la population née à l'étranger aux États-Unis, 35 % au Canada, 33 % au Royaume-Uni et 27 % en Australie.

Quatre pays d'origine fournissent près de la moitié de la population immigrée d'origine asiatique des pays de l'OCDE : la Chine (plus de 2 millions d'immigrés), l'Inde (1.9 million), les Philippines (1.9 million) et le Viêtnam (1.5 million). Parmi les autres pays d'origine significatifs figurent notamment la Corée, le Pakistan, l'Iran et le Japon. Les taux d'émigration des pays d'Asie sont bien plus faibles que ceux des pays d'Amérique latine. En raison de la très grande taille de leurs populations, la Chine et l'Inde ont des taux d'émigration vers les pays de l'OCDE extrêmement faibles (respectivement 0.2 % et 0.3 %). Les Philippines ont un taux d'émigration de 4 % et le Viêtnam de 3 %. Le Liban fait figure d'exception avec un taux d'émigration de 11 %, ainsi que le Laos (8 %).

Les migrants de certains des principaux pays d'origine semblent être plus concentrés dans un nombre limité de pays de destination que les groupes de migrants plus petits. Les migrants Philippins sont un bon exemple : environ 70 % d'entre eux vivent aux États-Unis et 16 % de plus vivent au Canada ou en Australie. Les migrants iraniens et irakiens sont, quant à eux, bien plus dispersés : la part des immigrés dans les trois principaux pays de destination est de 68 % pour ceux nés en Iran et seulement de 54 % pour ceux nés en Irak.

Les migrants asiatiques hautement qualifiés

L'importance des flux de migration d'individus très qualifiés en provenance des pays d'Asie et à destination de la zone OCDE est bien connue. Dans le cas de l'Asie de l'Est, cette question est examinée, entre autres, par Lucas (2001) et Chalamwong (2005), qui insistent sur l'impact potentiel de l'émigration de personnes hautement qualifiées d'origine asiatiques en termes de fuite des cerveaux : alors que cet impact est négligeable pour les grands pays comme l'Inde ou la Chine, il est nettement plus important pour certains petits pays d'Asie de l'Est. Quoi qu'il en soit, le contenu en capital humain de la migration asiatique à destination des pays de l'OCDE diffère de celui d'autres régions. Alors que la proportion d'individus ayant une éducation supérieure parmi les migrants asiatiques arrivés entre 1990 et 1995 était déjà plus grande que parmi les migrants des autres régions (35 % *vs.* 21 %), l'écart s'est creusé si l'on considère les migrants arrivés depuis 1995 (46 % *vs.* 23 %).

Comparer la proportion d'individus ayant fait des études supérieures parmi les immigrés asiatiques et parmi les individus nés dans leur pays de résidence indique l'ampleur de la sélection des migrants asiatiques vis-à-vis de l'éducation. Aux États-Unis, en 2000, 46 % des immigrés asiatiques avaient un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur. Parmi ces individus hautement éduqués, 5.7 % avaient un doctorat. En revanche, au sein de la population née aux États-Unis, seuls 27.4 % des individus avaient un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur et seulement 2.6 % de ces derniers avaient un doctorat. Au Canada, plus de 42 % des immigrés d'origine asiatique avaient un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur, dont 3 % avaient un doctorat. Ces proportions étaient de 31 % et de 1 %, respectivement, pour les personnes nées au Canada. Le même phénomène est également observé parmi les immigrés asiatiques en Australie et au Royaume-Uni.

Pour certains pays d'origine, l'effet de sélection est encore plus fort. Par exemple, aux États-Unis, 70 % des immigrés d'origine indienne ont un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur et 7 % ont un doctorat (45 % et 12 %, respectivement, pour les immigrés chinois). Ceci illustre une stratégie de recrutement très efficace des universités et des entreprises américaines, ayant pour but d'attirer des étudiants vers des études doctorales aux États-Unis, afin de pouvoir les intégrer par la suite à leur main-d'œuvre qualifiée.

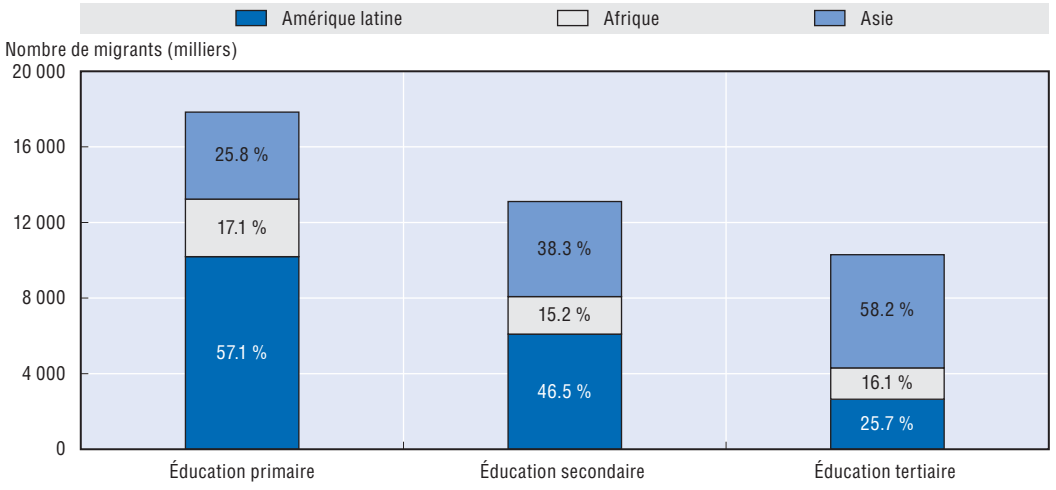
Cependant, tous les pays asiatiques n'ont pas d'émigrés hautement qualifiés. Pour l'ensemble de l'OCDE, les immigrés en provenance du Laos et du Cambodge sont au bas de l'échelle, 15 % d'entre eux seulement ayant un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur, ce qui est proche de la moyenne latino-américaine. En comparaison à d'autres pays d'Asie, le Viêtnam, qui est un des principaux pays d'origine des migrants asiatiques, a aussi un proportion relativement faible d'individus ayant un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur dans sa population émigrée (23 %). Le Laos, le Cambodge et le Viêtnam sont caractérisés par des migrations de réfugiés et familiales, plutôt que par des migrations de travail.

Dans l'ensemble, les migrants asiatiques apparaissent comme étant plus souvent hautement qualifiés que ceux d'Amérique latine ou d'Afrique. Comme le montre le graphique 0.2, les migrants asiatiques représentent 58 % de tous les migrants diplômés de l'enseignement supérieur originaires de région émergentes ou en développement, alors qu'ils ne représentent que 26 % des migrants ayant un niveau d'étude primaire et 38 % de ceux ayant un niveau d'étude secondaire.

Pourquoi les migrants de certains pays d'Asie sont-ils plus diplômés que d'autres? Deux raisons principales permettent d'expliquer le niveau d'éducation élevé des migrants originaires d'un pays donné : *i)* la population locale est mieux éduquée, et de ce fait, toutes choses égales par ailleurs, le sous-ensemble de population qui choisit d'émigrer est également mieux éduqué; et *ii)* les migrants sont sélectionnés, ce qui signifie que les gens les mieux éduqués ont une plus forte propension à émigrer. Cette sélection peut être due, soit à une autosélection, soit à un choix plus fréquent de destinations pratiquant une sélection fondée sur le capital humain.

Concernant le premier point, en moyenne, la population des pays d'Asie de l'Est est mieux éduquée que celle des pays d'Afrique ou d'Amérique latine (voir Barro et Lee, 2001). Dans le cas des migrants asiatiques, il est cependant probable, que la sélection est importante car, tout d'abord, les principaux pays de destination des émigrés asiatiques appliquent des politiques sélectives et, de plus, les divers coûts de migration sont plus contraignants pour les individus peu qualifiés.

Graphique 0.2. **Nombre de migrants par niveau d'éducation et pays d'origine, circa 2000**



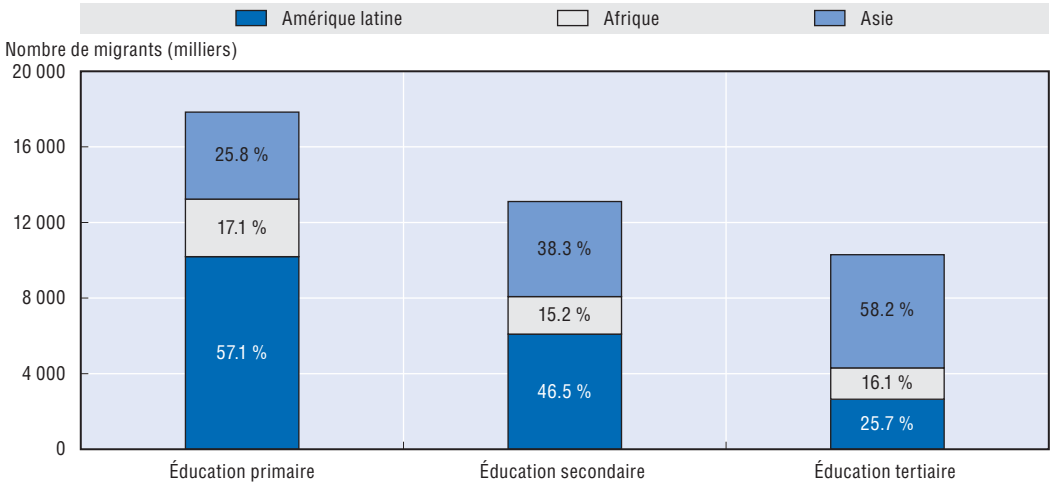
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246827334416

Source : Base de données sur les immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE (DIOC).

Cependant, le niveau d'étude des immigrés n'est pas uniquement le résultat de l'éducation reçue dans le pays d'origine. Les migrants arrivés au cours de leur enfance ou de leur adolescence peuvent continuer à accumuler du capital humain lors de leur séjour dans le pays de destination. Les adultes peuvent également fréquenter l'école ou l'université une fois qu'ils sont installés. De plus, la possibilité de pouvoir étudier à l'étranger constitue en fait une des principales motivations pour émigrer. Parmi ces « étudiants étrangers », nombreux sont ceux qui choisissent de rester dans le pays où ils ont fait leurs études. Les données de *Regards sur l'éducation* (OCDE 2006) montrent que les quatre principaux pays d'origine pour les étudiants internationaux dans les cursus supérieurs de la zone OCDE en 2004 étaient des pays d'Asie : la Chine (plus de 330 000 étudiants), l'Inde (120 000), la Corée (presque 100 000) et le Japon (60 000). Les destinations principales des étudiants chinois étaient les États-Unis, le Japon et le Royaume-Uni.

Une autre dimension de la qualification des immigrés concerne les types d'emplois qu'ils occupent. La prédominance des immigrés chinois ou indiens dans le secteur des technologies de l'information aux États-Unis est bien connue, mais la comparaison de plusieurs pays de destination révèle plusieurs faits intéressants. Premièrement, les immigrés asiatiques diplômés du supérieur sont surreprésentés parmi les professionnels scientifiques en physique, mathématiques et ingénierie (groupe ISCO 21; que nous appellerons les professionnels scientifiques). Aux États-Unis, près de deux tiers (60 %) des professionnels scientifiques diplômés du supérieur et nés à l'étranger sont d'origine asiatique, alors que la part des migrants asiatiques parmi les employés diplômés du supérieur nés à l'étranger n'est « que » de 44 %. Dans les principaux autres pays de destination des migrants asiatiques (Canada, Royaume-Uni, Australie, etc.) le même phénomène est observé, bien que légèrement moins important. Deuxièmement, dans tous les principaux pays de destination, la part des professionnels scientifiques parmi les travailleurs hautement qualifiés est systématiquement bien plus élevée pour les immigrés originaires d'Asie que pour les autres immigrés. Le cas le plus significatif est celui des États-Unis, ou pas moins de 20 % des travailleurs diplômés du supérieur sont employés comme professionnels scientifiques. Cela représente deux fois le chiffre observé pour les

Graphique 0.2. **Nombre de migrants par niveau d'éducation et pays d'origine, circa 2000**



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subsaharienne, dans presque toutes leurs dimensions démographiques et sociales. Par exemple, en moyenne, les immigrés nord-africains sont moins souvent des femmes, plus souvent âgés et faiblement éduqués.

En Afrique subsaharienne, les disparités de niveaux moyens d'éducation des migrants des différentes sous-régions sont faibles : les migrants d'Afrique australe et centrale sont légèrement mieux éduqués que ceux d'Afrique de l'Est et de l'Ouest, mais les différences sont minimes. Cependant, au sein même de ces régions, de grandes différences apparaissent entre pays. Par exemple, en Afrique de l'Est, moins de 15 % des migrants somaliens ont un diplôme du supérieur, alors que c'est le cas de plus de 42 % de ceux originaires de Tanzanie. Les migrants nés en Angola sont moins qualifiés que ceux des autres pays d'Afrique australe. En Afrique de l'Ouest, seuls 6 % des Capverdiens ont un diplôme du supérieur, à la différence des Nigerians, qui sont plus de 50 % à en avoir obtenu un.

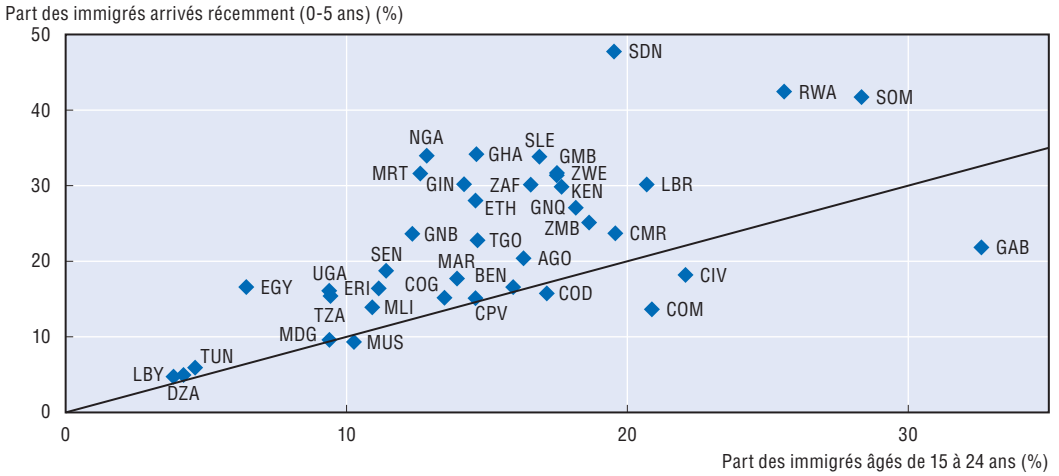
À quel point l'immigration africaine est-elle jeune?

L'Afrique est la région du monde où la part des jeunes (c'est-à-dire des individus âgés de 15 à 24 ans) dans la population est la plus élevée. Le continent africain sera le dernier à opérer sa transition démographique, et ces différences de distribution par âge avec les autres régions émergentes et en développement vont s'accroître au cours des deux prochaines décennies. Selon des données des Nations Unies, en 2025, les individus âgés de 15 à 24 ans représenteront toujours plus de 20 % de la population africaine, tandis que leur part tombera à environ 15 % en Asie et en Amérique latine et à 11 % en Europe. La situation économique des jeunes, dans les pays africains est fragile. En particulier, les jeunes doivent faire face à des difficultés conséquentes pour entrer sur le marché du travail (voir DIAL, 2007), ce qui pousse nombre d'entre eux à tenter d'émigrer vers des pays de l'OCDE. Comme cela est souligné par Hatton et Williamson (2003), ces facteurs démographiques et économiques risquent d'augmenter la pression sur l'émigration et de provoquer ce qu'ils prédisent être une « migration de masse hors d'Afrique ». La structure de la migration africaine vers les pays de l'OCDE devrait également être affectée par cette spécificité africaine : en moyenne, le nouveau migrant africain sera plus jeune que celui provenant d'autres régions émergentes et en développement, ou des pays de l'OCDE eux-mêmes.

En 2000, la prépondérance des jeunes parmi les immigrés récents dans les pays de l'OCDE (avec une durée de séjour inférieure à 5 ans) était confirmée par la corrélation forte entre la part des jeunes (âgés de 15 à 24 ans) parmi les migrants et la part des migrants récents[7] (voir graphique 0.3). Les points exceptionnels du graphique représentent les ressortissants des nouveaux pays d'émigration (Soudan, Rwanda et Somalie), pour lesquels l'émigration récente est avant tout motivée par des facteurs humanitaires. Les migrants du Gabon se distinguent également par leur jeunesse mais cette migration n'est pas particulièrement récente, ce qui laisse à penser que la migration familiale est plus importante que pour d'autres pays. Par rapport aux autres pays d'origine, la Tunisie, la Libye et l'Algérie se caractérisent par une très faible part de migrants récents et jeunes. Ceci s'explique aisément par le très grand nombre de migrants âgés, qui sont surtout arrivés entre les années 50 et 60, pour travailler.

Si les incitations économiques et les pressions démographiques encouragent clairement la jeunesse africaine à émigrer vers les pays de l'OCDE, parvenir à migrer effectivement n'est pas à la portée de tous. Premièrement, le coût de la migration est particulièrement élevé en Afrique, notamment pour ceux vivant dans les zones rurales, car les systèmes de transport internes étant déficients, le coût de la mobilité interne s'ajoute à celui de la migration internationale. Deuxièmement, les politiques d'immigration de certains

Graphique 0.3. **Part des jeunes migrants (âgés de 15 à 24 ans) et des migrants récents originaires des principaux pays d'Afrique, circa 2000**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246827472211

Source : Base de données sur les immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE (DIOC).

des pays de destination traditionnels pour les migrants africains – en particulier dans l'Union européenne – sont devenues très sélectives et l'expulsion des immigrés clandestins est plus strictement appliquée. Troisièmement, de nombreux résultats montrent que les travailleurs originaires des pays africains ont des difficultés à intégrer efficacement les marchés du travail des pays de l'OCDE, que ce soit à cause de qualifications inappropriées ou en raison de discriminations. Par exemple, en 2000, le taux de chômage moyen des migrants africains dans les pays de l'OCDE était de plus de 15 % (19 % pour les immigrés nord-africains et 12 % pour les immigrés subsahariens), tandis que celui des immigrés venus d'Asie ou d'Amérique latine était inférieur à 5 %. Ces difficultés d'intégration tendent à diminuer les perspectives positives associées à la migration.

Par conséquent, l'émigration africaine vers les pays de l'OCDE est relativement sélective, aussi bien en termes de moyens financiers, qu'en termes de qualifications. Ceci se reflète dans le niveau d'étude relativement élevé des immigrés africains vivant dans l'OCDE. De plus, les jeunes migrants (âgés de 19 à 29 ans) sont sous-représentés parmi les plus diplômés : la part de cette classe d'âge au sein des migrants subsahariens titulaires d'un diplôme du supérieur est plus faible que sa part dans la population générale, ce qui n'est pas le cas pour les migrants d'Asie, d'Afrique du Nord, ou de la zone OCDE. On retrouve la même sous-représentation pour les migrants latino-américains mais, dans leur cas, cela semble être du au plus faible niveau d'éducation des immigrés récents. Ce fait peut également être un signe de sélectivité, forçant les individus à émigrer lorsqu'ils sont plus âgés. Parmi les migrants originaires des pays subsahariens, il apparaît que les plus affectés par cette sélectivité proviennent des régions les plus pauvres du continent.

Les migrations intra-OCDE

Un degré élevé de mobilité internationale peut être observé au sein des pays membres de l'OCDE. Globalement, environ un tiers des immigrés vivant dans les pays de l'OCDE sont originaires de la zone OCDE (voir tableau 0.2). Dans deux tiers des pays, les immigrés issus d'autres pays de l'OCDE représentent 40 % ou plus de la population née à l'étranger. Ce pourcentage atteint 80 % en Irlande, au Luxembourg et en République slovaque. La Turquie,

l'Allemagne et l'Italie font partie des cinq premiers pays de naissance dans les pays européens de l'OCDE. De même, le Mexique, le Royaume-Uni et l'Allemagne font partie des cinq premiers pays d'origine dans les pays hôtes non européens de l'OCDE.

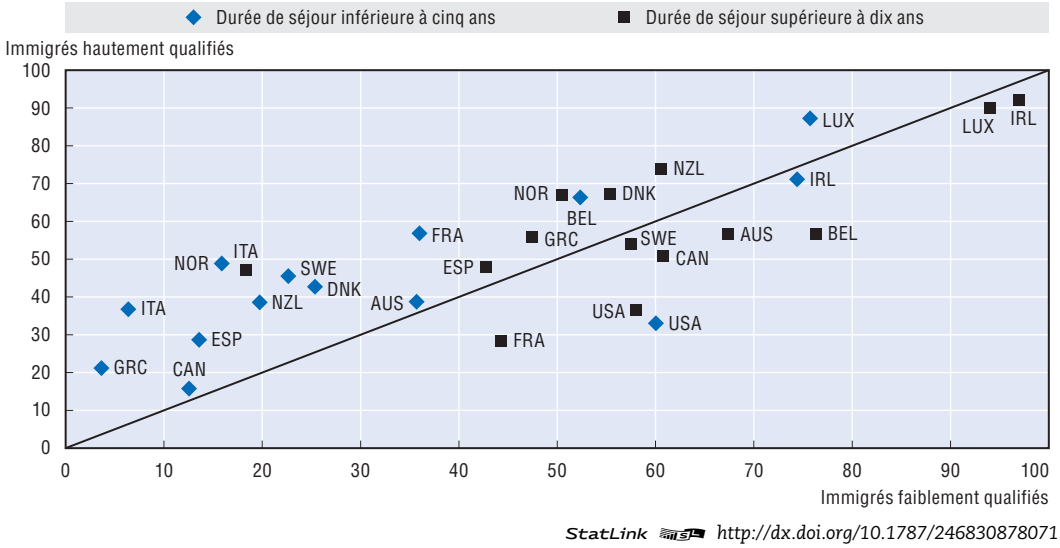
Une partie de ce phénomène est due à l'histoire des flux migratoires. Trois facteurs contribuent à expliquer le rôle historique des migrations intra-OCDE : *i)* l'importance des immigrés européens dans les pays de migration de peuplement (Australie, Canada, Nouvelle-Zélande, États-Unis) ; *ii)* les anciens flux migratoires des pays de l'Europe méridionale (Italie, Portugal, Grèce et Espagne) vers d'autres parties de l'Europe (Suisse, Belgique, France), ainsi que *iii)* les relations migratoires établies de longue date (par exemple, Irlande – Royaume-Uni, Pologne – Allemagne ; Nouvelle-Zélande – Australie ; France – Belgique ; Finlande – Suède).

Mais les migrations récentes ne mettent pas nécessairement un terme à ces flux traditionnels, même si elles ont certainement diminué en termes relatifs. Cette tendance à la baisse est la plus visible en Australie, au Canada et aux États-Unis, mais également en termes de flux Sud-Nord au sein même de l'UE, en partie en raison de la convergence des niveaux de vie.

Les migrations intra-OCDE sont de plus en plus concentrées sur les individus très qualifiés. L'internationalisation croissante des études supérieures, ainsi que la nécessité pour les professionnels d'acquérir une expérience internationale et des compétences linguistiques ont contribué à entretenir les migrations internationales entre les pays de l'OCDE, en dépit d'une réduction des écarts de salaires et de niveaux de vie.

Le graphique 0.4 représente la part des immigrés hautement et peu qualifiés originaires de pays de l'OCDE pour les cohortes d'immigrés anciennes et récentes. Dans la plupart des pays, l'importance relative des migrations intra-OCDE a diminué, mais ce déclin a été plus fort pour les peu qualifiés que pour les très qualifiés. Par conséquent, dans de nombreux pays, la part des immigrés originaires de l'OCDE est plus élevée pour les peu qualifiés dans les cohortes anciennes d'immigrés, tandis que l'inverse est vrai pour les

Graphique 0.4. **Pourcentage des immigrés originaires de la zone OCDE par niveau d'éducation et durée de séjour, certains pays de l'OCDE, circa 2000**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246830878071

Source : Base de données sur les immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE (DIOC).

immigrés récents. Le Canada et la Suède sont des illustrations pertinentes de ce phénomène. En revanche, les États-Unis présentent une évolution différente, avec une mobilité intra-OCDE accrue pour les travailleurs peu qualifiés parmi les immigrés récents et une part relativement faible d'immigrants très qualifiés originaires de l'OCDE. Ce fait est en partie expliqué par la part croissante des immigrés hispaniques (principalement mexicains) aux États-Unis, qui ont, en moyenne, un niveau d'étude relativement faible.

Depuis peu, on observe également une mobilité internationale accrue des retraités, à la recherche d'un climat plus doux et de conditions de vie plus agréables. Une partie de ces mouvements ont lieu au sein de l'OCDE, par exemple, des États-Unis vers le Mexique, ou du Royaume-Uni vers l'Espagne, la France ou le Portugal.

Bénéficier de la migration très qualifiée : les migrations intra-OCDE sont-elles équilibrées?

La mobilité internationale des personnes hautement qualifiées est devenue une composante essentielle des relations entre les pays de l'OCDE. Les étudiants, les chercheurs et les professionnels cherchent à saisir des opportunités au-delà des frontières de leurs pays d'origine et leur mobilité est facilitée, au sein des pays de l'OCDE, par l'existence de zones de libre circulation, d'accords pour la reconnaissance des diplômes étrangers, de dispositifs institutionnels et d'un accès facilité aux visas. En raison, principalement, de l'attractivité et de la taille du marché du travail des États-Unis, on a pu s'inquiéter du risque de migrations déséquilibrées au sein de la zone OCDE, notamment pour les pays de l'UE (*e.g.* Docquier et Rapoport, 2007). La DIOC offre un nouveau regard sur cette question, défiant certaines idées généralement acceptées.

Le tableau 0.4 présente les migrations bilatérales nettes des migrants très qualifiés entre les pays de l'OCDE. Les États-Unis sont le seul pays à recevoir plus d'immigrés hautement qualifiés de l'OCDE qu'il n'en envoie. Il a par exemple une balance excédentaire d'environ un million d'immigrés très qualifiés avec l'UE15 et d'environ 180 000 avec les autres pays de l'UE membres de l'OCDE. L'Australie et le Canada obtiennent également des travailleurs hautement qualifiés grâce aux migrations intra-OCDE, principalement en provenance de l'Union européenne. En effet, contrairement à une croyance générale, les États-Unis ne représentent environ que la moitié des sorties nettes de travailleurs hautement qualifiés des pays européens de l'OCDE vers d'autres pays de l'OCDE.

Une partie de ces résultats est due aux vagues de migrations anciennes. Cependant, restreindre l'analyse aux migrants récents (les individus dont la durée de séjour est inférieure ou égale à cinq ans) ne modifie pas significativement la conclusion, les migrations de personnes hautement qualifiés entre l'Union européenne et le reste de l'OCDE restant assez déséquilibrées. Ceci étant dit, un certain nombre de remarques supplémentaires méritent d'être faites :

- Le Royaume-Uni et l'Allemagne ont le plus grand nombre d'émigrés hautement qualifiés de tous les pays de l'OCDE avec 1.1 million et 860 000 personnes respectivement (dont 340 000 et 360 000 aux États-Unis). À titre de comparaison, la France n'a que 370 000 émigrés hautement qualifiés dans les autres pays de l'OCDE, dont 90 000 aux États-Unis.
- La mobilité intra-UE est assez importante, avec 1.7 million de migrants hautement qualifiés résidant dans l'Union européenne et originaires de l'intérieur de ses frontières. Néanmoins, la majorité des « cerveaux européens » choisissent d'émigrer hors de l'Union européenne, principalement vers les États-Unis. La France est, à cet égard, une exception.

Tableau 0.4. **Immigrés hautement qualifiés dans certains pays de l'OCDE par pays d'origine, total et immigrés récents, aux alentours de 2000 (milliers)**

	Total						
	Pays de résidence						
Origine	États-Unis	UE15	Autre UE-OCDE	Australie	Canada	Nouvelle-Zélande	Autre OCDE
États-Unis		–972	–178	–9	–219	–6	–665
UE15	972		–301	241	443	44	71
Autre UE-OCDE	178	301		21	95	1	18
Australie	9	–241	–21		–1	–50	–11
Canada	219	–443	–95	1		–2	–30
Nouvelle-Zélande	6	–44	–1	50	2		–1
Autre OCDE	665	–71	–18	11	30	1	
Autres pays	5 763	3 275	139	458	1 261	72	444
Net OCDE	**2 048**	**–1 469**	**–614**	**314**	**350**	**–12**	**–618**
Net total	**7 811**	**1 807**	**–475**	**772**	**1 611**	**60**	**–174**

	Moins de cinq années de résidence						
	Pays de résidence						
Origine	États-Unis	UE15	Autre UE-OCDE	Australie	Canada	Nouvelle-Zélande	Autre OCDE
États-Unis		–154	–23	–5	–63	–1	–188
UE15	154		–14	25	15	7	29
Autre UE-OCDE	23	14		1	5	0	4
Australie	5	–25	–1		–2	–12	–5
Canada	63	–15	–5	2		0	–7
Nouvelle-Zélande	1	–7	0	12	0		–1
Autre OCDE	188	–29	–4	5	7	1	
Autres pays	1 211	412	7	114	334	29	38
Net OCDE	**435**	**–215**	**–47**	**40**	**–37**	**–6**	**–169**
Net total	**1 646**	**351**	**–18**	**158**	**360**	**25**	**58**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247456383231

Source : Base de données sur les immigrés dans les pays de l'OCDE (DIOC).

- La part des migrants récents hautement qualifiés dans le total varie significativement d'un pays à l'autre, ce qui suggère qu'il existe d'importantes différences en termes de tendances récentes et de durée moyenne de séjour. Pour l'ensemble de l'UE15 (respectivement les autres pays de l'UE membres de l'OCDE), les immigrés récents vers les autres pays de l'OCDE représentent à peu près 14 % du total (respectivement 7 %), mais au Canada, en Australie et en Nouvelle-Zélande, ce chiffre dépasse les 20 %[8].
- Les populations concernées, notamment pour les immigrés récents, sont relativement petites et doivent être comparées au nombre de nouveaux diplômés. Dans le cas de l'Union européenne, en 2000, plus de 2 millions de nouveaux diplômés ont été formés (tertiaire de type A et programmes de recherche avancés), ce qui peut être comparé aux 340 000 personnes diplômées du supérieur ayant émigré hors de l'Union européenne vers d'autres pays de l'OCDE ces cinq dernières années. Étant donné qu'une partie de ces émigrés finira par retourner dans son pays d'origine, l'impact potentiel de l'émigration est certainement très limité. La situation peut être différente pour d'autres pays de l'OCDE, comme le Canada, où les émigrés récents hautement qualifiés vers les autres

pays de l'OCDE sont au nombre de 85 000 et où 150 000 étudiants obtiennent leur diplôme chaque année (en 2000). Dans ce dernier cas, cependant, les flux entrant en provenance des autres pays de l'OCDE ont largement compensé les flux sortants.

Il est parfois suggéré que les principaux problèmes associés à la mobilité internationale des personnes hautement qualifiées ne peuvent être identifiés de façon agrégée, mais sont bien visibles au sommet de la distribution des qualifications. Par exemple, Zucker et Darby (2007), étudient les scientifiques « stars » et montrent que « 62 % des stars mondiales résident aux États-Unis, principalement grâce à leurs universités de recherche qui les produisent, bien que les migrations jouent un rôle significatif dans certains pays en développement ». Entre 1981 et 2004, environ 1 200 scientifiques « stars » ont commencé leur carrière en Europe et 3 300 aux États-Unis, mais la migration nette était négative et négligeable dans les deux cas.

Pour environ 20 pays de l'OCDE, la DIOC contient des informations sur les détenteurs de doctorats par lieu de naissance. Les États-Unis ont reçu environ 150 000 titulaires de doctorats en provenance des autres pays de l'OCDE, et deux-tiers d'entre eux viennent de l'UE. Les titulaires de doctorat représentent une part moins importante des migrants hautement qualifiés aux États-Unis (2.5 %) qu'en Australie (3.7 %), au Canada (2.6 %) ou en Suède (6.4 %)[9]. Environ 12 000 docteurs résidant en Australie, et 20 000 au Canada, sont nés dans l'Union européenne.

Enfin, pour tous les pays de l'OCDE, l'expatriation intra-OCDE d'individus hautement qualifiés est plus que compensée par les flux entrants du reste du monde. Le gain net total est de 7.8 millions pour les États-Unis, environ 1.4 million pour l'Union européenne, 1.6 million pour le Canada et environ 700 000 pour l'Australie.

Les migrations internationales d'individus hautement qualifiés sont sans aucun doute croissantes et une part significative de ces flux se dirige vers les États-Unis. L'Union européenne a des échanges particulièrement déséquilibrés avec les autres pays de l'OCDE, mais les flux demeurent assez modestes et ont lieu principalement au sein de l'UE elle-même. Le Canada et l'Australie bénéficient de migrations nettes positives de professionnels au sein de l'OCDE et enregistrent des gains importants par rapport au reste du monde.

3. Suivi

Le secrétariat de l'OCDE envisage de mettre régulièrement la DIOC à jour, en utilisant les recensements disponibles les plus récents. Les possibilités d'augmenter le nombre de variables de la base de données, ainsi que la couverture géographique, sont envisagées dans les prochaines éditions de la DIOC.

Notes

1. Ce résultat repose sur une analyse transversale. Les données longitudinales peuvent montrer que les émigrés sont en mesure de surmonter ces difficultés à mesure que la durée de leur séjour s'allonge.
2. Ceci peut être considéré comme une estimation basse, étant donné que les recensements ne couvrent pas systématiquement et exhaustivement les immigrés clandestins. En outre, les tendances migratoires récentes vers les États-Unis ont contribué à accroître encore la taille de la population mexicaine à l'étranger.
3. Vers l'an 2000, il y avait environ 3.5 millions de personnes nées dans l'ex-URSS vivant dans l'OCDE.

4. Le cas japonais est spécifique, car les Latino-Américains – principalement des Brésiliens et des Péruviens – qui vivent au Japon sont quasi exclusivement d'origine japonaise (*Nikkeijin*).
5. En effet, 26.5 % des migrants sud-américains vivant dans des pays de l'OCDE possèdent un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur, tandis que c'est le cas de 20.1 % des migrants caribéens et de seulement 6.9 % des migrants originaires d'Amérique centrale (11.9 % si on exclut le Mexique).
6. Voir, par exemple, Lopez Lera et Oso Casas (2005) pour une discussion sur les migrations latino-américaines vers les pays européens de l'OCDE.
7. Le coefficient de corrélation est de 0.65.
8. Une proportion similaire est observée en France.
9. Il est malheureusement impossible d'obtenir une moyenne pour l'Union européenne, car les données sur les titulaires de doctorats en Allemagne, Autriche, France, Royaume-Uni, Hongrie, Japon, Luxembourg et Pays-Bas ne sont pas disponibles.

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Data from OECD Countries
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Chapter 1

The Foreign and Foreign-born Populations

1.1. Definition

The database provides figures on the total population by country of birth and citizenship (foreigners and nationals). Data are presented for all OECD countries (except Iceland and Korea) around the year 2000. The breakdown according to nationality and country of birth is incomplete in the case of Germany, Japan, Mexico and the United Kingdom (see Annex A for further information).

1.2. Overview

In the OECD area as a whole, 7.5% of the total population is foreign-born and 4.4% does not hold the nationality of the country of residence. In about half of OECD countries, the foreign-born population represents at least 10% of the total population (Table 1.1). In the major settlement countries, such as Australia, Canada and New Zealand, immigrants (here equal to "foreign-born") account for a larger share of the resident population: 23% in Australia and around 19% in Canada and New Zealand. In the United States, the immigrant population (almost 35 million) represents over 12% of the total population.

In Europe, the share of the foreign-born population varies substantially from one country to another. It is very high in Luxembourg (33%) and Switzerland (22%) but also very significant in a number of other immigration countries.* Countries such as France, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands have a long history of immigration; a number of others European countries saw a rapid and significant increase in net immigration in the 1990s through humanitarian channels (*e.g.* Sweden and Austria) or work channels (*e.g.* Ireland and Greece). In all of these countries, the proportion of immigrants in the population is above 10%.

In the Nordic countries, the share of immigrants ranges from 2.5% in Finland to close to 7% in Norway and Denmark and 12% in Sweden. In southern Europe, immigration is a growing phenomenon. Around 2000, the share of the foreign-born ranged from 4% in Italy to 6% in Portugal. The share of immigrants in central and eastern European countries, Japan and Mexico remains low or very low, ranging from 0.5% in Mexico to 4.5% in the Czech Republic.

In about half of OECD countries for which data on both nationality and country of birth are available, the majority of the foreign-born population are of foreign nationality. The difference in the proportion of foreigners and nationals among the foreign-born is mainly attributable to the diverse requirements across countries for obtaining citizenship. For example, in Australia, Canada, the Netherlands and Sweden, many of the foreign-born have acquired the citizenship of the host country. On the other hand, in Luxembourg and Switzerland the law is still relatively restrictive and consequently the share of foreigners is high. That is also the case in Spain, Ireland and Greece, where many immigrants have arrived only recently and are not yet entitled to obtain the nationality of the host country.

* The share ranges from 10% in France to 12.5% in Austria.

In France and Portugal, the foreign-born population includes a significant proportion of persons born abroad as citizens and repatriated from former colonies. In central and eastern Europe (especially in Poland), the multiple redrawings of national borders during the 20th century explain the high proportion of nationals among the foreign-born.

The native-born with a foreign nationality are typically children or grand-children of immigrants. Unfortunately, the database does not allow one to identify the population according to the country of birth of their parents (for details on the size of the so-called "second generation", see OECD, 2007). Once again, the stricter the law on acquisition of nationality, the larger this group will be: it is the largest in Luxembourg and Switzerland (as a percentage of the total population) and, to a lesser extent, in Belgium. The 2000 change in legislation in Belgium has considerably reduced the size of this group since then.

Countries and regions of origin of the foreign-born population

Latin America, Asia and the EU15 are the major regions of origin of foreign-born persons in the OECD area as a whole. However, the origins of the immigrant population vary widely in European and non-European OECD countries (see Chart 1.1). Around 60% of the foreign-born population in European OECD countries is from other European countries (28% from EU15, 5.4% from EUA10* and another 24.7% from other countries in Europe, including Turkey). Africa is also a major area of origin for Europe, especially for France and Portugal. In non-European OECD countries, Latin America is the main area of origin (40%) and its share is far greater than that of Asia (about 28%) or the EU15 (16%). Geographical proximity plays a major role here: nearly one-quarter of the foreign-born comes from a neighbouring country. Linguistic and historical links between host and origin countries are also crucial factors.

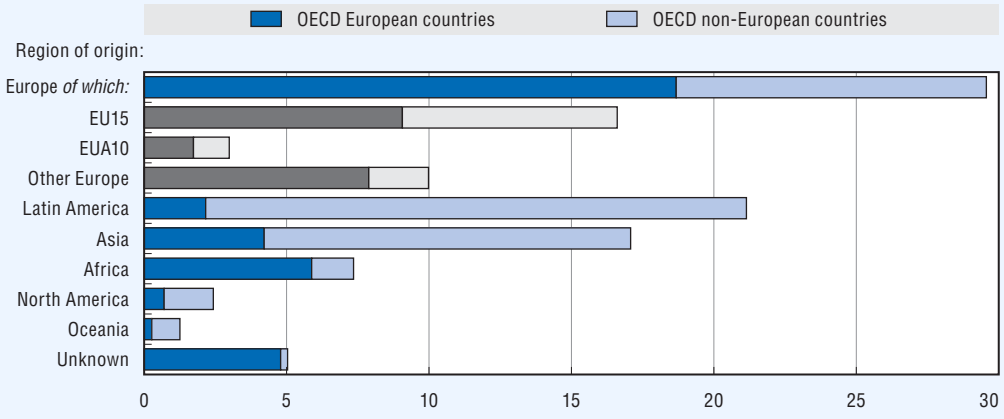
A high degree of mobility can be observed among OECD member countries. In two-thirds of them, immigrants from other OECD countries represent 40% or more of the foreign-born population (see Chart 1.2). Turkey, Germany and Italy are among the top five countries of birth in European OECD countries. Likewise, Mexico, the United Kingdom and Germany are among the top five origin countries in non-European OECD host countries. North Africa and countries from former Yugoslavia are among the major non-OECD origin countries for Europe. For non-European OECD countries, China and the Philippines are the two major non-OECD area source countries of migrants. North African-born people are concentrated in a few countries (around 90% of the Algerian-born immigrants live in France, and nearly 75% of the Moroccan-born immigrants live in France, Italy or Spain). The Mexican-born immigrant population is massively concentrated in the United States, and more than half of the Turkish-born immigrants live in Germany. However, relatively large Turkish communities are also settled in the Netherlands and France (around 17% of the total Turkish-born immigrant population in the OECD area are settled in one of those two countries), as well as in Austria, the United States and Greece. Except for the Mexican-born, the foreign-born originating from an OECD country are spread widely throughout the OECD area. This is especially the case with the German-born migrants.

* EU15 refers to the 15 members of the European Union as of 2000; EUA10 refers to the ten new members which joined the Union in 2004.

Countries and regions of origin of the foreign-born population *(cont.)*

Chart 1.1. **Foreign-born population in the OECD countries (European and non-European), by region of origin**

In millions

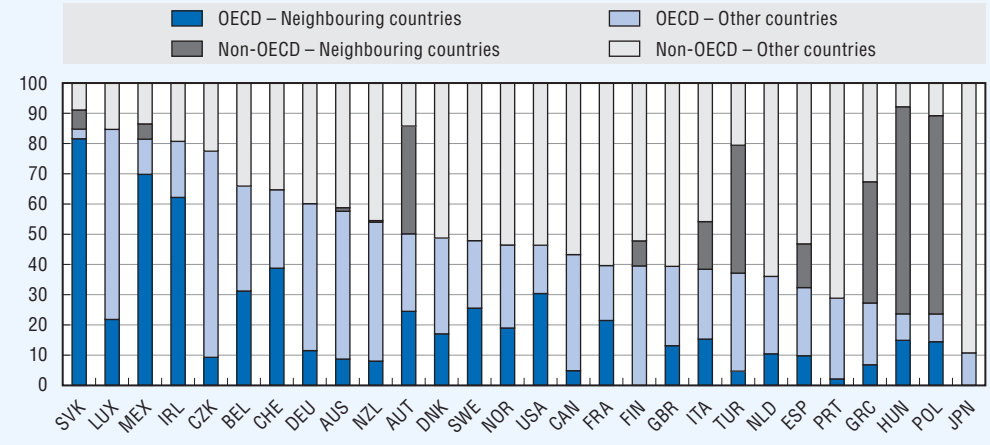


StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246835206703

Source: OECD (2005).

Chart 1.2. **Geographical origin of the foreign-born population in OECD countries**

Percentage of the foreign-born population



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246841213700

Source: OECD (2005).

Table 1.1. **Population by country of residence, place of birth and citizenship**

Percentage of the total population

		Total population (thousands)	Foreign-born	Foreign-born	Foreign-born	Native-born	All places of birth
			All citizenships	Nationals	Foreigners	Foreigners	Foreigners
AUS	Australia	18 769	23.0	15.7	7.2	0.2	7.4
AUT	Austria	8 033	12.5	5.1	7.4	1.4	8.8
BEL	Belgium	10 296	10.7	4.3	6.3	1.9	8.2
CAN	Canada	29 639	19.3	14.0	5.3	–	5.3
CHE	Switzerland	7 288	22.4	6.5	15.8	4.8	20.5
CZE	Czech Republic	10 230	4.5	3.6	0.9	0.2	1.2
DEU	Germany	82 229	12.1	. .	. .	. .	. .
DNK	Denmark	5 368	6.8	2.7	4.0	0.8	5.0
ESP	Spain	40 847	5.3	1.6	3.7	0.2	3.8
FIN	Finland	5 181	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.7
FRA	France	58 521	10.0	5.3	4.7	0.9	5.6
GBR	United Kingdom	58 789	8.3	. .	. .	. .	. .
GRC	Greece	10 934	10.3	4.3	6.0	1.0	7.0
HUN	Hungary	10 198	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.9
IRL	Ireland	3 858	10.4	4.7	5.7	0.2	5.9
ITA	Italy	56 996	3.9	1.9	2.1	0.3	2.3
JPN	Japan	126 920	1.2	. .	1.2	. .	1.2
KOR	Korea	46 136	0.3	. .	0.3	. .	0.3
LUX	Luxembourg	440	32.6	4.3	28.4	8.5	36.9
MEX	Mexico	97 483	0.5	. .	. .	. .	. .
NLD	Netherlands	15 987	10.1	6.6	3.5	0.6	4.2
NOR	Norway	4 552	7.3	3.5	3.8	0.5	4.3
NZL	New Zealand	3 737	19.5	. .	. .	. .	. .
POL	Poland	38 230	2.1	2.0	0.1	–	0.1
PRT	Portugal	10 356	6.3	4.2	2.1	0.1	2.2
SVK	Slovak Republic	5 379	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
SWE	Sweden	8 976	12.0	7.5	4.5	0.8	5.3
TUR	Turkey	67 786	1.9	. .	. .	. .	. .
USA	United States	281 422	12.3	5.7	6.6	. .	6.6
OECD (weighted)		1 124 583	7.5	4.3	4.2	0.2	4.4
OECD (unweighted)			9.4	4.9	5.1	1.2	6.1

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247477134243

Note: The foreign-born population excludes people having an unknown place of birth; the foreign population excludes people with unknown citizenship.

Source: OECD (2005).

Table 1.2. **Gender distribution of the foreign and foreign-born populations, by country of residence**

Percentage of the 15+ population

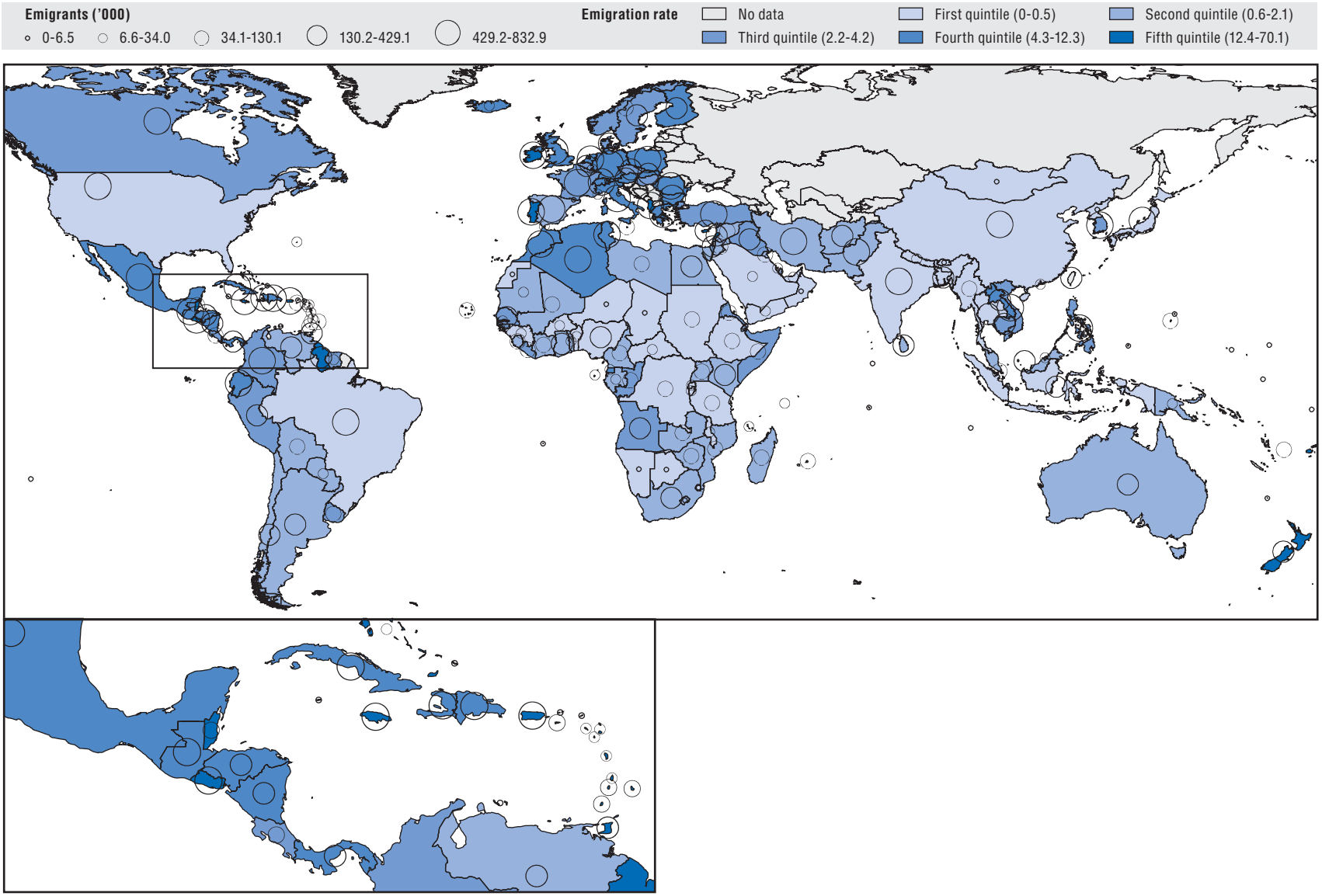
		Foreign-born			Foreigners		
		Total (thousands)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (thousands)	Men (%)	Women (%)
AUS	Australia	3 860	49.4	50.6	1 188	49.3	50.7
AUT	Austria	924	47.9	52.1	568	53.0	47.0
BEL	Belgium	1 019	48.1	51.9	738	51.8	48.2
CAN	Canada	5 355	48.1	51.9	1 359	46.8	53.2
CHE	Switzerland	1 454	47.8	52.2	1 199	54.1	45.9
CZE	Czech Republic	437	45.5	54.5	110	53.6	46.4
DEU	Germany	7 832	50.3	49.7	. .	. .	. .
DNK	Denmark	319	48.6	51.4	208	48.6	51.4
ESP	Spain	1 915	50.3	49.7	1 337	52.1	47.9
FIN	Finland	112	49.6	50.4	73	49.8	50.2
FRA	France	5 600	49.5	50.5	2 815	53.4	46.6
GBR	United Kingdom	4 503	46.7	53.3	. .	. .	. .
GRC	Greece	1 000	50.1	49.9	635	54.9	45.1
HUN	Hungary	275	44.1	55.9	82	48.3	51.7
IRL	Ireland	333	49.6	50.4	193	50.3	49.7
ITA	Italy	2 021	45.6	54.4	1 087	49.0	51.0
JPN	Japan	1 142	46.8	53.2	1 142	46.8	53.2
LUX	Luxembourg	130	49.4	50.6	128	49.7	50.3
MEX	Mexico	241	50.5	49.5	. .	. .	. .
NLD	Netherlands	1 420	48.6	51.4	. .	. .	. .
NOR	Norway	306	48.9	51.1	169	48.7	51.3
NZL	New Zealand	624	48.1	51.9	. .	. .	. .
POL	Poland	738	40.1	59.9	. .	. .	. .
PRT	Portugal	586	49.1	50.9	199	54.9	45.1
SVK	Slovak Republic	113	43.7	56.3	77	49.5	50.5
SWE	Sweden	934	48.6	51.4	383	49.6	50.4
TUR	Turkey	1 131	47.8	52.2	155	52.8	47.2
USA	United States	31 390	49.6	50.4	16 424	52.1	47.9
OECD (weighted)		75 716	48.9	51.1	30 270	51.6	48.4
OECD (unweighted)			47.9	52.1		50.9	49.1

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247480754716

Note: The foreign-born population excludes people having an unknown place of birth; the foreign population excludes people of unknown citizenship.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Map 1.1. **Emigrants to OECD countries by country of origin, total population and emigration rate, circa 2000**



Source: OECD (2005).

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Data from OECD Countries
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Chapter 2

Age Structure of the Immigrant Population

2.1. Definition

The database provides the age structure of the population aged 15 and over, by country of birth, gender and educational level. Age is given by five-year age groups up to 70 and an additional group records people over 70. This detailed information is available for 26 countries, while data on three broad age groups (15-24, 25-64 and 65+) are available for two additional countries (see Annex A for details).

2.2. Overview

In all OECD countries, the age structure of the immigrant population is markedly different from that of the native population. There are two basic reasons for this. First, immigrants' children may not be foreign-born themselves and are therefore indistinguishable from other native-born. Second, immigrants may return to their origin country when they retire, reducing the share of elderly people among the foreign-born. In most OECD countries, the shares of the 15-24 and 65+ years old are higher among the native-born, while the share of the 25-64 years old is higher among the foreign-born. For the OECD area as a whole, the 15-24 represent 17.9% of the native-born 15+ population, while this share is only 13.2% for the foreign-born; the 65+ make up 17.1% of the native-born 15+ population and 13.9% of the foreign-born. The share of the 25-64 among the native and foreign-born is, respectively, 65.0% and 72.8%.

In the new immigration countries, such as Italy, Spain, Portugal and Ireland, the foreign-born population is typically much younger than the native-born. In countries with a longer immigration history, such as the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the age structure of the foreign-born population is closer to that of the native-born. In Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, which are not major immigration destinations, the share of persons aged 65+ is significantly higher among the foreign-born than in the general population.

Differences in the age structure of the immigrant populations across OECD countries are probably mainly due to differences in the timing of migration: some countries have had more or less restrictive migration policies at different times, or have been more or less attractive for immigrants due to variations in relative employment and earning opportunities across space and time.

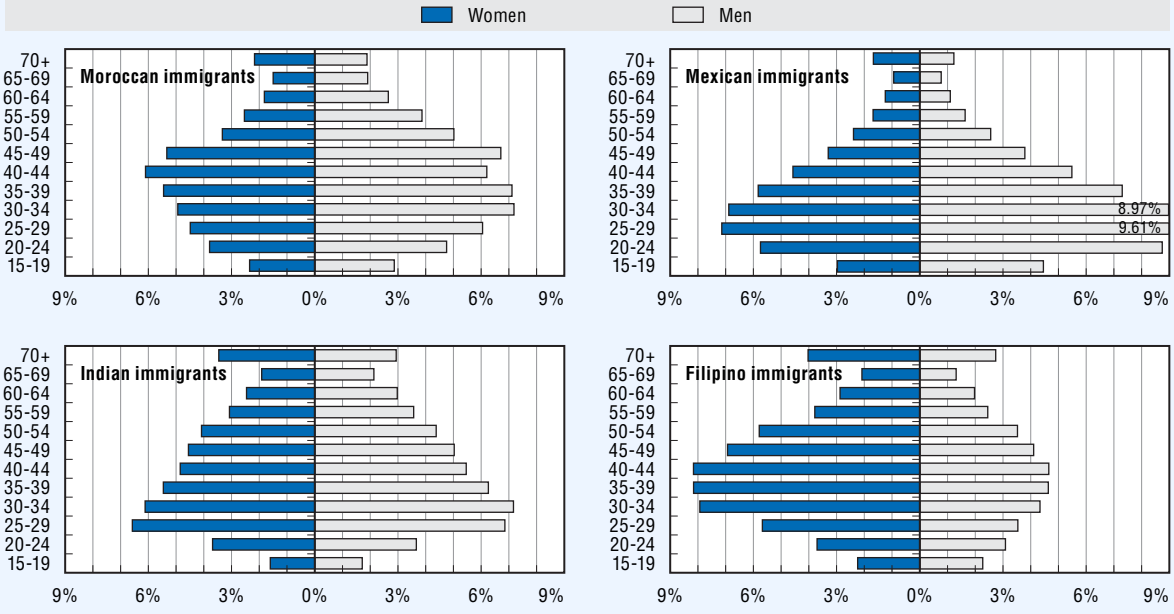
The differences in the age structure between native and foreign-born populations also reflect the different gender balance of various foreign-born populations. In countries where there has been little recent immigration and where migrants are rather old, such as Poland, Hungary, the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic, the share of women migrants is higher than average because they enjoy a longer life expectancy.

Looking at the age structure of foreign-born populations by origin countries reveals the heterogeneity of the various migrant segments of a given country's foreign-born population. There are striking differences in the age structure between recent immigrant populations and earlier waves of migration. For instance, the Italian, Irish and Spanish immigrants living in other OECD countries are typically much older than the average, with the share of 65+ reaching respectively 33.3%, 31.8% and 27%. At the other end of the spectrum are most migrant populations from sub-Saharan Africa, who have higher-than-average shares of the 25-64 segment – often more than 80%.

Age structure of selected immigrant populations in OECD countries

Chart 2.1. **Population pyramids of four immigrant populations in the OECD area, men and women aged 15+**

Percentage of the 15+ population



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246884804436

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Migrants' population pyramids allow one to assess the age and gender distribution of various migrant populations. In Chart 2.1, each cell of a given pyramid represents the share of the corresponding age-gender segment in the total 15+ immigrant population. For example, men aged 15-19 represent 2.9% of all the Moroccan immigrants living in the OECD area; the same segment represents 4.5% of the Mexican immigrants. As regards gender, the pyramids show that the Mexican and Moroccan immigrants in the OECD area are predominantly men, while the majority of Filipino immigrants are women. The gender difference is much smaller for Indian immigrants. The magnitude of the difference varies with age: for Mexican immigrants, it is particularly acute towards men for the younger classes, while women constitute the majority of the 55+ population. On the other hand, in the case of Filipino migrants, the feminine bias persists over the entire age distribution. This variation in gender differences can be attributed to two factors: *i)* the gender-mix of a particular migrant population may have changed over time, and at a given point in time this translates into more or less numerous age-gender segments; *ii)* since women tend to have higher life expectancies than men, their number is likely to be higher above a certain age.

The ageing profile of these pyramids is due to the fact that, by definition, if the immigrants' children are born in the host country, they are not immigrants themselves and are therefore absent from the distribution. By contrast, the standard population pyramid of a country includes all the generations born and living in the country and therefore has a wider base. Though they cannot be directly compared to the pyramids of origin countries, the migrants' pyramids can be compared across origins.

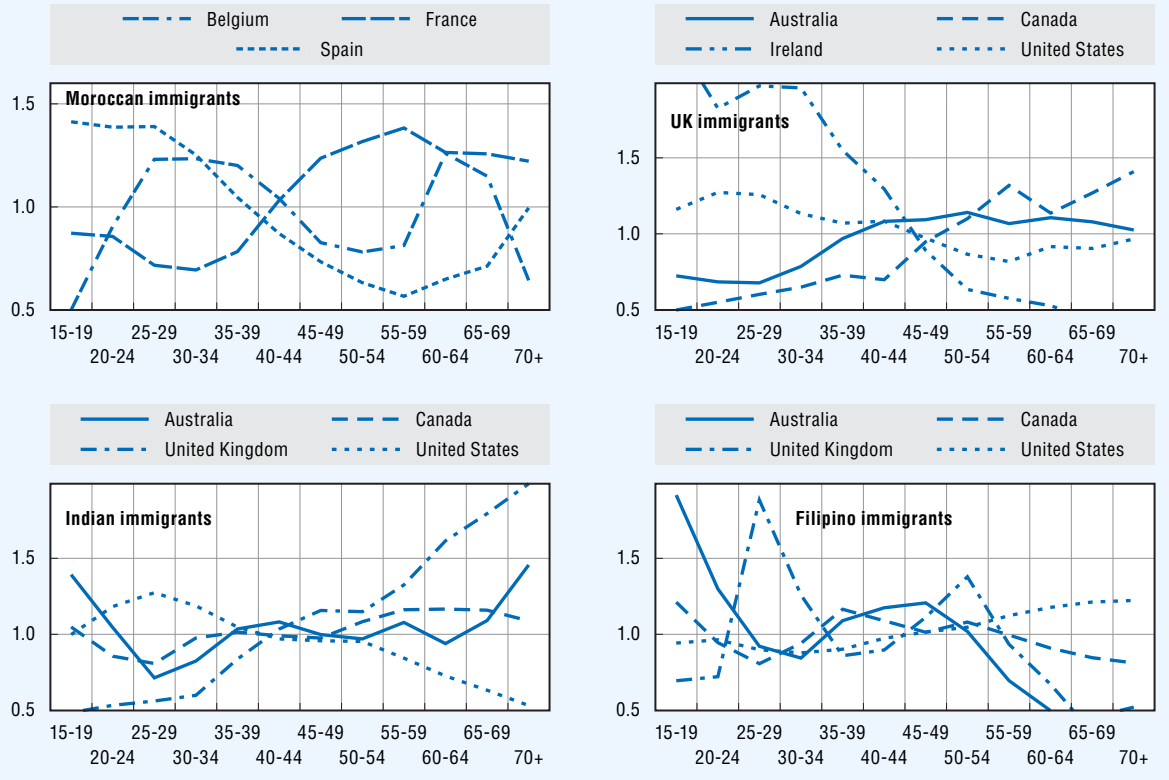
Overall, the age distribution varies across origins. Two factors may contribute to this variation: the history of migration and the age distribution of the immigrants as they arrive. In the case of Indian and Moroccan migrants, for example, if the Indian and Moroccan migrations to the OECD area were contemporaneous, the difference in shape between the two pyramids would be explained solely by different age distributions, the Indians migrating at an earlier age and the Moroccan immigrants being older when they arrive. On the contrary, if the age distributions were exactly the same at the time of arrival, the different shapes would result from the Indian immigration coming afterward. The observed difference in the age distribution of Indian and Moroccan immigrants shows that there are both history and age effects.

Age structure of selected immigrant populations in OECD countries *(cont.)*

In order to get a more detailed picture of the age distribution of a given immigrant population, one can focus on selected destination countries instead of considering all the OECD countries. In Chart 2.2, the relative share of the different age classes in the immigrant population is plotted for selected origin countries and some of the most important destination countries (see chart's note for more details). For each migrant origin, the flat line at level 1 represents the age distribution of all immigrants from this country living in all OECD countries, while each individual curve is the deviation of the immigrants' age distribution in a specific destination country from that OECD average. Whenever a curve is above 1, this indicates that the corresponding age classes are overrepresented in the corresponding destination country.

Thus, young Moroccan immigrants are overrepresented in Spain and underrepresented in France. This implies that Moroccan immigrants are relatively younger in Spain than in France, a fact attributable to the combination of the timing and age effects mentioned above. The case of Belgium is more complicated, since both relatively young and old immigrants are overrepresented while those in the middle of the distribution are underrepresented. Regarding immigrants born in the United Kingdom, it is interesting to note the symmetric curves of Australia and the United States: young immigrants from the United Kingdom are overrepresented in the United States and underrepresented in Australia. The diagonal curve for UK-born persons living in Canada reflects the fact that more than 50% of them are older than 55. Strikingly, a similar curve is observed for Indian immigrants living in the United Kingdom: almost half of them are above 50.

Chart 2.2. **Relative shares of age classes in selected destination countries**

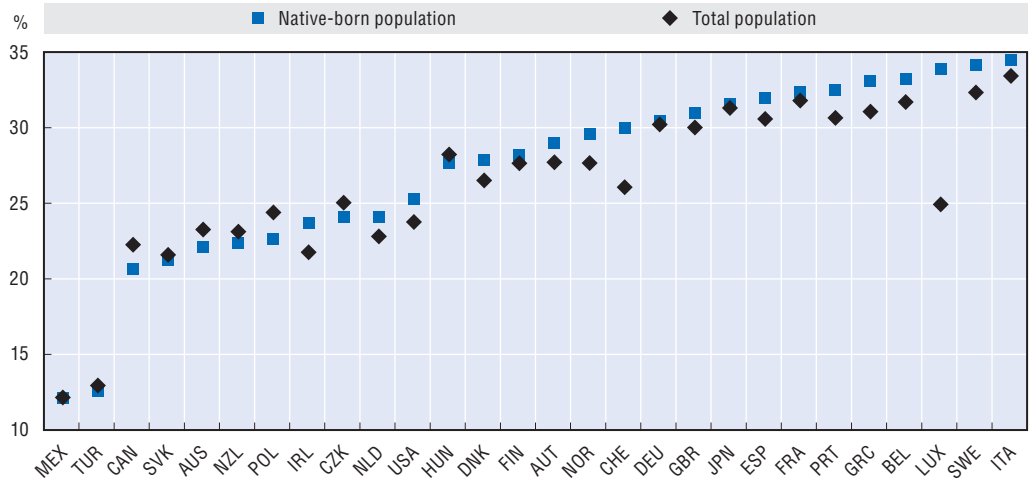


StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247056200005

Note: For people aged *x*, born in origin country *y* and living in host country *z* (with $y \neq z$), the relative share is $s_{xyz} = (P_{xyz}/P_{\bullet yz})/(P_{xy\bullet}/P_{\bullet y\bullet})$, where *P* is the population and • indicates a total over all classes or countries. If $s_{xyz} = 1$, this implies that the share of people aged *x* in the immigrant population born in *y* and living in *z* is equal to the share of people aged *x* born in *y* and living anywhere in the OECD area.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Chart 2.3. **Dependency ratios of the native-born and total populations of the OECD countries**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247124825512

Note: The dependency ratio is the ratio of the 65+ population to the 25-64 population.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 2.1. **Age distribution of the native and foreign-born population, by country of residence and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Age group	Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
			Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)
AUS	Australia	15-24	20.7	19.0	19.9	10.3	9.8	10.0	18.0	16.6	17.3
		25-64	66.6	64.7	65.6	71.6	71.0	71.3	67.6	65.9	66.8
		65+	12.6	16.3	14.5	18.1	19.2	18.7	14.4	17.5	16.0
AUT	Austria	15-24	15.7	13.8	14.7	12.2	11.3	11.7	15.3	13.5	14.3
		25-64	69.0	63.5	66.1	76.1	70.4	73.1	70.0	64.4	67.1
		65+	15.3	22.7	19.1	11.6	18.3	15.1	14.8	22.1	18.6
BEL	Belgium	15-24	16.1	14.5	15.3	9.6	10.3	10.0	15.3	14.0	14.6
		25-64	66.0	61.4	63.6	76.8	70.8	73.7	67.3	62.5	64.8
		65+	17.9	24.1	21.1	13.6	18.9	16.4	17.4	23.5	20.5
CAN	Canada	15-24	19.5	17.8	18.6	10.5	9.4	10.0	17.5	15.9	16.7
		25-64	68.2	66.7	67.4	71.0	70.3	70.6	68.8	67.5	68.1
		65+	12.3	15.5	13.9	18.5	20.2	19.4	13.7	16.6	15.2
CHE	Switzerland	15-24	15.9	14.4	15.1	12.5	11.4	11.9	14.8	13.4	14.1
		25-64	67.3	63.4	65.3	78.2	73.9	76.0	69.7	65.2	67.4
		65+	16.8	22.2	19.6	9.3	14.7	12.1	15.5	21.4	18.5
CZE	Czech Republic	15-24	19.7	17.5	18.6	6.5	5.9	6.2	18.9	16.8	17.8
		25-64	67.6	63.8	65.6	71.3	61.4	65.9	68.0	63.6	65.7
		65+	12.7	18.7	15.8	22.2	32.7	27.9	13.1	19.5	16.5
DEU	Germany	15-24	13.9	12.7	13.3	11.9	11.5	11.7	13.6	12.5	13.0
		25-64	69.3	63.8	66.5	76.2	75.8	76.0	70.4	65.4	67.8
		65+	16.8	23.5	20.3	11.9	12.7	12.3	16.0	22.1	19.2
DNK	Denmark	15-24	14.1	12.9	13.5	16.9	18.6	17.7	14.2	13.3	13.7
		25-64	69.7	65.7	67.7	77.3	71.3	74.2	70.2	66.1	68.1
		65+	16.2	21.4	18.9	5.8	10.2	8.0	15.5	20.6	18.1
ESP	Spain	15-24	17.1	15.3	16.2	17.3	16.2	16.8	17.1	15.4	16.2
		25-64	65.1	61.6	63.3	75.5	74.9	75.2	65.7	62.3	63.9
		65+	17.8	23.1	20.5	7.2	8.9	8.1	17.2	22.3	19.8
FIN	Finland	15-24	16.2	14.5	15.3	23.6	23.3	23.5	16.4	14.7	15.5
		25-64	68.9	63.4	66.1	71.7	68.1	69.8	69.0	63.5	66.2
		65+	14.9	22.1	18.6	4.8	8.6	6.7	14.6	21.8	18.3
FRA	France	15-24	18.1	15.9	17.0	7.7	8.0	7.9	16.9	15.0	15.9
		25-64	64.8	60.8	62.7	74.0	69.7	71.8	65.9	61.8	63.8
		65+	17.1	23.2	20.3	18.3	22.3	20.3	17.2	23.1	20.3
GBR	United Kingdom	15-24	16.1	14.6	15.3	13.6	13.1	13.4	15.9	14.4	15.1
		25-64	66.5	63.0	64.7	71.8	70.5	71.1	67.0	63.7	65.3
		65+	17.3	22.5	20.0	14.6	16.4	15.5	17.1	21.9	19.6
GRC	Greece	15-24	17.3	15.5	16.4	22.8	17.9	20.4	17.9	15.8	16.8
		25-64	63.6	62.1	62.8	68.7	68.7	68.7	64.1	62.8	63.5
		65+	19.1	22.4	20.8	8.5	13.4	11.0	17.9	21.4	19.7
HUN	Hungary	15-24	19.2	16.2	17.6	13.1	10.8	11.8	19.0	16.0	17.4
		25-64	66.7	62.7	64.6	62.9	58.1	60.2	66.6	62.5	64.4
		65+	14.1	21.2	17.9	23.9	31.1	27.9	14.4	21.5	18.2
IRL	Ireland	15-24	22.2	20.6	21.4	15.3	15.8	15.6	21.5	20.0	20.7
		25-64	64.5	62.6	63.6	78.5	76.5	77.5	66.1	64.1	65.1
		65+	13.2	16.8	15.1	6.2	7.6	6.9	12.5	15.8	14.2
ITA	Italy	15-24	13.9	12.3	13.0	14.8	13.2	13.9	13.9	12.3	13.1
		25-64	66.9	62.6	64.7	78.0	75.0	76.4	67.4	63.1	65.2
		65+	19.2	25.2	22.3	7.2	11.7	9.7	18.7	24.6	21.8

Table 2.1. **Age distribution of the native and foreign-born population, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Age group	Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
			Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)
JPN	Japan	15-24	15.5	13.9	14.7	18.1	17.7	17.9	15.5	13.9	14.7
		25-64	66.8	63.0	64.9	75.4	75.4	75.4	66.9	63.1	65.0
		65+	17.7	23.1	20.5	6.6	6.9	6.7	17.6	22.9	20.3
LUX	Luxembourg	15-24	16.9	15.0	15.9	11.1	11.2	11.2	14.8	13.6	14.2
		25-64	65.3	60.4	62.8	81.0	76.9	78.9	71.1	66.3	68.7
		65+	17.8	24.5	21.3	7.9	11.9	10.0	14.1	20.0	17.1
MEX	Mexico	15-24	30.7	30.0	30.4	24.9	28.0	26.4	30.7	30.0	30.3
		25-64	62.0	62.2	62.1	60.2	56.3	58.3	62.0	62.2	62.1
		65+	7.3	7.7	7.5	14.9	15.6	15.3	7.3	7.8	7.6
NLD	Netherlands	15-24	15.5	14.4	14.9	12.1	12.8	12.5	15.2	14.3	14.8
		25-64	70.3	66.9	68.5	79.5	74.6	77.0	71.3	67.7	69.4
		65+	14.2	18.7	16.5	8.4	12.6	10.5	13.5	18.0	15.8
NOR	Norway	15-24	15.6	14.3	15.0	16.3	16.8	16.5	15.7	14.5	15.1
		25-64	67.8	63.5	65.6	78.0	74.7	76.3	68.6	64.5	66.5
		65+	16.6	22.1	19.4	5.7	8.6	7.2	15.7	21.0	18.4
NZL	New Zealand	15-24	19.3	17.6	18.4	15.0	14.1	14.5	18.3	16.7	17.5
		25-64	67.5	66.0	66.7	67.9	68.1	68.0	67.6	66.4	66.9
		65+	13.3	16.4	14.9	17.1	17.9	17.5	14.2	16.9	15.6
POL	Poland	15-24	22.4	19.9	21.1	2.0	1.4	1.6	21.9	19.4	20.6
		25-64	66.0	62.8	64.3	47.5	37.6	41.6	65.8	62.2	63.9
		65+	11.6	17.3	14.5	50.5	61.0	56.8	12.3	18.5	15.5
PRT	Portugal	15-24	18.0	15.8	16.8	19.9	19.1	19.5	18.1	16.0	17.0
		25-64	64.1	61.6	62.8	75.0	72.8	73.9	64.8	62.3	63.5
		65+	17.9	22.6	20.4	5.1	8.1	6.6	17.1	21.7	19.5
SVK	Slovak Republic	15-24	22.8	20.2	21.4	8.4	6.4	7.3	22.4	19.7	21.0
		25-64	66.3	63.5	64.8	72.3	67.7	69.7	66.5	63.4	64.8
		65+	10.9	16.4	13.8	19.3	25.9	23.0	11.2	16.9	14.2
SWE	Sweden	15-24	17.0	16.5	16.7	14.2	13.9	14.1	16.6	16.1	16.4
		25-64	73.3	72.5	72.9	77.7	76.0	76.8	73.9	73.0	73.4
		65+	9.8	11.0	10.4	8.1	10.1	9.1	9.5	10.9	10.2
TUR	Turkey	15-24	30.0	28.9	29.5	19.8	18.9	19.3	29.8	28.6	29.2
		25-64	62.8	62.4	62.6	63.9	62.7	63.3	62.9	62.5	62.7
		65+	7.1	8.7	7.9	16.4	18.4	17.4	7.3	8.9	8.1
USA	United States	15-24	17.2	15.5	16.3	16.4	13.4	14.9	17.1	15.2	16.1
		25-64	68.4	65.4	66.8	74.3	72.8	73.6	69.2	66.4	67.8
		65+	14.5	19.1	16.9	9.2	13.8	11.5	13.7	18.4	16.1
OECD (weighted)		15-24	18.7	17.1	17.9	14.1	12.4	13.2	18.3	16.7	17.4
		25-64	66.6	63.6	65.0	73.8	71.8	72.8	67.3	64.3	65.8
		65+	14.7	19.3	17.1	12.1	15.7	13.9	14.4	19.0	16.8
OECD (unweighted)		15-24	18.5	16.8	17.6	14.2	13.6	13.9	17.9	16.4	17.1
		25-64	66.8	63.6	65.2	72.6	69.4	70.9	67.7	64.4	66.0
		65+	14.7	19.6	17.2	13.2	17.1	15.3	14.4	19.2	16.9

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247504445237

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born and living in Australia, 20.7% are aged 15-24, 66.6% are aged 25-64 and 12.6% are aged 65 and over.

For Sweden, data for the 65+ refer to 65-74 years old. Please refer to the annex for more details on special cases.

Excluding people with unknown age, gender or place of birth.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 2.2. **Age distribution of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Men			Women			Total		
				15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)
AUS	Australia	United Kingdom	67.8	4.2	72.9	22.9	3.9	70.0	26.1	4.0	71.5	24.5
		New Zealand	21.3	14.3	79.1	6.6	14.8	77.6	7.6	14.6	78.4	7.1
		Italy	14.7	0.7	57.1	42.2	0.6	57.2	42.2	0.7	57.1	42.2
		Former Yugoslavia	11.6	6.8	74.5	18.7	6.9	74.4	18.7	6.9	74.4	18.7
		Viet Nam	10.1	14.9	79.1	6.0	14.4	78.2	7.4	14.6	78.7	6.7
AUT	Austria	Former Yugoslavia	47.7	12.7	79.0	8.2	12.1	75.3	12.6	12.4	77.1	10.5
		Germany	19.5	9.9	74.8	15.3	7.0	65.9	27.1	8.2	69.4	22.4
		Turkey	16.9	17.0	81.0	2.0	20.5	77.2	2.3	18.6	79.3	2.1
		Czech Republic	8.1	2.9	54.9	42.2	3.0	43.8	53.2	2.9	48.2	48.9
		Poland	6.0	9.6	80.5	9.9	8.7	74.2	17.1	9.1	77.1	13.8
BEL	Belgium	France	16.7	9.5	71.0	19.5	8.1	60.2	31.7	8.7	64.8	26.5
		Italy	15.3	2.1	73.4	24.6	2.0	66.2	31.8	2.0	69.9	28.0
		Morocco	13.4	8.7	84.2	7.1	12.4	81.8	5.8	10.3	83.1	6.5
		Netherlands	10.5	7.3	71.5	21.2	6.8	66.5	26.7	7.0	68.9	24.0
		Germany	8.6	14.2	75.9	9.9	10.8	67.8	21.5	12.2	71.2	16.5
CAN	Canada	United Kingdom	25.6	3.3	68.0	28.7	2.8	61.7	35.5	3.0	64.7	32.3
		China	13.3	8.6	69.2	22.2	6.7	69.4	24.0	7.6	69.3	23.1
		Italy	13.3	0.6	62.2	37.2	0.6	62.1	37.3	0.6	62.2	37.2
		India	12.8	9.4	79.0	11.7	10.2	78.1	11.7	9.8	78.6	11.7
		United States	10.3	11.0	69.4	19.6	7.9	69.6	22.5	9.2	69.5	21.3
CHE	Switzerland	Former Yugoslavia	38.8	22.9	75.3	1.8	23.0	74.6	2.4	22.9	75.0	2.1
		Italy	38.2	3.5	81.1	15.4	3.5	69.4	27.1	3.5	75.8	20.7
		Germany	29.1	5.3	76.5	18.2	4.3	68.6	27.0	4.7	71.8	23.4
		Portugal	15.6	17.7	81.9	0.4	17.5	81.7	0.9	17.6	81.8	0.6
		France	15.5	8.8	75.2	16.0	5.9	69.3	24.8	7.1	71.8	21.1
CZE	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	32.5	5.9	72.7	21.4	5.5	64.4	30.0	5.7	68.2	26.1
		Former USSR	5.7	12.3	63.6	24.1	10.0	57.5	32.5	10.9	60.0	29.1
		Poland	2.9	3.6	67.5	28.9	1.5	61.6	36.9	2.1	63.3	34.6
		Viet Nam	1.6	7.9	91.8	0.3	11.8	87.4	0.8	9.3	90.2	0.5
		Romania	1.4	4.0	59.4	36.6	3.1	51.5	45.4	3.5	54.9	41.6
DEU	Germany	Former USSR	20.2	18.8	65.7	15.4	16.0	64.5	19.5	17.3	65.1	17.5
		Turkey	17.4	5.9	85.7	8.4	7.6	86.8	5.6	6.7	86.2	7.1
		Poland	15.1	14.5	72.0	13.5	11.4	72.5	16.1	12.8	72.3	14.9
		Former Yugoslavia	9.1	9.0	88.5	2.5	7.9	86.2	5.9	8.4	87.4	4.2
		Romania	5.7	10.0	69.2	20.8	8.1	69.5	22.4	9.0	69.3	21.7
DNK	Denmark	Turkey	6.7	15.9	80.2	3.8	19.1	77.4	3.5	17.4	78.9	3.7
		Former Yugoslavia	6.2	17.9	75.7	6.4	18.3	74.1	7.6	18.1	74.9	7.0
		Germany	5.7	8.2	80.8	11.0	8.6	61.3	30.2	8.4	70.4	21.2
		Sweden	4.0	11.6	81.9	6.6	10.7	73.0	16.3	11.1	76.7	12.3
		Norway	3.4	14.6	72.0	13.4	14.1	64.4	21.5	14.3	67.3	18.4
ESP	Spain	Morocco	8.0	20.1	75.4	4.5	17.8	72.6	9.6	19.2	74.3	6.5
		Ecuador	5.5	28.4	71.2	0.3	27.4	71.9	0.8	27.9	71.5	0.6
		France	4.3	10.2	78.2	11.5	8.7	76.1	15.2	9.4	77.1	13.5
		Colombia	4.1	23.7	75.1	1.2	20.5	78.0	1.6	21.8	76.8	1.4
		Germany	3.6	10.9	76.7	12.4	10.0	78.8	11.2	10.5	77.8	11.8

Table 2.2. **Age distribution of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Men			Women			Total		
				15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)
FIN	Finland	Former USSR	8.9	23.5	66.1	10.4	14.5	71.0	14.5	17.8	69.2	13.0
		Sweden	5.8	41.7	57.0	1.4	42.3	55.8	1.8	42.0	56.4	1.6
		Former Yugoslavia	0.9	20.4	77.1	2.5	25.1	70.5	4.4	22.5	74.2	3.3
		Somalia	0.8	34.7	64.5	0.9	35.5	64.1	0.3	35.1	64.3	0.6
		Germany	0.7	15.4	78.4	6.2	21.2	71.8	6.9	17.7	75.9	6.5
FRA	France	Algeria	25.2	3.8	73.4	22.8	3.9	71.5	24.6	3.9	72.5	23.7
		Morocco	14.3	11.6	79.2	9.1	12.1	78.5	9.3	11.9	78.9	9.2
		Portugal	11.8	3.7	88.4	7.9	3.9	87.6	8.5	3.8	88.0	8.2
		Italy	8.4	1.2	53.0	45.7	1.3	43.8	54.8	1.3	48.3	50.4
		Spain	7.0	2.0	57.9	40.1	2.0	54.5	43.5	2.0	56.0	42.0
GBR	United Kingdom	Ireland	11.0	5.4	63.8	30.7	5.4	58.8	35.8	5.4	61.0	33.6
		India	9.5	5.2	74.8	20.0	5.8	74.1	20.0	5.5	74.5	20.0
		Pakistan	6.3	12.4	78.0	9.6	14.3	77.2	8.5	13.3	77.6	9.1
		Germany	4.9	24.5	66.6	8.9	18.5	60.7	20.8	21.0	63.0	16.0
		Bangladesh	3.0	19.5	72.4	8.1	25.4	70.6	4.0	22.4	71.5	6.1
GRC	Greece	Albania	36.4	29.2	68.4	2.4	26.8	69.0	4.2	28.3	68.6	3.1
		Former USSR	19.9	21.7	67.2	11.2	16.9	70.4	12.7	18.9	69.0	12.1
		Germany	9.8	19.9	79.2	0.8	17.3	81.5	1.3	18.5	80.4	1.1
		Turkey	8.2	1.3	34.9	63.8	0.9	25.3	73.8	1.1	29.2	69.7
		Bulgaria	3.9	19.0	73.4	7.6	13.8	78.6	7.6	15.8	76.6	7.6
HUN	Hungary	Romania	16.0	13.0	64.8	22.2	11.7	60.8	27.5	12.3	62.6	25.1
		Slovak Republic	4.4	5.7	44.9	49.4	4.3	40.8	54.9	4.8	42.4	52.8
		Former Yugoslavia	3.6	12.2	59.8	28.0	11.1	49.0	39.9	11.7	54.2	34.1
		Former USSR	3.5	19.9	64.1	16.1	12.0	67.1	20.9	14.7	66.0	19.2
		Germany	1.1	20.8	69.3	9.9	14.2	76.4	9.3	16.9	73.6	9.5
IRL	Ireland	United Kingdom	68.3	11.5	80.6	7.9	11.6	78.9	9.5	11.6	79.7	8.7
		United States	4.8	13.9	72.1	14.0	13.9	73.3	12.7	13.9	72.8	13.3
		Former USSR	3.2	27.4	71.9	0.7	31.4	68.0	0.6	29.3	70.1	0.6
		Germany	2.5	14.6	77.4	8.0	18.8	73.8	7.4	16.9	75.4	7.7
		Nigeria	2.4	14.8	85.1	0.1	17.6	82.2	0.2	16.2	83.6	0.2
ITA	Italy	Switzerland	3.7	13.5	83.6	2.9	11.5	82.6	5.8	12.4	83.1	4.4
		Former Yugoslavia	3.6	10.9	68.6	20.6	8.0	57.8	34.2	9.3	62.7	28.0
		Germany	3.4	31.1	65.6	3.3	23.4	69.4	7.2	26.7	67.7	5.5
		Morocco	2.8	15.6	82.7	1.7	23.5	73.4	3.1	18.5	79.2	2.3
		Albania	2.8	23.0	74.0	3.0	25.5	70.5	4.1	24.1	72.5	3.5
JPN	Japan	Korea unspecified	4.3	16.2	71.4	12.4	14.8	71.0	14.1	15.5	71.2	13.3
		China	2.1	19.8	76.0	4.2	21.3	76.2	2.5	20.7	76.1	3.2
		Brazil	1.5	23.9	75.3	0.9	25.7	73.4	0.9	24.7	74.4	0.9
		Philippines	0.8	16.0	82.2	1.8	12.1	87.3	0.5	12.7	86.5	0.7
		United States	0.3	15.1	78.7	6.2	20.2	70.3	9.5	16.9	75.7	7.4
LUX	Luxembourg	Portugal	107.8	13.6	84.4	2.1	15.2	81.9	2.9	14.3	83.2	2.5
		France	49.1	9.8	79.8	10.4	8.5	73.4	18.1	9.1	76.4	14.5
		Belgium	38.0	9.8	80.0	10.2	9.7	75.1	15.2	9.8	77.6	12.7
		Germany	33.7	7.8	77.0	15.1	6.0	64.2	29.8	6.8	69.3	23.9
		Italy	33.4	3.5	76.4	20.1	3.5	72.1	24.4	3.5	74.5	22.0
MEX	Mexico	United States	1.7	39.4	45.1	15.4	42.1	41.5	16.5	40.8	43.3	15.9
		Guatemala	0.3	28.3	65.8	6.0	33.5	61.4	5.1	31.0	63.5	5.5
		Spain	0.3	4.2	60.7	35.1	4.7	55.2	40.1	4.4	58.2	37.4
		Cuba	0.1	6.0	79.2	14.9	12.6	68.4	19.0	9.4	73.5	17.0
		Argentina	0.1	12.9	77.0	10.1	13.6	75.4	11.0	13.3	76.2	10.5

Table 2.2. **Age distribution of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Men			Women			Total		
				15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)
NLD	Netherlands	Indonesia	14.4	2.9	67.5	29.5	2.2	58.2	39.6	2.5	62.6	34.8
		Turkey	12.6	10.6	86.6	2.7	14.1	83.4	2.5	12.3	85.1	2.6
		Morocco	10.8	13.1	84.8	2.1	22.5	75.9	1.6	17.4	80.7	1.9
		Germany	8.5	10.5	73.3	16.2	8.0	68.5	23.5	9.0	70.4	20.6
		Belgium	3.7	8.8	82.2	8.9	7.4	66.4	26.2	7.9	72.4	19.6
NOR	Norway	Sweden	8.0	11.1	84.7	4.2	12.8	77.0	10.1	12.0	80.7	7.3
		Former Yugoslavia	6.2	21.1	73.7	5.2	22.7	69.5	7.8	21.9	71.7	6.4
		Denmark	5.9	7.1	75.4	17.5	7.3	67.6	25.1	7.2	71.4	21.4
		Pakistan	3.8	14.3	82.1	3.7	18.3	78.9	2.8	16.2	80.6	3.3
		United States	3.6	8.7	77.3	14.0	7.4	72.5	20.1	8.0	74.8	17.2
NZL	New Zealand	United Kingdom	71.9	4.5	67.3	28.2	4.1	64.4	31.5	4.3	65.9	29.9
		Samoa	14.8	14.6	78.6	6.8	14.9	76.4	8.7	14.8	77.4	7.8
		Australia	14.5	23.2	64.7	12.0	20.2	64.7	15.1	21.6	64.7	13.7
		China	12.5	26.4	60.7	13.0	21.6	66.8	11.7	23.8	63.9	12.3
		Fiji	8.1	21.4	73.1	5.6	22.4	70.7	6.9	21.9	71.8	6.3
POL	Poland	Former USSR	17.7	0.7	41.9	57.4	0.6	34.2	65.3	0.6	37.2	62.2
		Germany	2.9	1.9	70.0	28.1	1.4	55.8	42.8	1.6	61.7	36.7
		France	1.0	1.3	37.0	61.8	1.2	30.6	68.2	1.3	33.4	65.4
		Former Yugoslavia	0.2	3.5	55.7	40.9	3.2	41.2	55.6	3.3	47.8	48.9
		Czech Republic	0.2	8.9	62.3	28.9	6.6	50.5	42.8	7.5	55.2	37.2
PRT	Portugal	Angola	19.1	9.8	85.5	4.7	8.3	83.6	8.0	9.0	84.5	6.4
		France	9.4	39.8	58.4	1.8	37.8	60.0	2.2	38.7	59.3	2.0
		Mozambique	8.7	6.3	87.3	6.4	6.0	85.0	8.9	6.2	86.1	7.7
		Brazil	5.2	26.6	67.1	6.3	21.9	65.0	13.1	24.2	66.1	9.8
		Cape Verde	4.8	11.9	80.8	7.2	14.2	75.6	10.2	13.0	78.3	8.7
SVK	Slovak Republic	Czech Republic	16.6	10.2	77.3	12.5	8.0	77.4	14.6	9.0	77.4	13.7
		Hungary	4.0	0.5	55.5	44.0	0.4	44.1	55.5	0.5	48.5	51.0
		Former USSR	2.1	10.8	71.6	17.7	7.1	70.5	22.4	8.4	70.9	20.7
		Poland	0.8	3.0	59.4	37.6	2.0	60.4	37.6	2.3	60.1	37.6
		Romania	0.7	8.8	62.6	28.6	8.6	52.6	38.8	8.7	57.2	34.1
SWE	Sweden	Finland	26.6	2.0	83.2	14.8	2.2	79.6	18.1	2.1	81.2	16.7
		Former Yugoslavia	18.9	17.8	75.1	7.1	18.4	73.8	7.9	18.1	74.5	7.5
		Iraq	8.3	22.1	76.1	1.8	26.8	69.9	3.3	24.1	73.4	2.5
		Iran	7.8	19.6	77.9	2.5	21.8	73.9	4.2	20.6	76.1	3.3
		Poland	5.7	16.0	78.2	5.8	8.8	84.8	6.4	11.2	82.6	6.2
TUR	Turkey	Bulgaria	9.5	15.0	66.6	18.3	14.0	64.7	21.3	14.5	65.6	19.9
		Germany	4.8	35.4	60.2	4.3	36.5	60.2	3.4	36.0	60.2	3.8
		Former Yugoslavia	3.0	2.2	71.3	26.5	2.0	68.3	29.7	2.1	69.7	28.2
		Former USSR	1.2	32.6	59.9	7.5	24.1	70.1	5.9	27.8	65.7	6.5
		Greece	1.2	4.6	51.0	44.4	3.6	47.3	49.1	4.1	49.0	46.9
USA	United States	Mexico	38.0	23.7	72.7	3.6	19.7	74.4	5.9	21.9	73.5	4.6
		Philippines	6.2	12.8	75.1	12.1	9.4	78.0	12.6	10.8	76.8	12.4
		Puerto Rico	6.0	13.3	75.2	11.5	11.1	73.3	15.6	12.1	74.2	13.7
		China	5.2	9.9	74.2	15.9	8.9	74.1	17.0	9.4	74.2	16.4
		Germany	4.9	14.4	70.4	15.2	10.3	65.8	23.9	12.0	67.7	20.4

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247510165635

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born in the United Kingdom and living in Australia, 4.2% are aged 15-24, 72.9% are aged 25-64 and 22.9% are aged 65 and over.
For Sweden, data for 65+ refer to 65-74 years old. Please refer to the annex for more details on special cases.
Excluding people with unknown age, gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 2.3. **Age distribution of the foreign-born population from the 50 main origin countries in the OECD area, by gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

Country of birth	Men				Women				Total			
	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	Total (000)	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	Total (000)	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	Total (000)
Mexico	23.7	72.7	3.6	**4 633**	19.6	74.5	5.9	**3 695**	21.9	73.5	4.6	**8 329**
United Kingdom	5.9	73.9	20.2	**1 560**	5.5	68.8	25.7	**1 687**	5.7	71.3	23.1	**3 247**
Germany	15.1	70.2	14.7	**1 338**	12.1	65.9	22.0	**1 783**	13.4	67.8	18.9	**3 121**
Italy	2.1	68.3	29.6	**1 254**	2.1	60.3	37.5	**1 111**	2.1	64.6	33.3	**2 365**
Poland	12.7	66.3	21.0	**942**	10.2	66.6	23.3	**1 176**	11.3	66.5	22.2	**2 118**
Turkey	9.3	82.1	8.7	**1 094**	11.0	79.9	9.1	**992**	10.1	81.0	8.9	**2 087**
China	12.3	73.1	14.5	**981**	11.5	73.4	15.2	**1 093**	11.9	73.3	14.9	**2 074**
India	10.3	80.0	9.7	**1 021**	11.1	77.7	11.2	**936**	10.7	78.9	10.4	**1 957**
Philippines	13.9	75.6	10.5	**745**	9.7	80.4	9.9	**1 187**	11.3	78.6	10.1	**1 933**
Russia	18.9	65.5	15.6	**678**	15.0	64.5	20.5	**853**	16.7	64.9	18.4	**1 531**
Viet Nam	12.6	81.0	6.5	**751**	12.2	79.9	7.9	**773**	12.4	80.4	7.2	**1 525**
Morocco	13.1	80.9	6.1	**846**	14.3	78.2	7.4	**664**	13.6	79.7	6.7	**1 510**
Algeria	4.2	74.8	21.1	**690**	4.3	71.9	23.8	**626**	4.2	73.4	22.4	**1 317**
Puerto Rico	13.3	75.2	11.5	**613**	11.1	73.3	15.6	**687**	12.1	74.2	13.7	**1 300**
Portugal	6.6	84.6	8.8	**640**	6.6	83.2	10.2	**624**	6.6	83.9	9.5	**1 264**
France	12.4	73.7	13.8	**498**	10.6	69.0	20.4	**643**	11.4	71.1	17.5	**1 140**
Canada	10.1	68.3	21.6	**476**	8.6	62.4	29.0	**594**	9.3	65.0	25.7	**1 070**
Serbia and Montenegro	13.4	75.5	11.1	**531**	11.7	72.7	15.6	**513**	12.6	74.1	13.3	**1 044**
Romania	12.7	68.9	18.4	**473**	11.6	66.9	21.5	**536**	12.1	67.8	20.0	**1 008**
Korea	17.1	76.2	6.7	**410**	15.7	76.6	7.7	**566**	16.3	76.4	7.3	**975**
Cuba	5.0	72.0	23.0	**448**	5.0	65.1	29.9	**476**	5.0	68.4	26.5	**925**
United States	17.8	69.1	13.1	**399**	16.2	67.2	16.6	**446**	17.0	68.1	15.0	**845**
El Salvador	21.9	75.9	2.2	**428**	17.9	76.8	5.3	**407**	20.0	76.3	3.7	**836**
Ireland	5.5	66.0	28.4	**354**	5.3	60.2	34.5	**437**	5.4	62.8	31.8	**791**
Jamaica	12.7	74.1	13.2	**345**	10.7	75.2	14.0	**444**	11.6	74.7	13.7	**790**
Ukraine	8.6	51.8	39.6	**329**	6.9	47.3	45.7	**447**	7.6	49.2	43.2	**776**
Spain	5.8	69.9	24.4	**347**	5.5	65.3	29.3	**412**	5.6	67.4	27.0	**760**
Dominican Republic	18.3	76.2	5.5	**300**	15.2	76.8	8.0	**395**	16.6	76.5	6.9	**695**
Colombia	18.4	76.9	4.7	**299**	14.8	78.5	6.7	**393**	16.3	77.8	5.9	**692**
Greece	4.9	72.1	23.0	**363**	4.5	69.0	26.6	**327**	4.7	70.6	24.7	**691**
Pakistan	14.0	80.2	5.8	**378**	15.6	78.0	6.4	**295**	14.7	79.2	6.1	**673**
Iran	10.5	81.6	7.9	**343**	12.1	77.9	10.0	**273**	11.2	80.0	8.8	**616**
Bulgaria	15.4	68.5	16.1	**283**	14.4	67.8	17.9	**322**	14.9	68.1	17.0	**606**
Netherlands	5.7	69.8	24.6	**287**	5.8	68.0	26.2	**296**	5.8	68.9	25.4	**583**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	16.6	80.5	2.9	**294**	17.0	79.0	3.9	**281**	16.8	79.8	3.4	**575**
Japan	15.0	81.0	4.0	**216**	12.7	73.4	14.0	**350**	13.6	76.3	10.2	**567**
Brazil	23.2	73.9	2.9	**253**	19.5	75.3	5.1	**296**	21.2	74.7	4.1	**549**
Albania	26.7	70.0	3.3	**308**	25.9	69.4	4.8	**217**	26.4	69.7	3.9	**525**
Ecuador	22.0	74.7	3.3	**252**	19.2	75.1	5.7	**252**	20.6	74.9	4.5	**504**
Croatia	4.0	79.9	16.1	**234**	3.9	76.4	19.7	**260**	4.0	78.1	18.0	**494**
Guatemala	26.1	71.8	2.2	**268**	20.0	74.9	5.2	**218**	23.3	73.2	3.5	**485**
Korea unspecified	16.1	71.5	12.4	**218**	14.8	71.1	14.1	**251**	15.4	71.3	13.3	**469**
Haiti	14.9	78.4	6.6	**217**	14.1	76.1	9.9	**246**	14.5	77.2	8.4	**463**
Switzerland	14.9	74.0	11.0	**196**	12.0	73.7	14.3	**238**	13.3	73.8	12.8	**433**
Tunisia	4.3	80.7	15.0	**240**	5.0	72.4	22.6	**190**	4.6	77.0	18.4	**430**
Chinese Taipei	22.4	73.7	3.9	**191**	17.4	78.5	4.1	**238**	19.6	76.4	4.0	**429**
New Zealand	13.5	80.0	6.5	**209**	14.2	77.9	7.9	**207**	13.8	79.0	7.2	**416**
Kazakhstan	16.9	65.6	17.5	**198**	15.1	62.5	22.4	**217**	15.9	64.0	20.1	**416**
Peru	15.6	78.6	5.8	**191**	13.7	78.9	7.4	**224**	14.5	78.8	6.7	**415**
Hong Kong, China	24.8	69.7	5.5	**188**	20.7	73.7	5.6	**200**	22.7	71.8	5.5	**388**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247537117573

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born in Mexico and living abroad in the OECD area, 23.7% are aged 15-24, 72.7% are aged 25-64, 3.6% are aged 65 and over.
Excluding people with unknown age, gender and place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 2.4. **Age distribution of the foreign-born population in the OECD area, by region of origin and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

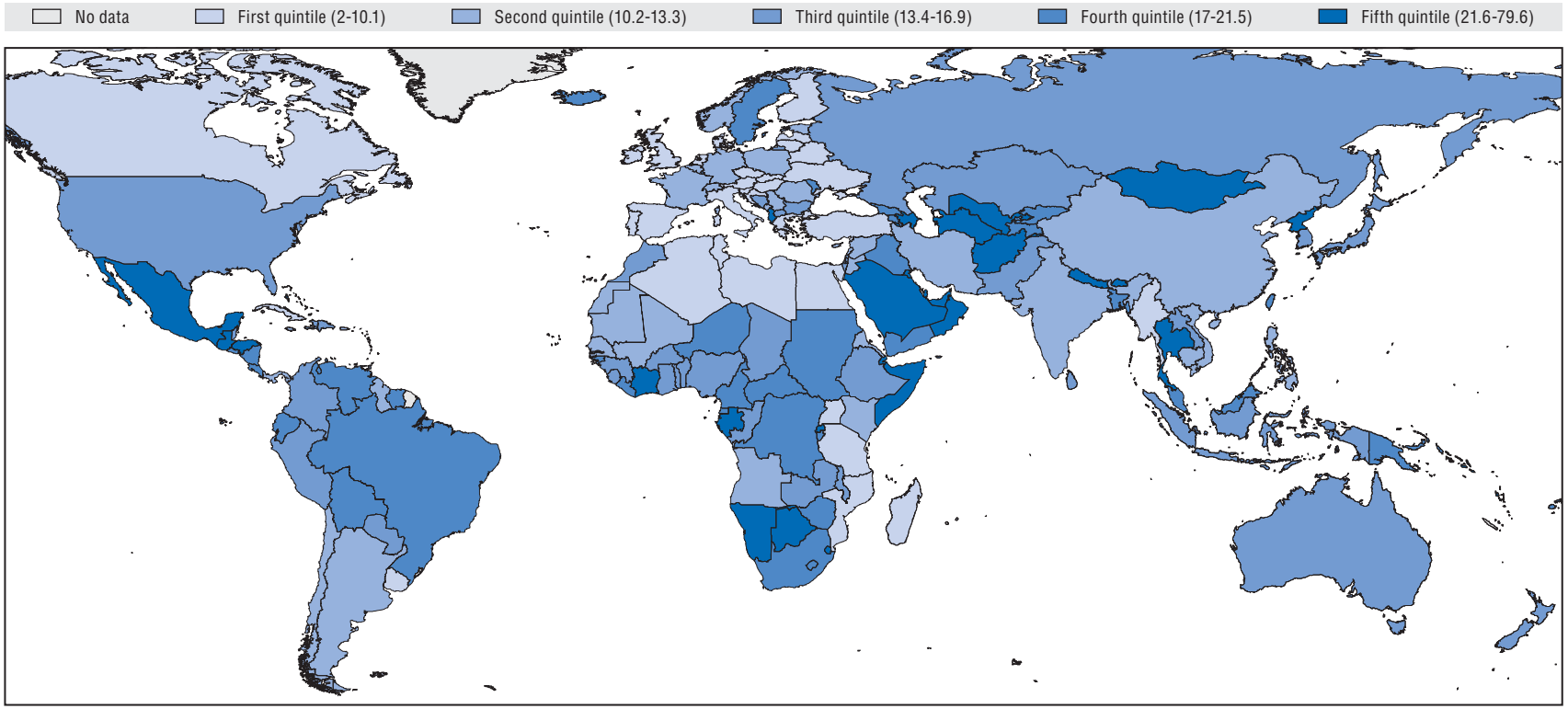
Region of birth	Men				Women				Total			
	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	Total (000)	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	Total (000)	15-24 (%)	25-64 (%)	65+ (%)	Total (000)
North Africa	8.2	78.6	13.2	**1 993**	8.7	74.4	17.0	**1 643**	8.4	76.7	14.9	**3 636**
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.5	81.6	3.9	**1 509**	15.8	78.7	5.5	**1 432**	15.1	80.2	4.7	**2 941**
Asia	14.8	76.6	8.6	**7 770**	13.6	76.2	10.3	**8 381**	14.2	76.4	9.5	**16 151**
Latin America	19.9	74.1	6.0	**9 648**	16.0	74.9	9.1	**9 394**	17.9	74.5	7.5	**19 042**
Oceania	15.8	78.0	6.2	**541**	15.7	76.0	8.3	**570**	15.7	77.0	7.3	**1 111**
North America	13.6	68.7	17.7	**875**	11.9	64.5	23.7	**1 040**	12.7	66.4	21.0	**1 916**
Europe EU15	7.6	72.3	20.1	**7 252**	7.2	67.4	25.4	**8 114**	7.4	69.7	22.9	**15 366**
Europe EUA10	10.0	65.8	24.2	**1 684**	8.8	64.0	27.2	**2 068**	9.4	64.8	25.9	**3 752**
Other Europe	13.6	72.4	14.0	**4 805**	12.4	69.3	18.2	**5 103**	13.0	70.8	16.2	**9 908**
OECD	13.4	72.7	13.9	**16 521**	11.2	69.9	18.9	**17 221**	12.3	71.3	16.4	**33 742**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247542073133

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born in North Africa and living abroad in the OECD area, 8.2% are aged 15-24, 78.6% are aged 25-64 and 13.2% are aged 65 and over.
Excluding people with unknown age, gender and place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Map 2.1. **Proportion of emigrants to OECD countries aged 15 to 24 by country of origin**

Percentage of the 15+ population



Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

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Chapter 3

Education of the Immigrant Population

3.1. Definition

The database provides the educational level of the population aged 15 and over, by country of birth and gender. For 27 countries, there are three categories of educational attainment: primary or lower (ISCED 0/1/2), secondary (ISECD 3/4) and tertiary (ISCED 5/6). Moreover, there is additional information for 20 of these countries that allows differentiating doctorate holders from other persons with tertiary education (see Annex A for methodological details).

3.2. Overview

In the OECD area as a whole, the share of people with tertiary education is higher for the foreign-born (23.6%) than for the native-born (19.1%). This holds for most individual OECD countries. Very marked differences can be noted for several countries – in particular Mexico, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Portugal – where the difference in shares between the tertiary-educated who are foreign-born and native-born amounts to more than 10 percentage points. This difference reflects both policies designed by OECD countries to attract highly-skilled migrants as well as the sorting of migrants.

In countries selecting migrant workers on the basis of their educational attainment, such as Australia, Canada and New Zealand, prospective migrants possessing tertiary education have a higher probability of being selected as immigrants than those who do not. Sorting occurs when highly-educated people have a higher propensity to migrate than the less educated. This can be the case for a number of reasons, including greater incentive to migrate linked to much higher expected gains, weaker budgetary constraints to mobility, or better connections with migrant communities in the countries of destination.

Countries where the share of the tertiary-educated is higher among the native-born than among the foreign-born include Germany, Finland and the United States. In the case of the United States, the predominance of Mexican immigration contributes to lower the share of the tertiary-educated among immigrants. This is also true, though to a lesser extent, in the case of Germany with the Turkish immigration. For Finland, the share of the tertiary-educated among nationals is among the highest in the OECD area, while some of the larger migrant groups have very low education levels, which pulls the average down for migrants.

In most OECD countries, the share of the tertiary-educated among migrants tends to be higher for men than for women, while this is much less the case for the native population. For instance, among the foreign-born living in Canada, 39% of men and 37% of women have a tertiary education, while among the native-born the gender gap is reversed, with 28% of men and 34.5% of women having received a tertiary education. The same is true for central European countries (Poland, Hungary, the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic) where the educational gender gap among foreign-born is particularly high.

Regarding origin countries, several factors determine the differences in educational structure across countries. More recent migration waves tend to be better educated than earlier waves. Thus, if few Italian, Greek and Portuguese immigrants in the OECD area have

a tertiary education, this is mainly because they belong to earlier immigration waves (around 90% of migrants from these countries have emigrated before 1990). The income level of the origin country also matters: while about 50% of the US-born immigrants have a tertiary education level, this is the case for only 12% of the Malian immigrants. But this income effect is often attenuated by the sorting of migrants: migrants from many origin countries with income levels similar to that of Mali have much higher tertiary education shares (Tanzania: 42%; Niger: 38%; Madagascar: 32%).

There is great variation in the share of tertiary-educated immigrants originating from the same continent. For example, 18% of migrants born in North Africa and living in the OECD area have a tertiary level of education while this is the case for 34% of migrants born in sub-Saharan Africa. The difference is even greater for people originating from the American continent: 14% of the migrants born in Latin America and living in the OECD area have a tertiary education, compared to 44% of the migrants from North America.

The gender dimension of the brain drain[1]

The fact that there are almost as many highly-skilled immigrant women in OECD countries as men – together with the fact that, despite some progress, women face persisting inequalities in access to tertiary education in less developed countries – raises serious concerns in terms of those countries' brain drain.

Combining the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) to identify immigrants in OECD countries by detailed country of birth and education level, the Barro-Lee database for the educational structure of the population in origin countries and population data from the United Nations, it is possible to compute emigration rates by educational attainment and gender for just over 100 countries (25 OECD members and 79 non-member countries).

Do emigration rates of highly-educated men and women differ? Charts 3.1 and 3.2 depict the emigration rates of women and men by educational attainment for selected origin countries. Chart 3.1 illustrates the differences in these rates across a selection of European countries. Emigration rates generally increase with educational attainment but there is no clear pattern in terms of gender. For some origin countries, such as Germany and Ireland, tertiary-educated women emigrate more than men, while the contrary is true for other countries, such as Greece and Italy. However, for most countries, there is little difference in emigration rates by gender. Chart 3.2 shows the emigration rate differences for selected non-EU major emigration countries. The emigration rate of tertiary-educated women is higher than that of men with a similar level of education for countries as diverse as Colombia, Algeria, India, Kenya, Pakistan and the Philippines, while no such difference is apparent for lower educational attainments.

Looking at the continental level, it appears that the average emigration rate of tertiary-educated people is much higher for women than men in Africa (27.7% for women, 17.1% for men) and in Latin America (21.1% for women, 17.9% for men). A smaller difference is found in Asia and Oceania, while there is no gap in Europe and North America.

Statistical analysis yields more general results on the role of gender in the brain drain. It is possible to estimate the relationship between gender, education and origin country-specific emigration rates and a set of variables, such as the country's development level, population size, official language and isolation. Gender and education indicator variables can also be included, as well as interactions between them. The results so obtained are unambiguous. Emigration rates are higher for smaller countries and islands, but no robust impact of the level of development or language is found. All others things being equal, for non-OECD countries,[2] we find that: *i)* tertiary-educated people have a higher probability of emigrating than less-educated individuals; and *ii)* on average, women have higher emigration rates than men. Crucially, the effect of gender is specifically associated with the level of education. Women with primary or secondary educational attainment do not have a significantly different probability of emigrating than their male counterparts. This is not true, however, for those holding a tertiary degree: among this group, the emigration rate of women is more than 4 percentage points higher than that of men (13.9% for women and 9.7% for men).

The gender dimension of the brain drain[1] *(cont.)*

Chart 3.1. **Emigration rates by gender and educational level, for selected origin countries of the European Union**

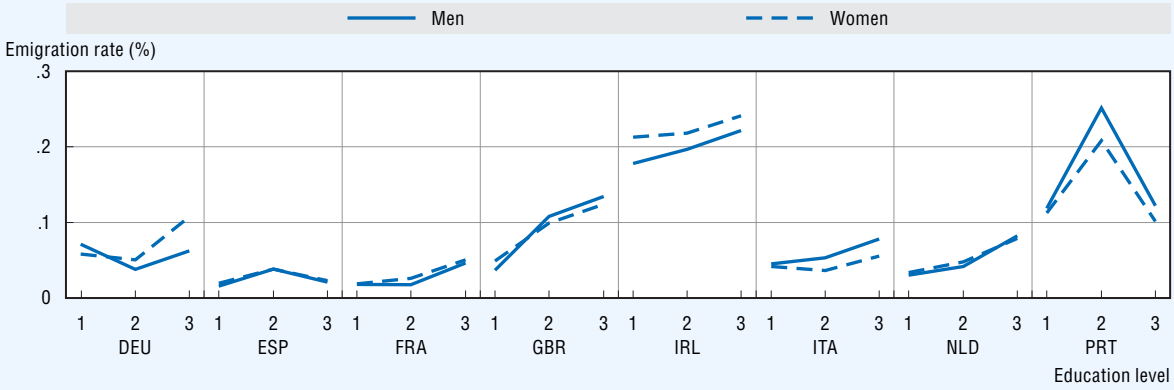
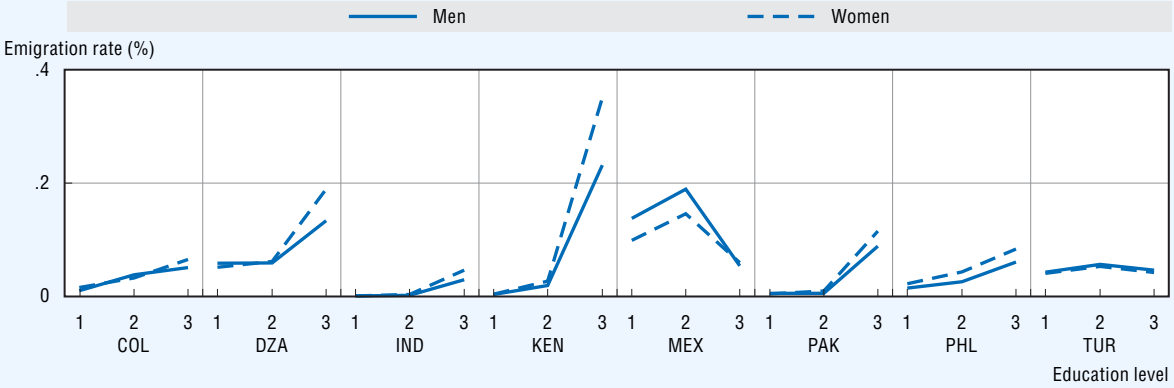


Chart 3.2. **Emigration rates by gender and educational level, for selected non-EU origin countries**



Country codes: COL: Colombia; DZA: Algeria; IND: India; KEN: Kenya; MEX: Mexico; PAK: Pakistan; PHL: Philippines; TUR: Turkey.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) and Barro and Lee (2000).

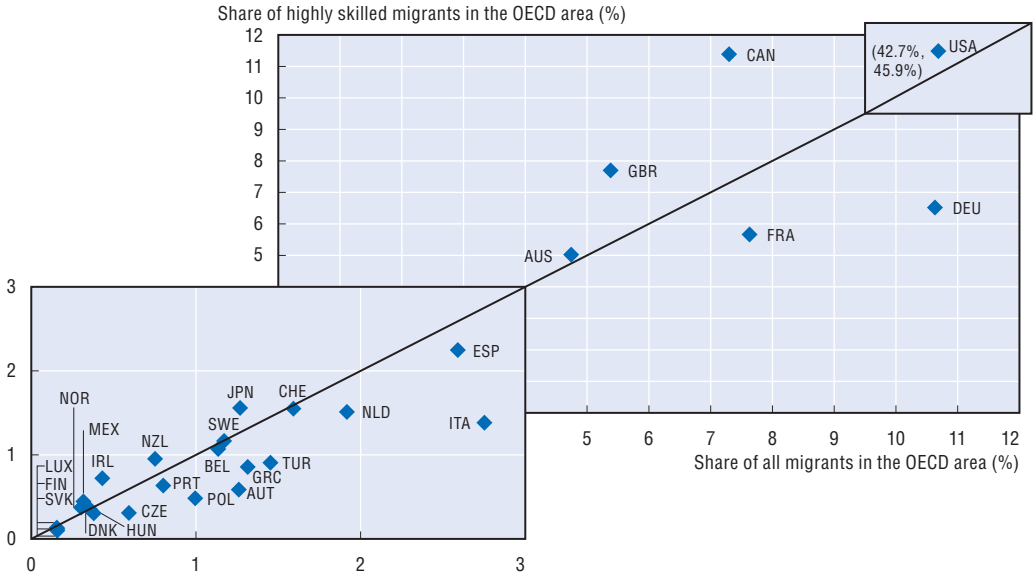
Focusing on the emigration of tertiary-educated people, we find that the level of the origin country's development has a different impact on the brain drain for men and women. Poorer countries are more affected by the emigration of highly-skilled women. One possible explanation is that in these countries, the opportunities for highly-educated women are much narrower than for men because of higher gender inequalities, leading to higher potential returns from migration for women. This effect may be supplemented by a pull effect associated with the fact that women tend to be concentrated in sectors (notably education and health) for which the labour demand is particularly high in OECD countries.

Such results raise concerns about the potential impact of the female brain drain on the poorest countries. These concerns are compounded by the fact that highly-skilled immigrant women are more and more targeted in labour migration, especially in the domestic and caring sectors. In developing countries, this calls notably for offering women better opportunities to use their human capital. In other words, the gender dimension of the brain drain should be at the core of ongoing efforts to improve policy coherence for development, notably through migration policies and aid policies.

1. This box summarises the findings of Dumont *et al.* (2007).
2. Because of their importance as emigration countries, Mexico and Turkey are included in this sub-sample.

Chart 3.3. **Share of migrants in the OECD area, all education levels and highly skilled**

Percentage



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247177241125

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 3.1. **Educational attainment of the native-born and foreign-born population, by country of residence and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Education	Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
			Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)
AUS	Australia	Primary	41.8	54.9	48.5	34.7	48.0	41.3	40.1	53.2	46.7
		Secondary	40.1	23.4	31.6	39.6	26.1	32.8	39.9	24.1	31.9
		Tertiary	18.1	21.7	20.0	25.6	26.0	25.8	20.0	22.7	21.4
AUT	Austria	Primary	24.2	42.0	33.4	45.0	53.4	49.4	27.0	43.5	35.6
		Secondary	61.9	50.0	55.7	41.9	36.9	39.3	59.1	48.2	53.4
		Tertiary	14.0	8.1	10.9	13.2	9.7	11.3	13.9	8.3	11.0
BEL	Belgium	Primary	45.3	47.6	46.5	50.5	55.8	53.3	45.9	48.5	47.3
		Secondary	31.5	28.9	30.1	24.4	23.1	23.8	30.7	28.2	29.4
		Tertiary	23.2	23.5	23.3	25.1	21.0	23.0	23.4	23.2	23.3
CAN	Canada	Primary	32.6	30.7	31.6	27.6	32.4	30.1	31.5	31.1	31.3
		Secondary	39.1	34.8	36.9	33.4	30.6	31.9	37.9	33.8	35.8
		Tertiary	28.2	34.5	31.5	39.0	37.0	38.0	30.6	35.1	32.9
CHE	Switzerland	Primary	18.6	32.4	25.6	38.0	44.9	41.6	23.0	35.6	29.5
		Secondary	54.9	57.6	56.3	34.1	35.2	34.7	50.4	52.2	51.3
		Tertiary	26.5	9.9	18.1	27.9	19.9	23.7	26.6	12.1	19.2
CZE	Czech Republic	Primary	16.5	28.7	22.8	27.4	47.9	38.6	17.2	29.9	23.8
		Secondary	71.5	62.8	67.0	56.5	42.1	48.7	70.7	61.5	65.9
		Tertiary	12.0	8.5	10.2	16.1	9.9	12.8	12.2	8.5	10.3
DEU	Germany	Primary	16.8	31.0	24.2	41.2	50.5	45.8	20.4	33.7	27.2
		Secondary	58.0	55.1	56.5	42.1	36.4	39.3	55.7	52.6	54.1
		Tertiary	25.1	13.8	19.3	16.7	13.1	14.9	24.0	13.7	18.7
DNK	Denmark	Primary	35.0	40.1	37.6	35.2	38.6	36.9	35.0	40.0	37.5
		Secondary	46.2	39.0	42.6	39.9	38.5	39.2	45.8	39.0	42.3
		Tertiary	18.8	20.9	19.9	25.0	22.9	23.9	19.2	21.0	20.1
ESP	Spain	Primary	65.3	67.5	66.4	58.1	54.6	56.3	64.9	66.8	65.9
		Secondary	16.3	14.9	15.6	21.4	23.7	22.6	16.6	15.4	15.9
		Tertiary	18.4	17.6	18.0	20.5	21.7	21.1	18.6	17.8	18.2
FIN	Finland	Primary	39.7	40.8	40.3	53.1	52.1	52.6	40.1	41.1	40.6
		Secondary	38.4	34.3	36.3	30.0	27.0	28.5	38.2	34.1	36.1
		Tertiary	21.9	24.9	23.4	16.9	20.9	18.9	21.7	24.8	23.3
FRA	France	Primary	41.5	49.6	45.8	52.0	57.5	54.8	42.8	50.5	46.8
		Secondary	41.6	33.5	37.4	28.9	25.5	27.2	40.1	32.6	36.2
		Tertiary	16.8	16.9	16.9	19.1	17.0	18.1	17.1	16.9	17.0
GBR	United Kingdom	Primary	50.9	51.5	51.2	39.8	41.3	40.6	49.9	50.5	50.2
		Secondary	28.1	29.2	28.7	23.9	25.1	24.5	27.7	28.8	28.3
		Tertiary	20.9	19.3	20.1	36.3	33.6	34.8	22.4	20.8	21.6
GRC	Greece	Primary	50.2	54.7	52.5	46.6	38.8	42.7	49.8	52.9	51.4
		Secondary	34.2	32.9	33.5	39.6	43.3	41.4	34.8	34.0	34.4
		Tertiary	15.5	12.5	14.0	13.8	17.9	15.9	15.4	13.1	14.2
HUN	Hungary	Primary	39.5	50.1	45.1	35.6	45.4	41.1	39.4	49.9	45.0
		Secondary	49.2	39.7	44.2	40.7	37.8	39.1	49.0	39.7	44.0
		Tertiary	11.3	10.2	10.7	23.6	16.7	19.8	11.6	10.4	11.0
IRL	Ireland	Primary	50.0	45.6	47.8	29.9	29.4	29.6	47.8	43.8	45.8
		Secondary	28.6	30.3	29.5	29.2	29.4	29.3	28.7	30.2	29.5
		Tertiary	21.4	24.1	22.7	40.9	41.2	41.1	23.5	25.9	24.7
ITA	Italy	Primary	62.4	64.8	63.6	56.6	52.3	54.3	62.2	64.3	63.3
		Secondary	29.3	27.3	28.3	32.0	34.8	33.5	29.4	27.6	28.5
		Tertiary	8.3	7.9	8.1	11.4	12.9	12.2	8.4	8.1	8.3

Table 3.1. **Educational attainment of the native-born and foreign-born population, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Education	Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
			Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)
JPN	Japan	Primary	23.4	26.6	25.1	23.7	27.7	25.9	23.4	26.6	25.1
		Secondary	45.9	48.3	47.1	42.7	45.4	44.2	45.9	48.3	47.1
		Tertiary	30.7	25.1	27.8	33.6	26.8	30.0	30.7	25.2	27.8
LUX	Luxembourg	Primary	23.3	33.9	28.7	34.5	38.9	36.7	27.4	35.8	31.7
		Secondary	61.5	55.7	58.6	42.2	41.0	41.6	54.5	50.3	52.4
		Tertiary	15.2	10.4	12.8	23.3	20.1	21.7	18.1	13.9	16.0
MEX	Mexico	Primary	69.5	71.4	70.5	37.4	40.6	39.0	69.4	71.3	70.4
		Secondary	16.3	17.1	16.7	24.0	28.5	26.2	16.3	17.1	16.7
		Tertiary	14.2	11.5	12.8	38.6	30.9	34.8	14.3	11.6	12.8
NLD	Netherlands	Primary	35.1	45.8	40.5	47.9	50.4	49.2	36.5	46.3	41.5
		Secondary	43.3	38.1	40.6	30.8	32.4	31.6	41.9	37.4	39.6
		Tertiary	21.6	16.1	18.8	21.3	17.2	19.2	21.6	16.2	18.9
NOR	Norway	Primary	18.2	22.4	20.3	17.3	19.3	18.3	18.2	22.2	20.2
		Secondary	59.4	54.1	56.7	53.8	48.7	51.2	59.0	53.7	56.3
		Tertiary	22.4	23.6	23.0	28.9	32.0	30.5	22.8	24.1	23.5
NZL	New Zealand	Primary	30.9	29.4	30.1	18.4	18.9	18.7	28.2	27.1	27.6
		Secondary	40.2	45.0	42.7	48.7	51.9	50.4	42.1	46.6	44.4
		Tertiary	28.9	25.6	27.2	32.8	29.2	31.0	29.7	26.3	27.9
POL	Poland	Primary	28.7	33.6	31.2	38.5	54.1	47.9	28.9	34.1	31.6
		Secondary	61.6	55.4	58.4	45.8	36.6	40.3	61.3	54.9	57.9
		Tertiary	9.8	11.0	10.4	15.7	9.3	11.9	9.9	11.0	10.5
PRT	Portugal	Primary	80.9	79.3	80.0	57.3	52.3	54.7	79.2	77.5	78.3
		Secondary	12.2	12.2	12.2	25.5	26.3	25.9	13.2	13.1	13.1
		Tertiary	6.9	8.5	7.7	17.2	21.4	19.3	7.6	9.4	8.5
SVK	Slovak Republic	Primary	22.0	33.4	28.0	20.2	36.4	29.3	22.2	33.9	28.3
		Secondary	66.1	57.1	61.4	59.1	51.9	55.0	66.0	56.8	61.2
		Tertiary	11.9	9.5	10.6	20.7	11.7	15.7	11.8	9.3	10.5
SWE	Sweden	Primary	26.8	23.1	25.0	28.8	30.2	29.5	27.1	24.1	25.6
		Secondary	53.8	50.5	52.2	48.1	44.4	46.2	53.1	49.7	51.4
		Tertiary	19.3	26.3	22.8	23.0	25.4	24.3	19.8	26.2	23.0
TUR	Turkey	Primary	70.2	81.2	75.6	49.9	57.1	53.6	69.7	80.6	75.1
		Secondary	21.2	13.8	17.6	33.7	28.8	31.2	21.5	14.2	17.9
		Tertiary	8.6	5.0	6.8	16.4	14.1	15.2	8.8	5.3	7.0
USA	United States	Primary	21.2	19.6	20.3	40.3	38.1	39.2	24.0	22.2	23.1
		Secondary	50.9	53.4	52.2	33.1	36.2	34.7	48.2	51.0	49.7
		Tertiary	28.0	27.0	27.4	26.6	25.6	26.1	27.8	26.8	27.3
OECD (weighted)		Primary	38.1	41.5	39.9	40.9	42.9	41.9	38.3	41.6	40.0
		Secondary	40.9	39.6	40.2	34.0	33.6	33.8	40.3	39.2	39.7
		Tertiary	21.0	18.8	19.9	25.1	23.5	24.3	21.4	19.2	20.3
OECD (unweighted)		Primary	38.6	44.0	41.4	38.8	43.1	41.1	39.0	44.2	41.7
		Secondary	42.9	39.1	40.9	37.3	35.3	36.2	42.1	38.4	40.2
		Tertiary	18.5	16.9	17.7	23.9	21.6	22.7	19.0	17.4	18.2

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247577762467

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born and living in Australia, 41.8% have a primary education level, 40.1% a secondary level and 18.1% a tertiary level.

Primary level refers to ISCED 0/1/2, secondary level refers to ISCED 3/4 and tertiary level refers to ISCED .

Excluding people with unknown education level, gender or place of birth.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 3.2. **Educational attainment of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Men			Women			Total		
				Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)
AUS	Australia	United Kingdom	67.8	31.7	44.2	24.1	51.7	24.1	24.3	41.5	34.3	24.2
		New Zealand	21.3	34.7	46.4	18.9	45.0	31.2	23.8	39.7	39.0	21.3
		Italy	14.7	65.3	27.5	7.2	85.0	9.5	5.5	74.6	19.0	6.4
		Former Yugoslavia	11.6	44.4	43.6	12.0	60.9	26.0	13.1	52.4	35.1	12.5
		Viet Nam	10.1	46.8	34.2	19.1	53.8	29.7	16.5	50.4	31.8	17.7
AUT	Austria	Former Yugoslavia	47.7	51.7	43.6	4.7	68.4	28.5	3.1	60.1	36.0	3.9
		Germany	19.5	20.2	52.2	27.7	31.6	55.0	13.3	27.0	53.9	19.1
		Turkey	16.9	75.3	22.0	2.8	87.6	11.0	1.4	80.7	17.2	2.1
		Czech Republic	8.1	21.1	58.5	20.4	43.0	48.8	8.2	34.4	52.6	13.0
		Poland	6.0	28.0	55.2	16.9	28.2	55.2	16.5	28.1	55.2	16.7
BEL	Belgium	France	16.7	53.3	23.7	23.0	58.5	21.9	19.6	56.3	22.6	21.0
		Italy	15.3	75.9	15.8	8.3	79.9	13.4	6.7	77.8	14.7	7.5
		Morocco	13.4	59.9	24.2	15.9	72.7	18.9	8.4	65.7	21.8	12.5
		Netherlands	10.5	38.5	29.6	31.9	50.4	27.6	22.0	44.6	28.6	26.8
		Germany	8.6	39.1	30.1	30.9	47.8	28.4	23.7	44.0	29.1	26.8
CAN	Canada	United Kingdom	25.6	19.0	37.7	43.3	27.7	34.2	38.1	23.6	35.8	40.5
		China	13.3	34.3	21.7	43.9	42.5	21.1	36.5	38.6	21.4	40.0
		Italy	13.3	58.5	28.1	13.4	70.0	20.0	10.0	64.1	24.2	11.8
		India	12.8	27.8	28.3	43.8	36.3	26.2	37.5	32.0	27.3	40.7
		United States	10.3	18.7	31.0	50.3	18.0	31.6	50.4	18.3	31.3	50.4
CHE	Switzerland	Former Yugoslavia	38.8	51.9	37.3	10.7	63.5	28.6	7.9	57.4	33.2	9.4
		Italy	38.2	52.3	34.4	13.3	66.7	25.9	7.4	58.7	30.6	10.7
		Germany	29.1	6.9	40.8	52.3	22.3	51.2	26.4	15.9	46.9	37.3
		Portugal	15.6	77.7	19.5	2.8	79.6	17.8	2.6	78.6	18.7	2.7
		France	15.5	15.2	44.0	40.8	31.3	40.9	27.9	24.4	42.2	33.4
CZE	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	32.5	30.1	56.9	12.9	51.2	41.1	7.7	41.5	48.4	10.1
		Former USSR	5.7	18.9	54.1	27.0	30.0	47.6	22.4	25.6	50.2	24.2
		Poland	2.9	22.9	66.0	11.1	52.3	44.0	3.7	43.8	50.3	5.9
		Viet Nam	1.6	31.1	59.2	9.8	38.0	54.4	7.5	33.6	57.5	9.0
		Romania	1.4	48.6	47.2	4.3	73.5	24.4	2.1	62.7	34.3	3.0
DEU	Germany	Former USSR	12.7	35.1	46.9	18.0	41.5	43.3	15.2	38.5	45.0	16.5
		Turkey	9.6	66.9	27.7	5.3	83.5	14.8	1.7	74.8	21.6	3.6
		Poland	4.1	25.4	55.4	19.2	34.6	51.3	14.1	30.4	53.2	16.5
		Former Yugoslavia	3.7	40.8	50.5	8.8	64.0	31.4	4.7	52.2	41.1	6.7
		Romania	2.6	23.4	54.8	21.9	37.0	47.1	15.9	30.7	50.7	18.6
DNK	Denmark	Turkey	6.7	69.3	23.1	7.6	73.7	22.4	3.9	71.2	22.8	6.1
		Former Yugoslavia	6.2	36.3	48.0	15.6	45.4	42.5	12.0	40.8	45.4	13.9
		Germany	5.7	16.9	50.5	32.6	31.4	40.2	28.4	24.5	45.1	30.4
		Sweden	4.0	26.5	43.4	30.1	28.2	38.8	33.0	27.5	40.7	31.8
		Norway	3.4	22.8	38.3	38.9	29.8	38.8	31.4	27.2	38.6	34.2
ESP	Spain	Morocco	8.0	79.3	11.2	9.6	77.4	12.5	10.0	78.6	11.7	9.7
		Ecuador	5.4	68.0	22.1	9.9	62.1	24.9	12.9	65.0	23.5	11.4
		France	4.3	54.1	22.0	23.9	50.6	20.9	28.5	52.2	21.4	26.4
		Colombia	4.1	51.8	29.4	18.8	55.3	28.0	16.8	53.8	28.6	17.6
		Germany	3.7	47.7	25.0	27.3	45.4	28.3	26.2	46.5	26.7	26.7
FIN	Finland	Former USSR	8.9	56.2	26.3	17.5	50.2	24.3	25.5	52.4	25.0	22.6
		Sweden	5.8	39.4	45.5	15.1	33.6	44.3	22.1	36.6	44.9	18.5
		Former Yugoslavia	0.9	51.4	35.6	13.1	68.1	20.8	11.1	58.7	29.0	12.2
		Somalia	0.8	59.9	30.1	9.9	86.4	11.6	2.0	72.1	21.6	6.3
		Germany	0.7	49.1	28.5	22.4	43.7	28.2	28.2	47.0	28.4	24.6

Table 3.2. **Educational attainment of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Men			Women			Total		
				Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)
FRA	France	Algeria	25.2	54.7	29.1	16.2	58.9	27.0	14.2	56.7	28.1	15.2
		Morocco	14.3	52.9	28.7	18.3	57.5	27.0	15.5	55.1	27.9	17.0
		Portugal	11.8	72.5	23.7	3.7	76.2	19.3	4.5	74.3	21.6	4.1
		Italy	8.4	66.5	26.2	7.3	77.3	16.4	6.3	72.0	21.2	6.8
		Spain	7.0	63.5	27.9	8.6	71.8	19.6	8.6	68.0	23.4	8.6
GBR	United Kingdom	Ireland	11.0	60.2	19.8	20.0	53.5	21.6	24.8	56.4	20.8	22.7
		India	9.5	45.0	16.3	38.6	57.0	14.6	28.4	51.2	15.4	33.3
		Pakistan	6.3	61.3	15.8	23.0	72.8	13.2	14.0	67.0	14.5	18.5
		Germany	4.9	32.1	35.3	32.6	35.2	35.5	29.3	34.0	35.4	30.6
		Bangladesh	3.0	65.4	16.7	17.8	73.3	17.1	9.6	69.3	16.9	13.7
GRC	Greece	Albania	36.4	59.2	34.6	6.2	54.5	38.0	7.5	57.3	36.0	6.7
		Former USSR	19.9	44.9	40.6	14.5	38.1	39.5	22.4	41.0	39.9	19.1
		Germany	9.8	23.6	54.6	21.8	21.3	52.3	26.4	22.4	53.3	24.3
		Turkey	8.2	61.1	25.6	13.3	67.6	26.0	6.4	64.8	25.8	9.4
		Bulgaria	3.9	56.5	35.6	7.9	44.5	39.6	15.9	49.0	38.1	12.9
HUN	Hungary	Romania	16.0	34.0	45.9	20.2	43.4	42.8	13.8	39.2	44.2	16.6
		Slovak Republic	4.4	47.1	30.8	22.2	62.0	27.1	10.9	56.2	28.5	15.3
		Former Yugoslavia	3.6	41.5	37.9	20.5	56.5	28.9	14.6	49.3	33.2	17.5
		Former USSR	3.5	27.9	38.5	33.6	31.3	37.4	31.2	30.1	37.8	32.0
		Germany	1.1	25.8	47.9	26.3	30.2	49.9	19.9	28.4	49.1	22.5
IRL	Ireland	United Kingdom	68.3	36.8	28.7	34.5	36.8	29.6	33.5	36.8	29.2	34.0
		United States	4.8	19.5	24.2	56.2	14.5	24.7	60.8	16.7	24.5	58.8
		Former USSR	3.2	19.1	45.8	35.1	14.7	39.4	45.9	17.0	42.8	40.1
		Germany	2.5	15.2	33.3	51.5	15.7	36.0	48.4	15.5	34.8	49.8
		Nigeria	2.4	15.8	28.4	55.8	22.6	30.8	46.6	19.2	29.6	51.1
ITA	Italy	Switzerland	3.7	49.1	43.3	7.6	46.9	44.5	8.6	47.9	44.0	8.2
		Former Yugoslavia	3.6	64.2	27.8	8.0	69.5	23.2	7.3	67.1	25.3	7.6
		Germany	3.4	55.5	35.7	8.8	50.2	39.3	10.5	52.5	37.8	9.8
		Morocco	2.8	75.9	18.6	5.5	77.8	17.3	5.0	76.6	18.1	5.3
		Albania	2.8	62.5	30.6	6.9	57.5	33.5	9.0	60.3	31.9	7.8
JPN	Japan	Korea unspecified	4.3	26.8	48.1	25.1	30.6	48.0	21.4	28.9	48.0	23.1
		China	2.1	21.3	33.3	45.5	27.1	39.1	33.8	24.8	36.8	38.5
		Brazil	1.5	32.2	49.8	18.0	32.5	49.8	17.7	32.4	49.8	17.8
		Philippines	0.8	19.8	38.9	41.3	20.3	53.3	26.4	20.2	51.3	28.5
		United States	0.3	1.9	18.1	80.0	4.8	20.0	75.2	2.9	18.8	78.3
LUX	Luxembourg	Portugal	107.8	64.9	33.2	1.9	64.6	33.1	2.3	64.8	33.2	2.1
		France	49.1	14.1	52.3	33.6	23.9	48.0	28.1	19.3	50.0	30.7
		Belgium	38.0	8.8	40.9	50.3	16.3	43.3	40.4	12.5	42.1	45.4
		Germany	33.7	14.2	51.8	34.0	35.7	44.8	19.6	26.9	47.6	25.4
		Italy	33.4	45.5	43.8	10.7	54.8	35.4	9.8	49.6	40.1	10.3
MEX	Mexico	United States	1.7	43.2	30.6	26.2	43.8	33.0	23.2	43.5	31.8	24.7
		Guatemala	0.3	85.6	4.4	10.0	87.5	5.0	7.4	86.6	4.7	8.7
		Spain	0.3	27.7	28.9	43.4	36.3	34.8	28.9	31.7	31.6	36.7
		Cuba	0.1	17.2	21.6	61.2	18.3	37.0	44.7	17.8	29.6	52.6
		Argentina	0.1	20.2	21.7	58.1	21.4	26.6	52.0	20.8	24.1	55.1
NLD	Netherlands	Indonesia	14.4	29.9	34.7	35.4	39.9	38.3	21.8	35.2	36.6	28.2
		Turkey	12.6	72.8	20.6	6.6	78.4	17.8	3.9	75.5	19.3	5.3
		Morocco	10.8	69.7	21.9	8.3	80.2	15.1	4.7	74.5	18.8	6.7
		Germany	8.5	34.8	40.6	24.6	45.0	36.3	18.7	40.9	38.0	21.1
		Belgium	3.7	29.7	31.3	39.0	42.6	30.9	26.5	37.7	31.0	31.3

Table 3.2. **Educational attainment of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Men			Women			Total		
				Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)
NOR	Norway	Sweden	8.0	14.1	49.9	35.9	14.0	45.3	40.8	14.0	47.4	38.6
		Former Yugoslavia	6.2	17.0	67.7	15.2	23.5	60.7	15.8	20.1	64.4	15.5
		Denmark	5.9	21.8	50.9	27.3	16.6	47.3	36.0	19.0	49.0	32.0
		Pakistan	3.8	31.4	54.2	14.4	45.1	45.1	9.9	37.5	50.1	12.4
		United States	3.6	9.4	45.9	44.7	10.7	43.5	45.9	10.1	44.6	45.3
NZL	New Zealand	United Kingdom	71.9	19.3	44.8	35.9	21.0	48.8	30.3	20.1	46.8	33.1
		Samoa	14.8	39.0	53.1	7.9	33.6	56.7	9.8	36.1	55.0	8.9
		Australia	14.5	18.4	49.8	31.8	14.7	55.5	29.8	16.3	53.0	30.7
		China	12.5	16.3	55.1	28.6	19.5	54.0	26.5	18.0	54.5	27.5
		Fiji	8.1	13.3	55.1	31.6	18.6	56.7	24.7	16.0	55.9	28.0
POL	Poland	Former USSR	17.7	39.5	44.5	16.0	53.5	36.5	9.9	48.1	39.6	12.3
		Germany	2.9	40.1	52.0	7.9	59.8	35.7	4.6	51.7	42.4	5.9
		France	1.0	36.9	51.0	12.1	56.0	38.8	5.1	47.7	44.1	8.2
		Former Yugoslavia	0.2	54.9	36.3	8.8	78.9	18.1	3.0	68.1	26.3	5.6
		Czech Republic	0.2	20.8	57.6	21.6	37.1	50.0	12.9	30.5	53.1	16.4
PRT	Portugal	Angola	19.1	56.7	26.0	17.3	54.1	24.1	21.8	55.3	25.0	19.7
		France	9.4	62.5	26.4	11.1	47.5	33.3	19.2	54.4	30.1	15.4
		Mozambique	8.7	46.5	29.5	24.0	44.8	27.1	28.1	45.6	28.3	26.1
		Brazil	5.2	55.6	28.4	16.0	49.2	28.3	22.5	52.3	28.3	19.3
		Cape Verde	4.8	85.9	9.5	4.6	85.7	9.5	4.8	85.8	9.5	4.7
SVK	Slovak Republic	Czech Republic	16.6	16.6	61.7	21.7	28.3	59.4	12.2	23.0	60.5	16.5
		Hungary	4.0	38.7	51.6	9.7	64.5	31.1	4.5	54.4	39.1	6.5
		Former USSR	2.1	15.8	59.2	25.0	24.0	52.6	23.4	21.0	55.0	24.0
		Poland	0.8	27.8	50.3	21.9	50.9	41.8	7.3	44.1	44.3	11.6
		Romania	0.7	35.1	55.0	9.9	56.4	38.1	5.5	46.6	45.8	7.5
SWE	Sweden	Finland	26.6	40.0	49.4	10.6	32.2	46.7	21.1	35.5	47.8	16.7
		Former Yugoslavia	18.9	26.8	56.7	16.4	37.8	46.8	15.3	32.2	51.9	15.9
		Iraq	8.3	33.5	33.8	32.7	39.2	31.9	28.9	35.9	33.0	31.1
		Iran	7.8	17.6	52.5	29.9	19.8	49.6	30.5	18.6	51.2	30.2
		Poland	5.7	16.1	53.2	30.7	14.5	53.0	32.5	15.1	53.0	31.9
TUR	Turkey	Bulgaria	9.5	55.2	36.9	7.9	67.0	26.4	6.5	61.4	31.4	7.2
		Germany	4.8	31.2	44.2	24.7	33.1	44.6	22.3	32.1	44.4	23.5
		Former Yugoslavia	3.0	83.5	11.2	5.3	91.9	6.1	1.9	87.8	8.6	3.6
		Former USSR	1.2	31.9	41.2	27.0	28.5	36.1	35.4	29.9	38.3	31.8
		Greece	1.2	75.5	13.8	10.8	87.4	8.4	4.3	81.9	10.9	7.2
USA	United States	Mexico	38.0	70.9	24.2	4.9	68.7	25.3	6.0	69.9	24.7	5.4
		Philippines	6.2	14.1	41.0	44.9	15.3	33.3	51.3	14.8	36.6	48.6
		Puerto Rico	6.0	47.4	39.1	13.5	44.7	39.3	15.9	46.0	39.2	14.8
		China	5.2	27.2	24.5	48.3	31.2	26.9	41.9	29.2	25.8	45.0
		Germany	4.9	14.5	46.3	39.2	17.2	53.4	29.5	16.1	50.5	33.4

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247580114251

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born in the United Kingdom and living in Australia, 31.7% have a primary education level, 44.2% a secondary level and 24.1% a tertiary level.
Primary level refers to ISCED 0/1/2, secondary level refers to ISCED 3/4 and tertiary level refers to ISCED 5/6.
Excluding people with unknown education level, gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 3.3. **Educational attainment of the foreign-born population from the 50 main origin countries in the OECD area, by gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

Country of birth	Men				Women				Total			
	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Total (000)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Total (000)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Total (000)
Mexico	70.6	24.2	5.2	**4 633**	68.3	25.4	6.4	**3 695**	69.6	24.7	5.7	**8 329**
United Kingdom	22.7	39.6	37.8	**1 560**	30.9	37.3	31.8	**1 687**	26.9	38.4	34.7	**3 247**
Germany	24.6	43.5	31.9	**1 338**	29.6	44.9	25.6	**1 783**	27.4	44.3	28.3	**3 121**
Italy	55.8	31.0	13.3	**1 254**	65.4	23.8	10.8	**1 111**	60.3	27.6	12.1	**2 365**
Poland	27.7	49.3	23.0	**942**	34.2	45.5	20.3	**1 176**	31.3	47.2	21.5	**2 118**
Turkey	64.8	26.5	8.7	**1 094**	77.7	17.4	5.0	**992**	70.9	22.2	6.9	**2 087**
China	30.2	25.3	44.6	**981**	34.4	27.3	38.3	**1 093**	32.4	26.3	41.3	**2 074**
India	22.4	19.7	57.9	**1 021**	31.1	21.1	47.8	**936**	26.6	20.4	53.1	**1 957**
Philippines	16.3	39.6	44.1	**745**	18.6	33.1	48.3	**1 187**	17.7	35.7	46.7	**1 933**
Russia	33.0	39.8	27.2	**678**	35.2	37.1	27.7	**853**	34.2	38.3	27.5	**1 531**
Viet Nam	36.5	37.4	26.1	**751**	46.1	33.4	20.5	**773**	41.3	35.4	23.3	**1 525**
Morocco	60.7	24.2	15.1	**846**	64.3	22.7	13.0	**664**	62.3	23.6	14.2	**1 510**
Algeria	53.5	28.8	17.6	**690**	57.9	27.0	15.1	**626**	55.6	27.9	16.4	**1 317**
Puerto Rico	47.3	39.1	13.6	**613**	44.7	39.3	16.0	**687**	45.9	39.2	14.9	**1 300**
Portugal	68.1	25.8	6.0	**640**	70.6	22.6	6.8	**624**	69.4	24.2	6.4	**1 264**
France	32.7	32.2	35.1	**498**	34.7	32.5	32.7	**643**	33.8	32.4	33.8	**1 140**
Canada	18.0	38.2	43.8	**476**	19.1	43.7	37.1	**594**	18.6	41.2	40.1	**1 070**
Serbia and Montenegro	48.8	38.7	12.5	**531**	63.6	26.0	10.4	**513**	56.1	32.5	11.5	**1 044**
Romania	29.3	46.0	24.7	**473**	36.2	42.9	20.9	**536**	33.0	44.3	22.7	**1 008**
Korea	12.7	37.4	49.9	**410**	19.3	41.1	39.6	**566**	16.5	39.6	43.9	**975**
Cuba	40.7	34.9	24.5	**448**	41.0	35.5	23.5	**476**	40.8	35.2	23.9	**925**
United States	20.0	31.0	48.9	**399**	21.3	30.6	48.1	**446**	20.7	30.8	48.5	**845**
El Salvador	63.6	28.9	7.5	**428**	62.5	29.6	7.9	**407**	63.0	29.2	7.7	**836**
Ireland	45.1	29.5	25.5	**354**	43.3	29.8	26.9	**437**	44.1	29.7	26.3	**791**
Jamaica	38.4	41.1	20.5	**345**	30.9	40.7	28.4	**444**	34.1	40.9	24.9	**790**
Ukraine	32.5	37.3	30.2	**329**	40.7	33.9	25.4	**447**	37.3	35.3	27.4	**776**
Spain	49.8	31.0	19.2	**347**	57.0	25.3	17.7	**412**	53.7	27.9	18.4	**760**
Dominican Republic	53.8	34.4	11.8	**300**	53.0	34.3	12.7	**395**	53.3	34.3	12.4	**695**
Colombia	32.5	41.4	26.1	**299**	35.4	40.4	24.2	**393**	34.2	40.8	25.0	**692**
Greece	51.5	29.7	18.8	**363**	63.6	24.0	12.4	**327**	57.2	27.0	15.8	**691**
Pakistan	41.0	23.1	35.8	**378**	51.5	21.8	26.7	**295**	45.6	22.6	31.8	**673**
Iran	15.3	33.3	51.3	**343**	20.5	37.7	41.8	**273**	17.6	35.3	47.1	**616**
Bulgaria	49.9	36.0	14.0	**283**	56.6	29.9	13.6	**322**	53.4	32.8	13.8	**606**
Netherlands	22.1	38.4	39.4	**287**	32.6	39.2	28.2	**296**	27.4	38.8	33.8	**583**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	39.6	48.7	11.8	**294**	53.0	38.4	8.6	**281**	46.1	43.7	10.3	**575**
Japan	8.7	34.9	56.4	**216**	11.8	42.4	45.8	**350**	10.6	39.5	49.8	**567**
Brazil	32.1	41.8	26.1	**253**	32.1	39.9	28.1	**296**	32.1	40.7	27.1	**549**
Albania	57.5	34.3	8.2	**308**	52.7	37.2	10.1	**217**	55.5	35.5	9.0	**525**
Ecuador	51.2	34.8	14.0	**252**	46.9	37.0	16.2	**252**	49.0	35.9	15.1	**504**
Croatia	37.5	47.8	14.6	**234**	54.9	33.8	11.3	**260**	46.7	40.4	12.9	**494**
Guatemala	64.9	27.1	7.9	**268**	62.2	28.9	8.9	**218**	63.7	27.9	8.4	**485**
Korea unspecified	26.8	48.0	25.3	**218**	30.5	48.0	21.5	**251**	28.8	48.0	23.2	**469**
Haiti	37.2	41.8	21.0	**217**	41.2	39.7	19.1	**246**	39.3	40.7	20.0	**463**
Switzerland	35.3	39.3	25.3	**196**	34.4	41.7	23.9	**238**	34.8	40.6	24.6	**433**
Tunisia	52.9	29.4	17.7	**240**	59.6	26.4	14.0	**190**	55.9	28.1	16.1	**430**
Chinese Taipei	9.6	26.1	64.3	**191**	11.2	29.2	59.6	**238**	10.5	27.8	61.7	**429**
New Zealand	29.7	43.4	26.8	**209**	36.9	32.2	30.8	**207**	33.3	37.9	28.8	**416**
Kazakhstan	30.1	50.9	19.0	**198**	39.8	45.7	14.6	**217**	35.2	48.1	16.7	**416**
Peru	23.8	45.8	30.4	**191**	26.4	45.6	28.1	**224**	25.2	45.7	29.1	**415**
Hong Kong, China	27.4	31.7	40.8	**188**	30.0	32.8	37.2	**200**	28.7	32.3	39.0	**388**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247605766786

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born in Mexico and living abroad in the OECD area, 70.6% have a primary education level, 24.2% a secondary level and 5.2% a tertiary level.
Primary level refers to ISCED 0/1/2, secondary level refers to ISCED 3/4 and tertiary level refers to ISCED 5/6.
Excluding people with unknown education level, gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 3.4. **Educational attainment of the foreign-born population in the OECD area, by region of origin and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

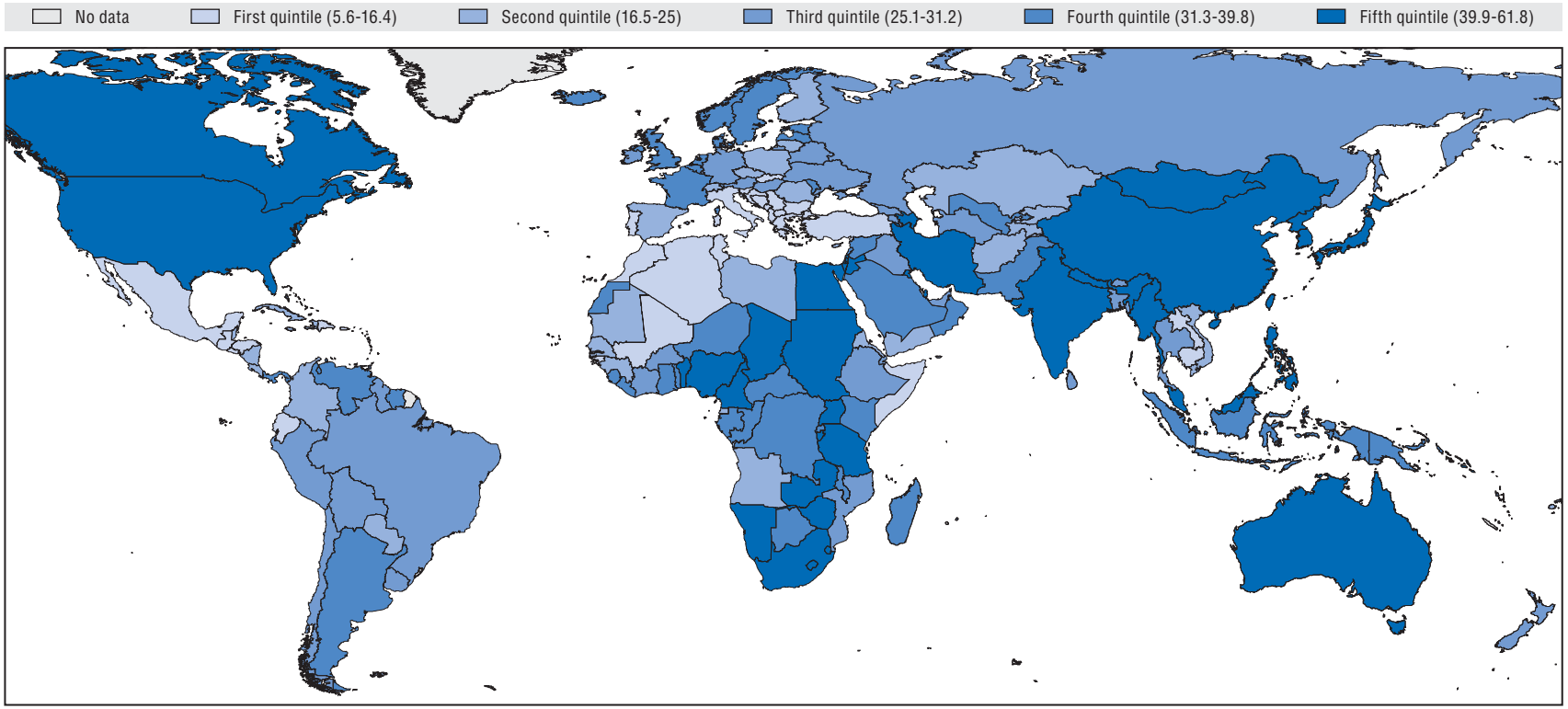
Region of birth	Men				Women				Total			
	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Total (000)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Total (%)	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Total (000)
North Africa	52.9	27.1	20.0	**1 993**	58.0	25.8	16.2	**1 643**	55.2	26.5	18.3	**3 636**
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.1	31.9	37.0	**1 509**	36.4	33.7	29.9	**1 432**	33.7	32.8	33.6	**2 941**
Asia	27.0	32.1	41.0	**7 770**	31.8	32.3	35.9	**8 381**	29.5	32.2	38.4	**16 151**
Latin America	56.1	31.2	12.7	**9 648**	51.5	33.2	15.2	**9 394**	53.8	32.2	14.0	**19 042**
Oceania	27.3	43.7	29.0	**541**	30.1	39.8	30.1	**570**	28.8	41.7	29.5	**1 111**
North America	18.9	35.0	46.1	**875**	20.0	38.2	41.8	**1 040**	19.5	36.7	43.8	**1 916**
Europe EU15	37.4	35.8	26.8	**7 252**	42.0	34.5	23.5	**8 114**	39.8	35.1	25.0	**15 366**
Europe EUA10	28.1	47.7	24.2	**1 684**	36.3	43.5	20.2	**2 068**	32.6	45.4	22.0	**3 752**
Other Europe	45.3	37.1	17.6	**4 805**	51.4	31.9	16.7	**5 103**	48.4	34.4	17.2	**9 908**
OECD	45.5	33.2	21.3	**16 521**	45.9	33.4	20.7	**17 221**	45.7	33.3	21.0	**33 742**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247606283665

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born in North Africa and living in the OECD area, 52.9% have a primary education level, 27.1% a secondary level and 20.0% a tertiary level.
Primary level refers to ISCED 0/1/2, secondary level refers to ISCED 3/4 and tertiary level refers to ISCED 5/6.
Excluding people with unknown education level, gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Map 3.1. **Proportion of emigrants to OECD countries with a tertiary level of education by country of origin**

Percentage of the 15+ population



Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

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Chapter 4

Duration of Stay

4.1. Definition

The database contains information on the duration of stay of the population aged 15 and over, by detailed country of birth and gender. This information is available through census data for 14 countries and through labour force surveys for nine countries. In order to harmonise these two types of sources, a three-category classification has been defined: less than five years, five to ten years and more than ten years. For the countries with census data, more detailed information, with a six-category classification, is available. It is important to note that, for a couple of countries, the data on duration of stay are missing for a significant share of the foreign-born population. This is particularly the case in Italy, Greece, Ireland and France.

4.2. Overview

The shares of recent and long-term migrants vary significantly across countries. In some, the share of recent migrants (five years or less) is more than 25%, revealing large recent inflows or a rapid renewal of the migrant stock: this is the case in Luxembourg (40.7% of recent migrants), Spain (40.1%) and Norway (30.2%). In Greece, Ireland and Italy, the share of recent migrants is very large as well, but it is calculated without taking into account the considerable number of foreign-born with an unknown duration of stay, leading to much uncertainty about the actual figures. However, given the massive inflows of immigrants in these countries in the recent years, the actual share of recent migrants is most certainly above 25%.

At the other end of the spectrum are countries with a large share of long-term migrants (*i.e.* with duration of stay of more than ten years): around 2000, long-term migrants represented more than 70% of all the migrants in France, Germany, Australia, the Netherlands, Canada, the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic.

There are marked differences in the timing of arrivals for individuals with different education levels. In most countries, the share of recent migrants among the primary educated is lower than among those with a tertiary education, reflecting the rising level of education in origin countries and the impact of migrants' selection.

The distribution of durations of stay by country of origin and country of destination reveals very fine differences in migration movements across countries. The Italian mass migration to other European countries and the United States, which lasted until about the mid-1970s, is reflected in the very large share of Italian-born migrants with duration of stay of more than ten years: more than 98% in Australia and Canada, 91% in Belgium, 88% in Switzerland, and 77% in Luxembourg. In the United States, more than 92% of the Italian-born arrived before 1990. In Commonwealth countries, the vast majority of UK migrants arrived before 1990: 90% in Australia, more than 94% in Canada and 85% in New Zealand.

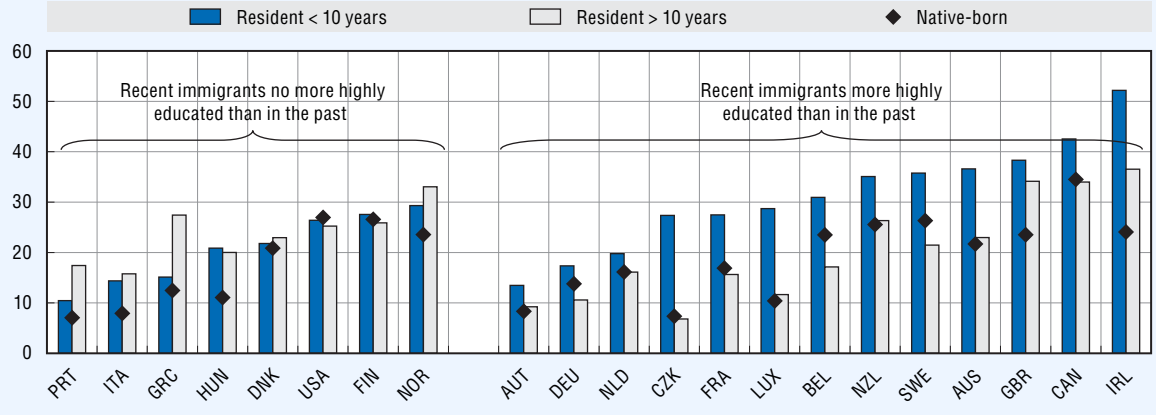
Some of the major recent migration waves show up among the five main origin countries of OECD area immigrants: migrants from former Yugoslavia, in particular refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, mostly left their country during the war at the

beginning of the 1990s. As a result, the share of immigrants from former Yugoslavia who arrived between 1990 and 1995 represents 70% in Finland, 56% in Denmark, 49% in Norway, 40% in Austria, 38% in Sweden and 22% in Switzerland.

Strong migration flows from "new" origins are also found for some countries. In Spain, for example, Ecuadorian immigrants were the second most important migrant group in 2000 (behind Moroccans), 75% of them having arrived since 1995. Similarly, more than 68% of the Colombian immigrants (the fourth group in size) in Spain arrived between 1995 and 2000.By contrast, only 10% of the migrants from France (the third group) arrived after 1995. To a lesser extent, Chinese migrants in New Zealand, Iraqis in Sweden and Brazilian migrants in Portugal are also "new" flows, with the recent migrants typically making up between 35% and 50% of the total population.

Recent migration of the highly-skilled

Chart 4.1. **Percentage of immigrants and native-born persons aged 15+ with a tertiary qualification, around 2000**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247184367631

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

In all countries, both inside and outside the OECD area, there has been an increase over time in the educational attainment of the resident population. Most OECD countries nonetheless expect to experience shortages of highly-qualified immigrants in the near future, as their populations age, their economies become more knowledge-based and manufacturing jobs move overseas.

Chart 4.1 depicts the percentage of persons with tertiary qualifications among persons having arrived within the past ten years (as observed in the year 2000) and those having arrived more than ten years ago, compared to that of the current native-born population as a whole. Note that these are not measures of actual arrivals of persons with these qualifications for the time periods shown, because some immigrants may have left the country in the interim.

The countries have been divided into two groups, those for which recent immigrants with a tertiary qualification are no more frequent in relative terms than those who arrived prior to the 1990s and those for which the percentage of recent immigrants with a tertiary qualification is significantly higher. The first group consists essentially of southern Europe, the Nordic countries with the exception of Sweden, and Hungary. This group consists of countries where immigration levels were relatively low until the 1990s.

Recent migration of the highly-skilled *(cont.)*

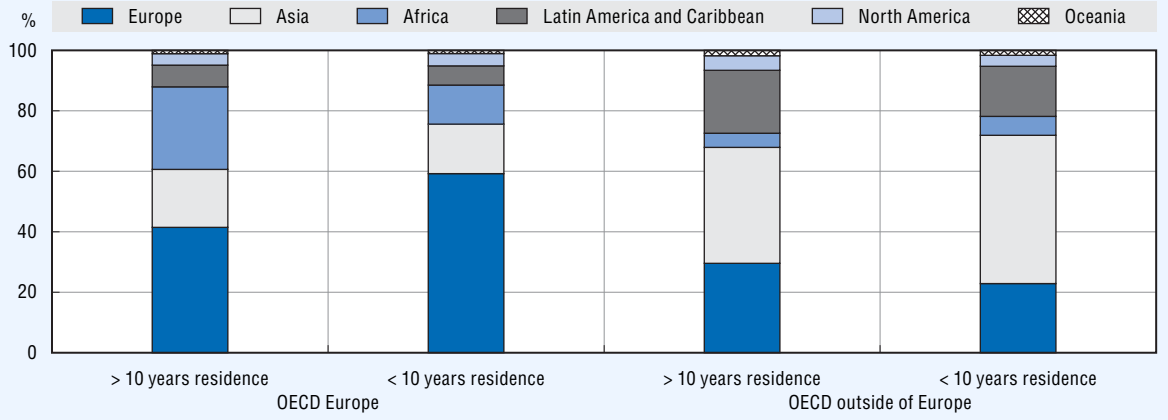
The second group is composed of the older immigration countries, plus the Czech Republic (for which the Slovak portion of former Czechoslovakia was a source of immigrants in the past) and Ireland, whose booming economy during the nineties attracted immigration that was highly qualified. The higher qualification level of immigrants arriving during the 1990s compared to the past was especially evident in Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Ireland, Luxembourg and Sweden.

Generally the education level of recent immigrants exceeds that of the native-born population as a whole, largely because of the difference in the age structure of the two populations. Immigrants are generally a younger group and therefore, all things being equal, will tend to be more highly educated than an older population. The educational level in origin countries and the extent to which emigration from origin countries is selective can also influence the outcome.

There are a number of countries for which recent immigration is no more qualified than in the past, however – in particular Denmark, Finland and the United States. In the Czech Republic, Luxembourg and Ireland, by contrast, the percentage of recent immigrants with a tertiary qualification strongly exceeds the corresponding percentage for the native-born population.

The origin regions of highly-qualified immigrants have changed significantly in the 1990s, compared to the past, but not in the same way in Europe and outside of Europe (Chart 4.2). The relative importance of Europe as a source of immigrants with tertiary qualifications increased strongly for European OECD countries in the 1990s, while the share of African immigrants with tertiary qualifications more than halved. The relative increase in European immigrants was accounted for by persons from central and eastern Europe (including Russia), although there was some increase as well in highly-qualified migration from within the European Union itself. Migration from European countries accounted for almost 60% of total migration of persons with tertiary qualifications in OECD Europe during the 1990s.

Chart 4.2. **Immigrants with a tertiary qualification in OECD countries, by continent of origin and duration of residence, around 2000**

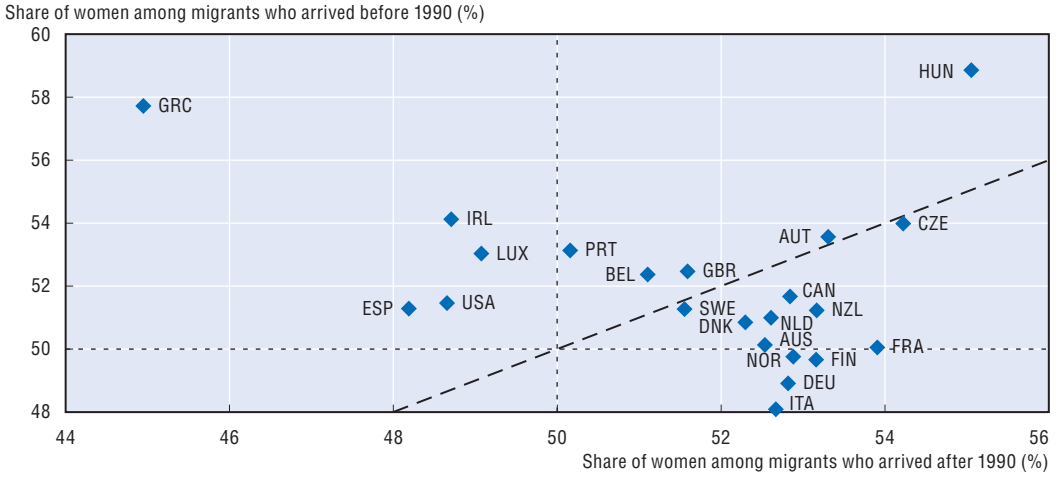


StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247188457245

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

In OECD countries outside of Europe (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States) the picture is different, with European migrants holding qualifications declining in importance to 20-25% of the total and the share of Asian immigrants increasing to almost 50%. In addition, the relative importance of qualified immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean fell. Migration from these areas, in particular from Mexico to the United States, has been strongly concentrated among lower-educated persons.

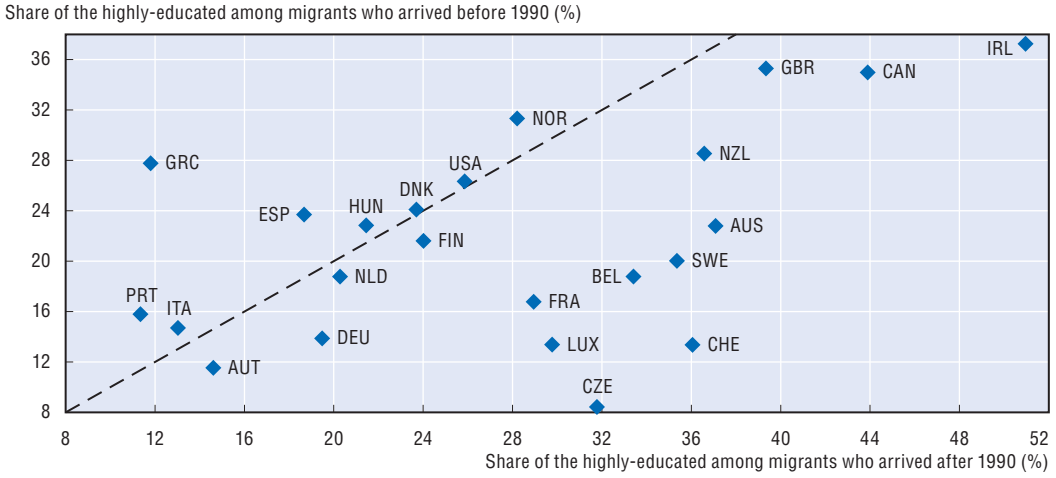
Chart 4.3. **Share of women among migrants who arrived before and after 1990**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247233824728

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Chart 4.4. **Share of the highly-educated among migrants who arrived before and after 1990**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247243110344

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 4.1. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population, by country of residence and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Duration of stay	Foreign-born		
			Men (%) **(000)**	Women (%) **(000)**	Total (%) **(000)**
AUS	Australia	0 to 5 years	13.4	13.8	13.6
		5 to 10 years	8.3	9.5	8.9
		10+ years	78.4	76.7	77.5
		Total excl. unknown	**1 819**	**1 869**	**3 688**
		Number of unknown	**87**	**85**	**172**
AUT	Austria	0 to 5 years	8.0	9.2	8.6
		5 to 10 years	30.5	29.0	29.7
		10+ years	61.5	61.8	61.7
		Total excl. unknown	**367**	**421**	**788**
		Number of unknown	**7**	**7**	**14**
BEL	Belgium	0 to 5 years	18.8	18.4	18.6
		5 to 10 years	13.2	12.5	12.9
		10+ years	68.0	69.1	68.5
		Total excl. unknown	**488**	**527**	**1 015**
		Number of unknown	**2**	**2**	**4**
CAN	Canada	0 to 5 years	14.7	14.9	14.8
		5 to 10 years	14.8	15.5	15.2
		10+ years	70.5	69.5	70.0
		Total excl. unknown	**2 460**	**2 667**	**5 128**
		Number of unknown	**114**	**113**	**228**
CHE	Switzerland	0 to 5 years	20.7	25.9	23.1
		5 to 10 years	12.6	16.5	14.4
		10+ years	66.7	57.6	62.4
		Total excl. unknown	**551**	**491**	**1 042**
		Number of unknown	**159**	**280**	**439**
CZE	Czech Republic	0 to 5 years	8.4	10.5	9.6
		5 to 10 years	16.3	14.4	15.3
		10+ years	75.2	75.1	75.1
		Total excl. unknown	**89**	**104**	**193**
		Number of unknown	**2**	**4**	**6**
DEU	Germany	0 to 5 years	3.3	3.8	3.5
		5 to 10 years	15.8	17.8	16.8
		10+ years	80.9	78.4	79.7
		Total excl. unknown	**3 941**	**3 894**	**7 835**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**
DNK	Denmark	0 to 5 years	22.4	23.8	23.1
		5 to 10 years	17.7	17.7	17.7
		10+ years	59.9	58.5	59.2
		Total excl. unknown	**155**	**164**	**319**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**
ESP	Spain	0 to 5 years	41.7	38.6	40.1
		5 to 10 years	10.6	10.5	10.6
		10+ years	47.8	50.9	49.3
		Total excl. unknown	**963**	**952**	**1 915**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**

Table 4.1. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Duration of stay	Foreign-born		
			Men (%) **(000)**	Women (%) **(000)**	Total (%) **(000)**
FIN	Finland	0 to 5 years	10.4	14.7	12.6
		5 to 10 years	37.3	36.5	36.9
		10+ years	52.3	48.8	50.5
		Total excl. unknown	**31**	**33**	**65**
		Number of unknown	**1**	**1**	**1**
FRA	France	0 to 5 years	7.3	8.8	8.1
		5 to 10 years	8.8	9.6	9.2
		10+ years	83.8	81.6	82.7
		Total excl. unknown	**2 160**	**2 223**	**4 383**
		Number of unknown	**612**	**605**	**1 217**
GBR	United Kingdom	0 to 5 years	17.9	16.1	17.0
		5 to 10 years	12.3	13.4	12.9
		10+ years	69.8	70.5	70.2
		Total excl. unknown	**1 993**	**2 177**	**4 170**
		Number of unknown	**19**	**16**	**35**
GRC	Greece	0 to 5 years	53.9	53.6	53.8
		5 to 10 years	37.3	32.6	35.1
		10+ years	8.7	13.8	11.1
		Total excl. unknown	**334**	**289**	**623**
		Number of unknown	**167**	**210**	**377**
HUN	Hungary	0 to 5 years	13.9	11.8	12.7
		5 to 10 years	21.9	20.6	21.1
		10+ years	64.2	67.7	66.2
		Total excl. unknown	**60**	**81**	**141**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**
IRL	Ireland	0 to 5 years	43.3	38.9	41.0
		5 to 10 years	17.7	16.8	17.3
		10+ years	39.0	44.3	41.7
		Total excl. unknown	**104**	**108**	**213**
		Number of unknown	**61**	**60**	**120**
ITA	Italy	0 to 5 years	34.3	41.1	37.8
		5 to 10 years	29.2	26.5	27.8
		10+ years	36.5	32.4	34.4
		Total excl. unknown	**520**	**543**	**1 063**
		Number of unknown	**401**	**557**	**958**
LUX	Luxembourg	0 to 5 years	41.7	39.7	40.7
		5 to 10 years	14.9	12.9	13.9
		10+ years	43.4	47.3	45.4
		Total excl. unknown	**59**	**61**	**121**
		Number of unknown	**5**	**4**	**9**
NLD	Netherlands	0 to 5 years	8.3	11.0	9.7
		5 to 10 years	19.4	18.0	18.7
		10+ years	72.2	70.9	71.6
		Total excl. unknown	**688**	**729**	**1 416**
		Number of unknown	**2**	**1**	**3**

Table 4.1. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Duration of stay	Foreign-born		
			Men (%) **(000)**	Women (%) **(000)**	Total (%) **(000)**
NOR	Norway	0 to 5 years	29.8	30.5	30.2
		5 to 10 years	12.9	15.2	14.1
		10+ years	57.3	54.3	55.8
		Total excl. unknown	**150**	**156**	**306**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**
NZL	New Zealand	0 to 5 years	22.9	24.0	23.5
		5 to 10 years	12.6	13.3	13.0
		10+ years	64.4	62.6	63.5
		Total excl. unknown	**283**	**306**	**589**
		Number of unknown	**17**	**18**	**35**
PRT	Portugal	0 to 5 years	13.7	12.9	13.3
		5 to 10 years	15.9	14.3	15.1
		10+ years	70.4	72.8	71.6
		Total excl. unknown	**187**	**205**	**391**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**
SWE	Sweden	0 to 5 years	17.4	17.1	17.3
		5 to 10 years	14.5	15.1	14.8
		10+ years	68.1	67.8	68.0
		Total excl. unknown	**445**	**469**	**914**
		Number of unknown	**9**	**10**	**19**
USA	United States	0 to 5 years	21.5	18.7	20.1
		5 to 10 years	16.2	16.3	16.2
		10+ years	62.4	65.0	63.7
		Total excl. unknown	**15 559**	**15 832**	**31 392**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**
OECD (weighted)		0 to 5 years	17.9	16.8	17.3
		5 to 10 years	15.2	15.6	15.4
		10+ years	66.9	67.5	67.2
		Total excl. unknown	**33 401**	**34 294**	**67 695**
		Number of unknown	**1 670**	**1 981**	**3 651**
OECD (unweighted)		0 to 5 years	21.2	21.6	21.4
		5 to 10 years	17.9	17.6	17.7
		10+ years	60.9	60.8	60.9

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247628126834

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above living in Australia and born abroad, 13.4% have been living in Australia for less than five years, 8.3% for five to ten years and 78.4% for more than ten years. In Australia, information on the duration of stay was mentioned for 1 819 000 men and was missing for 87 000 other men.
Excluding people with unknown country of birth, duration of stay or gender.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 4.2. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population, by country of residence and education level**

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Duration of stay	Foreign-born			
			Primary (%) **(000)**	Secondary (%) **(000)**	Tertiary (%) **(000)**	Total (%) **(000)**
AUS	Australia	0 to 5 years	8.9	14.1	20.4	13.6
		5 to 10 years	7.0	9.3	11.7	9.0
		10+ years	84.1	76.6	67.8	77.4
		Total excl. unknown	**1 374**	**1 099**	**869**	**3 342**
		Number of unknown	**62**	**43**	**28**	**133**
AUT	Austria	0 to 5 years	6.7	8.9	14.1	8.7
		5 to 10 years	27.6	31.5	29.8	29.7
		10+ years	65.6	59.5	56.1	61.7
		Total excl. unknown	**333**	**355**	**100**	**788**
		Number of unknown	**5**	**7**	**2**	**14**
BEL	Belgium	0 to 5 years	11.1	18.0	26.6	16.3
		5 to 10 years	10.6	14.5	15.3	12.6
		10+ years	78.4	67.5	58.1	71.1
		Total excl. unknown	**442**	**197**	**191**	**830**
		Number of unknown	**1**	**–**	**–**	**2**
CAN	Canada	0 to 5 years	11.0	12.6	19.8	14.8
		5 to 10 years	14.3	16.1	15.1	15.2
		10+ years	74.7	71.3	65.1	70.0
		Total excl. unknown	**1 560**	**1 638**	**1 929**	**5 128**
		Number of unknown	**52**	**72**	**103**	**228**
CHE	Switzerland	0 to 5 years	13.6	19.2	47.0	23.1
		5 to 10 years	14.7	14.0	14.8	14.4
		10+ years	71.7	66.9	38.2	62.5
		Total excl. unknown	**404**	**407**	**227**	**1 039**
		Number of unknown	**96**	**225**	**117**	**438**
CZE	Czech Republic	0 to 5 years	5.5	9.0	21.8	9.6
		5 to 10 years	8.2	14.8	33.4	15.1
		10+ years	86.3	76.3	44.8	75.3
		Total excl. unknown	**67**	**98**	**27**	**192**
		Number of unknown	**3**	**3**	**–**	**6**
DEU	Germany	0 to 5 years	3.4	3.2	5.2	3.6
		5 to 10 years	16.7	15.1	21.1	16.7
		10+ years	79.9	81.8	73.7	79.7
		Total excl. unknown	**3 577**	**3 067**	**1 172**	**7 817**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
DNK	Denmark	0 to 5 years	15.4	18.4	17.3	17.0
		5 to 10 years	18.8	19.2	18.1	18.8
		10+ years	65.7	62.4	64.6	64.2
		Total excl. unknown	**96**	**102**	**62**	**260**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
ESP	Spain	0 to 5 years	42.9	40.3	33.9	40.4
		5 to 10 years	10.3	11.0	11.1	10.6
		10+ years	46.8	48.7	55.0	49.0
		Total excl. unknown	**1 072**	**429**	**401**	**1 902**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Table 4.2. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population, by country of residence and education level** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Duration of stay	Foreign-born			
			Primary (%) **(000)**	Secondary (%) **(000)**	Tertiary (%) **(000)**	Total (%) **(000)**
FIN	Finland	0 to 5 years	14.4	10.3	13.0	12.3
		5 to 10 years	38.1	34.2	38.4	36.5
		10+ years	47.5	55.5	48.6	51.2
		Total excl. unknown	**22**	**27**	**14**	**64**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**1**	**–**	**1**
FRA	France	0 to 5 years	5.6	8.4	14.6	8.1
		5 to 10 years	8.5	8.7	11.9	9.2
		10+ years	85.8	82.9	73.5	82.7
		Total excl. unknown	**2 355**	**1 201**	**827**	**4 383**
		Number of unknown	**712**	**321**	**184**	**1 217**
GBR	United Kingdom	0 to 5 years	13.8	9.5	13.3	12.0
		5 to 10 years	13.6	12.2	14.0	13.2
		10+ years	72.6	78.4	72.8	74.8
		Total excl. unknown	**511**	**738**	**712**	**1 961**
		Number of unknown	**6**	**5**	**4**	**15**
GRC	Greece	0 to 5 years	56.4	52.2	47.2	53.5
		5 to 10 years	36.9	35.2	29.6	35.2
		10+ years	6.6	12.6	23.2	11.3
		Total excl. unknown	**275**	**245**	**81**	**602**
		Number of unknown	**137**	**154**	**71**	**362**
HUN	Hungary	0 to 5 years	13.0	14.9	14.9	14.4
		5 to 10 years	17.5	28.8	21.9	24.0
		10+ years	69.5	56.3	63.2	61.6
		Total excl. unknown	**35**	**59**	**27**	**121**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
IRL	Ireland	0 to 5 years	29.9	40.2	47.1	40.6
		5 to 10 years	17.6	15.6	18.2	17.3
		10+ years	52.4	44.1	34.7	42.1
		Total excl. unknown	**54**	**59**	**93**	**206**
		Number of unknown	**39**	**33**	**36**	**107**
ITA	Italy	0 to 5 years	38.3	36.8	37.9	37.8
		5 to 10 years	27.8	29.1	24.8	27.8
		10+ years	33.9	34.0	37.3	34.4
		Total excl. unknown	**589**	**329**	**144**	**1 063**
		Number of unknown	**508**	**348**	**103**	**958**
LUX	Luxembourg	0 to 5 years	28.4	40.1	59.6	40.2
		5 to 10 years	14.7	14.1	12.9	14.0
		10+ years	56.9	45.8	27.6	45.8
		Total excl. unknown	**38**	**44**	**23**	**105**
		Number of unknown	**3**	**2**	**1**	**5**
NLD	Netherlands	0 to 5 years	9.2	9.6	11.0	9.7
		5 to 10 years	19.4	17.2	18.7	18.6
		10+ years	71.5	73.2	70.3	71.8
		Total excl. unknown	**690**	**444**	**269**	**1 404**
		Number of unknown	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**

Table 4.2. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population, by country of residence and education level** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Duration of stay	Foreign-born			
			Primary (%) **(000)**	Secondary (%) **(000)**	Tertiary (%) **(000)**	Total (%) **(000)**
NOR	Norway	0 to 5 years	13.6	10.9	10.9	11.4
		5 to 10 years	15.9	16.9	14.3	15.9
		10+ years	70.5	72.2	74.7	72.7
		Total excl. unknown	**40**	**112**	**67**	**219**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
NZL	New Zealand	0 to 5 years	12.9	24.3	27.4	23.2
		5 to 10 years	8.0	14.5	15.2	13.5
		10+ years	79.0	61.2	57.4	63.3
		Total excl. unknown	**97**	**267**	**167**	**531**
		Number of unknown	**6**	**9**	**3**	**18**
PRT	Portugal	0 to 5 years	11.8	16.4	13.7	13.3
		5 to 10 years	17.7	12.8	8.3	15.1
		10+ years	70.5	70.7	78.0	71.6
		Total excl. unknown	**235**	**100**	**57**	**391**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
SWE	Sweden	0 to 5 years	10.3	9.4	24.2	13.2
		5 to 10 years	14.8	13.2	15.9	14.3
		10+ years	74.9	77.5	59.9	72.5
		Total excl. unknown	**248**	**388**	**203**	**839**
		Number of unknown	**6**	**8**	**5**	**18**
USA	United States	0 to 5 years	21.4	18.2	20.7	20.1
		5 to 10 years	17.7	15.4	15.2	16.2
		10+ years	60.9	66.4	64.2	63.7
		Total excl. unknown	**12 307**	**10 881**	**8 204**	**31 392**
		Number of unknown	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
OECD (weighted)		0 to 5 years	16.7	15.4	19.9	17.0
		5 to 10 years	16.0	15.2	15.5	15.6
		10+ years	67.4	69.4	64.7	67.4
		Total excl. unknown	**26 421**	**22 288**	**15 868**	**64 577**
		Number of unknown	**1 636**	**1 232**	**658**	**3 526**
OECD (unweighted)		0 to 5 years	17.3	19.3	24.4	19.9
		5 to 10 years	17.2	18.0	18.7	18.0
		10+ years	65.5	62.7	56.9	62.2

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247674484865

Note: Among the people aged 15 and above, with a primary education level, living in Australia and born abroad, 8.9% have been living in Australia for less than five years, 7% for five to ten years and 84.1% for more than ten years. In Australia, among the people born abroad and having a primary education level, information on the duration of stay was mentioned for 1 374 000 persons and was missing for 62 000 other persons.

Excluding people with unknown country of birth, duration of stay or education level.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 4.3. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

			Men			Women			Total			Total excl. unknown (000)	Number of unknown (000)
		Country of birth	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)		
AUS	Australia	United Kingdom	6.0	4.1	89.9	5.2	3.9	90.9	5.6	4.0	90.4	**960**	**46**
		New Zealand	23.7	9.7	66.6	23.0	10.0	67.0	23.3	9.9	66.8	**299**	**16**
		Italy	1.1	0.7	98.3	0.7	0.5	98.8	0.9	0.6	98.5	**204**	**13**
		Former Yugoslavia	12.0	9.5	78.5	13.7	10.3	76.0	12.8	9.9	77.3	**163**	**6**
		Viet Nam	6.8	15.2	78.0	10.7	23.3	66.0	8.9	19.4	71.8	**144**	**7**
AUT	Austria	Former Yugoslavia	5.3	41.3	53.5	5.9	38.7	55.4	5.6	40.0	54.5	**297**	**2**
		Germany	18.5	19.3	62.2	11.6	15.3	73.1	14.3	16.8	68.9	**109**	**4**
		Turkey	4.4	27.5	68.1	7.7	33.0	59.3	5.9	30.0	64.1	**108**	**1**
		Czech Republic	2.8	4.8	92.3	3.8	9.0	87.2	3.4	7.4	89.2	**43**	**1**
		Poland	6.8	33.5	59.7	9.3	31.0	59.7	8.3	32.0	59.7	**37**	**1**
BEL	Belgium	France	18.6	9.5	71.9	14.8	8.0	77.3	16.4	8.6	75.0	**142**	**–**
		Italy	5.6	4.1	90.3	5.1	3.3	91.6	5.3	3.7	90.9	**130**	**–**
		Morocco	20.6	14.2	65.1	20.0	13.0	67.1	20.3	13.7	66.0	**112**	**1**
		Netherlands	27.7	17.6	54.7	21.8	15.0	63.2	24.6	16.2	59.1	**89**	**–**
		Germany	15.1	8.5	76.4	12.0	7.7	80.3	13.3	8.0	78.6	**73**	**–**
CAN	Canada	United Kingdom	2.8	3.5	93.7	2.2	3.2	94.6	2.5	3.3	94.2	**597**	**16**
		China	33.6	21.9	44.5	33.5	22.6	43.9	33.5	22.3	44.2	**306**	**13**
		Italy	0.7	0.8	98.5	0.6	0.8	98.6	0.7	0.8	98.5	**314**	**4**
		India	26.5	20.1	53.4	26.8	21.1	52.1	26.6	20.6	52.8	**299**	**8**
		United States	7.1	7.5	85.3	7.0	7.3	85.7	7.1	7.4	85.5	**216**	**31**
CHE	Switzerland	Former Yugoslavia	10.5	18.9	70.6	15.2	25.5	59.3	12.7	22.0	65.2	**239**	**30**
		Italy	7.6	4.3	88.0	7.7	4.4	87.9	7.7	4.4	88.0	**183**	**65**
		Germany	34.5	11.9	53.6	36.4	14.1	49.5	35.4	12.9	51.7	**105**	**83**
		Portugal	15.4	14.5	70.1	14.9	17.6	67.5	15.2	16.0	68.9	**98**	**6**
		France	35.4	13.3	51.3	35.9	15.0	49.2	35.6	14.1	50.3	**50**	**45**
CZE	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	4.1	6.7	89.2	5.5	7.6	86.9	4.8	7.2	88.0	**98**	**4**
		Former USSR	30.9	27.3	41.8	33.1	36.3	30.6	32.3	32.9	34.8	**27**	**1**
		Poland	4.5	3.5	92.0	0.9	4.2	94.9	1.7	4.0	94.2	**19**	**–**
		Germany	2.2	11.6	86.1	–	4.4	95.6	1.1	8.0	90.9	**12**	**1**
		Hungary	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	**7**	**–**
DEU	Germany	Former USSR	3.9	25.5	70.6	5.1	26.4	68.5	4.5	25.9	69.5	**1 368**	**–**
		Turkey	1.1	8.3	90.6	1.4	9.3	89.3	1.2	8.8	90.0	**1 184**	**–**
		Poland	1.0	9.5	89.6	1.8	13.4	84.7	1.4	11.6	87.0	**1 022**	**–**
		Former Yugoslavia	0.1	6.2	93.7	0.1	5.0	94.9	0.1	5.7	94.3	**638**	**–**
		Romania	0.8	5.1	94.2	0.7	8.1	91.2	0.7	6.7	92.5	**381**	**–**
DNK	Denmark	Turkey	15.3	10.8	73.9	13.5	12.9	73.7	14.4	11.8	73.8	**29**	**–**
		Former Yugoslavia	11.5	57.2	31.3	14.0	55.4	30.6	12.7	56.3	31.0	**27**	**–**
		Germany	15.6	10.1	74.3	13.7	8.1	78.2	14.6	9.0	76.4	**25**	**–**
		Sweden	16.6	6.7	76.7	13.9	6.3	79.8	15.0	6.5	78.5	**17**	**–**
		Norway	26.2	8.8	65.0	22.2	7.1	70.7	23.7	7.7	68.5	**15**	**–**
ESP	Spain	Morocco	41.7	12.8	45.5	33.6	11.7	54.7	38.6	12.4	49.0	**279**	**–**
		Ecuador	75.7	3.8	20.5	74.1	5.0	20.9	74.9	4.4	20.7	**190**	**–**
		France	11.8	6.1	82.0	9.6	5.7	84.8	10.6	5.9	83.5	**150**	**–**
		Colombia	68.9	5.8	25.3	67.9	7.5	24.5	68.3	6.9	24.8	**144**	**–**
		Germany	23.2	11.0	65.8	20.8	11.0	68.2	21.9	11.0	67.0	**126**	**–**

Table 4.3. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Country of birth	Men			Women			Total			Total excl. unknown (000)	Number of unknown (000)
			0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)		
FIN	Finland	Former USSR	17.7	61.2	21.0	22.4	54.6	22.9	20.7	57.1	22.2	**22**	**1**
		Sweden	1.8	6.4	91.8	2.8	4.9	92.3	2.3	5.6	92.1	**19**	**–**
		Germany	11.0	7.0	82.0	–	28.6	71.4	7.8	13.2	78.9	**2**	**–**
		Former Yugoslavia	13.0	73.9	13.1	20.8	64.9	14.3	16.4	70.0	13.6	**2**	**–**
		Viet Nam	18.4	43.4	38.2	4.7	51.0	44.3	13.0	46.4	40.6	**1**	**–**
FRA	France	Algeria	3.4	5.4	91.2	3.8	5.5	90.7	3.6	5.4	91.0	**937**	**274**
		Morocco	5.1	9.4	85.6	6.1	11.7	82.2	5.5	10.5	84.0	**543**	**143**
		Portugal	3.8	7.6	88.6	4.1	7.9	88.0	3.9	7.8	88.3	**455**	**112**
		Italy	3.6	2.3	94.1	3.4	1.8	94.7	3.5	2.1	94.4	**303**	**101**
		Spain	3.0	1.4	95.6	3.8	2.0	94.2	3.4	1.7	94.9	**257**	**81**
GBR	United Kingdom	Ireland	5.2	6.4	88.4	5.1	6.5	88.4	5.1	6.5	88.4	**514**	**8**
		India	8.0	7.2	84.8	8.5	8.1	83.4	8.3	7.6	84.1	**419**	**4**
		Pakistan	12.9	14.0	73.1	11.0	13.6	75.5	11.9	13.8	74.3	**237**	**3**
		Germany	10.8	6.4	82.8	9.6	7.3	83.1	10.1	7.0	83.0	**220**	**3**
		United States	39.9	13.3	46.8	35.7	14.8	49.5	37.6	14.1	48.3	**125**	**1**
GRC	Greece	Albania	50.4	47.8	1.7	54.0	44.3	1.8	51.8	46.4	1.7	**326**	**12**
		Former USSR	62.1	32.9	5.0	70.1	25.7	4.2	67.2	28.3	4.5	**76**	**109**
		Germany	45.3	17.6	37.1	36.3	20.0	43.7	39.3	19.2	41.5	**10**	**81**
		Turkey	18.9	12.4	68.7	12.9	10.6	76.4	15.8	11.5	72.7	**9**	**68**
		Bulgaria	74.2	23.2	2.6	74.5	22.3	3.2	74.4	22.7	3.0	**31**	**5**
HUN	Hungary	Romania	12.1	27.0	61.0	13.9	25.3	60.8	13.1	26.0	60.9	**75**	**–**
		Former Yugoslavia	16.6	20.4	62.9	10.7	21.2	68.1	13.3	20.9	65.8	**15**	**–**
		Slovak Republic	4.0	1.6	94.4	4.0	3.1	92.9	4.0	2.5	93.5	**14**	**–**
		Former USSR	24.0	27.0	49.0	12.7	29.7	57.6	16.4	28.8	54.8	**13**	**–**
		Germany	15.4	5.9	78.7	7.5	7.6	84.9	9.9	7.1	83.1	**5**	**–**
IRL	Ireland	United Kingdom	30.3	19.6	50.1	26.2	17.7	56.1	28.2	18.6	53.2	**133**	**74**
		United States	34.7	17.8	47.5	33.7	17.8	48.5	34.1	17.8	48.1	**11**	**4**
		Former USSR	93.8	5.0	1.1	89.8	8.1	2.1	92.0	6.5	1.6	**5**	**5**
		Germany	43.8	20.7	35.5	45.4	19.9	34.7	44.7	20.2	35.0	**6**	**2**
		Nigeria	89.7	6.6	3.7	91.7	5.0	3.3	90.7	5.8	3.5	**3**	**4**
ITA	Italy	Switzerland	19.4	14.1	66.5	18.3	16.2	65.5	18.7	15.5	65.8	**11**	**169**
		Former Yugoslavia	30.0	45.1	25.0	35.5	35.9	28.6	32.5	40.9	26.7	**84**	**92**
		Germany	28.3	16.8	54.9	21.6	15.7	62.7	23.8	16.1	60.1	**31**	**137**
		Morocco	27.4	22.4	50.2	49.5	28.0	22.6	35.5	24.5	40.0	**132**	**6**
		Albania	46.7	36.4	16.9	63.7	27.4	8.9	53.9	32.6	13.5	**130**	**5**
LUX	Luxembourg	Portugal	34.5	23.0	42.5	36.5	19.8	43.7	35.5	21.4	43.1	**36**	**3**
		France	48.6	8.7	42.8	40.3	8.2	51.5	44.2	8.4	47.4	**16**	**1**
		Belgium	49.1	12.7	38.2	38.7	12.3	49.0	43.9	12.5	43.6	**13**	**1**
		Germany	34.6	9.6	55.8	23.9	7.4	68.7	28.2	8.3	63.6	**11**	**1**
		Italy	18.9	5.4	75.6	16.7	4.7	78.6	18.0	5.1	76.9	**11**	**1**
NLD	Netherlands	Indonesia	0.7	1.0	98.3	2.8	2.6	94.6	1.8	1.8	96.4	**182**	**1**
		Turkey	4.7	17.0	78.3	6.1	18.3	75.6	5.4	17.6	77.0	**159**	**–**
		Morocco	7.3	18.3	74.4	10.7	18.9	70.4	8.9	18.6	72.6	**137**	**–**
		Germany	9.3	10.3	80.4	8.2	12.1	79.7	8.6	11.4	80.0	**108**	**–**
		Belgium	13.3	10.1	76.6	11.4	10.2	78.5	12.1	10.2	77.7	**47**	**–**

Table 4.3. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Country of birth	Men			Women			Total			Total excl. unknown (000)	Number of unknown (000)
			0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)		
NOR	Norway	Sweden	28.9	13.8	57.3	24.0	14.2	61.8	26.3	14.0	59.7	**29**	**–**
		Former Yugoslavia	25.6	47.0	27.5	27.9	51.5	20.6	26.7	49.1	24.1	**23**	**–**
		Denmark	20.6	8.0	71.5	12.0	6.2	81.8	16.2	7.1	76.7	**22**	**–**
		Pakistan	16.8	7.8	75.4	18.9	12.4	68.7	17.8	10.0	72.2	**14**	**–**
		United States	13.8	6.3	79.9	11.6	5.5	82.9	12.6	5.9	81.5	**13**	**–**
NZL	New Zealand	United Kingdom	8.9	6.0	85.1	8.8	5.8	85.5	8.8	5.9	85.3	**201**	**6**
		Samoa	15.5	8.9	75.6	14.1	9.5	76.3	14.8	9.2	76.0	**38**	**5**
		Australia	15.4	10.2	74.4	14.9	9.2	75.9	15.1	9.6	75.2	**40**	**2**
		China	56.7	19.6	23.7	56.8	22.2	21.0	56.8	21.0	22.3	**34**	**2**
		Fiji	28.9	12.7	58.4	30.8	14.7	54.5	29.9	13.7	56.4	**22**	**1**
PRT	Portugal	France	7.5	21.4	71.1	11.2	19.8	69.0	9.5	20.5	70.0	**61**	**–**
		Brazil	39.1	21.1	39.8	32.1	12.9	55.0	35.4	16.8	47.8	**32**	**–**
		Germany	5.3	16.4	78.3	15.9	8.9	75.2	10.8	12.5	76.7	**15**	**–**
		Spain	25.0	12.2	62.8	1.4	13.8	84.9	11.8	13.1	75.2	**9**	**–**
		South Africa	11.5	49.2	39.3	9.3	42.4	48.3	10.2	45.2	44.6	**6**	**–**
SWE	Sweden	Finland	5.8	2.8	91.3	5.2	2.7	92.1	5.5	2.7	91.8	**166**	**6**
		Former Yugoslavia	10.9	38.4	50.7	12.3	38.6	49.1	11.6	38.5	49.9	**122**	**1**
		Iraq	39.6	25.6	34.9	45.0	29.4	25.6	42.0	27.3	30.8	**54**	**–**
		Iran	8.7	7.9	83.4	13.6	13.2	73.2	11.0	10.3	78.7	**50**	**–**
		Poland	10.4	6.8	82.8	9.9	8.9	81.2	10.1	8.2	81.7	**36**	**–**
USA	United States	Mexico	26.6	17.5	55.9	22.4	19.9	57.8	24.7	18.6	56.7	**8 251**	**–**
		Philippines	13.1	17.7	69.1	13.5	18.2	68.3	13.4	18.0	68.6	**1 357**	**–**
		Puerto Rico	12.9	9.7	77.4	11.7	9.5	78.8	12.2	9.6	78.2	**1 297**	**–**
		China	21.7	20.2	58.1	22.9	20.9	56.2	22.3	20.5	57.2	**1 130**	**–**
		Germany	10.3	4.8	84.9	7.7	4.9	87.4	8.8	4.9	86.4	**1 068**	**–**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247706648654

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born in the United Kingdom and living in Australia, 6% have been living in Australia for less than five years, 4.1% for five to ten years and 89.9% for more than ten years. Among the people born in the United Kingdom and living in Australia, information on the duration of stay was mentioned for 960 000 persons and was missing for 46 000 other persons.
Excluding people with unknown duration of stay, gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 4.4. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and education level**

Percentage of the 15+ population

			Primary			Secondary			Tertiary			Total		
		Country of birth	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)
AUS	Australia	United Kingdom	2.6	2.6	94.8	5.6	4.7	89.8	11.1	5.8	83.1	5.7	4.1	90.2
		New Zealand	22.4	10.7	66.9	22.8	9.7	67.5	24.7	8.6	66.6	23.1	9.8	67.1
		Italy	0.4	0.3	99.3	1.5	0.9	97.5	5.1	2.4	92.6	0.9	0.6	98.6
		Former Yugoslavia	8.1	5.6	86.4	15.4	12.2	72.4	21.7	21.0	57.3	12.3	9.8	77.8
		Viet Nam	9.1	22.7	68.3	9.0	18.4	72.5	6.6	10.5	82.9	8.6	19.1	72.2
AUT	Austria	Former Yugoslavia	5.4	31.9	62.7	5.9	48.7	45.4	5.2	50.1	44.8	5.6	39.9	54.5
		Germany	8.0	13.8	78.2	13.3	15.0	71.6	22.7	24.4	52.9	14.3	16.8	68.9
		Turkey	5.1	30.7	64.2	7.3	27.2	65.5	14.6	33.6	51.8	5.9	30.0	64.1
		Czech Republic	2.0	3.0	95.1	4.5	8.1	87.4	2.0	14.0	84.0	3.4	7.4	89.2
		Poland	11.5	30.1	58.5	7.5	33.5	59.0	7.7	29.1	63.2	8.3	32.0	59.6
BEL	Belgium	France	6.1	5.2	88.6	16.3	10.1	73.5	33.3	13.1	53.6	14.2	8.0	77.8
		Italy	2.4	2.6	94.9	5.6	4.1	90.3	19.7	10.1	70.2	4.2	3.4	92.4
		Morocco	16.3	12.4	71.3	20.9	15.0	64.1	31.2	18.1	50.7	19.2	13.7	67.1
		Netherlands	18.2	13.1	68.7	26.9	19.4	53.8	30.9	18.6	50.5	24.1	16.4	59.6
		Germany	6.4	5.5	88.0	9.5	7.3	83.2	19.2	10.1	70.7	10.8	7.3	82.0
CAN	Canada	United Kingdom	1.7	2.4	95.9	2.2	3.4	94.5	3.3	3.8	92.9	2.5	3.3	94.2
		China	17.8	26.1	56.0	24.1	26.3	49.6	53.7	16.4	29.9	33.5	22.3	44.2
		Italy	0.4	0.6	99.1	0.9	1.0	98.0	1.8	1.5	96.8	0.7	0.8	98.5
		India	24.8	24.1	51.1	23.5	22.3	54.3	30.2	16.7	53.1	26.6	20.6	52.8
		United States	5.9	7.8	86.2	6.8	7.2	86.0	7.6	7.4	85.0	7.1	7.4	85.5
CHE	Switzerland	Former Yugoslavia	13.8	23.9	62.4	10.8	20.6	68.6	17.9	18.0	64.1	12.7	22.1	65.2
		Italy	4.1	2.9	92.9	7.6	5.3	87.1	33.2	11.0	55.7	7.6	4.4	88.0
		Germany	18.2	10.7	71.1	27.0	10.5	62.5	44.1	15.2	40.7	35.4	12.9	51.7
		Portugal	17.2	16.4	66.4	8.2	15.6	76.1	40.2	4.6	55.2	15.2	15.8	68.9
		France	21.9	11.2	66.8	26.6	12.2	61.2	49.7	17.1	33.2	35.6	14.1	50.3
CZE	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	2.9	3.8	93.2	5.8	7.0	87.2	5.9	20.4	73.7	4.8	7.2	88.0
		Former USSR	22.6	32.4	45.1	32.7	36.8	30.6	43.7	26.9	29.4	32.3	32.9	34.8
		Poland	–	–	100.0	2.1	7.8	90.0	10.5	–	89.5	1.7	4.0	94.2
		Germany	–	2.4	97.6	–	8.0	92.0	16.5	40.8	42.7	1.1	8.0	90.9
		Hungary	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0
DEU	Germany	Former USSR	6.0	28.6	65.4	4.1	22.0	73.9	2.5	30.6	66.9	4.5	25.9	69.5
		Turkey	1.6	9.4	89.0	–	8.1	91.9	–	–	100.0	1.2	8.8	90.0
		Poland	1.7	15.3	83.1	1.8	10.7	87.5	–	7.8	92.2	1.4	11.6	87.0
		Former Yugoslavia	0.1	7.5	92.4	0.1	3.8	96.1	–	1.3	98.7	0.1	5.7	94.3
		Romania	1.3	8.0	90.7	0.6	7.2	92.2	–	3.2	96.8	0.7	6.7	92.5
DNK	Denmark	Turkey	11.8	12.2	76.0	18.7	14.4	66.9	14.2	13.6	72.2	13.5	12.8	73.7
		Former Yugoslavia	10.4	51.4	38.2	11.2	60.1	28.7	9.5	67.2	23.4	10.6	57.5	31.8
		Germany	4.2	5.2	90.6	9.9	9.5	80.6	10.7	12.9	76.4	8.7	9.5	81.8
		Sweden	2.9	3.8	93.4	6.5	7.4	86.1	7.6	9.4	83.0	5.9	7.0	87.1
		Norway	3.4	6.0	90.6	10.3	8.0	81.7	9.3	13.0	77.7	8.1	9.2	82.7
ESP	Spain	Morocco	42.3	13.3	44.5	29.3	10.6	60.0	22.9	8.2	68.9	38.9	12.5	48.7
		Ecuador	77.4	4.0	18.7	74.0	4.6	21.4	65.3	6.6	28.1	75.2	4.4	20.4
		France	7.0	4.0	89.0	11.3	7.7	81.0	17.3	8.2	74.5	10.7	5.9	83.4
		Colombia	71.0	6.7	22.4	71.4	6.8	21.8	59.6	7.9	32.5	69.1	6.9	24.0
		Germany	23.3	11.1	65.6	20.7	11.6	67.7	21.2	10.5	68.3	22.0	11.1	66.9

Table 4.4. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and education level** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

			Primary			Secondary			Tertiary			Total		
		Country of birth	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)
FIN	Finland	Former USSR	22.8	54.9	22.3	18.0	55.7	26.3	21.1	61.8	17.2	20.5	57.2	22.4
		Sweden	1.2	11.7	87.1	3.0	2.5	94.5	2.4	3.1	94.4	2.3	5.6	92.1
		Germany	–	26.5	73.5	11.1	2.8	86.2	4.6	31.3	64.1	7.9	13.4	78.7
		Former Yugoslavia	42.3	39.4	18.3	2.5	93.4	4.1	–	64.4	35.6	17.1	68.7	14.2
		Viet Nam	3.0	51.3	45.7	7.6	41.3	51.1	–	–	100.0	4.3	47.5	48.2
FRA	France	Algeria	3.3	5.0	91.8	3.3	4.9	91.9	5.4	8.1	86.5	3.6	5.4	91.0
		Morocco	5.5	11.9	82.7	5.6	9.0	85.4	5.7	8.6	85.7	5.5	10.5	84.0
		Portugal	4.2	8.6	87.2	2.8	5.1	92.1	5.5	6.2	88.3	3.9	7.8	88.3
		Italy	1.3	1.0	97.8	5.2	3.0	91.8	20.6	10.2	69.3	3.5	2.1	94.4
		Spain	1.2	1.0	97.8	3.7	1.8	94.5	19.2	7.4	73.4	3.4	1.7	94.9
GBR	United Kingdom	Ireland	1.5	4.4	94.1	6.2	8.2	85.7	11.1	16.0	72.8	6.2	9.4	84.4
		India	5.9	7.5	86.6	4.1	6.9	88.9	10.3	7.5	82.2	6.9	7.3	85.8
		Pakistan	10.0	12.1	77.8	4.7	9.4	85.8	7.2	16.9	75.9	8.1	12.1	79.8
		Germany	0.7	7.5	91.8	5.1	5.7	89.2	8.2	8.9	82.8	5.6	6.9	87.5
		United States	37.5	15.4	47.1	21.8	11.8	66.4	23.8	16.1	60.2	24.4	14.6	61.0
GRC	Greece	Albania	54.7	43.6	1.7	47.8	50.5	1.7	44.3	53.4	2.3	51.5	46.7	1.7
		Former USSR	63.4	31.2	5.5	68.9	27.3	3.8	70.5	25.7	3.9	67.4	28.2	4.4
		Germany	39.0	20.5	40.5	38.9	19.8	41.4	40.2	17.3	42.5	39.3	19.2	41.5
		Turkey	15.8	11.2	73.0	14.0	11.3	74.8	20.3	11.9	67.8	15.7	11.3	73.0
		Bulgaria	73.5	24.4	2.0	76.2	20.7	3.1	72.3	21.2	6.5	74.5	22.6	3.0
HUN	Hungary	Romania	17.4	19.7	62.9	14.0	34.5	51.6	11.4	27.6	61.0	14.6	28.9	56.5
		Former Yugoslavia	8.0	12.5	79.5	20.7	32.5	46.8	18.5	29.0	52.5	15.8	24.7	59.5
		Slovak Republic	–	2.2	97.8	9.2	1.4	89.4	5.9	7.1	87.1	5.0	2.6	92.4
		Former USSR	10.3	36.9	52.9	16.7	28.6	54.7	21.8	27.4	50.9	17.3	29.9	52.9
		Germany	24.3	4.4	71.4	9.1	7.4	83.5	5.4	9.0	85.6	9.6	7.5	82.8
IRL	Ireland	United Kingdom	23.5	18.4	58.1	26.4	17.1	56.5	33.5	19.9	46.6	28.2	18.6	53.2
		United States	14.9	16.1	69.0	28.8	15.8	55.4	40.4	18.9	40.7	34.2	17.8	48.0
		Former USSR	91.5	6.8	1.7	95.6	3.6	0.8	88.9	9.1	2.0	92.0	6.5	1.5
		Germany	35.5	17.3	47.2	46.4	18.7	35.0	45.6	22.1	32.3	44.5	20.3	35.2
		Nigeria	95.9	3.0	1.2	90.7	6.0	3.3	88.1	7.1	4.8	90.1	6.1	3.8
ITA	Italy	Switzerland	16.3	14.8	68.9	19.7	15.3	65.0	22.3	17.8	59.9	18.7	15.5	65.8
		Former Yugoslavia	33.7	37.7	28.6	31.3	46.9	21.8	26.2	45.9	28.0	32.5	40.9	26.7
		Germany	20.6	14.0	65.4	21.4	15.8	62.9	30.9	18.9	50.1	23.8	16.1	60.1
		Morocco	36.5	24.7	38.8	31.8	24.5	43.7	33.7	21.3	45.0	35.5	24.5	40.0
		Albania	57.9	30.0	12.1	47.1	36.7	16.2	49.9	36.7	13.4	53.9	32.6	13.5
LUX	Luxembourg	Portugal	32.9	21.4	45.7	40.1	21.4	38.5	38.4	29.3	32.3	35.4	21.5	43.0
		France	16.4	4.8	78.8	39.8	10.5	49.7	68.0	7.4	24.5	44.2	8.5	47.3
		Belgium	13.8	7.8	78.4	37.3	12.3	50.5	58.4	14.6	27.0	44.2	12.8	43.0
		Germany	7.1	3.0	89.9	28.6	9.3	62.0	49.2	11.1	39.7	28.3	8.1	63.6
		Italy	6.8	3.3	89.9	21.9	6.5	71.6	49.2	8.9	41.8	17.4	5.2	77.4
NLD	Netherlands	Indonesia	2.0	1.8	96.2	1.0	2.2	96.7	2.6	1.3	96.1	1.8	1.8	96.4
		Turkey	4.6	17.1	78.2	6.6	17.6	75.8	11.6	22.1	66.3	5.4	17.5	77.1
		Morocco	7.7	17.3	75.0	12.5	20.5	66.9	7.6	22.3	70.0	8.6	18.2	73.2
		Germany	4.5	8.0	87.5	8.9	13.3	77.8	16.4	14.8	68.8	8.7	11.5	79.9
		Belgium	6.0	7.8	86.1	14.9	9.7	75.4	16.7	13.5	69.8	12.1	10.2	77.7

Table 4.4. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence and education level** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Country of birth	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary			Total		
			0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)
NOR	Norway	Sweden	6.8	9.3	83.9	10.3	13.7	76.1	10.8	16.1	73.1	10.0	14.0	76.0
		Former Yugoslavia	16.9	46.5	36.6	13.3	60.1	26.7	13.6	58.5	27.9	14.0	57.1	28.9
		Denmark	2.1	5.4	92.6	3.7	5.6	90.7	5.7	8.5	85.7	4.0	6.5	89.5
		Pakistan	5.3	10.4	84.4	5.5	10.1	84.5	9.3	8.4	82.3	5.9	10.0	84.2
		United States	1.6	3.5	94.9	2.5	3.5	94.0	3.8	7.5	88.7	3.0	5.3	91.7
NZL	New Zealand	United Kingdom	2.5	2.5	94.9	8.4	6.5	85.0	14.4	7.9	77.7	9.2	6.2	84.6
		Samoa	10.5	8.3	81.3	16.5	10.2	73.4	12.4	8.1	79.4	14.0	9.3	76.7
		Australia	6.4	7.6	86.0	15.5	10.3	74.2	20.4	10.2	69.4	15.6	9.9	74.6
		China	32.9	20.3	46.9	60.2	20.2	19.5	61.0	26.2	12.8	55.6	21.9	22.5
		Fiji	26.8	14.1	59.1	29.5	14.4	56.1	28.9	12.5	58.6	28.9	13.8	57.3
PRT	Portugal	France	8.6	22.3	69.1	11.6	21.0	67.4	8.3	11.5	80.2	9.5	20.5	70.0
		Brazil	31.3	14.2	54.5	50.1	17.1	32.8	14.6	23.6	61.7	35.4	16.8	47.8
		Germany	6.9	19.4	73.7	7.0	4.9	88.1	30.1	6.5	63.4	10.8	12.5	76.7
		Spain	7.3	13.3	79.4	2.4	1.2	96.5	44.9	23.7	31.4	11.8	13.1	75.2
		South Africa	11.0	62.3	26.7	6.5	35.2	58.4	21.2	30.5	48.3	10.2	45.2	44.6
SWE	Sweden	Finland	2.0	1.5	96.4	3.1	1.9	95.1	12.2	6.6	81.2	4.2	2.5	93.3
		Former Yugoslavia	8.9	36.9	54.1	9.0	37.9	53.1	11.6	39.3	49.2	9.4	37.8	52.8
		Iraq	38.9	32.4	28.8	26.4	29.3	44.3	42.0	24.2	33.8	35.7	28.8	35.4
		Iran	9.2	14.7	76.1	7.9	8.9	83.2	11.3	7.6	81.1	9.1	9.6	81.2
		Poland	6.0	9.6	84.4	5.7	7.5	86.8	13.1	7.6	79.3	8.1	7.9	84.1
USA	United States	Mexico	25.4	18.9	55.7	23.2	18.5	58.3	22.8	14.3	62.9	24.7	18.6	56.7
		Philippines	16.0	20.7	63.4	13.5	18.3	68.1	12.4	17.0	70.6	13.4	18.0	68.6
		Puerto Rico	10.6	8.7	80.6	12.9	9.9	77.2	15.5	11.5	73.0	12.2	9.6	78.2
		China	19.0	20.5	60.5	21.1	20.4	58.6	25.2	20.7	54.1	22.3	20.5	57.2
		Germany	9.2	4.2	86.6	6.8	4.5	88.7	11.6	5.6	82.8	8.8	4.9	86.4

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247746364754

Note: Among the people aged 15 and over born in the United Kingdom and living in Australia, with a primary education level, 2.6% have been living in Australia for less than five years, 2.6% for five to ten years and 94.8% for more than ten years.
Excluding persons with unknown duration of stay, education level or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 4.5. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population from the 50 main origin countries in the OECD area (excluding Japan, Mexico, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Turkey), by gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

Country of birth	Men			Women			Total			Total excl. unknown (000)	Number of unknown (000)
	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)		
Mexico	26.6	17.5	55.9	22.5	19.8	57.7	24.8	18.5	56.7	**8 317**	**12**
United Kingdom	11.6	7.5	80.9	9.0	6.5	84.5	10.3	7.0	82.7	**3 016**	**197**
Germany	13.3	7.1	79.6	10.7	7.1	82.2	11.8	7.1	81.1	**2 389**	**386**
Italy	4.8	4.2	91.0	4.0	3.2	92.8	4.4	3.8	91.8	**2 177**	**188**
Poland	6.1	13.5	80.4	7.4	15.8	76.8	6.8	14.8	78.4	**2 044**	**46**
Turkey	5.8	12.6	81.6	5.9	13.4	80.7	5.9	13.0	81.2	**1 959**	**117**
India	27.1	16.3	56.6	25.6	16.5	57.9	26.4	16.4	57.2	**1 892**	**28**
China	25.5	20.2	54.3	27.2	21.5	51.4	26.4	20.8	52.8	**1 820**	**33**
Philippines	15.1	19.2	65.6	15.9	20.1	64.0	15.6	19.8	64.7	**1 819**	**20**
Morocco	18.7	12.9	68.5	17.8	14.1	68.1	18.3	13.4	68.3	**1 347**	**155**
Viet Nam	8.9	21.9	69.2	11.9	25.9	62.2	10.4	23.9	65.7	**1 451**	**29**
Russia	13.5	31.6	54.9	17.5	31.8	50.7	15.7	31.7	52.6	**1 390**	**61**
Algeria	7.5	7.6	84.9	6.0	6.4	87.7	6.8	7.0	86.2	**1 037**	**281**
Puerto Rico	12.9	9.7	77.4	11.7	9.5	78.8	12.2	9.6	78.2	**1 298**	**–**
Portugal	7.0	8.3	84.7	6.8	9.1	84.0	6.9	8.7	84.4	**1 154**	**126**
Canada	17.5	10.2	72.3	14.2	8.7	77.1	15.7	9.4	75.0	**1 016**	**34**
France	21.5	10.9	67.6	17.3	9.9	72.8	19.2	10.4	70.5	**886**	**162**
Korea	22.1	14.4	63.5	19.2	14.0	66.8	20.4	14.2	65.4	**947**	**17**
Cuba	17.0	10.6	72.4	15.6	8.5	75.9	16.3	9.5	74.2	**914**	**3**
Romania	20.4	13.9	65.7	19.1	15.5	65.3	19.7	14.7	65.5	**870**	**27**
El Salvador	18.3	20.2	61.5	15.0	20.2	64.8	16.7	20.2	63.1	**827**	**2**
Ireland	7.8	8.4	83.8	6.6	7.4	86.0	7.1	7.8	85.0	**780**	**13**
Spain	9.9	4.5	85.5	9.8	6.3	83.8	9.9	5.5	84.6	**628**	**103**
Dominican Republic	17.3	23.2	59.6	17.2	23.3	59.5	17.2	23.3	59.5	**689**	**4**
United States	21.7	10.3	68.0	20.5	10.5	69.0	21.1	10.4	68.5	**592**	**94**
Colombia	35.2	12.0	52.8	36.9	12.8	50.3	36.2	12.4	51.4	**664**	**12**
Jamaica	12.1	15.1	72.8	11.5	14.9	73.7	11.7	15.0	73.3	**645**	**2**
Greece	6.2	3.6	90.2	5.1	3.2	91.7	5.7	3.4	90.9	**611**	**22**
Pakistan	25.2	18.7	56.2	24.5	18.1	57.5	24.8	18.4	56.7	**593**	**13**
Serbia and Montenegro	12.4	19.1	68.5	14.0	17.5	68.5	13.1	18.4	68.5	**590**	**15**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19.0	29.8	51.1	19.6	32.7	47.7	19.3	31.2	49.5	**554**	**10**
Netherlands	13.6	7.6	78.7	11.3	7.5	81.2	12.5	7.6	80.0	**538**	**22**
Japan	33.9	10.1	56.0	28.9	11.3	59.8	30.8	10.8	58.4	**536**	**16**
Iran	13.2	12.0	74.7	17.9	13.6	68.5	15.3	12.7	71.9	**536**	**13**
Albania	50.2	42.3	7.4	57.7	36.7	5.6	53.3	40.0	6.7	**509**	**18**
Croatia	6.3	9.5	84.2	7.4	9.3	83.3	6.9	9.4	83.7	**433**	**74**
Ecuador	44.1	14.9	41.0	43.9	13.5	42.6	44.0	14.2	41.8	**497**	**2**
Guatemala	27.5	22.4	50.1	18.6	21.1	60.3	23.6	21.8	54.6	**462**	**1**
Haiti	15.6	18.1	66.3	15.9	17.9	66.2	15.8	18.0	66.3	**457**	**5**
Tunisia	8.8	7.5	83.7	8.1	6.6	85.3	8.5	7.1	84.4	**331**	**98**
Ukraine	32.8	27.8	39.4	34.8	28.6	36.6	33.9	28.2	37.8	**416**	**8**
Chinese Taipei	22.9	18.9	58.2	23.5	19.2	57.4	23.2	19.0	57.8	**416**	**5**
Switzerland	18.8	12.2	69.0	14.5	10.3	75.1	16.4	11.2	72.4	**224**	**195**
New Zealand	25.9	11.3	62.8	24.2	10.7	65.1	25.1	11.0	63.9	**387**	**19**
Kazakhstan	4.1	14.2	81.7	4.8	14.3	81.0	4.4	14.2	81.3	**388**	**18**
Former Yugoslavia	12.0	22.2	65.8	12.7	23.8	63.5	12.4	23.0	64.7	**377**	**26**
Peru	24.1	22.5	53.3	25.7	25.5	48.9	25.0	24.1	50.9	**370**	**9**
Brazil	41.4	16.4	42.2	39.6	18.5	41.9	40.4	17.6	42.0	**346**	**30**
Austria	6.1	3.1	90.8	6.2	3.4	90.4	6.2	3.2	90.6	**317**	**43**
Belgium	19.9	11.0	69.1	15.0	10.1	74.9	17.1	10.5	72.4	**262**	**81**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247748003864

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born in Mexico and living abroad in the OECD area, 26.6% have been living in the OECD area for less than five years, 17.5% for five to ten years and 55.9% for more than ten years. Among the people born in Mexico and living abroad in the OECD area, information on the duration of stay was mentioned for 8 317 000 persons and was missing for 12 000 other persons. Excluding people with unknown duration of stay, gender or place of birth.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 4.6. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population from the 50 main origin countries in the OECD area (excluding Japan, Mexico, Poland, Slovak Republic and Turkey), by education level**

Percentage of the 15+ population

Country of birth	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary			Total		
	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)
Mexico	25.4	18.9	55.7	23.2	18.5	58.3	23.7	14.3	62.0	24.8	18.5	56.7
United Kingdom	7.2	5.5	87.3	8.6	6.7	84.7	14.5	8.7	76.8	10.3	7.1	82.6
Germany	9.2	6.4	84.4	9.1	6.5	84.4	16.1	8.5	75.4	11.3	7.1	81.5
Italy	1.6	2.7	95.7	4.5	4.1	91.4	13.4	7.0	79.6	3.8	3.6	92.6
Poland	6.2	14.4	79.4	6.6	15.5	77.9	7.1	14.6	78.3	6.6	15.0	78.5
Turkey	4.1	13.0	82.9	5.3	12.1	82.7	17.5	10.6	71.8	5.3	12.6	82.1
India	24.3	20.0	55.7	22.0	17.6	60.4	33.3	16.9	49.8	28.8	17.7	53.5
China	21.1	22.4	56.4	24.2	21.3	54.4	31.1	19.8	49.1	26.0	21.1	52.9
Philippines	18.3	23.0	58.7	14.6	20.3	65.1	14.9	18.4	66.8	15.4	19.9	64.8
Morocco	20.1	14.1	65.7	14.0	12.1	73.9	15.8	11.4	72.8	18.1	13.3	68.6
Viet Nam	13.1	28.5	58.4	10.1	24.4	65.5	5.7	15.3	79.0	10.3	24.0	65.7
Russia	11.4	31.7	57.0	12.4	28.5	59.1	23.5	36.8	39.7	15.1	31.8	53.0
Algeria	5.5	5.8	88.7	5.6	6.2	88.1	11.2	10.5	78.3	6.5	6.7	86.7
Puerto Rico	10.6	8.7	80.6	12.9	9.9	77.2	15.5	11.5	73.0	12.2	9.6	78.2
Portugal	6.4	8.7	84.9	5.4	7.0	87.6	9.7	6.1	84.2	6.3	8.1	85.5
Canada	9.2	7.2	83.6	12.4	7.9	79.7	21.3	11.9	66.9	15.4	9.4	75.2
France	8.4	8.0	83.6	14.8	9.5	75.7	26.3	11.7	62.0	17.0	9.8	73.2
Korea	17.6	12.5	69.9	17.3	15.7	67.0	23.8	13.4	62.8	20.2	14.2	65.6
Cuba	15.7	11.0	73.3	16.5	8.9	74.6	16.9	7.9	75.2	16.2	9.5	74.2
Romania	22.8	12.3	64.9	17.3	16.0	66.7	20.4	15.9	63.7	19.7	14.9	65.4
El Salvador	19.0	21.7	59.3	12.9	18.4	68.7	11.1	15.3	73.6	16.7	20.2	63.1
Ireland	2.9	4.8	92.3	7.9	9.5	82.5	14.9	15.4	69.8	8.8	10.1	81.2
Spain	2.7	2.6	94.7	7.2	5.4	87.5	26.3	12.8	60.9	7.9	5.1	87.0
Dominican Republic	18.7	23.3	58.0	15.8	24.0	60.1	14.5	21.2	64.3	17.2	23.3	59.5
United States	11.7	10.2	78.0	14.7	8.6	76.8	18.9	10.6	70.5	16.4	9.9	73.7
Colombia	41.6	12.1	46.3	32.1	13.0	55.0	35.7	12.1	52.2	36.2	12.5	51.3
Jamaica	15.4	17.4	67.1	12.2	15.6	72.2	6.9	11.0	82.1	11.7	15.0	73.3
Greece	1.2	1.3	97.6	5.1	3.2	91.7	12.4	9.7	77.9	4.0	3.1	92.8
Pakistan	25.2	18.4	56.4	23.9	19.0	57.2	29.3	20.0	50.8	26.3	19.1	54.6
Serbia and Montenegro	9.1	18.2	72.7	13.1	16.5	70.4	21.3	24.4	54.2	12.3	18.4	69.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14.7	24.6	60.7	20.9	32.9	46.2	28.1	42.0	29.9	19.0	30.3	50.7
Netherlands	7.2	5.5	87.3	9.1	6.3	84.6	17.7	9.2	73.1	11.4	7.0	81.5
Japan	18.6	7.2	74.2	24.8	8.7	66.5	35.1	13.0	51.9	29.3	10.7	60.0
Iran	18.1	16.8	65.1	15.1	15.5	69.4	13.4	9.2	77.4	14.8	12.7	72.5
Albania	55.3	38.3	6.4	49.2	43.6	7.2	53.6	38.6	7.8	53.0	40.2	6.8
Croatia	3.9	5.8	90.3	7.1	10.6	82.4	11.1	16.4	72.5	6.2	9.3	84.5
Ecuador	53.2	13.0	33.8	35.7	16.2	48.1	34.0	13.5	52.5	44.0	14.2	41.8
Guatemala	27.3	23.1	49.6	17.5	20.6	61.9	16.5	16.2	67.4	23.6	21.8	54.7
Haiti	19.8	20.1	60.1	15.1	18.8	66.1	9.2	12.1	78.7	15.8	18.0	66.3
Tunisia	7.4	7.1	85.5	8.2	6.6	85.1	11.1	7.2	81.7	8.3	7.0	84.8
Ukraine	30.3	20.1	49.6	36.2	28.4	35.4	34.7	35.0	30.2	34.0	28.8	37.3
Chinese Taipei	31.8	23.2	45.0	26.2	23.0	50.8	20.2	16.5	63.2	23.1	19.0	57.9
Switzerland	13.9	12.6	73.5	14.7	10.5	74.8	17.4	10.7	72.0	15.5	11.0	73.4
New Zealand	22.4	11.0	66.6	22.8	10.3	67.0	25.7	10.3	64.0	23.4	10.6	66.0
Kazakhstan	4.4	18.9	76.8	3.3	11.6	85.0	7.5	11.9	80.7	4.4	14.2	81.4
Former Yugoslavia	11.0	22.0	67.0	11.0	24.1	64.9	13.4	25.6	61.0	11.2	23.1	65.7
Peru	30.5	26.3	43.2	23.7	24.1	52.2	22.1	22.3	55.6	24.9	24.1	50.9
Brazil	40.2	17.6	42.2	40.9	17.9	41.2	38.2	17.0	44.7	39.9	17.5	42.6
Austria	3.2	2.3	94.5	4.4	2.7	92.9	9.4	4.9	85.7	5.7	3.3	91.0
Belgium	10.4	7.9	81.7	16.5	9.6	73.9	22.6	13.0	64.4	16.8	10.3	72.9

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247775214552

Note: Among the people aged 15 and above born in Mexico and living abroad in the OECD area, with a primary education level, 25.4% have been living in the OECD area for less than five years, 18.9% for five to ten years and 55.7% for more than ten years.
Excluding people with unknown duration of stay, education level or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 4.7. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population in the OECD area (excluding Japan, Mexico, Poland, Slovak Republic and Turkey), by region of origin and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

Region of birth	Men			Women			Total			Total excl. unknown (000)	Number of unknown (000)
	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)		
North Africa	13.9	10.8	75.2	12.4	10.5	77.1	13.3	10.7	76.1	**3 005**	**617**
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.7	18.3	54.0	29.3	19.8	50.9	28.5	19.0	52.5	**1 838**	**188**
Asia	19.7	18.1	62.1	19.9	19.0	61.1	19.8	18.6	61.6	**14 589**	**312**
Latin America	23.4	16.3	60.3	20.5	17.0	62.5	21.9	16.6	61.4	**18 525**	**189**
Oceania	23.9	11.6	64.5	22.5	11.9	65.5	23.2	11.8	65.0	**1 016**	**71**
North America	19.1	10.2	70.7	16.4	9.3	74.2	17.6	9.7	72.6	**1 611**	**128**
Europe EU15	10.7	6.8	82.5	9.3	6.7	84.1	9.9	6.7	83.3	**13 361**	**1 374**
Europe EUA10	7.3	10.8	81.9	9.2	13.0	77.8	8.4	12.0	79.6	**3 196**	**132**
Other Europe	17.2	21.5	61.3	18.5	21.6	59.8	17.9	21.6	60.5	**7 925**	**620**
OECD	16.4	11.4	72.2	13.8	11.6	74.6	15.1	11.5	73.4	**30 496**	**2 012**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247766832872

Note: Among the men aged 15 and above born in North Africa and living in the OECD area, 13.9% have been living in the OECD area for less than five years, 10.8% for five to ten years and 75.2% for more than ten years.
Excluding people with unknown duration of stay, gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 4.8. **Duration of stay of the foreign-born population in the OECD area (excluding Japan, Mexico, Poland, Slovak Republic and Turkey), by region of origin and education level**

Percentage of the 15+ population

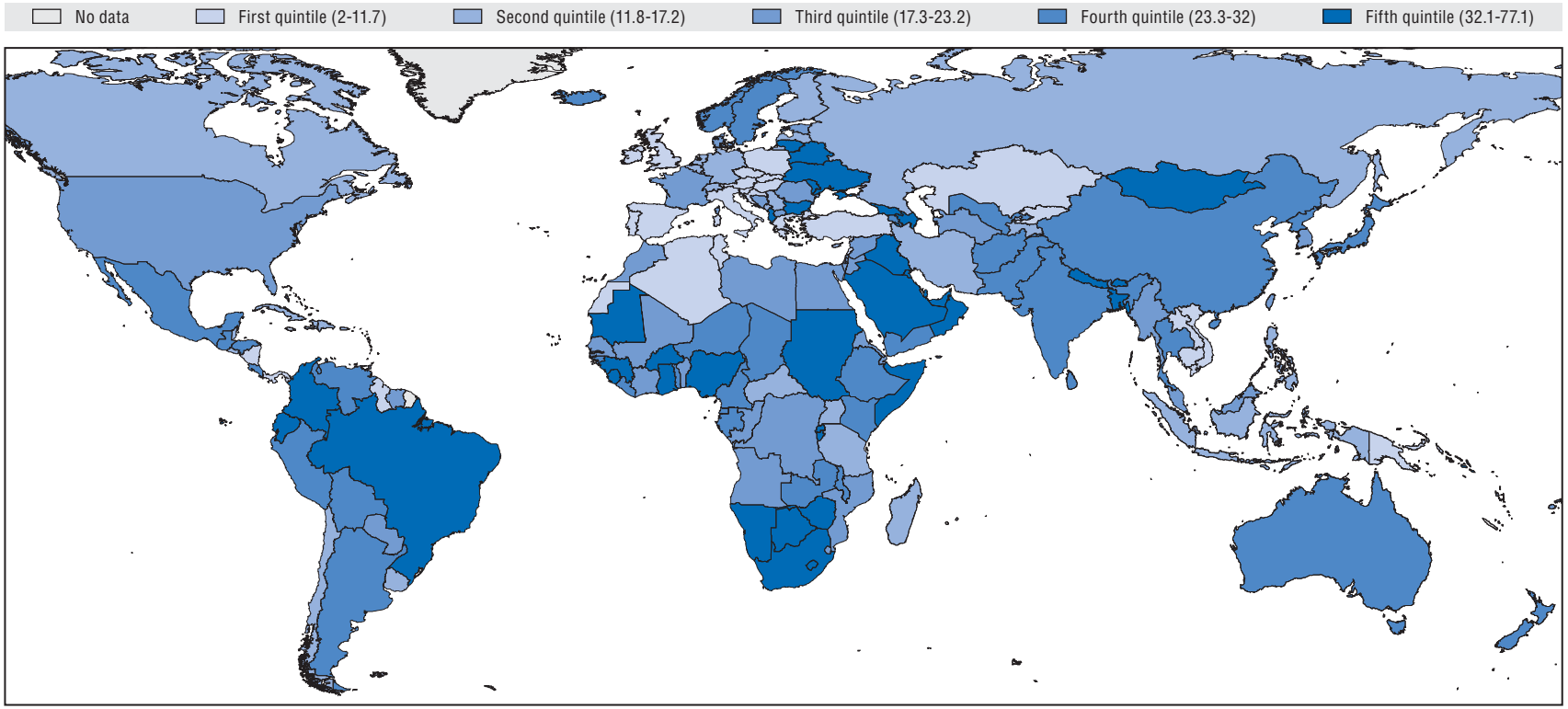
Region of birth	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary			Total		
	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)	0-5 years (%)	5-10 years (%)	10+ years (%)
North Africa	13.6	10.5	75.8	10.6	9.6	79.9	14.7	11.6	73.7	13.0	10.5	76.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.0	21.8	49.2	30.0	19.8	50.2	23.7	16.4	59.9	27.4	19.2	53.4
Asia	17.5	21.9	60.5	17.3	18.7	64.0	22.8	16.8	60.4	19.5	18.9	61.6
Latin America	24.0	17.9	58.1	19.9	16.3	63.8	19.1	13.0	67.9	22.0	16.7	61.3
Oceania	20.6	12.1	67.4	20.2	11.4	68.4	23.7	11.5	64.8	21.3	11.6	67.1
North America	10.0	8.2	81.8	13.0	8.1	78.9	20.3	11.4	68.3	15.7	9.6	74.7
Europe EU15	5.0	5.0	90.0	8.3	6.3	85.4	16.7	9.4	73.9	9.2	6.6	84.2
Europe EUA10	6.3	11.3	82.4	7.9	12.7	79.4	9.4	12.7	77.9	7.8	12.3	79.9
Other Europe	14.2	19.1	66.7	17.3	21.9	60.8	25.2	27.1	47.7	17.3	21.5	61.2
OECD	14.4	12.5	73.1	12.5	10.7	76.8	18.4	10.9	70.7	14.6	11.6	73.8

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247825668427

Note: Among the people aged 15 and above born in North Africa and living in the OECD area, with a primary education level, 13.6% have been living in the OECD area for less than five years, 10.5% for five to ten years and 75.8% for more than ten years.
Excluding people with unknown duration of stay, education level or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Map 4.1. **Proportion of recent emigrants to OECD countries by country of origin**

Proportion of the 15+ population



Note: Recent emigrants are defined as those with less than five years of residence.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

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Data from OECD Countries
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Chapter 5

Labour Market Outcomes of Immigrants

5.1. Definition

For all persons aged 15 and older, labour market status was recorded in the data collection by country of birth, gender and education level. The data distinguish persons employed, unemployed and inactive in all countries. For 21 of the 28 OECD countries covered in this publication, there is additional information on the main reason for inactivity (study, retirement, other).

Employment rates, participation rates and unemployment rates are calculated for people aged 15 and older, according to the definition used in the relevant source (see annex for methodological details).

5.2. Overview

There are important variations across OECD countries in the labour market outcomes of immigrants. The employment rate of the foreign-born is below 50% in Belgium and Finland and above 65% in Canada, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Portugal. It is also low in most OECD central European countries as well as in Mexico and Turkey, which have small foreign-born populations. On the other hand, the employment rate of immigrants is higher than that of natives in all southern European countries.

The situation of the foreign-born with regards to unemployment also varies by country of residence. The foreign-born tend to be overrepresented among the unemployed in all OECD countries except the Slovak Republic, Mexico, Poland, Hungary and Greece. In the Nordic countries, Switzerland and Belgium, the unemployment rate of the foreign-born is more than twice that of the native-born.

While people with tertiary education find work more easily and are less exposed to unemployment, access to tertiary education does not necessarily ensure that an immigrant will enter the labour market on an equal footing with native-born. As a matter of fact, unemployment rate gaps widen as the level of education rises in all OECD countries, including when there are selective migration policies (Australia, Canada and New Zealand). In Austria for instance, 6.7% of the foreign-born tertiary-educated in the labour force were unemployed at the time of the census as compared with 2.2% of the native-born. This was the case for 14% of the foreign-born primary-educated as compared with 9.9% of the native-born.

In most OECD countries, labour market outcomes tend to vary significantly by country of origin. This is due to a number of factors, including the demographic characteristics of the different groups (age, gender and education) but also differences in specific human and social capital (language, networks, etc.) and the category of entry. In Canada for instance, the employment rate of the UK-born is close to 80% while that of the Chinese-born is 61.5%. Similarly, in Sweden the employment rate of the Finnish-born is 66.1% while that of persons born in Iraq is 29.2%.

The data also confirm the difficulties faced by immigrant women in integrating into the labour market in a number of OECD countries. Foreign-born women usually have a lower participation rate than either foreign-born men or native-born women. Likewise, the difference in the employment rate of foreign-born and native-born women exceeds 12 percentage points in most Nordic countries where native women's participation in the labour market is high and a significant proportion of migrants came through humanitarian channels, while in southern European countries foreign-born women tend to have a higher employment rate than the native-born. In New Zealand, Australia and the United States, the employment rate of foreign-born women is 10 to 13 percentage points lower than that of the native-born (6 percentage points difference in Canada). These aggregate figures, however, hide important variations by country of birth. To some extent, the labour market outcomes reflect the situation prevailing in the immigrants' countries of origin, even if the selectiveness of the migration process and the influence of the host country mean that foreign-born women are usually more active than those who did not emigrate.

Labour market outcomes of African immigrants by country of residence

There is great diversity of labour market outcomes (in terms of unemployment rates) of immigrants from various African countries in the OECD area. Among immigrants participating in the labour market in the United Kingdom, for instance, the unemployment rate of those born in South Africa or Kenya is close to the national average (5.7%), while several migrant groups have unemployment rates well above 15%, and for those born in Somalia the figure is more than 50%. Another striking fact is the diversity of the dispersion of migrants' unemployment rates among host countries: there are wide differences among origin countries in Belgium, France and the United Kingdom while migrants in the United States, Italy, Spain and Portugal have very similar rates whatever their country of origin.

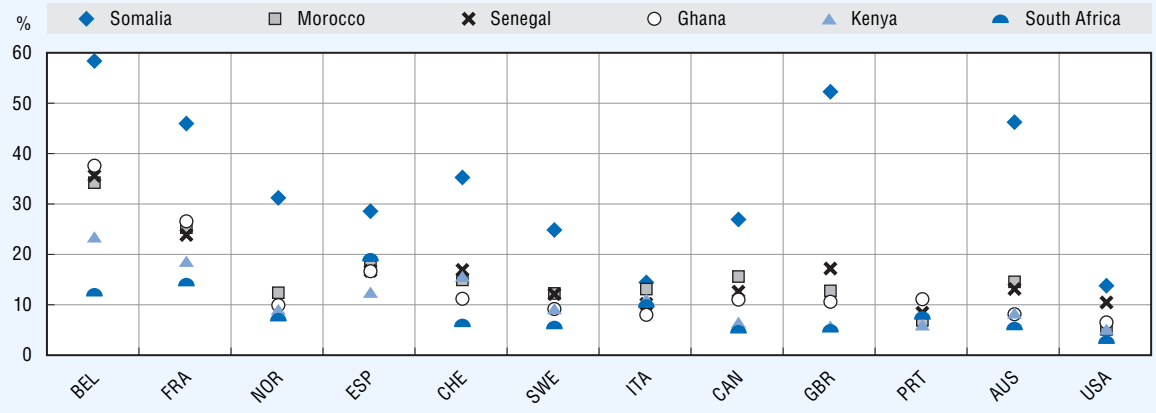
Migrants from some countries tend to do uniformly well on OECD labour markets (*e.g.* those born in South Africa), while others perform poorly everywhere (*e.g.* Somali). But the performance of some groups varies greatly from one OECD country to another: Ghanaian immigrants have a low unemployment rate in Norway (10%) but a very high one in Belgium (38%).

To understand the sources of these differences across OECD and origin countries, one can decompose the unemployment rate of migrants born in country *i* and living in country *j* into two components: a host country effect, and an origin-specific effect. The rationale for this decomposition is twofold:

- Characteristics of the host labour market *j* are likely to affect the performance of the migrants in the country, irrespective of their country of origin (migrants should have lower unemployment rates in countries where the average unemployment is low; this is indeed visible in Chart 5.1 when one compares the United States and the United Kingdom with France and Belgium for instance).
- Specific characteristics of migrants from country *i* are likely to have an impact on their employment prospects, whatever their location in the OECD area (education level for instance: 20% of migrants from Somalia in OECD countries have a tertiary degree, while more than 50% of those born in South Africa have one).

Labour market outcomes of African immigrants by country of residence *(cont.)*

Chart 5.1. **Unemployment of migrants from six African countries in the main receiving countries, population aged 15+**



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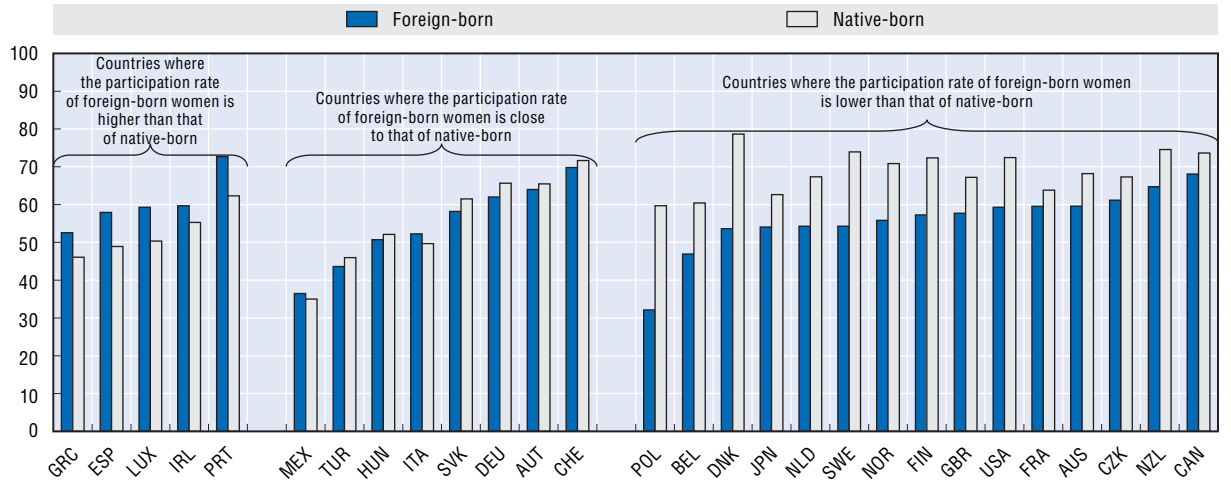
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

For all OECD countries and all African countries, the country-of-origin effect explains almost 23% of the unemployment rates' variance and the country-of-residence effect explains 40.5%. However, this simple two-factor model leaves 36.5% of the variance of African immigrants unemployment rates unexplained. Part of this remaining variance is due to factors that are specific to the population born in *i* and living in *j*. In particular, the hypothesis that the distribution of educational attainment is the same for a given country of origin in all OECD countries is rejected by the facts (see Table 3.2): for instance, Ghanaian migrants in the United States or the United Kingdom have a higher education level than those in Belgium, where they have a relatively high unemployment rate. Adding the share of the highly-educated among migrants from *i* in *j* to the decomposition explains an additional 1.4% of the variance.

Other factors may impact the labour market performance of immigrants. The category of entry probably matters: people migrating for humanitarian or family reasons are less likely to find a job easily. Networks, which are an important asset in job-search, are likely to be more efficient for migrants from country *i* in countries where the population from this country represents a higher share of the total migrant population.

Chart 5.2. **Labour force participation rates of foreign-born *vs.* native-born women**

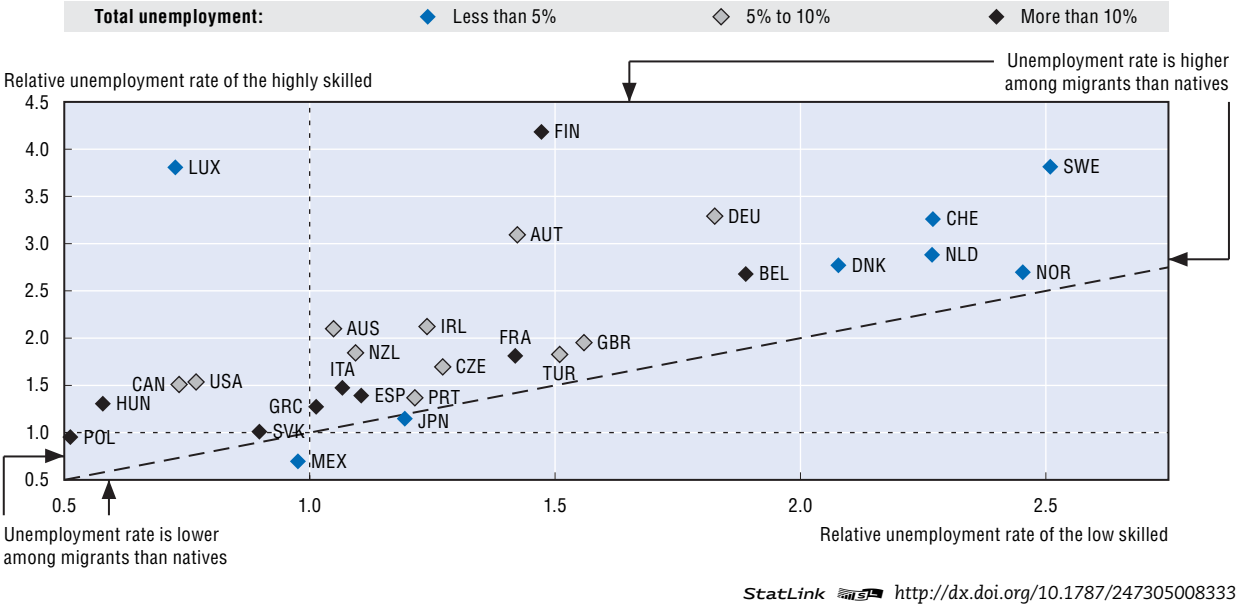
Percentages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247256827332

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Chart 5.3. **Relative unemployment rates of low-educated and highly-educated immigrants**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247305008333

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.1. **Activity rate by country of residence, place of birth and gender**

Percentage of the 15-64 population

		Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
		Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**	Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**	Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**
AUS	Australia	83.0	68.2	**75.5**	79.3	59.6	**69.4**	82.0	65.9	**73.9**
AUT	Austria	80.8	65.5	**73.2**	84.4	64.0	**74.2**	81.4	65.3	**73.3**
BEL	Belgium	73.0	60.4	**66.8**	65.7	46.9	**56.2**	72.1	58.7	**65.4**
CAN	Canada	84.3	73.7	**79.0**	83.9	68.1	**75.8**	84.2	72.5	**78.3**
CHE	Switzerland	89.6	71.7	**80.7**	88.1	69.8	**78.8**	89.2	71.2	**80.2**
CZE	Czech Republic	81.0	67.3	**74.2**	78.7	61.2	**69.8**	80.9	67.0	**74.0**
DEU	Germany	80.1	65.7	**72.9**	83.6	62.0	**72.9**	80.6	65.2	**72.9**
DNK	Denmark	86.5	78.6	**82.6**	65.1	53.6	**59.3**	84.7	76.5	**80.7**
ESP	Spain	75.2	48.9	**62.1**	80.3	57.9	**69.3**	75.5	49.5	**62.6**
FIN	Finland	75.2	72.4	**73.8**	67.9	57.3	**62.7**	74.9	71.9	**73.4**
FRA	France	74.7	63.8	**69.2**	79.2	59.6	**69.5**	75.2	63.3	**69.3**
GBR	United Kingdom	81.4	67.2	**74.3**	76.8	57.7	**66.7**	80.9	66.2	**73.5**
GRC	Greece	75.5	46.1	**60.8**	86.5	52.6	**70.0**	76.9	46.8	**61.9**
HUN	Hungary	66.2	52.1	**59.0**	67.7	50.7	**58.6**	66.3	52.1	**59.0**
IRL	Ireland	79.5	55.3	**67.4**	82.5	59.7	**71.1**	79.8	55.8	**67.9**
ITA	Italy	74.0	49.7	**61.8**	83.1	52.3	**66.7**	74.4	49.8	**62.1**
JPN	Japan	90.8	62.6	**76.8**	83.4	54.1	**67.8**	90.7	62.5	**76.7**
LUX	Luxembourg	72.3	50.3	**61.5**	80.8	59.3	**70.2**	75.7	53.9	**64.9**
MEX	Mexico	82.8	35.0	**57.9**	79.4	36.5	**58.2**	82.8	35.0	**57.9**
NLD	Netherlands	85.9	67.3	**76.7**	74.3	54.3	**64.2**	84.5	65.8	**75.3**
NOR	Norway	78.1	70.9	**74.6**	65.9	55.8	**60.8**	77.0	69.4	**73.3**
NZL	New Zealand	87.8	74.6	**81.0**	80.3	64.8	**72.3**	86.2	72.4	**79.1**
POL	Poland	70.0	59.7	**64.8**	52.7	32.1	**41.6**	69.8	59.3	**64.5**
PRT	Portugal	79.2	62.3	**70.6**	84.0	72.7	**78.3**	79.6	63.1	**71.2**
SVK	Slovak Republic	76.5	61.5	**68.9**	76.0	58.2	**66.4**	76.5	61.4	**68.8**
SWE	Sweden	77.6	73.9	**75.8**	59.5	54.3	**56.9**	75.0	71.0	**73.0**
TUR	Turkey	82.1	46.0	**64.3**	72.7	43.6	**57.7**	81.9	45.9	**64.2**
USA	United States	82.7	72.4	**77.5**	78.0	59.3	**68.8**	82.0	70.5	**76.2**
OECD (weighted)		81.4	60.9	**71.1**	79.0	59.3	**69.1**	81.2	60.8	**70.9**
OECD (unweighted)		79.5	62.3	**70.9**	76.4	56.4	**66.2**	79.3	61.7	**70.5**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248032745644

Note: Excluding people with unknown gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.2. **Employment rate by country of residence, place of birth and gender**

Percentage of the 15-64 population

		Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
		Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**	Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**	Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**
AUS	Australia	76.6	64.0	**70.3**	72.5	54.8	**63.6**	75.5	61.6	**68.5**
AUT	Austria	76.5	61.7	**69.1**	75.0	56.8	**65.9**	76.3	61.0	**68.6**
BEL	Belgium	67.8	52.9	**60.4**	54.9	34.5	**44.6**	66.2	50.6	**58.4**
CAN	Canada	77.8	68.5	**73.1**	78.1	62.5	**70.1**	77.8	67.2	**72.5**
CHE	Switzerland	87.6	69.5	**78.6**	83.3	62.7	**72.8**	86.5	67.6	**77.1**
CZE	Czech Republic	74.1	60.9	**67.5**	68.3	52.2	**60.1**	73.8	60.5	**67.1**
DEU	Germany	74.2	60.4	**67.3**	68.8	52.0	**60.5**	73.4	59.3	**66.4**
DNK	Denmark	83.7	75.5	**79.7**	59.8	49.2	**54.4**	81.7	73.3	**77.6**
ESP	Spain	67.2	39.7	**53.5**	68.1	47.0	**57.7**	67.2	40.1	**53.7**
FIN	Finland	66.1	63.5	**64.8**	52.1	39.7	**46.0**	65.7	62.8	**64.3**
FRA	France	67.2	54.8	**61.0**	65.2	46.4	**56.0**	66.9	53.9	**60.4**
GBR	United Kingdom	76.3	64.2	**70.2**	69.9	53.4	**61.2**	75.7	63.1	**69.3**
GRC	Greece	68.2	39.9	**54.1**	78.5	45.6	**62.5**	69.5	40.6	**55.1**
HUN	Hungary	58.6	47.6	**53.0**	63.3	46.9	**54.6**	58.8	47.5	**53.0**
IRL	Ireland	72.2	51.1	**61.7**	72.7	53.3	**63.0**	72.3	51.3	**61.8**
ITA	Italy	67.1	42.4	**54.7**	75.4	42.6	**58.0**	67.4	42.4	**54.9**
JPN	Japan	86.2	60.0	**73.2**	78.6	50.9	**63.9**	86.1	59.9	**73.1**
LUX	Luxembourg	70.7	49.0	**60.0**	78.2	56.5	**67.5**	73.7	52.0	**62.9**
MEX	Mexico	81.7	34.7	**57.2**	78.6	36.1	**57.7**	81.6	34.7	**57.2**
NLD	Netherlands	84.2	65.0	**74.7**	69.4	50.5	**59.9**	82.4	63.2	**73.0**
NOR	Norway	75.4	68.9	**72.2**	59.6	51.6	**55.6**	73.9	67.2	**70.6**
NZL	New Zealand	82.1	68.9	**75.3**	73.3	58.6	**65.7**	80.2	66.6	**73.2**
POL	Poland	55.5	46.6	**51.0**	45.5	27.5	**35.8**	55.4	46.3	**50.8**
PRT	Portugal	75.1	56.9	**65.9**	79.1	65.6	**72.4**	75.5	57.6	**66.4**
SVK	Slovak Republic	59.7	48.4	**54.0**	61.5	46.0	**53.1**	59.7	48.3	**54.0**
SWE	Sweden	75.2	72.0	**73.6**	54.4	50.5	**52.4**	72.2	68.7	**70.5**
TUR	Turkey	74.1	42.7	**58.6**	62.8	37.4	**49.7**	73.9	42.6	**58.4**
USA	United States	78.1	68.4	**73.2**	73.3	54.6	**64.1**	77.4	66.4	**71.8**
OECD (weighted)		75.7	56.3	**66.0**	71.7	52.9	**62.3**	75.3	56.0	**65.6**
OECD (unweighted)		73.5	57.1	**65.3**	68.6	49.5	**58.9**	73.1	56.3	**64.7**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248044180625

Note: Excluding people with unknown gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.3. **Unemployment rate by country of residence, place of birth and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
		Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**	Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**	Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**
AUS	Australia	7.7	6.1	**7.0**	8.5	8.0	**8.3**	7.9	6.6	**7.3**
AUT	Austria	5.4	5.8	**5.6**	11.1	11.3	**11.2**	6.3	6.6	**6.4**
BEL	Belgium	7.1	12.4	**9.5**	16.4	26.4	**20.6**	8.2	13.8	**10.7**
CAN	Canada	7.8	7.0	**7.4**	6.9	8.2	**7.5**	7.6	7.2	**7.4**
CHE	Switzerland	2.2	3.1	**2.6**	5.5	10.2	**7.6**	3.0	5.0	**3.9**
CZE	Czech Republic	8.6	9.5	**9.0**	13.2	14.6	**13.9**	8.8	9.8	**9.2**
DEU	Germany	7.4	8.0	**7.7**	17.7	16.2	**17.1**	8.9	9.0	**9.0**
DNK	Denmark	3.2	3.9	**3.5**	8.2	8.3	**8.2**	3.5	4.2	**3.8**
ESP	Spain	10.7	18.9	**13.9**	15.2	18.9	**16.7**	11.0	18.9	**14.1**
FIN	Finland	12.0	12.2	**12.1**	23.3	30.6	**26.6**	12.3	12.7	**12.5**
FRA	France	10.0	14.1	**11.9**	17.7	22.0	**19.5**	11.0	15.0	**12.8**
GBR	United Kingdom	6.3	4.5	**5.5**	8.9	7.5	**8.3**	6.5	4.7	**5.7**
GRC	Greece	9.7	13.3	**11.1**	9.3	13.3	**10.7**	9.6	13.3	**11.0**
HUN	Hungary	11.5	8.7	**10.2**	6.4	7.5	**6.9**	11.3	8.7	**10.1**
IRL	Ireland	9.2	7.6	**8.5**	11.8	10.7	**11.3**	9.5	8.0	**8.9**
ITA	Italy	9.4	14.6	**11.5**	9.3	18.4	**13.1**	9.4	14.8	**11.6**
JPN	Japan	5.1	4.1	**4.7**	5.7	5.8	**5.7**	5.1	4.2	**4.7**
LUX	Luxembourg	2.3	2.6	**2.4**	3.3	4.7	**3.9**	2.7	3.5	**3.0**
MEX	Mexico	1.4	0.9	**1.2**	1.0	1.0	**1.0**	1.4	0.9	**1.2**
NLD	Netherlands	2.0	3.5	**2.6**	6.6	6.9	**6.7**	2.5	3.9	**3.1**
NOR	Norway	3.5	2.7	**3.1**	9.6	7.6	**8.7**	4.0	3.1	**3.6**
NZL	New Zealand	6.6	7.6	**7.1**	8.6	9.5	**9.0**	7.0	8.0	**7.4**
POL	Poland	20.6	22.0	**21.3**	13.8	14.3	**14.0**	20.6	22.0	**21.2**
PRT	Portugal	5.2	8.6	**6.7**	5.7	9.8	**7.6**	5.2	8.7	**6.8**
SVK	Slovak Republic	22.0	21.3	**21.7**	19.1	21.0	**20.0**	21.9	21.3	**21.6**
SWE	Sweden	3.1	2.7	**2.9**	8.6	6.9	**7.8**	3.7	3.1	**3.5**
TUR	Turkey	9.8	7.1	**8.9**	13.6	14.4	**13.9**	9.9	7.3	**9.0**
USA	United States	5.6	5.5	**5.6**	6.0	7.9	**6.8**	5.6	5.8	**5.7**
OECD (weighted)		6.9	7.6	**7.2**	9.3	10.8	**10.0**	7.2	7.9	**7.5**
OECD (unweighted)		7.7	8.5	**8.0**	10.4	12.2	**11.2**	8.0	8.9	**8.4**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248066460210

Note: Excluding people with unknown gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.4. **Activity rate by country of residence, place of birth and education level**

Percentage of the 15-64 population

		Native-born				Foreign-born				Total			
		Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**
AUS	Australia	64.5	84.2	89.6	**76.4**	57.1	73.8	83.2	**70.3**	62.8	81.4	87.5	**74.8**
AUT	Austria	51.3	79.7	90.6	**73.2**	69.7	77.0	82.7	**74.2**	55.5	79.4	89.5	**73.3**
BEL	Belgium	53.1	74.4	86.7	**69.3**	52.8	71.3	82.7	**65.2**	53.1	74.2	86.3	**68.8**
CAN	Canada	62.1	82.6	88.4	**79.0**	61.2	76.4	83.6	**75.8**	61.9	81.4	87.2	**78.3**
CHE	Switzerland	69.6	83.7	95.1	**82.9**	77.2	80.8	87.5	**80.9**	72.5	83.2	92.9	**82.4**
CZE	Czech Republic	37.0	82.1	91.4	**74.3**	52.3	75.0	90.0	**70.0**	38.1	81.9	91.3	**74.1**
DEU	Germany	56.3	77.2	89.0	**75.5**	61.3	80.7	87.5	**73.2**	57.6	77.5	88.9	**75.1**
DNK	Denmark	69.1	87.9	93.9	**82.8**	52.7	66.5	73.9	**63.3**	67.9	86.6	92.3	**81.4**
ESP	Spain	60.0	59.0	71.3	**62.2**	70.2	67.9	70.4	**69.7**	60.6	59.7	71.2	**62.7**
FIN	Finland	56.1	78.2	88.7	**73.8**	52.3	71.1	77.0	**62.7**	55.9	78.1	88.4	**73.4**
FRA	France	52.9	76.9	83.8	**69.2**	62.5	74.5	78.9	**69.5**	54.3	76.7	83.2	**69.3**
GBR	United Kingdom	68.4	79.0	87.2	**75.6**	55.6	67.8	78.6	**67.2**	67.4	78.0	85.8	**74.8**
GRC	Greece	51.1	63.3	85.7	**61.3**	67.0	69.9	77.8	**70.0**	52.8	64.2	84.8	**62.4**
HUN	Hungary	36.2	69.9	83.8	**59.0**	36.0	63.2	78.7	**58.6**	36.2	69.8	83.5	**59.0**
IRL	Ireland	57.2	69.8	83.8	**67.9**	59.9	70.5	80.1	**71.5**	57.4	69.9	83.2	**68.3**
ITA	Italy	52.5	71.1	85.2	**61.8**	63.1	69.1	75.0	**66.7**	53.0	71.0	84.5	**62.1**
JPN	Japan	90.5	83.6	85.8	**85.5**	76.6	75.2	78.0	**76.4**	90.3	83.5	85.7	**85.4**
LUX	Luxembourg	42.1	67.0	87.5	**64.8**	66.1	72.5	85.4	**73.3**	54.3	68.7	86.4	**68.1**
MEX	Mexico	55.9	56.6	68.8	**57.8**	53.6	48.6	68.7	**57.7**	55.9	56.6	68.8	**57.8**
NLD	Netherlands	64.1	81.7	90.1	**77.1**	52.0	72.7	82.0	**64.4**	62.2	80.8	89.2	**75.6**
NOR	Norway	57.7	76.2	86.4	**76.3**	48.7	67.3	78.4	**67.6**	57.0	75.6	85.7	**75.7**
NZL	New Zealand	71.7	81.7	91.2	**81.7**	63.1	69.0	84.7	**73.3**	70.5	78.7	89.6	**79.9**
POL	Poland	37.4	72.1	88.6	**65.1**	27.0	40.5	75.6	**41.9**	37.3	71.8	88.4	**64.9**
PRT	Portugal	68.0	70.8	93.1	**70.6**	74.7	75.6	91.9	**78.3**	68.4	71.5	92.9	**71.2**
SVK	Slovak Republic	36.1	77.4	85.1	**69.0**	46.0	70.9	79.3	**66.5**	36.4	77.2	84.9	**69.0**
SWE	Sweden	53.8	80.9	86.2	**76.1**	44.8	65.4	67.7	**60.2**	52.3	79.0	83.5	**74.0**
TUR	Turkey	63.4	61.6	84.3	**64.6**	52.4	60.5	70.2	**58.3**	63.3	61.6	83.6	**64.5**
USA	United States	55.5	78.8	88.7	**77.5**	58.7	70.7	80.4	**68.8**	56.4	77.9	87.5	**76.2**
OECD (weighted)		59.2	76.7	85.8	**72.4**	60.0	72.3	80.7	**69.6**	59.3	76.4	85.2	**72.1**
OECD (unweighted)		56.9	75.3	86.8	**71.8**	57.7	69.4	79.6	**67.7**	57.5	74.9	86.0	**71.5**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248118601475

Note: Excluding people with unknown education level or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.5. **Employment rate by country of residence, place of birth and education level**

Percentage of the 15-64 population

		Native-born				Foreign-born				Total			
		Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**
AUS	Australia	57.8	78.9	87.1	**71.1**	50.9	67.5	78.4	**64.5**	56.2	75.9	84.3	**69.4**
AUT	Austria	46.2	75.6	88.6	**69.1**	59.9	69.8	77.2	**65.9**	49.3	75.0	87.0	**68.6**
BEL	Belgium	45.6	67.1	82.8	**62.8**	38.8	56.5	72.6	**52.0**	44.7	66.2	81.7	**61.6**
CAN	Canada	54.8	76.2	84.4	**73.1**	55.9	70.5	77.9	**70.1**	55.0	75.1	82.7	**72.5**
CHE	Switzerland	66.9	81.7	93.5	**80.9**	70.3	76.2	82.9	**75.4**	68.2	80.8	90.6	**79.5**
CZE	Czech Republic	27.9	75.4	89.1	**67.7**	36.0	67.6	86.2	**60.4**	28.5	75.2	88.9	**67.3**
DEU	Germany	49.6	70.9	85.6	**69.7**	48.1	68.6	76.4	**60.7**	49.2	70.6	84.6	**68.4**
DNK	Denmark	65.6	85.1	91.9	**79.9**	47.1	61.4	69.5	**58.1**	64.1	83.6	90.1	**78.4**
ESP	Spain	50.3	51.6	64.4	**53.6**	57.7	56.3	61.0	**58.1**	50.7	52.0	64.2	**53.9**
FIN	Finland	45.6	68.0	83.6	**64.8**	37.9	51.5	58.6	**46.0**	45.3	67.7	83.0	**64.3**
FRA	France	43.9	68.0	78.3	**61.0**	47.4	60.4	69.5	**56.0**	44.4	67.4	77.3	**60.4**
GBR	United Kingdom	63.4	75.0	84.7	**71.5**	49.3	61.9	74.1	**61.6**	62.3	73.9	82.9	**70.5**
GRC	Greece	45.6	55.0	79.0	**54.6**	59.8	62.3	70.0	**62.6**	47.1	55.9	77.9	**55.5**
HUN	Hungary	29.3	63.6	82.0	**53.0**	32.0	58.3	76.5	**54.6**	29.3	63.5	81.7	**53.0**
IRL	Ireland	48.8	65.7	80.9	**62.2**	49.1	62.6	74.1	**63.6**	48.9	65.3	79.6	**62.4**
ITA	Italy	45.4	63.6	79.7	**54.7**	54.0	60.4	67.9	**58.0**	45.8	63.5	78.9	**54.9**
JPN	Japan	84.6	79.4	82.8	**81.4**	70.6	70.3	74.9	**71.8**	84.4	79.3	82.7	**81.3**
LUX	Luxembourg	39.8	65.5	86.9	**63.2**	63.5	69.3	83.1	**70.5**	51.9	66.7	85.0	**66.1**
MEX	Mexico	55.2	55.9	68.0	**57.1**	53.0	48.0	68.1	**57.1**	55.2	55.9	68.0	**57.1**
NLD	Netherlands	61.4	79.9	88.8	**75.0**	46.9	69.0	78.5	**60.1**	59.1	78.9	87.7	**73.3**
NOR	Norway	55.3	73.4	84.9	**73.9**	43.8	60.8	74.6	**62.2**	54.3	72.6	84.0	**73.1**
NZL	New Zealand	63.8	76.0	88.2	**76.2**	55.6	62.6	79.5	**67.2**	62.7	72.8	86.1	**74.2**
POL	Poland	26.4	55.8	82.5	**51.3**	22.9	33.3	70.7	**36.1**	26.3	55.6	82.3	**51.1**
PRT	Portugal	63.1	65.9	90.1	**65.9**	68.2	69.5	87.8	**72.4**	63.4	66.4	89.7	**66.4**
SVK	Slovak Republic	18.2	61.7	80.6	**54.1**	25.6	57.9	75.0	**53.3**	18.4	61.6	80.4	**54.1**
SWE	Sweden	51.6	78.4	84.7	**73.9**	40.2	60.2	63.4	**55.5**	49.7	76.2	81.6	**71.4**
TUR	Turkey	58.6	52.5	76.9	**58.8**	46.5	51.2	58.9	**50.3**	58.5	52.5	76.0	**58.6**
USA	United States	47.9	74.3	86.7	**73.2**	52.6	66.1	77.6	**64.1**	49.2	73.4	85.4	**71.8**
OECD (weighted)		53.5	70.7	82.7	**67.1**	51.7	65.4	75.9	**62.7**	53.3	70.3	82.0	**66.7**
OECD (unweighted)		50.4	69.3	83.4	**66.2**	49.4	61.8	73.8	**60.3**	50.8	68.7	82.3	**65.7**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248128215673

Note: Excluding people with unknown education level or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.6. **Unemployment rate by country of residence, place of birth and education level**

Percentage of the 15+ population

		Native-born				Foreign-born				Total			
		Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**
AUS	Australia	10.4	6.2	2.7	**6.9**	10.8	8.5	5.7	**8.2**	10.4	6.8	3.6	**7.2**
AUT	Austria	9.9	5.1	2.2	**5.6**	14.0	9.4	6.7	**11.2**	11.1	5.5	2.8	**6.4**
BEL	Belgium	14.1	9.8	4.5	**9.4**	26.5	20.8	12.2	**20.2**	15.7	10.8	5.3	**10.5**
CAN	Canada	11.8	7.7	4.6	**7.4**	8.6	7.7	6.9	**7.5**	11.2	7.7	5.1	**7.4**
CHE	Switzerland	3.9	2.3	1.6	**2.4**	8.8	5.8	5.2	**6.8**	5.9	2.9	2.6	**3.5**
CZE	Czech Republic	24.6	8.1	2.5	**9.0**	31.1	9.8	4.2	**13.8**	25.2	8.2	2.6	**9.2**
DEU	Germany	11.9	8.2	3.9	**7.7**	21.6	15.0	12.7	**17.1**	14.7	8.9	4.8	**9.0**
DNK	Denmark	5.1	3.3	2.2	**3.5**	10.7	7.8	6.0	**8.1**	5.5	3.5	2.4	**3.8**
ESP	Spain	16.2	12.5	9.6	**13.9**	17.8	17.1	13.4	**16.7**	16.3	12.9	9.8	**14.1**
FIN	Finland	18.7	13.0	5.7	**12.1**	27.4	27.5	23.9	**26.6**	19.1	13.3	6.1	**12.5**
FRA	France	17.1	11.5	6.5	**11.9**	24.1	18.8	11.9	**19.5**	18.2	12.1	7.2	**12.8**
GBR	United Kingdom	7.3	5.1	2.9	**5.5**	11.3	8.8	5.6	**8.2**	7.6	5.3	3.3	**5.8**
GRC	Greece	10.7	13.2	7.8	**11.0**	10.8	10.9	10.0	**10.7**	10.7	12.8	8.1	**11.0**
HUN	Hungary	19.2	9.0	2.2	**10.2**	11.1	7.8	2.9	**6.9**	19.1	9.0	2.2	**10.1**
IRL	Ireland	14.6	6.0	3.5	**8.4**	18.1	11.1	7.5	**11.1**	14.9	6.5	4.2	**8.7**
ITA	Italy	13.6	10.6	6.4	**11.5**	14.4	12.6	9.5	**13.1**	13.6	10.7	6.6	**11.6**
JPN	Japan	6.5	5.0	3.5	**4.8**	7.8	6.5	4.0	**6.0**	6.6	5.1	3.5	**4.8**
LUX	Luxembourg	5.5	2.2	0.7	**2.4**	4.0	4.4	2.7	**3.8**	4.5	2.9	1.7	**3.0**
MEX	Mexico	1.2	1.3	1.3	**1.2**	1.2	1.2	0.9	**1.0**	1.2	1.3	1.2	**1.2**
NLD	Netherlands	4.3	2.1	1.5	**2.6**	9.7	5.0	4.3	**6.7**	5.0	2.4	1.8	**3.0**
NOR	Norway	4.2	3.6	1.8	**3.1**	10.2	9.7	4.7	**8.0**	4.6	4.0	2.0	**3.4**
NZL	New Zealand	10.9	6.9	3.3	**6.7**	11.9	9.3	6.1	**8.4**	11.0	7.4	3.9	**7.1**
POL	Poland	29.6	22.7	6.9	**21.3**	15.0	17.8	6.6	**13.9**	29.4	22.6	6.9	**21.2**
PRT	Portugal	7.2	6.9	3.2	**6.7**	8.8	8.1	4.4	**7.6**	7.3	7.1	3.4	**6.8**
SVK	Slovak Republic	49.7	20.3	5.3	**21.6**	44.4	18.3	5.4	**19.9**	49.5	20.2	5.3	**21.6**
SWE	Sweden	4.1	3.2	1.7	**2.9**	10.3	7.9	6.4	**7.9**	5.0	3.6	2.2	**3.5**
TUR	Turkey	7.5	14.8	8.8	**9.0**	11.4	15.4	16.1	**13.8**	7.6	14.8	9.1	**9.0**
USA	United States	13.7	5.7	2.2	**5.6**	10.5	6.5	3.4	**6.8**	12.8	5.8	2.4	**5.7**
OECD (weighted)		9.7	7.8	3.6	**7.3**	13.9	9.6	5.9	**10.0**	10.1	7.9	3.8	**7.5**
OECD (unweighted)		12.6	8.1	3.9	**8.0**	14.7	11.1	7.5	**11.1**	13.0	8.4	4.3	**8.4**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248133654034

Note: Excluding people with unknown education level or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.7. **Employment rate by country of residence, main countries of origin and gender**

Percentage of the 15-64 population

		Country of origin	‰ of total pop.	Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**
AUS	Australia	United Kingdom	67.9	79.7	63.4	**71.7**
		New Zealand	21.3	81.4	66.6	**74.1**
		Italy	14.7	76.8	43.5	**61.0**
		Former Yugoslavia	11.6	61.9	47.1	**54.7**
		Viet Nam	10.1	63.1	43.0	**52.8**
AUT	Austria	Former Yugoslavia	47.7	77.5	62.9	**70.3**
		Germany	19.5	73.1	54.8	**62.8**
		Turkey	16.9	76.0	45.5	**62.6**
		Czech Republic	8.1	62.7	44.5	**52.6**
		Poland	6.0	80.0	61.2	**70.1**
BEL	Belgium	France	16.7	57.5	40.1	**48.2**
		Italy	15.3	52.3	28.2	**41.3**
		Morocco	13.4	47.4	18.5	**34.4**
		Netherlands	10.5	69.8	46.4	**58.1**
		Germany	8.6	64.6	45.4	**54.3**
CAN	Canada	United Kingdom	25.6	87.7	72.3	**79.9**
		China	13.3	68.7	55.0	**61.5**
		Italy	13.3	80.8	54.7	**68.2**
		India	12.8	82.2	62.0	**72.2**
		United States	10.3	83.0	70.0	**75.7**
CHE	Switzerland	Former Yugoslavia	38.8	80.8	60.8	**71.1**
		Italy	38.2	85.2	60.7	**75.0**
		Germany	29.1	89.2	64.8	**75.4**
		Portugal	15.6	89.4	75.6	**82.9**
		France	15.5	86.3	66.8	**75.5**
CZE	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	32.5	64.1	50.5	**57.2**
		Former USSR	5.7	76.8	60.2	**67.3**
		Poland	2.9	74.5	60.7	**65.0**
		Viet Nam	1.6	93.4	77.5	**87.7**
		Romania	1.4	59.5	34.3	**46.2**
DEU	Germany	Former USSR	20.2	68.9	57.2	**62.9**
		Turkey	17.3	64.7	35.0	**50.3**
		Poland	15.1	72.5	61.2	**66.5**
		Former Yugoslavia	9.4	65.3	49.8	**57.8**
		Romania	5.7	81.1	66.4	**73.3**
DNK	Denmark	Turkey	6.7	63.2	41.1	**52.8**
		Former Yugoslavia	6.2	58.5	44.0	**51.4**
		Germany	5.7	71.5	60.7	**66.4**
		Sweden	4.0	74.6	71.4	**72.8**
		Norway	3.4	67.2	64.2	**65.4**
ESP	Spain	Morocco	8.0	71.3	35.3	**58.0**
		Ecuador	5.5	75.8	63.5	**69.5**
		France	4.3	73.6	48.8	**60.5**
		Colombia	4.1	63.8	51.2	**56.3**
		Germany	3.6	58.9	39.5	**48.7**
FIN	Finland	Former USSR	9.0	47.1	37.0	**40.8**
		Sweden	5.8	59.5	54.0	**56.8**
		Former Yugoslavia	0.9	36.2	17.1	**27.9**
		Somalia	0.8	29.8	10.7	**21.0**
		Germany	0.7	60.0	42.5	**53.3**

Table 5.7. **Employment rate by country of residence, main countries of origin and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15-64 population

		Country of origin	‰ of total pop.	Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**
FRA	France	Algeria	25.2	61.5	43.7	**52.9**
		Morocco	14.3	60.8	37.2	**49.7**
		Portugal	11.8	79.1	65.3	**72.4**
		Italy	8.4	65.2	47.2	**56.8**
		Spain	7.0	69.1	53.2	**60.6**
GBR	United Kingdom	Ireland	11.0	70.9	60.9	**65.5**
		India	9.5	76.7	50.7	**63.2**
		Pakistan	6.3	64.5	18.2	**41.6**
		Germany	4.9	76.2	64.9	**69.8**
		Bangladesh	3.0	58.7	16.2	**37.4**
GRC	Greece	Albania	36.4	85.1	41.6	**67.9**
		Former USSR	19.9	69.7	46.4	**56.2**
		Germany	9.8	70.3	49.5	**59.0**
		Turkey	8.2	79.5	34.3	**56.5**
		Bulgaria	3.9	84.4	65.7	**72.8**
HUN	Hungary	Romania	16.0	67.2	50.2	**58.2**
		Slovak Republic	4.4	47.9	34.5	**40.0**
		Former Yugoslavia	3.6	58.2	35.6	**47.5**
		Former USSR	3.5	58.9	47.7	**51.8**
		Germany	1.1	60.9	52.3	**55.7**
IRL	Ireland	United Kingdom	68.3	76.8	54.3	**65.3**
		United States	4.8	70.9	54.0	**61.3**
		Former USSR	3.2	72.5	56.7	**65.1**
		Germany	2.5	72.6	57.6	**64.3**
		Nigeria	2.4	29.3	16.4	**22.6**
ITA	Italy	Switzerland	3.7	75.8	48.7	**61.4**
		Former Yugoslavia	3.6	72.3	35.6	**54.0**
		Germany	3.4	58.9	35.3	**45.6**
		Morocco	2.8	80.1	26.8	**60.4**
		Albania	2.8	79.9	30.2	**58.7**
JPN	Japan	Korea unspecified	4.3	77.9	50.2	**63.2**
		China	2.1	67.2	46.6	**55.3**
		Brazil	1.5	90.8	72.1	**82.5**
		Philippines	0.8	79.9	43.2	**48.8**
		United States	0.3	82.9	55.4	**73.3**
LUX	Luxembourg	Portugal	107.8	82.9	65.1	**74.4**
		France	49.1	82.2	60.9	**71.4**
		Belgium	38.0	82.2	58.5	**70.9**
		Germany	33.7	75.3	47.6	**60.0**
		Italy	33.4	71.0	46.6	**60.7**
MEX	Mexico	United States	1.7	65.7	32.9	**49.4**
		Guatemala	0.3	93.0	26.4	**57.9**
		Spain	0.3	109.6	39.3	**78.7**
		Cuba	0.1	90.5	44.4	**67.1**
		Argentina	0.1	90.8	50.9	**71.0**
NLD	Netherlands	Indonesia	14.4	72.5	55.2	**64.1**
		Turkey	12.6	64.6	36.7	**51.3**
		Morocco	10.8	61.3	31.5	**47.7**
		Germany	8.5	77.4	55.8	**64.9**
		Belgium	3.7	83.4	64.6	**72.7**

Table 5.7. **Employment rate by country of residence, main countries of origin and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15-64 population

		Country of origin	‰ of total pop.	Men (%)	Women (%)	**Total (%)**
NOR	Norway	Sweden	8.5	74.0	70.6	**72.3**
		Former Yugoslavia	6.8	58.1	50.9	**54.7**
		Denmark	6.2	76.9	73.5	**75.2**
		Pakistan	4.3	59.0	26.2	**43.4**
		United Kingdom	3.8	71.3	61.0	**67.2**
NZL	New Zealand	United Kingdom	71.9	88.4	73.2	**80.9**
		Samoa	14.8	65.4	51.4	**58.1**
		Australia	14.5	79.8	69.6	**74.3**
		China	12.4	44.9	34.9	**39.6**
		Fiji	8.1	75.1	59.2	**66.8**
POL	Poland	Former USSR	17.7	47.2	29.1	**37.0**
		Germany	2.9	36.4	20.0	**27.7**
		France	1.0	44.1	23.9	**33.6**
		Former Yugoslavia	0.2	44.4	21.5	**33.5**
		Czech Republic	0.2	48.0	35.5	**41.2**
PRT	Portugal	Angola	19.1	83.1	72.0	**77.3**
		France	9.4	71.5	61.1	**65.9**
		Mozambique	8.7	85.6	75.0	**80.1**
		Brazil	5.2	83.7	64.2	**74.2**
		Cape Verde	4.8	78.6	68.7	**73.8**
SVK	Slovak Republic	Czech Republic	16.6	63.9	51.1	**57.0**
		Hungary	4.0	40.3	14.1	**25.8**
		Former USSR	2.1	62.0	48.3	**53.5**
		Poland	0.8	66.4	45.3	**51.5**
		Romania	0.7	64.0	41.7	**52.7**
SWE	Sweden	Finland	25.4	65.1	66.9	**66.1**
		Former Yugoslavia	17.3	56.3	47.6	**52.0**
		Iraq	7.5	34.9	21.8	**29.2**
		Iran	7.0	51.8	44.1	**48.3**
		Norway	5.7	57.3	60.4	**59.0**
TUR	Turkey	Bulgaria	9.5	77.4	51.8	**64.2**
		Germany	4.8	53.1	31.8	**42.0**
		Former Yugoslavia	3.0	56.5	14.1	**34.8**
		Former USSR	1.2	49.1	32.9	**39.8**
		Greece	1.2	67.2	20.9	**42.9**
USA	United States	Mexico	38.0	69.4	41.1	**57.0**
		Philippines	6.2	76.8	71.2	**73.6**
		Puerto Rico	6.0	59.7	47.3	**53.3**
		China	5.2	77.7	62.3	**69.7**
		Germany	4.9	84.0	67.8	**74.9**

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Note: Excluding people with unknown gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.8. **Employment rate by country of residence, main countries of origin and education level**

Percentage of the 15-64 population

		Country of origin	‰ of total pop.	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**
AUS	Australia	United Kingdom	67.9	60.2	75.5	85.0	**72.3**
		New Zealand	21.3	64.8	79.2	86.3	**75.0**
		Italy	14.7	52.3	77.2	85.4	**61.8**
		Former Yugoslavia	11.6	45.0	62.8	73.2	**55.8**
		Viet Nam	10.1	41.3	56.8	80.3	**53.7**
AUT	Austria	Former Yugoslavia	47.7	64.3	79.1	77.6	**70.3**
		Germany	19.5	47.5	61.4	82.6	**62.8**
		Turkey	16.9	59.6	74.7	78.5	**62.6**
		Czech Republic	8.1	41.5	52.0	70.7	**52.6**
		Poland	6.0	60.7	72.0	77.6	**70.1**
BEL	Belgium	France	16.7	45.3	59.9	74.9	**56.7**
		Italy	15.3	38.0	61.7	78.3	**46.2**
		Morocco	13.4	29.9	50.1	62.4	**38.9**
		Netherlands	10.5	48.9	65.6	78.5	**63.0**
		Germany	8.6	44.8	63.7	81.4	**61.5**
CAN	Canada	United Kingdom	25.6	67.9	78.8	84.4	**79.9**
		China	13.3	57.3	57.9	65.9	**61.5**
		Italy	13.3	54.8	78.9	86.7	**68.2**
		India	12.8	57.9	74.3	80.1	**72.2**
		United States	10.3	52.6	72.1	83.1	**75.7**
CHE	Switzerland	Former Yugoslavia	38.8	70.9	82.2	81.5	**75.6**
		Italy	38.2	71.5	81.6	88.3	**76.8**
		Germany	29.1	57.6	71.6	87.2	**76.5**
		Portugal	15.6	84.5	87.4	85.4	**85.1**
		France	15.5	63.8	76.1	84.9	**76.8**
CZE	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	32.5	33.0	67.1	90.5	**57.5**
		Former USSR	5.7	38.0	70.1	79.7	**67.6**
		Poland	2.9	52.4	69.1	85.1	**65.0**
		Viet Nam	1.6	84.7	91.3	88.6	**88.9**
		Romania	1.4	30.4	59.1	79.1	**46.3**
DEU	Germany	Former USSR	20.2	48.8	69.6	73.2	**62.9**
		Turkey	17.3	43.7	67.1	78.9	**50.3**
		Poland	15.1	49.9	69.9	80.8	**66.5**
		Former Yugoslavia	9.4	48.7	67.2	69.8	**57.8**
		Romania	5.7	54.1	79.2	82.0	**73.3**
DNK	Denmark	Turkey	6.7	52.6	61.5	71.0	**55.8**
		Former Yugoslavia	6.2	48.0	55.9	56.6	**52.8**
		Germany	5.7	54.2	69.1	79.5	**69.5**
		Sweden	4.0	61.3	78.8	83.8	**75.9**
		Norway	3.4	56.8	73.6	81.0	**72.4**
ESP	Spain	Morocco	8.0	57.5	56.9	66.2	**58.3**
		Ecuador	5.5	71.0	68.4	65.8	**69.8**
		France	4.3	58.8	59.3	64.7	**60.6**
		Colombia	4.1	57.4	58.1	53.4	**56.9**
		Germany	3.6	44.8	47.0	57.4	**48.9**
FIN	Finland	Former USSR	9.0	36.3	44.0	45.7	**40.8**
		Sweden	5.8	38.1	62.3	79.9	**56.8**
		Former Yugoslavia	0.9	21.5	35.6	38.9	**27.9**
		Somalia	0.8	16.1	32.6	36.6	**21.0**
		Germany	0.7	46.1	52.1	68.5	**53.3**

Table 5.8. **Employment rate by country of residence, main countries of origin and education level** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15-64 population

		Country of origin	‰ of total pop.	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**
FRA	France	Algeria	25.2	40.2	60.3	75.1	**52.9**
		Morocco	14.3	39.4	55.4	71.0	**49.7**
		Portugal	11.8	69.6	80.0	79.2	**72.4**
		Italy	8.4	46.4	67.4	75.1	**56.8**
		Spain	7.0	52.3	69.0	72.3	**60.6**
GBR	United Kingdom	Ireland	11.0	54.6	70.8	80.7	**65.2**
		India	9.5	52.5	67.1	76.2	**63.1**
		Pakistan	6.3	32.7	51.6	64.3	**41.5**
		Germany	4.9	64.5	69.4	80.7	**71.5**
		Bangladesh	3.0	28.7	48.0	66.3	**37.4**
GRC	Greece	Albania	36.4	65.6	71.3	70.7	**68.0**
		Former USSR	19.9	46.6	61.6	63.7	**56.5**
		Germany	9.8	48.3	57.4	72.6	**59.1**
		Turkey	8.2	45.2	58.1	81.5	**57.1**
		Bulgaria	3.9	72.9	73.5	70.6	**72.8**
HUN	Hungary	Romania	16.0	34.4	63.8	79.7	**58.2**
		Slovak Republic	4.4	20.1	43.2	67.4	**40.0**
		Former Yugoslavia	3.6	22.8	53.2	77.4	**47.5**
		Former USSR	3.5	27.5	49.9	70.8	**51.8**
		Germany	1.1	33.9	56.0	78.2	**55.7**
IRL	Ireland	United Kingdom	68.3	51.3	66.4	80.1	**65.8**
		United States	4.8	37.1	56.6	68.8	**61.8**
		Former USSR	3.2	57.6	71.4	63.3	**65.8**
		Germany	2.5	37.4	62.0	73.1	**64.1**
		Nigeria	2.4	8.4	16.3	27.5	**20.5**
ITA	Italy	Switzerland	3.7	56.6	64.3	72.5	**61.4**
		Former Yugoslavia	3.6	48.3	62.8	68.2	**54.0**
		Germany	3.4	39.9	48.1	66.6	**45.6**
		Morocco	2.8	58.2	66.6	70.5	**60.4**
		Albania	2.8	56.0	62.9	62.4	**58.7**
JPN	Japan	Korea unspecified	4.3	70.4	70.2	74.5	**71.4**
		China	2.1	66.8	63.8	68.1	**66.2**
		Brazil	1.5	84.9	86.7	88.7	**86.5**
		Philippines	0.8	52.1	47.6	54.8	**50.6**
		United States	0.3	51.5	68.2	88.3	**84.0**
LUX	Luxembourg	Portugal	107.8	75.2	80.0	84.2	**77.0**
		France	49.1	47.9	72.1	86.4	**73.8**
		Belgium	38.0	36.5	63.8	88.1	**73.7**
		Germany	33.7	29.5	61.1	82.2	**62.6**
		Italy	33.4	44.0	71.8	84.4	**61.9**
MEX	Mexico	United States	1.7	46.1	43.6	60.9	**49.0**
		Guatemala	0.3	57.6	49.1	64.4	**57.8**
		Spain	0.3	79.7	68.1	84.8	**78.2**
		Cuba	0.1	58.9	52.5	76.3	**66.8**
		Argentina	0.1	67.0	58.1	77.1	**70.6**
NLD	Netherlands	Indonesia	14.4	56.2	64.1	72.8	**64.1**
		Turkey	12.6	44.8	69.1	77.3	**51.3**
		Morocco	10.8	38.5	72.5	88.2	**48.3**
		Germany	8.5	48.9	66.9	84.4	**64.9**
		Belgium	3.7	58.8	70.7	86.9	**72.8**

Table 5.8. **Employment rate by country of residence, main countries of origin and education level** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15-64 population

		Country of origin	‰ of total pop.	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	**Total (%)**
NOR	Norway	Sweden	8.5	54.8	71.8	83.3	**74.5**
		Former Yugoslavia	6.8	42.1	62.2	69.6	**59.5**
		Denmark	6.2	71.6	75.1	86.2	**78.6**
		Pakistan	4.3	36.1	53.1	58.3	**47.5**
		United Kingdom	3.8	56.2	67.2	79.1	**71.9**
NZL	New Zealand	United Kingdom	71.9	71.2	78.9	88.3	**81.4**
		Samoa	14.8	52.1	61.3	73.9	**59.3**
		Australia	14.5	57.9	73.4	85.9	**75.2**
		China	12.4	44.5	32.7	50.3	**39.6**
		Fiji	8.1	45.7	67.1	83.3	**68.7**
POL	Poland	Former USSR	17.7	24.7	33.6	70.0	**37.1**
		Germany	2.9	19.1	29.0	62.8	**27.8**
		France	1.0	26.5	29.5	74.8	**33.8**
		Former Yugoslavia	0.2	23.2	38.9	72.0	**33.7**
		Czech Republic	0.2	21.2	38.7	73.0	**41.4**
PRT	Portugal	Angola	19.1	71.7	78.0	91.5	**77.3**
		France	9.4	63.6	59.1	87.4	**65.9**
		Mozambique	8.7	73.5	78.4	92.8	**80.1**
		Brazil	5.2	71.2	72.1	84.4	**74.2**
		Cape Verde	4.8	74.5	63.4	84.2	**73.8**
SVK	Slovak Republic	Czech Republic	16.6	27.8	62.0	79.5	**57.2**
		Hungary	4.0	11.7	32.0	49.0	**25.8**
		Former USSR	2.1	23.2	55.3	67.3	**53.6**
		Poland	0.8	33.5	55.1	75.4	**51.6**
		Romania	0.7	39.9	59.1	61.5	**52.8**
SWE	Sweden	Finland	25.4	52.9	69.7	82.0	**66.7**
		Former Yugoslavia	17.3	34.4	62.5	67.1	**54.5**
		Iraq	7.5	21.4	40.3	39.4	**33.3**
		Iran	7.0	27.1	50.6	62.8	**50.1**
		Norway	5.7	49.8	65.3	72.7	**63.5**
TUR	Turkey	Bulgaria	9.5	57.2	71.7	78.9	**64.4**
		Germany	4.8	40.0	38.7	55.0	**42.9**
		Former Yugoslavia	3.0	32.4	47.4	71.2	**35.5**
		Former USSR	1.2	47.3	33.1	43.6	**40.4**
		Greece	1.2	40.2	36.7	67.9	**42.6**
USA	United States	Mexico	38.0	53.7	63.2	70.6	**57.0**
		Philippines	6.2	52.3	70.8	80.4	**73.6**
		Puerto Rico	6.0	36.9	60.9	77.0	**53.3**
		China	5.2	59.6	63.2	78.4	**69.7**
		Germany	4.9	50.3	74.2	84.2	**74.9**

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Note: Excluding people with unknown education level or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.9. **Labour force status of the foreign-born population from the 50 main origin countries in the OECD area, by gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

Country of birth	Men				Women				Total			
	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total 000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)
Mexico	66.9	5.4	27.7	**4 633**	38.7	6.0	55.3	**3 695**	54.4	5.7	39.9	**8 328**
United Kingdom	65.8	3.8	30.3	**1 548**	47.8	2.7	49.5	**1 665**	56.5	3.2	40.3	**3 212**
Germany	63.5	5.3	31.3	**1 329**	44.5	4.1	51.4	**1 765**	52.6	4.6	42.7	**3 093**
Italy	53.9	4.7	41.4	**1 248**	33.9	2.9	63.2	**1 101**	44.5	3.9	51.6	**2 349**
Poland	60.8	7.4	31.9	**928**	47.1	5.6	47.3	**1 169**	53.1	6.4	40.5	**2 096**
Turkey	59.9	13.5	26.7	**1 085**	32.1	9.2	58.7	**987**	46.6	11.4	41.9	**2 071**
China	62.8	3.8	33.5	**965**	47.9	3.4	48.6	**1 074**	55.0	3.6	41.5	**2 039**
India	74.8	3.7	21.5	**1 005**	49.3	4.2	46.5	**915**	62.7	3.9	33.4	**1 920**
Philippines	69.6	4.0	26.4	**744**	62.5	3.0	34.4	**1 184**	65.3	3.4	31.3	**1 927**
Russia	56.9	10.2	32.9	**678**	42.5	8.2	49.3	**852**	48.9	9.1	42.0	**1 530**
Viet Nam	66.8	5.3	27.9	**738**	52.6	4.7	42.7	**766**	59.6	5.0	35.4	**1 504**
Morocco	61.8	13.0	25.2	**837**	31.8	11.2	57.1	**649**	48.7	12.2	39.1	**1 486**
Algeria	48.9	12.4	38.7	**689**	33.2	10.8	56.1	**626**	41.4	11.6	47.0	**1 315**
Puerto Rico	52.8	5.6	41.6	**613**	39.9	4.9	55.2	**687**	46.0	5.2	48.8	**1 300**
Portugal	73.8	5.5	20.7	**634**	57.1	5.5	37.4	**622**	65.5	5.5	29.0	**1 255**
France	66.7	4.5	28.8	**486**	46.8	4.7	48.5	**621**	55.5	4.6	39.8	**1 107**
Canada	66.6	2.6	30.8	**472**	47.6	2.2	50.2	**588**	56.1	2.4	41.5	**1 060**
Serbia and Montenegro	57.6	9.2	33.2	**539**	38.4	5.9	55.7	**506**	48.3	7.6	44.1	**1 045**
Romania	63.8	5.0	31.2	**470**	46.5	5.4	48.1	**538**	54.6	5.2	40.2	**1 008**
Korea	65.0	3.4	31.5	**409**	48.7	3.1	48.2	**565**	55.6	3.2	41.2	**974**
Cuba	56.7	4.1	39.2	**448**	40.4	4.3	55.3	**476**	48.3	4.2	47.5	**925**
El Salvador	68.6	5.0	26.4	**428**	49.6	5.9	44.5	**407**	59.3	5.4	35.3	**836**
United States	66.6	3.6	29.7	**390**	48.0	3.3	48.7	**431**	56.8	3.5	39.7	**821**
Ireland	59.4	3.7	36.9	**326**	46.6	2.0	51.3	**387**	52.5	2.8	44.7	**714**
Jamaica	65.4	6.2	28.5	**340**	61.9	4.9	33.2	**439**	63.4	5.5	31.1	**779**
Ukraine	41.3	3.8	54.9	**325**	26.3	3.3	70.3	**444**	32.7	3.5	63.8	**769**
Spain	57.6	3.8	38.6	**346**	40.7	4.1	55.1	**399**	48.6	4.0	47.4	**744**
Greece	55.4	4.4	40.2	**368**	36.6	1.7	61.7	**327**	46.6	3.2	50.3	**695**
Dominican Republic	56.4	7.2	36.4	**300**	43.7	7.8	48.5	**395**	49.2	7.5	43.3	**695**
Colombia	65.1	7.2	27.7	**299**	50.0	7.4	42.5	**393**	56.5	7.3	36.1	**691**
Pakistan	67.9	7.4	24.8	**372**	25.3	4.2	70.5	**291**	49.2	6.0	44.8	**663**
Bulgaria	64.5	6.2	29.3	**283**	44.1	4.9	51.1	**316**	53.7	5.5	40.8	**600**
Iran	67.8	5.8	26.4	**326**	43.9	4.8	51.3	**263**	57.1	5.3	37.5	**589**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	67.4	8.8	23.8	**300**	53.2	6.4	40.4	**288**	60.5	7.6	31.9	**588**
Netherlands	62.9	2.5	34.5	**281**	43.6	2.4	54.0	**286**	53.2	2.5	44.3	**566**
Japan	73.4	2.7	24.0	**215**	43.9	2.5	53.6	**350**	55.1	2.5	42.3	**565**
Brazil	78.7	3.9	17.4	**249**	55.0	5.7	39.3	**294**	65.9	4.9	29.3	**543**
Albania	79.4	6.4	14.2	**307**	37.1	7.7	55.2	**217**	61.9	6.9	31.2	**525**
Ecuador	70.2	7.4	22.4	**252**	54.3	7.8	37.9	**252**	62.2	7.6	30.2	**503**
Croatia	58.6	5.4	36.0	**239**	46.2	4.2	49.7	**260**	52.1	4.8	43.1	**500**
Guatemala	69.0	5.0	26.0	**268**	45.1	5.5	49.3	**218**	58.3	5.2	36.5	**485**
Korea unspecified	70.2	6.5	23.3	**212**	43.9	3.7	52.4	**246**	56.1	5.0	38.9	**459**
Haiti	63.1	7.3	29.6	**216**	54.8	7.6	37.6	**246**	58.7	7.5	33.8	**463**
Tunisia	56.1	13.1	30.8	**239**	31.7	10.0	58.3	**190**	45.3	11.7	43.0	**429**
Chinese Taipei	61.9	3.6	34.5	**191**	48.9	2.9	48.2	**238**	54.7	3.2	42.1	**429**
Switzerland	65.9	5.8	28.2	**195**	43.7	6.6	49.8	**225**	54.0	6.2	39.7	**420**
Kazakhstan	59.4	8.7	31.8	**199**	45.6	7.0	47.4	**218**	52.2	7.8	40.0	**416**
New Zealand	78.0	5.8	16.2	**207**	64.1	4.7	31.2	**204**	71.1	5.3	23.6	**411**
Peru	70.4	5.4	24.3	**190**	54.9	6.0	39.1	**224**	62.0	5.7	32.3	**414**
Austria	65.8	1.9	32.3	**173**	43.4	1.6	55.0	**210**	53.5	1.7	44.8	**384**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248214667162

Note: Excluding people with unknown gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.10. **Labour force status of the foreign-born population in the OECD area, by region of origin and gender**

Percentage of the 15+ population

Region of birth	Men				Women				Total			
	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)
North Africa	57.0	12.0	30.9	**1 981**	32.8	10.2	57.1	**1 624**	46.1	11.2	42.7	**3 606**
Sub-Saharan Africa	69.5	8.8	21.7	**1 496**	54.5	8.7	36.7	**1 418**	62.2	8.8	29.0	**2 914**
Asia	66.2	5.3	28.4	**7 656**	48.0	4.0	48.0	**8 269**	56.8	4.6	38.6	**15 924**
Latin America	65.8	5.6	28.7	**9 620**	45.6	5.8	48.5	**9 375**	55.8	5.7	38.5	**18 995**
Oceania	72.8	5.8	21.5	**536**	59.6	5.1	35.4	**563**	66.0	5.4	28.6	**1 099**
North America	66.6	3.1	30.3	**862**	47.7	2.7	49.6	**1 020**	56.4	2.9	40.7	**1 881**
Europe EU15	62.4	4.4	33.3	**7 178**	44.5	3.4	52.0	**7 968**	53.0	3.9	43.1	**15 146**
Europe EUA10	56.6	6.5	36.9	**1 634**	42.5	5.0	52.6	**2 031**	48.8	5.6	45.6	**3 665**
Other Europe	60.1	8.6	31.3	**4 806**	39.3	6.7	54.0	**5 078**	49.4	7.6	43.0	**9 884**
OECD	63.8	5.4	30.7	**16 380**	43.2	4.5	52.3	**17 000**	53.3	5.0	41.7	**33 380**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248268464237

Note: Excluding people with unknown gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.11. **Labour force status of the foreign-born population from the 50 main origin countries in the OECD area, by education level**

Percentage of the 15+ population

Country of birth	Primary				Secondary				Tertiary				Total			
	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)
Mexico	50.7	6.0	43.3	**5 796**	61.7	5.1	33.2	**2 057**	67.6	3.7	28.6	**474**	54.4	5.7	39.9	**8 327**
United Kingdom	38.1	4.0	57.8	**833**	56.8	3.4	39.8	**1 180**	72.8	2.5	24.7	**1 072**	57.3	3.3	39.4	**3 084**
Germany	34.0	5.7	60.3	**829**	53.9	4.8	41.3	**1 340**	70.3	3.4	26.2	**856**	53.1	4.6	42.2	**3 025**
Italy	31.9	4.0	64.1	**1 365**	59.9	4.2	35.9	**626**	74.3	2.8	22.9	**270**	44.7	3.9	51.4	**2 261**
Poland	31.7	6.0	62.4	**650**	60.3	7.6	32.1	**978**	69.8	4.6	25.7	**447**	53.4	6.4	40.2	**2 075**
Turkey	40.0	12.0	48.0	**1 438**	61.0	11.9	27.1	**452**	74.5	4.4	21.1	**132**	46.9	11.5	41.6	**2 022**
China	42.7	3.6	53.7	**641**	53.4	4.0	42.6	**510**	68.0	3.5	28.6	**807**	55.9	3.7	40.5	**1 958**
Philippines	43.6	4.2	52.1	**336**	64.8	3.8	31.4	**678**	74.2	2.7	23.0	**887**	65.5	3.4	31.2	**1 901**
India	43.5	4.7	51.8	**500**	61.3	4.6	34.1	**383**	73.2	3.3	23.6	**999**	62.9	3.9	33.2	**1 883**
Russia	33.3	8.1	58.6	**518**	55.8	10.4	33.9	**580**	59.5	8.8	31.7	**418**	49.1	9.2	41.7	**1 516**
Viet Nam	47.1	5.6	47.4	**617**	64.7	5.0	30.3	**523**	75.4	3.7	20.9	**344**	59.8	4.9	35.2	**1 483**
Morocco	41.7	12.3	46.1	**918**	57.0	13.6	29.5	**340**	68.0	9.7	22.3	**210**	49.0	12.2	38.8	**1 467**
Algeria	28.1	11.5	60.5	**729**	53.3	13.6	33.1	**366**	66.5	8.8	24.7	**216**	41.4	11.6	47.0	**1 311**
Puerto Rico	29.3	5.8	64.8	**597**	55.8	5.3	38.9	**510**	71.5	3.2	25.4	**193**	46.0	5.2	48.8	**1 300**
Portugal	60.5	5.6	33.9	**847**	76.4	5.5	18.1	**294**	77.9	4.4	17.7	**79**	65.5	5.5	29.0	**1 219**
France	39.0	5.8	55.2	**360**	56.3	4.6	39.1	**349**	73.4	3.6	23.0	**361**	56.2	4.7	39.1	**1 070**
Canada	31.0	2.6	66.4	**196**	52.1	2.8	45.1	**434**	72.0	1.9	26.2	**422**	56.1	2.4	41.5	**1 052**
Romania	36.1	5.0	58.9	**326**	61.4	5.9	32.7	**446**	68.7	4.2	27.1	**226**	54.8	5.2	39.9	**998**
Serbia and Montenegro	39.4	7.7	52.9	**548**	58.9	8.2	32.9	**320**	68.4	5.8	25.8	**104**	48.9	7.6	43.4	**972**
Korea	33.6	3.2	63.1	**160**	56.4	3.7	39.9	**383**	63.4	2.8	33.8	**425**	55.7	3.2	41.1	**968**
Cuba	30.8	4.2	65.0	**377**	56.6	4.6	38.8	**325**	66.0	3.6	30.4	**221**	48.3	4.2	47.5	**923**
El Salvador	54.5	5.8	39.7	**526**	66.2	4.9	28.9	**244**	72.7	4.4	22.9	**64**	59.3	5.4	35.2	**834**
United States	31.3	3.3	65.4	**166**	53.7	4.6	41.8	**239**	71.0	2.9	26.1	**388**	57.5	3.5	39.0	**793**
Ukraine	15.4	2.1	82.5	**285**	33.6	4.1	62.3	**269**	55.0	4.7	40.3	**210**	32.7	3.5	63.8	**764**
Jamaica	46.5	6.3	47.2	**261**	68.5	5.9	25.7	**313**	78.9	3.6	17.5	**191**	63.6	5.4	31.0	**765**
Spain	33.4	3.5	63.1	**394**	62.4	5.3	32.3	**194**	72.4	3.5	24.0	**134**	48.5	4.0	47.6	**722**
Dominican Republic	39.8	8.2	52.0	**370**	57.0	7.3	35.7	**238**	68.3	5.3	26.4	**86**	49.2	7.5	43.3	**693**

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Table 5.11. **Labour force status of the foreign-born population from the 50 main origin countries in the OECD area, by education level** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the 15+ population

Country of birth	Primary				Secondary				Tertiary				Total			
	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)
Colombia	47.4	9.2	43.4	**234**	59.3	6.7	34.0	**280**	65.5	5.9	28.6	**172**	56.8	7.4	35.9	**686**
Ireland	36.2	3.0	60.7	**298**	58.7	3.0	38.4	**201**	72.0	2.2	25.8	**178**	52.3	2.8	44.9	**677**
Greece	36.6	3.5	59.9	**386**	57.6	2.4	40.0	**185**	67.5	3.3	29.2	**105**	47.1	3.2	49.7	**675**
Pakistan	35.3	6.3	58.4	**292**	54.1	6.3	39.5	**145**	66.1	5.2	28.7	**204**	49.3	6.0	44.7	**641**
Iran	24.8	6.0	69.3	**97**	55.4	5.8	38.8	**206**	71.9	4.8	23.4	**272**	58.0	5.3	36.6	**574**
Bulgaria	43.8	4.3	51.9	**309**	67.3	7.6	25.1	**183**	70.4	6.6	23.0	**80**	55.1	5.7	39.3	**572**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	50.3	8.6	41.0	**262**	70.9	7.2	21.9	**246**	73.8	6.2	20.0	**55**	61.6	7.8	30.6	**563**
Japan	31.1	3.0	65.8	**59**	49.9	2.8	47.3	**220**	64.9	2.2	32.9	**277**	55.4	2.5	42.1	**557**
Netherlands	34.6	2.5	62.9	**145**	53.8	2.5	43.7	**214**	69.6	2.4	28.0	**185**	54.0	2.5	43.5	**543**
Brazil	58.5	5.8	35.7	**168**	69.3	4.7	26.0	**213**	70.4	4.3	25.2	**142**	66.1	5.0	28.9	**523**
Albania	58.9	6.8	34.3	**283**	66.5	6.9	26.6	**182**	64.0	7.8	28.2	**46**	62.1	6.9	31.0	**511**
Ecuador	59.8	8.6	31.6	**246**	63.2	6.9	29.9	**180**	68.9	6.1	25.0	**76**	62.4	7.6	30.0	**502**
Croatia	38.1	7.1	54.8	**238**	62.7	2.5	34.8	**193**	75.0	2.8	22.2	**59**	52.2	4.8	43.0	**489**
Guatemala	54.5	5.4	40.0	**309**	63.3	5.1	31.7	**135**	70.3	4.0	25.7	**41**	58.3	5.2	36.5	**485**
Haiti	47.8	8.6	43.6	**182**	62.1	7.6	30.4	**188**	73.1	5.2	21.7	**93**	58.7	7.5	33.8	**462**
Tunisia	35.0	12.7	52.4	**239**	53.8	12.4	33.8	**120**	66.1	7.6	26.3	**69**	45.3	11.8	43.0	**427**
Chinese Taipei	26.3	2.6	71.1	**45**	41.8	4.1	54.1	**119**	65.6	2.9	31.5	**263**	54.9	3.2	41.9	**426**
Switzerland	43.7	7.6	48.7	**149**	56.8	6.2	37.0	**167**	65.3	4.5	30.3	**100**	54.2	6.3	39.6	**416**
Kazakhstan	34.5	7.5	57.9	**146**	59.7	8.4	31.8	**200**	67.8	6.6	25.5	**70**	52.2	7.8	39.9	**415**
Peru	49.0	6.7	44.4	**103**	63.9	5.6	30.6	**186**	70.9	5.2	23.8	**119**	62.2	5.7	32.1	**407**
Korea unspecified	45.8	5.6	48.7	**112**	65.9	6.4	27.7	**187**	72.1	4.5	23.4	**91**	61.6	5.7	32.7	**389**
New Zealand	60.2	7.1	32.6	**127**	74.7	5.2	20.1	**144**	81.8	3.1	15.1	**110**	71.9	5.2	22.8	**381**
Hong Kong, China	45.5	3.5	51.0	**108**	49.4	4.9	45.7	**122**	73.4	4.2	22.4	**147**	57.6	4.2	38.1	**377**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248312488845

Note: Excluding people with unknown education level or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 5.12. **Labour force status of the foreign-born population in the OECD area, by region of origin and education level**

Percentage of the 15+ population

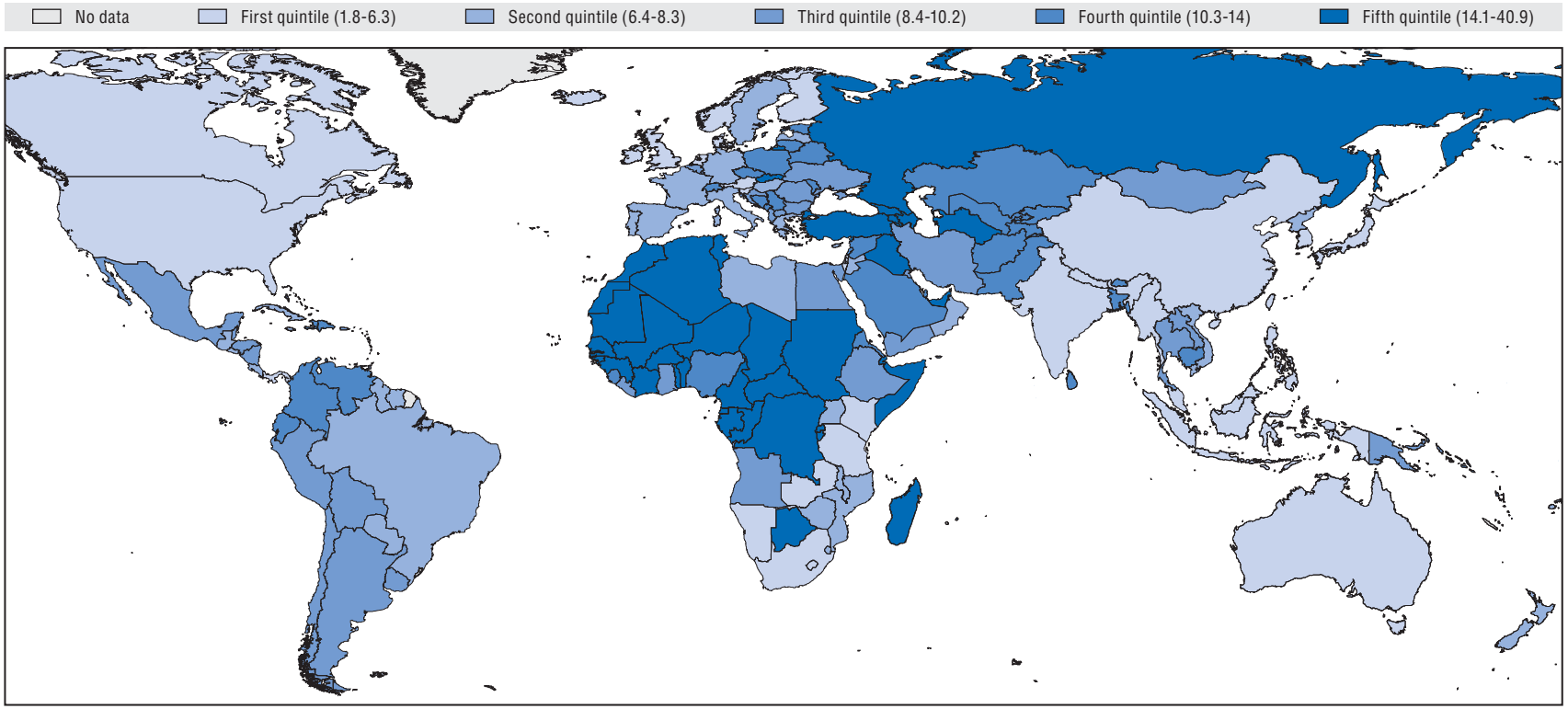
Region of birth	Primary				Secondary				Tertiary				Total			
	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (000)
North Africa	35.5	11.7	52.8	**1 974**	54.4	12.4	33.3	**943**	66.8	7.9	25.3	**656**	46.2	11.2	42.6	**3 573**
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.2	10.8	38.9	**954**	62.2	9.1	28.7	**928**	75.8	6.4	17.8	**952**	62.7	8.8	28.5	**2 834**
Asia	40.6	5.5	53.9	**4 582**	57.9	5.1	37.0	**4 978**	69.8	3.7	26.5	**5 932**	57.3	4.7	38.0	**15 492**
Latin America	48.3	6.2	45.5	**10 192**	62.1	5.5	32.5	**6 083**	70.8	4.2	25.0	**2 637**	55.9	5.7	38.4	**18 912**
Oceania	52.2	6.8	41.0	**296**	67.4	5.7	26.9	**429**	80.1	3.5	16.4	**304**	66.8	5.4	27.8	**1 028**
North America	31.2	2.9	65.9	**363**	52.6	3.4	43.9	**673**	71.5	2.4	26.1	**811**	56.7	2.9	40.4	**1 846**
Europe EU15	38.5	4.4	57.0	**5 829**	57.5	4.0	38.5	**5 132**	71.8	3.0	25.3	**3 654**	53.5	3.9	42.6	**14 615**
Europe EUA10	28.3	5.8	65.9	**1 183**	55.6	6.5	38.0	**1 640**	66.9	3.9	29.2	**782**	49.1	5.7	45.2	**3 605**
Other Europe	39.0	8.2	52.8	**4 671**	58.0	7.7	34.3	**3 310**	64.3	6.1	29.6	**1 622**	49.8	7.7	42.5	**9 603**
OECD	42.7	5.9	51.4	**14 967**	58.2	4.9	36.9	**10 860**	70.5	3.1	26.4	**6 822**	53.7	5.0	41.4	**32 649**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248313571123

Note: Excluding people with unknown education level or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Map 5.1. **Emigrants' unemployment rate by country of origin**

Percentage of the 15+ active population



Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

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Data from OECD Countries
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Chapter 6

Occupations of Immigrant Workers

6.1. Definition

For all persons employed aged 15 and older, occupation was recorded by country of birth. Occupations are defined on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) at the three-digit level. At the two-digit level, the data are cross-classified by education levels and gender. Data are available for the 28 countries covered by the publication, although they are only available the at the one-digit level for Italy. For Japan, Turkey and the United States, national classifications cannot be matched to ISCO even at aggregate level.

For the purposes of this publication, the occupations have been regrouped into three categories corresponding to three different levels of qualification: professionals (ISCO major groups 1 and 2), technicians (ISCO major groups 3 and 4) and operators and labourers (all other groups).

6.2. Overview

The distribution of native-born employment by main occupation categories is more or less comparable across OECD countries, with operator and labourer jobs representing 40-60% and technicians' jobs around 30%. (The Netherlands and Switzerland have a more balanced distribution and Mexico has a significantly higher percentage of operators and labourers.)

The situation is much more diverse with regard to foreign-born employment, where one can distinguish three categories of countries. In the first group, which includes countries such as Germany, Austria and most southern European countries, operators and labourers account for almost 70% of immigrant employment. At the other end of the spectrum are countries with selective migration policies or dynamic highly-skilled labour markets. In this group, which includes Australia, the United Kingdom, Ireland and New Zealand, more than 30% of immigrant employment consists of professional jobs. A third group, in which France and most Nordic countries can be included, has a comparable share of foreign-born employment in professional and technician occupations – around 20-25%.

The gender breakdown of occupations also reveals interesting findings. In many countries, with the notable exception of southern European countries and Germany, the share of immigrant women in professional jobs is comparable or even higher than that observed for native-born women. It remains, however, generally lower than for their male counterparts. Furthermore, a relative overrepresentation of immigrant women is also observed for low-skilled jobs in many countries. Australia, the Czech Republic, Switzerland, France, Belgium and Finland provide illustrations of bimodal distributions of occupations among immigrant women.

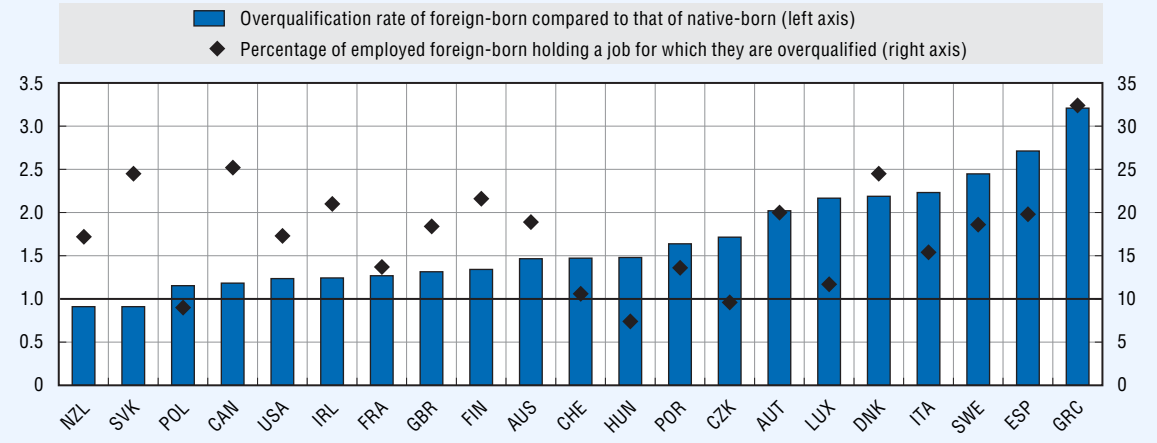
At the regional level, migration originating in Asia mainly consists of professionals, while that from sub-Saharan Africa is concentrated in operators and labourers' occupations. Migrants from OECD countries also tend to hold highly-skilled jobs, with the exception of New Zealanders in Australia and some migrants from the EU (earlier

migration waves from southern Europe for instance). Turkish migrants to EU countries (mainly to Germany or the Netherlands) and migrants born in the former Yugoslavia are also mostly concentrated in low-skilled occupations.

There are also significant variations by country of residence for some specific countries of birth as observed for instance for people born in the former USSR residing in Ireland (holding mainly low-skilled jobs) in contrast to those living in central and eastern European countries (holding mainly skilled and highly-skilled jobs). These differences reflect the composition of migration by level of education, but also different exposure to overqualification.

Overqualification of immigrants in OECD countries

Chart 6.1. **Overqualification of native-born and immigrants in OECD countries, circa 2000**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247334814281

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Chart 6.1 shows the proportion of persons born abroad who are overqualified in selected OECD countries, and compares it with that of the native-born. Education and job qualification levels are grouped into three categories: low, intermediate and high. An overqualified individual is one who holds a job that requires lesser qualifications than one that would theoretically be available at his education level. Overqualification rates are calculated for individuals with an intermediate or higher education.

In all OECD countries (except for New Zealand and the Slovak Republic), immigrants are more likely to be overqualified than persons born in the country. This is particularly pronounced in southern Europe (Italy, Greece and Spain) and in some countries of northern Europe (Denmark and Sweden). In all these countries the percentage of foreign-born workers holding jobs for which they are overqualified is at least twice that observed for the native-born.

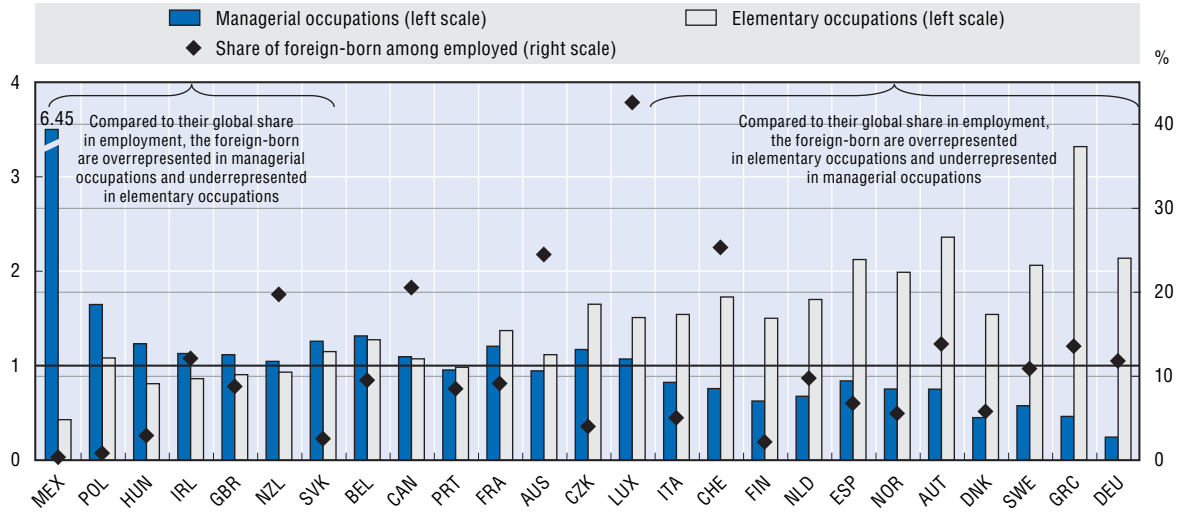
In southern Europe, immigration is a recent phenomenon and mainly concerns workers who are apparently ready to accept unskilled jobs upon arrival, with the hope of subsequent upward professional mobility. One might well surmise that, for material and sociological reasons, immigrants are in fact less reluctant to accept jobs for which they are overqualified. Legal and regulatory aspects (*e.g.* requirements for work permits, region of settlement and access to citizenship) can also limit the choice of jobs for new immigrants, at least temporarily. In this case, it could be expected that immigrants' overqualification would diminish significantly as their stay lengthens.

Overqualification of immigrants in OECD countries *(cont.)*

The situation is different in Nordic countries, where the proportion of migrants entering as workers is low and the proportion of refugees is substantial. These refugees are relatively highly skilled but face special problems arising from their status (sudden and fortuitous migration, no official certification of their education level and occupational qualifications, uncertainty as to the length of their stay, psychological complications, etc.), which may be compounded by significant language problems. Moreover, employers often have little or no information or knowledge about the validity of academic or occupational qualifications acquired abroad.

The discrepancies in relative overqualification rates among countries may also reflect specific features of the labour market. Whereas some countries do a better job of integrating immigrants into employment but leave them at greater risk of being overqualified (as in Italy, for example), others have a lower rate of overqualification for immigrants but have a high rate of immigrant unemployment (as in Belgium).

Chart 6.2. **Relative shares of the foreign-born employed in elementary and managerial occupations, and absolute share of foreign-born among employed persons, by country of residence**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247344574105

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 6.1. **Occupations of the native-born and foreign-born, by country of residence and gender**

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Occupation group	Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
			Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)
AUS	Australia	Professionals	29.6	29.1	29.4	32.2	29.9	31.2	30.3	29.2	29.8
		Technicians	15.7	38.6	26.3	15.5	35.5	24.2	15.7	37.9	25.7
		Operators	54.7	32.3	44.4	52.3	34.7	44.7	54.1	32.9	44.5
AUT	Austria	Professionals	20.1	14.1	17.4	15.0	10.9	13.3	19.3	13.7	16.8
		Technicians	27.2	44.0	34.8	14.7	26.1	19.7	25.5	41.6	32.7
		Operators	52.7	41.9	47.8	70.3	62.9	67.1	55.2	44.7	50.5
BEL	Belgium	Professionals	28.5	32.7	30.3	30.1	34.1	31.6	28.6	32.8	30.4
		Technicians	23.9	33.1	27.8	18.5	27.7	22.0	23.3	32.6	27.3
		Operators	47.7	34.2	41.9	51.4	38.2	46.4	48.1	34.6	42.3
CAN	Canada	Professionals	25.3	25.3	25.3	32.1	25.1	28.8	26.7	25.3	26.0
		Technicians	17.2	41.8	28.8	17.0	36.6	26.0	17.1	40.7	28.2
		Operators	57.6	32.9	45.9	51.0	38.3	45.2	56.2	34.0	45.8
CHE	Switzerland	Professionals	31.4	16.2	25.1	26.8	18.0	23.1	30.4	16.6	24.6
		Technicians	26.4	52.8	37.4	20.1	36.9	27.2	25.0	49.3	35.2
		Operators	42.2	31.0	37.6	53.1	45.2	49.8	44.6	34.1	40.2
CZE	Czech Republic	Professionals	16.4	16.3	16.4	19.7	17.2	18.6	16.6	16.3	16.4
		Technicians	21.0	39.6	29.5	17.0	26.9	21.4	20.9	39.1	29.1
		Operators	62.5	44.1	54.2	63.2	55.9	60.0	62.6	44.6	54.4
DEU	Germany	Professionals	23.2	14.9	19.5	11.5	8.4	10.2	21.7	14.2	18.4
		Technicians	24.1	48.6	35.1	13.7	29.3	20.5	22.8	46.4	33.4
		Operators	52.7	36.5	45.5	74.8	62.2	69.3	55.4	39.5	48.3
DNK	Denmark	Professionals	20.5	15.6	18.1	18.7	14.8	16.9	20.4	15.5	18.0
		Technicians	20.9	44.1	32.2	16.9	30.6	23.3	20.7	43.4	31.7
		Operators	58.6	40.3	49.7	64.5	54.6	59.8	58.9	41.1	50.2
ESP	Spain	Professionals	18.0	22.2	19.6	15.2	15.9	15.5	17.8	21.7	19.3
		Technicians	16.2	26.3	20.0	10.9	18.7	14.0	15.9	25.8	19.6
		Operators	65.8	51.5	60.5	73.9	65.4	70.5	66.3	52.5	61.1
FIN	Finland	Professionals	19.5	18.2	18.8	23.0	19.8	21.6	19.6	18.2	18.9
		Technicians	20.8	33.7	27.1	17.9	23.3	20.2	20.8	33.5	27.0
		Operators	59.7	48.1	54.0	59.1	56.9	58.1	59.7	48.2	54.1
FRA	France	Professionals	21.0	14.7	18.1	23.5	18.5	22.1	21.3	14.9	18.4
		Technicians	22.9	45.6	33.3	16.3	37.3	22.4	22.1	45.1	32.3
		Operators	56.2	39.8	48.6	60.2	44.2	55.5	56.6	40.0	49.3
GBR	United Kingdom	Professionals	30.2	21.8	26.3	39.4	28.2	34.2	31.0	22.3	27.0
		Technicians	17.1	38.2	26.8	17.0	36.5	26.0	17.1	38.0	26.8
		Operators	52.7	40.0	46.9	43.6	35.3	39.8	51.9	39.6	46.3
GRC	Greece	Professionals	22.6	25.2	23.5	9.3	14.6	11.2	20.7	23.8	21.8
		Technicians	14.0	29.2	19.6	5.9	14.5	9.0	12.9	27.3	18.2
		Operators	63.4	45.6	56.8	84.8	70.9	79.9	66.4	49.0	60.0
HUN	Hungary	Professionals	19.3	22.1	20.6	33.6	29.7	31.8	19.7	22.4	20.9
		Technicians	12.1	34.8	22.6	12.6	28.8	20.1	12.1	34.6	22.5
		Operators	68.6	43.1	56.8	53.8	41.4	48.1	68.2	43.1	56.6
IRL	Ireland	Professionals	27.3	34.5	30.3	37.6	38.8	38.1	28.5	35.0	31.2
		Technicians	12.0	31.5	20.1	12.8	29.4	19.9	12.1	31.3	20.1
		Operators	60.7	34.0	49.7	49.6	31.8	42.0	59.4	33.7	48.7
ITA	Italy	Professionals	23.1	18.1	21.1	18.8	15.6	17.5	22.9	18.0	21.0
		Technicians	19.4	37.1	26.3	14.3	28.5	19.9	19.1	36.6	26.0
		Operators	57.5	44.8	52.5	66.9	55.9	62.6	58.0	45.4	53.0

Table 6.1. **Occupations of the native-born and foreign-born, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Occupation group	Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
			Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)
LUX	Luxembourg	Professionals	21.4	18.9	20.4	25.4	20.2	23.3	23.1	19.5	21.6
		Technicians	36.7	54.1	43.7	21.0	30.3	24.8	30.1	43.8	35.7
		Operators	41.9	27.0	35.8	53.6	49.5	51.9	46.8	36.7	42.7
MEX	Mexico	Professionals	8.2	11.6	9.2	37.1	33.8	36.1	8.3	11.7	9.3
		Technicians	9.0	22.0	13.1	13.3	27.9	17.7	9.0	22.0	13.1
		Operators	82.9	66.4	77.7	49.6	38.4	46.2	82.7	66.3	77.6
NLD	Netherlands	Professionals	35.2	24.9	30.8	27.9	21.8	25.3	34.5	24.6	30.3
		Technicians	22.5	41.3	30.6	19.5	38.4	27.6	22.2	41.0	30.3
		Operators	42.3	33.8	38.6	52.5	39.8	47.1	43.3	34.3	39.4
NOR	Norway	Professionals	24.3	13.9	19.4	23.0	18.5	20.9	24.3	14.2	19.5
		Technicians	24.3	38.9	31.2	21.9	30.7	26.0	24.2	38.5	30.9
		Operators	51.4	47.1	49.4	55.2	50.8	53.1	51.6	47.3	49.6
NZL	New Zealand	Professionals	25.7	27.8	26.7	34.3	32.5	33.4	27.3	28.7	28.0
		Technicians	15.6	35.5	24.9	18.3	33.3	25.3	16.1	35.1	25.0
		Operators	58.8	36.7	48.4	47.4	34.2	41.3	56.6	36.2	47.1
POL	Poland	Professionals	17.0	22.2	19.5	32.3	33.2	32.7	17.2	22.3	19.6
		Technicians	13.3	29.6	20.9	13.8	22.9	17.6	13.3	29.5	20.8
		Operators	69.7	48.2	59.7	53.9	43.9	49.7	69.5	48.1	59.6
PRT	Portugal	Professionals	14.9	15.2	15.1	19.9	23.1	21.3	15.4	15.9	15.6
		Technicians	16.6	24.9	20.3	19.5	31.1	24.8	16.9	25.4	20.7
		Operators	68.4	59.9	64.6	60.7	45.8	53.9	67.8	58.6	63.7
SVK	Slovak Republic	Professionals	17.4	21.3	19.2	25.3	22.3	23.8	17.5	21.4	19.3
		Technicians	19.2	36.9	27.4	19.6	33.1	26.1	19.2	36.8	27.3
		Operators	63.5	41.8	53.4	55.1	44.6	50.0	63.3	41.8	53.3
SWE	Sweden	Professionals	25.8	22.8	24.3	20.2	17.9	19.0	25.2	22.3	23.8
		Technicians	24.5	34.7	29.5	17.9	24.4	21.2	23.8	33.6	28.6
		Operators	49.7	42.5	46.2	61.9	57.7	59.8	50.9	44.2	47.6
OECD (weighted)		Professionals	20.9	19.0	20.1	24.3	20.4	22.6	21.2	19.1	20.3
		Technicians	17.8	37.4	26.1	15.5	32.1	22.5	17.6	37.0	25.9
		Operators	61.4	43.6	53.8	60.2	47.5	54.9	61.2	43.9	53.8
OECD (unweighted)		Professionals	22.6	20.8	21.8	25.3	22.5	24.1	22.7	20.8	21.8
		Technicians	19.7	37.5	27.6	16.2	29.5	21.9	19.1	36.4	26.7
		Operators	57.7	41.7	50.7	58.5	47.9	54.1	58.2	42.8	51.4

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248322247831

Note: Among the employed men born and living in Australia, 29.6% are professionals, 15.7% are technicians and 54.7% are operators. Professionals refer to ISCO major groups 1 and 2, technicians refer to ISCO major groups 3 and 4 and operators refer to ISCO major groups 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Armed forces (ISCO group 0) are excluded. For more details on definitions, please refer to the annex.
Excluding people with unknown occupation, gender or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 6.2. **Occupations of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence**

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Country of origin	‰ of total pop.	Professionals (%)	Technicians (%)	Operators (%)
AUS	Australia	United Kingdom	65.7	34.4	27.0	38.6
		New Zealand	26.2	27.0	24.4	48.7
		Italy	9.2	24.2	20.5	55.3
		Former Yugoslavia	9.2	16.0	15.9	68.1
		Viet Nam	8.9	22.1	18.3	59.5
AUT	Austria	Former Yugoslavia	53.8	4.9	11.7	83.4
		Turkey	18.6	4.8	9.9	85.3
		Germany	17.0	29.1	34.9	36.0
		Poland	6.5	14.2	26.2	59.6
		Romania	4.9	11.0	19.4	69.6
BEL	Belgium	France	12.6	31.9	26.3	41.8
		Italy	11.5	15.9	18.5	65.6
		Morocco	9.1	13.5	11.8	74.7
		Netherlands	8.6	40.2	27.6	32.2
		Germany	8.0	36.4	30.1	33.6
CAN	Canada	United Kingdom	22.5	36.7	30.7	32.5
		India	13.3	23.0	22.9	54.1
		Philippines	11.1	16.3	29.3	54.4
		China	10.2	33.4	21.3	45.3
		United States	10.0	43.5	27.3	29.1
CHE	Switzerland	Former Yugoslavia	43.0	6.8	17.2	76.0
		Italy	36.2	15.3	23.0	61.7
		Germany	26.8	41.3	35.0	23.7
		Portugal	20.5	4.3	12.8	82.9
		France	14.7	31.2	36.4	32.4
CZE	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	24.7	16.2	23.2	60.6
		Former USSR	4.9	22.0	17.0	61.0
		Viet Nam	2.5	10.5	15.8	73.8
		Poland	2.2	9.9	15.0	75.1
		Former Yugoslavia	0.8	31.2	26.1	42.7
DEU	Germany	Former USSR	17.0	7.7	21.2	71.1
		Turkey	13.5	1.8	9.5	88.7
		Poland	13.3	8.3	26.1	65.6
		Former Yugoslavia	5.7	0.6	4.2	95.2
		Romania	4.5	14.4	29.2	56.4
DNK	Denmark	Turkey	5.4	3.8	10.2	86.0
		Germany	4.7	26.9	28.3	44.8
		Former Yugoslavia	4.7	4.8	12.9	82.3
		Sweden	4.0	24.6	32.9	42.5
		Norway	2.9	21.8	36.5	41.7
ESP	Spain	Morocco	10.1	9.0	8.7	82.3
		Ecuador	8.7	3.9	7.2	88.9
		Colombia	5.3	7.6	11.2	81.2
		France	5.2	21.9	22.5	55.5
		Germany	3.6	24.0	25.4	50.6
FIN	Finland	Sweden	6.2	15.4	22.6	62.0
		Former USSR	6.0	18.3	19.3	62.4
		Germany	0.7	41.6	25.3	33.1
		United Kingdom	0.7	48.8	21.0	30.2
		Viet Nam	0.5	3.9	10.7	85.4

Table 6.2. **Occupations of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Country of origin	‰ of total pop.	Professionals (%)	Technicians (%)	Operators (%)
FRA	France	Algeria	21.6	22.5	28.7	48.8
		Morocco	13.7	20.8	22.5	56.7
		Portugal	9.4	5.4	7.5	87.1
		Italy	5.0	18.8	20.7	60.5
		Germany	4.2	33.0	36.0	31.1
GBR	United Kingdom	India	8.6	35.9	18.4	45.7
		Ireland	8.6	28.4	26.7	44.9
		Germany	5.1	32.7	28.5	38.8
		Pakistan	4.3	25.4	14.4	60.2
		Kenya	3.2	36.7	30.3	33.0
GRC	Greece	Albania	54.1	1.5	1.8	96.6
		Former USSR	22.3	6.8	5.8	87.3
		Germany	12.9	23.2	25.2	51.7
		Bulgaria	5.9	3.3	3.2	93.4
		Romania	4.1	7.6	5.0	87.4
HUN	Hungary	Romania	16.1	25.5	20.9	53.6
		Former USSR	3.4	42.3	21.1	36.6
		Former Yugoslavia	2.6	36.2	19.3	44.5
		Slovak Republic	1.9	38.1	20.9	41.0
		Germany	1.2	38.2	26.6	35.2
IRL	Ireland	United Kingdom	76.8	37.1	20.5	42.4
		United States	4.8	51.9	22.6	25.5
		Former USSR	3.9	12.0	6.6	81.4
		Germany	2.8	42.0	28.3	29.7
		France	2.8	40.6	27.3	32.2
ITA	Italy	Switzerland	5.0	15.9	26.7	57.4
		Morocco	3.9	10.3	9.6	80.1
		Albania	3.6	11.1	12.7	76.1
		Germany	3.4	17.9	23.1	59.0
		Former Yugoslavia	3.3	16.3	17.7	65.9
LUX	Luxembourg	Portugal	150.3	4.0	8.5	87.5
		France	57.6	33.3	33.3	33.4
		Belgium	45.2	42.7	40.0	17.2
		Italy	30.4	21.5	29.5	49.0
		Germany	29.6	37.1	39.9	23.1
MEX	Mexico	United States	1.3	22.0	21.3	56.7
		Guatemala	0.4	4.7	3.7	91.6
		Spain	0.3	55.2	14.1	30.7
		Argentina	0.1	58.9	20.8	20.3
		Cuba	0.1	55.6	24.1	20.3
NLD	Netherlands	Turkey	10.2	13.9	13.4	72.8
		Indonesia	9.8	32.4	35.0	32.6
		Morocco	8.2	13.3	16.8	69.8
		Germany	7.2	32.8	32.1	35.1
		United Kingdom	3.8	36.3	34.7	29.0
NOR	Norway	Sweden	7.3	26.2	34.1	39.7
		Denmark	5.0	26.1	28.0	45.9
		United Kingdom	3.3	29.8	35.4	34.8
		United States	3.3	35.2	36.3	28.5
		Germany	2.4	37.3	28.1	34.6

Table 6.2. **Occupations of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Country of origin	‰ of total pop.	Professionals (%)	Technicians (%)	Operators (%)
NZL	New Zealand	United Kingdom	68.2	37.9	28.1	34.0
		Australia	15.6	31.8	26.9	41.4
		Samoa	13.2	10.7	20.5	68.8
		Fiji	8.5	28.3	25.8	45.9
		South Africa	8.2	46.1	27.1	26.8
POL	Poland	Former USSR	5.9	32.3	17.9	49.8
		Germany	1.2	22.4	16.9	60.7
		France	0.3	28.3	16.0	55.7
		Czech Republic	0.1	34.0	19.7	46.3
		Former Yugoslavia	0.1	24.6	13.8	61.6
PRT	Portugal	Angola	25.9	22.3	29.8	47.9
		Mozambique	12.0	29.9	35.7	34.4
		France	11.4	18.0	25.5	56.6
		Brazil	6.5	21.5	19.4	59.1
		Cape Verde	6.1	5.5	7.1	87.3
SVK	Slovak Republic	Czech Republic	17.9	22.7	27.9	49.5
		Former USSR	2.0	25.2	23.1	51.7
		Hungary	1.1	22.8	20.5	56.7
		Poland	0.6	18.6	18.3	63.1
		Romania	0.5	12.7	13.8	73.4
SWE	Sweden	Finland	23.1	18.4	26.0	55.7
		Former Yugoslavia	14.4	7.8	13.7	78.5
		Iran	5.7	21.5	22.6	55.9
		Poland	4.9	22.8	24.1	53.1
		Norway	4.1	24.4	27.3	48.3

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248328112673

Note: Among the employed people born in the United Kingdom and living in Australia, 34.4% are professionals, 27% are technicians and 38.6% are operators.

Professionals refer to ISCO major groups 1 and 2, technicians refer to ISCO major groups 3 and 4 and operators refer to ISCO major groups 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Armed forces (ISCO group 0) are excluded. For more details on definitions, please refer to the annex.

Excluding people with unknown occupation or place of birth.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 6.3. **Occupations of the foreign-born population from the 50 main origin countries in the OECD area (excluding Japan, Turkey and the United States)**

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

Country of birth	Professionals (%)	Technicians (%)	Operators (%)	Total (000)
United Kingdom	36.9	27.4	35.8	**1 277**
Germany	31.0	29.3	39.7	**852**
Turkey	6.3	10.4	83.3	**808**
Poland	13.1	24.7	62.2	**748**
Italy	18.2	17.2	64.5	**690**
Morocco	16.2	16.7	67.1	**668**
India	29.8	21.2	49.0	**556**
Algeria	22.6	27.7	49.8	**531**
Russia	11.6	18.6	69.8	**518**
Portugal	8.0	11.0	81.1	**467**
France	33.1	26.1	40.8	**446**
Romania	18.2	22.4	59.5	**406**
United States	46.9	25.4	27.7	**396**
Philippines	14.5	26.6	58.9	**332**
China	30.7	17.8	51.6	**326**
Albania	4.5	5.0	90.5	**299**
Ireland	30.6	26.5	42.9	**287**
New Zealand	30.4	26.1	43.5	**269**
Viet Nam	21.1	18.5	60.4	**243**
Serbia and Montenegro	10.1	10.9	79.0	**239**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5.2	10.0	84.8	**234**
Hong Kong, China	37.1	30.0	33.0	**219**
Pakistan	23.4	16.0	60.7	**200**
South Africa	42.2	31.2	26.7	**197**
Netherlands	35.5	26.3	38.2	**195**
Spain	24.7	20.7	54.6	**191**
Kazakhstan	10.0	25.4	64.5	**189**
Switzerland	22.7	26.6	50.7	**181**
Croatia	10.8	15.0	74.2	**177**
Sri Lanka	23.2	23.1	53.7	**157**
Greece	22.4	14.9	62.7	**152**
Australia	37.8	31.0	31.1	**151**
Ecuador	5.3	8.9	85.8	**150**
Belgium	33.2	30.0	36.7	**148**
Jamaica	18.7	28.9	52.4	**145**
Slovak Republic	18.4	23.8	57.8	**143**
Tunisia	24.8	16.0	59.1	**136**
Ukraine	21.7	15.6	62.7	**135**
Angola	21.3	28.8	49.8	**130**
Former Yugoslavia	11.1	16.5	72.4	**123**
Iran	40.5	22.0	37.5	**122**
Finland	22.7	27.5	49.8	**119**
Colombia	13.3	14.9	71.8	**113**
Canada	40.6	30.7	28.7	**111**
Kenya	37.2	30.6	32.2	**108**
Indonesia	31.3	32.1	36.6	**106**
Argentina	30.8	23.1	46.1	**105**
Lebanon	32.5	22.7	44.7	**103**
Brazil	25.0	23.1	51.8	**100**
Austria	36.5	27.7	35.8	**96**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248331470464

Note: Among the employed people born in the United Kingdom and living abroad in the OECD area, 36.9% are professionals, 27.4% are technicians and 35.8% are operators.

Professionals refer to ISCO major groups 1 and 2, technicians refer to ISCO major groups 3 and 4 and operators refer to ISCO major groups 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Armed forces (ISCO group 0) are excluded. For more details on definitions, please refer to the annex.

Excluding people with unknown occupation or place of birth.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 6.4. **Occupations of the foreign-born population in the OECD area (excluding Japan, Turkey and the United States), by region of origin**

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

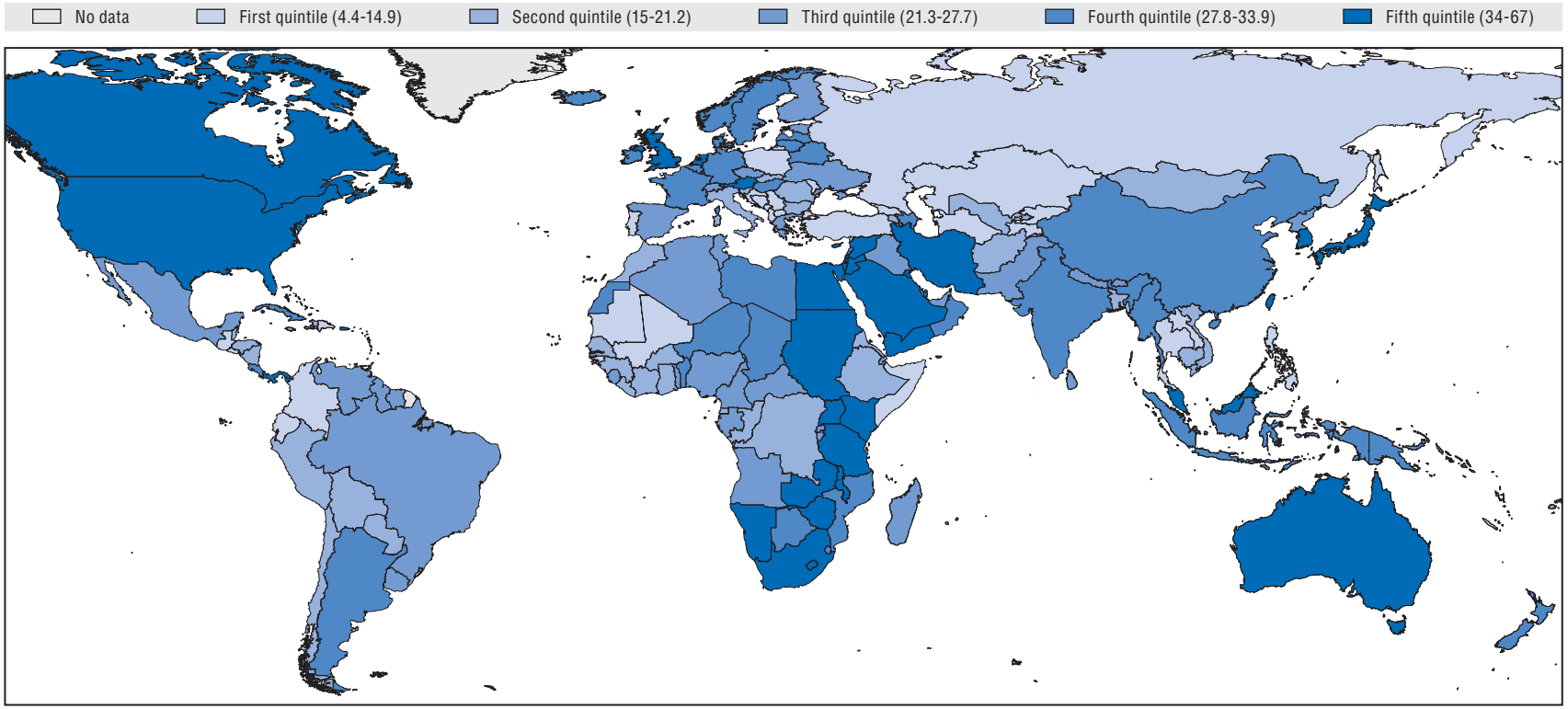
Region of birth	Professionals (%)	Technicians (%)	Operators (%)	Total (000)
North Africa	21.0	21.2	57.8	**1 456**
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.0	26.9	46.1	**1 295**
Asia	26.9	22.4	50.7	**3 426**
Latin America	19.5	23.8	56.7	**1 480**
Oceania	30.1	26.8	43.1	**542**
North America	45.5	26.6	27.9	**507**
Europe EU 15	28.5	24.1	47.4	**5 077**
Europe EUA10	17.7	24.5	57.8	**1 238**
Other Europe	11.4	14.6	73.9	**3 395**
OECD	26.1	23.3	50.6	**8 266**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248338144656

Note: Among the employed people born in North Africa and living abroad in the OECD area, 21% are professionals, 21.2% are technicians and 57.8% are operators.
Excluding people with unknown occupation or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Map 6.1. **Proportion of emigrants to OECD countries employed in skilled occupations by country of origin**

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above



Note: Skilled occupations refer to ISCO major groups 1 and 2.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

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Chapter 7

Sectors of Activity of Immigrant Workers

7.1. Definition

Data on the sectors of activity of the employed population aged 15 and older are available for 26 of the 28 countries covered in this publication (Germany and Japan are missing). Sectors of activity are available according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (third revision) at the two-digit level, which lists a total of 60 sectors.

Some countries have only been able to provide data at the one-digit level, thus for only 17 sectors. For the Czech Republic, France, Italy, New Zealand, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States, data on the sectors of activity were provided on the basis of national definitions and required some adaptation. For Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, data are based on estimates from national labour force surveys, which do not allow all distinctions to be made: as a result, there is a significant number of unknown sectors of activity for these countries. Missing values account for over 10% of Switzerland's data.

7.2. Overview

Across the OECD area as a whole, there is no clear concentration of the foreign-born in agriculture, industry, or the service sectors. Indeed, differences in the distribution between sectors are larger between countries on aggregate than within countries between immigrants and the native-born. However, there is a wide variation in distribution across countries. Compared to the native-born, immigrants are overrepresented in agriculture and industry in 11 countries. This is particularly pronounced in Germany and Greece, where the overrepresentation is of the order of 10 percentage points. In contrast, immigrants are disproportionately present in the service sectors in 14 countries, particularly in Mexico and Turkey.

Compared to the native-born, there tends to be somewhat more dispersion between the service and non-service sectors for immigrant men than for immigrant women. Among the service sectors, there is a clear concentration of immigrant women in personal and social services. In all countries with the exception of Turkey and the Czech Republic, more than 40% of all employed immigrant women are working in these sectors. Although they are sectors where native-born women also tend to be concentrated, there is often a significant overrepresentation of foreign-born women. This is particularly apparent in Turkey (+17 percentage points compared to the native-born), Greece (+16), Spain (+13), Mexico (+8), Portugal (+8) and Italy (+7). This is to a large degree attributable to a strong concentration in a number of specific sectors such as hotels and restaurants (see box below) and domestic services.

In the European OECD countries and Australia, immigrants from the former Yugoslavia, Turkey, Morocco, Portugal and Italy are often employed in agriculture and industry. The same holds for Mexicans in the United States. In contrast, immigrants from the other OECD countries are more often present in the service sectors, particularly in producer services, but also in the other service sectors. Immigrants from India and China are often employed in producer services.

Within the OECD area, immigrants from North America tend be more often employed in personal and social services (44.8%) compared with immigrants from other regions. By contrast, they tend to be underrepresented in the distributive services sector (17.4%).

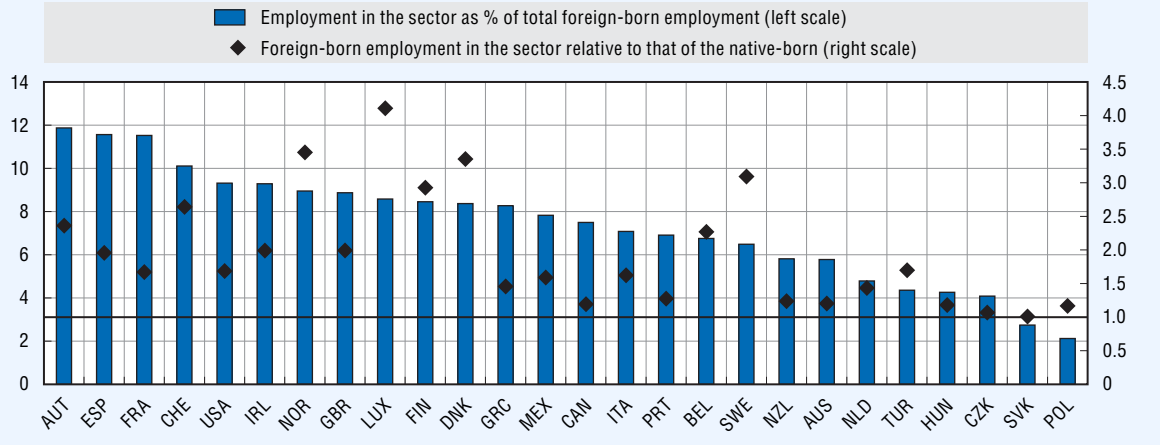
Foreign-born workers in the hotel and restaurant sector

One of the principal sectors of activity for immigrant workers is the hotel and restaurant sector. In the OECD area as a whole, it accounts for almost 8% of immigrant employment. Indeed, in all OECD countries for which data are available, immigrants are overrepresented in this sector. This is particularly marked in Luxembourg and the Scandinavian countries, where immigrants are over three times more likely to be employed in this sector than the native-born. In contrast, in central European countries, immigrants are only slightly more likely to work in hotels and restaurants than the native-born.

However, the overall importance of this sector in total foreign-born employment also varies widely among OECD countries. The hotel and restaurant sector holds the highest percentage of total foreign-born employment in Austria, Spain and France – almost 12%. Again in contrast, in central European OECD countries, employment of the foreign-born is less concentrated in this sector. This is also the case for Turkey.

To gauge the overall importance of immigrants in this sector, the numbers in the chart below are compared with the total number of immigrants in the respective host country (not shown in the chart). In ten OECD countries, at least one in five employed in the hotel and restaurant sector is foreign-born. The share is largest in Luxembourg – where almost 75% of all employed in this sector are foreign-born – followed by Switzerland, where one in two employed in the sector is an immigrant.

Chart 7.1. **Employment in the hotel and restaurant sector, by country of residence**

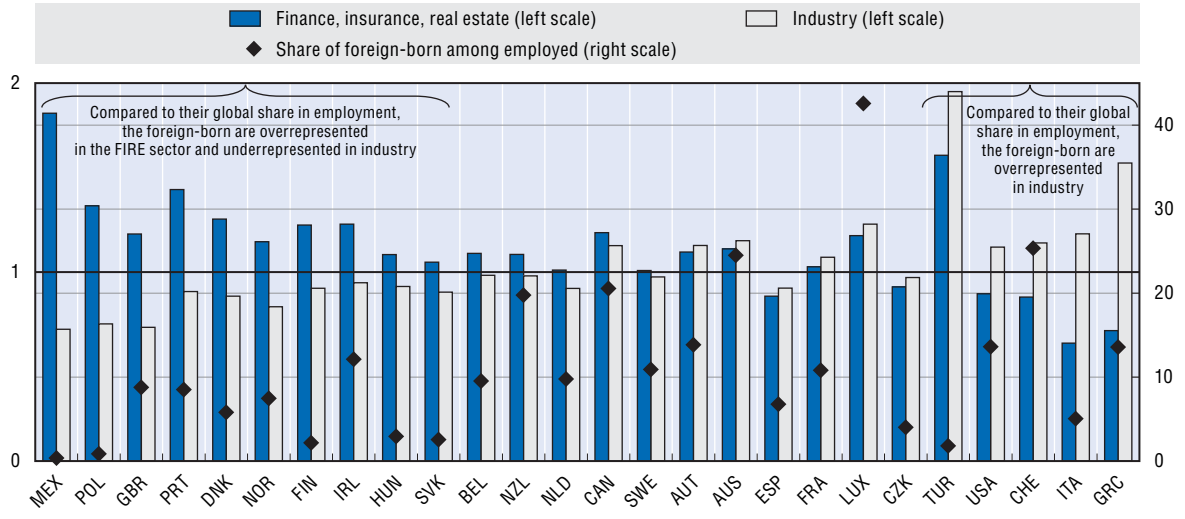


StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247350868837

Note: Data for France include other community, social and personal service activities.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Chart 7.2. **Relative shares of the foreign-born employed in industry and in the finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) sector, and absolute share of foreign-born among employed persons, by country of residence**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247351035684

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 7.1. **Sectors of activity of the native-born and foreign-born, by country of residence and gender**

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Sector	Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
			Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)
AUS	Australia	Agriculture and industry	35.9	12.0	24.9	35.1	15.4	26.6	35.7	12.8	25.3
		Producer services	14.0	16.4	15.1	16.9	18.8	17.7	14.7	17.0	15.7
		Distributive services	28.2	25.8	27.1	26.3	22.4	24.6	27.7	25.0	26.5
		Personal and social services	21.9	45.8	32.9	21.7	43.4	31.1	21.9	45.2	32.4
AUT	Austria	Agriculture and industry	40.9	19.6	31.4	43.3	19.3	32.9	41.3	19.5	31.6
		Producer services	11.7	13.0	12.3	11.9	16.4	13.8	11.7	13.5	12.5
		Distributive services	23.7	24.1	23.9	22.5	19.9	21.4	23.5	23.6	23.5
		Personal and social services	23.7	43.3	32.4	22.3	44.4	31.9	23.5	43.4	32.4
BEL	Belgium	Agriculture and industry	39.5	14.1	28.8	39.3	10.9	28.7	39.5	13.9	28.8
		Producer services	11.2	11.4	11.3	12.0	15.0	13.1	11.3	11.7	11.5
		Distributive services	23.4	20.4	22.1	22.3	19.2	21.2	23.3	20.3	22.0
		Personal and social services	25.9	54.1	37.7	26.4	55.0	37.0	25.9	54.2	37.7
CAN	Canada	Agriculture and industry	36.1	12.6	25.0	34.5	17.8	26.9	35.8	13.6	25.4
		Producer services	14.2	16.1	15.1	18.9	19.7	19.3	15.2	16.8	16.0
		Distributive services	26.5	21.4	24.1	23.9	19.5	21.9	25.9	21.0	23.6
		Personal and social services	23.2	49.9	35.8	22.7	43.0	32.0	23.1	48.5	35.0
CHE	Switzerland	Agriculture and industry	38.8	16.0	29.1	43.3	19.0	33.0	39.9	16.7	30.0
		Producer services	18.5	15.8	17.3	15.1	15.2	15.1	17.7	15.6	16.8
		Distributive services	22.8	25.3	23.9	19.4	19.9	19.6	21.9	24.0	22.8
		Personal and social services	20.0	42.9	29.8	22.1	46.0	32.3	20.5	43.7	30.4
CZE	Czech Republic	Agriculture and industry	55.3	32.6	45.1	50.8	35.8	44.2	55.1	32.7	45.0
		Producer services	6.9	9.4	8.0	7.4	7.8	7.6	6.9	9.3	8.0
		Distributive services	18.5	18.5	18.5	22.1	19.1	20.8	18.7	18.5	18.6
		Personal and social services	19.3	39.5	28.4	19.7	37.3	27.4	19.3	39.5	28.3
DNK	Denmark	Agriculture and industry	38.0	14.4	27.0	29.3	15.3	22.9	37.5	14.5	26.7
		Producer services	13.7	12.8	13.3	16.2	19.2	17.6	13.9	13.2	13.6
		Distributive services	25.3	17.2	21.5	25.2	16.1	21.1	25.3	17.2	21.5
		Personal and social services	23.0	55.5	38.2	29.2	49.4	38.4	23.4	55.2	38.2
ESP	Spain	Agriculture and industry	48.0	20.6	37.9	52.5	15.5	37.6	48.3	20.2	37.8
		Producer services	8.7	12.2	10.0	7.3	10.6	8.6	8.6	12.1	9.9
		Distributive services	22.4	23.3	22.7	18.5	16.8	17.8	22.1	22.8	22.4
		Personal and social services	21.0	43.9	29.5	21.7	57.2	35.9	21.0	44.9	29.9
FIN	Finland	Agriculture and industry	46.5	17.5	32.4	34.6	17.5	27.3	46.2	17.5	32.3
		Producer services	12.7	13.6	13.2	17.4	16.0	16.8	12.8	13.7	13.2
		Distributive services	22.5	16.8	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.5	22.4	16.8	19.7
		Personal and social services	18.3	52.1	34.7	28.4	47.0	36.3	18.5	52.0	34.7
FRA	France	Agriculture and industry	38.6	15.9	28.3	38.6	13.4	28.3	38.6	15.7	28.3
		Producer services	3.5	5.0	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.3	3.5	5.1	4.2
		Distributive services	32.5	26.6	29.8	32.8	27.3	30.5	32.5	26.7	29.9
		Personal and social services	25.4	52.4	37.7	25.3	53.5	36.9	25.4	52.5	37.6
GBR	United Kingdom	Agriculture and industry	36.6	11.7	25.2	22.4	10.1	16.7	35.3	11.6	24.4
		Producer services	16.9	17.1	17.0	21.6	20.1	20.9	17.3	17.4	17.4
		Distributive services	25.1	22.1	23.7	25.0	18.8	22.2	25.0	21.8	23.6
		Personal and social services	21.4	49.1	34.1	31.1	51.0	40.2	22.3	49.2	34.7
GRC	Greece	Agriculture and industry	41.0	28.5	36.4	65.3	21.5	49.7	44.4	27.6	38.2
		Producer services	7.7	12.0	9.3	4.0	9.8	6.1	7.2	11.7	8.9
		Distributive services	25.6	20.2	23.6	16.7	13.1	15.4	24.4	19.2	22.5
		Personal and social services	25.7	39.3	30.7	14.0	55.6	28.8	24.1	41.4	30.5

Table 7.1. **Sectors of activity of the native-born and foreign-born, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Sector	Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
			Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)
HUN	Hungary	Agriculture and industry	47.8	27.5	38.5	40.4	25.0	33.3	47.6	27.4	38.4
		Producer services	9.2	9.7	9.4	10.5	10.2	10.3	9.3	9.7	9.5
		Distributive services	22.9	20.6	21.9	25.9	22.9	24.5	23.0	20.7	21.9
		Personal and social services	20.1	42.2	30.2	23.3	41.9	31.8	20.2	42.2	30.2
IRL	Ireland	Agriculture and industry	47.2	14.9	33.8	37.9	14.6	28.0	46.1	14.9	33.1
		Producer services	11.9	16.5	13.8	17.9	18.3	18.1	12.6	16.7	14.3
		Distributive services	21.6	20.0	21.0	18.3	17.4	17.9	21.3	19.7	20.6
		Personal and social services	19.3	48.6	31.4	25.8	49.8	36.0	20.1	48.7	32.0
ITA	Italy	Agriculture and industry	46.6	26.1	38.6	57.3	26.2	45.2	47.2	26.1	39.0
		Producer services	9.3	11.0	10.0	5.1	7.7	6.1	9.1	10.8	9.8
		Distributive services	20.3	17.8	19.4	16.4	14.0	15.5	20.1	17.6	19.2
		Personal and social services	23.7	45.1	32.0	21.1	52.1	33.3	23.6	45.5	32.1
LUX	Luxembourg	Agriculture and industry	25.4	15.6	21.3	39.5	8.0	26.5	31.3	12.5	23.5
		Producer services	15.3	17.6	16.3	21.2	26.6	23.4	17.7	21.4	19.2
		Distributive services	24.2	19.2	22.1	17.2	15.7	16.6	21.3	17.8	19.8
		Personal and social services	35.2	47.6	40.3	22.1	49.7	33.5	29.7	48.4	37.5
MEX	Mexico	Agriculture and industry	53.8	23.8	44.5	37.7	13.5	30.2	53.8	23.7	44.4
		Producer services	5.5	6.5	5.8	10.7	12.1	11.1	5.6	6.5	5.9
		Distributive services	24.4	22.7	23.9	23.6	19.1	22.2	24.4	22.7	23.9
		Personal and social services	16.2	47.0	25.8	28.0	55.3	36.5	16.2	47.0	25.8
NLD	Netherlands	Agriculture and industry	35.6	12.0	25.9	35.6	13.2	26.2	35.6	12.1	25.9
		Producer services	15.5	14.6	15.1	16.4	21.3	18.5	15.5	15.2	15.4
		Distributive services	23.7	21.3	22.7	20.7	18.3	19.7	23.4	21.0	22.4
		Personal and social services	25.3	52.1	36.3	27.2	47.1	35.6	25.4	51.7	36.3
NOR	Norway	Agriculture and industry	38.5	10.2	25.3	27.7	8.7	18.8	37.7	10.1	24.8
		Producer services	13.2	10.4	11.9	15.8	12.3	14.2	13.4	10.5	12.0
		Distributive services	25.3	19.5	22.6	22.2	15.8	19.2	25.0	19.3	22.3
		Personal and social services	23.0	59.9	40.3	34.3	63.2	47.8	23.8	60.1	40.8
NZL	New Zealand	Agriculture and industry	41.8	17.2	30.3	33.1	16.0	25.2	40.1	17.0	29.3
		Producer services	13.7	15.7	14.6	16.9	17.0	17.0	14.3	16.0	15.1
		Distributive services	25.9	22.8	24.4	25.5	21.4	23.6	25.8	22.5	24.3
		Personal and social services	18.6	44.3	30.7	24.5	45.6	34.2	19.7	44.6	31.3
POL	Poland	Agriculture and industry	55.9	33.7	45.7	44.7	31.9	39.4	55.8	33.7	45.6
		Producer services	6.7	8.7	7.6	11.1	9.4	10.4	6.8	8.7	7.7
		Distributive services	21.2	20.5	20.9	19.6	17.7	18.8	21.2	20.4	20.9
		Personal and social services	16.1	37.2	25.8	24.6	41.1	31.4	16.2	37.2	25.8
PRT	Portugal	Agriculture and industry	50.1	28.8	40.7	46.6	16.8	33.1	49.8	27.8	40.1
		Producer services	6.9	8.4	7.5	9.8	13.0	11.3	7.1	8.8	7.9
		Distributive services	23.3	18.5	21.1	20.3	17.9	19.2	23.0	18.4	21.0
		Personal and social services	19.8	44.3	30.6	23.3	52.3	36.4	20.1	45.0	31.1
SVK	Slovak Republic	Agriculture and industry	51.7	29.2	41.2	45.3	29.1	37.4	51.6	29.2	41.1
		Producer services	7.5	7.9	7.7	8.6	7.8	8.2	7.5	7.9	7.7
		Distributive services	20.1	19.3	19.8	20.7	18.5	19.6	20.1	19.3	19.7
		Personal and social services	20.7	43.5	31.4	25.4	44.5	34.8	20.8	43.5	31.5
SWE	Sweden	Agriculture and industry	40.7	11.6	26.8	35.2	14.4	25.0	40.2	11.9	26.6
		Producer services	15.6	12.3	14.0	14.7	13.9	14.3	15.5	12.4	14.0
		Distributive services	22.5	15.4	19.1	22.3	12.6	17.5	22.5	15.1	18.9
		Personal and social services	21.1	60.8	40.1	27.9	59.1	43.2	21.8	60.6	40.4

Table 7.1. **Sectors of activity of the native-born and foreign-born, by country of residence and gender** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Sector	Native-born			Foreign-born			Total		
			Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total (%)
TUR	Turkey	Agriculture and industry	56.9	82.7	66.2	50.7	56.6	53.0	56.8	82.2	65.9
		Producer services	3.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	5.8	5.1	3.3	2.9	3.2
		Distributive services	14.3	3.5	10.4	18.9	9.8	15.4	14.4	3.7	10.5
		Personal and social services	25.5	10.9	20.2	25.6	27.7	26.4	25.5	11.2	20.3
USA	United States	Agriculture and industry	33.1	11.5	22.9	34.6	16.3	26.9	33.3	12.1	23.4
		Producer services	11.5	14.5	12.9	10.3	12.5	11.2	11.3	14.3	12.7
		Distributive services	21.8	17.2	19.7	19.4	16.1	18.0	21.5	17.1	19.4
		Personal and social services	33.6	56.8	44.5	35.7	55.1	43.8	33.9	56.6	44.4
OECD (weighted)		Agriculture and industry	42.2	20.7	33.0	36.8	16.7	28.2	41.7	20.3	32.5
		Producer services	9.6	12.0	10.6	11.5	13.6	12.4	9.8	12.1	10.8
		Distributive services	22.7	18.8	21.0	21.6	17.9	20.0	22.6	18.7	20.9
		Personal and social services	25.5	48.5	35.4	30.1	51.8	39.3	25.9	48.8	35.8
OECD (unweighted)		Agriculture and industry	43.1	21.6	33.6	40.6	19.3	31.7	43.2	21.4	33.7
		Producer services	11.0	12.0	11.4	12.5	13.9	13.1	11.2	12.3	11.6
		Distributive services	23.4	20.0	21.9	21.7	18.0	20.1	23.1	19.7	21.6
		Personal and social services	22.6	46.5	33.1	25.1	48.7	35.1	22.5	46.6	33.1

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248340756866

Note: Among the employed men aged 15 and above born and living in Australia, 35.9% work in the Agriculture and industry sector, 14% in the Producer services sector, 28.2% in the Distributive services sector and 21.9% in the Personal and social services sector.
Agriculture and industry refer to ISIC major groups A to F, Producer services refer to ISIC major groups J and K, Distributive services refer to ISIC major groups G and I and Personal and social services refer to ISIC major groups H and L to Q. For more details on definitions, please refer to the annex.
Excluding people with unknown sector of activity, place of birth or gender.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 7.2. **Sectors of activity of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence**

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Agriculture and industry (%)	Producer services (%)	Distributive services (%)	Personal and social services (%)
AUS	Australia	United Kingdom	65.7	24.8	17.9	22.6	34.7
		New Zealand	26.2	27.6	17.5	26.3	28.5
		Italy	9.2	38.9	11.2	27.2	22.8
		Former Yugoslavia	9.2	43.7	15.8	21.0	19.5
		Viet Nam	8.9	40.9	13.0	26.8	19.3
AUT	Austria	Former Yugoslavia	53.8	39.5	13.4	20.5	26.6
		Turkey	18.6	45.9	12.2	20.7	21.1
		Germany	17.0	24.1	15.7	22.3	37.9
		Poland	6.5	30.7	14.2	21.8	33.2
		Romania	4.9	38.8	12.1	22.6	26.5
BEL	Belgium	France	12.6	23.2	11.9	22.6	42.3
		Italy	11.5	44.7	8.3	18.6	28.5
		Morocco	9.1	36.1	16.6	19.5	27.8
		Netherlands	8.6	32.0	16.2	23.8	28.1
		Germany	8.0	23.9	15.9	21.1	39.1
CAN	Canada	United Kingdom	22.5	21.9	21.4	20.9	35.9
		India	13.3	33.4	18.1	25.7	22.8
		Philippines	11.1	23.7	16.5	17.1	42.7
		China	10.2	25.8	20.5	18.7	35.0
		United States	10.0	18.5	18.6	17.6	45.3
CHE	Switzerland	Former Yugoslavia	43.0	46.5	9.2	18.4	25.8
		Italy	36.2	42.6	13.2	22.0	22.3
		Germany	26.8	23.8	20.4	17.9	37.9
		Portugal	20.5	41.1	9.6	17.8	31.5
		France	14.7	20.7	18.5	20.5	40.4
CZE	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	24.7	46.4	7.6	15.5	30.5
		Former USSR	4.9	52.3	8.4	15.7	23.5
		Viet Nam	2.5	3.5	1.4	92.4	2.7
		Poland	2.2	62.3	3.9	12.1	21.7
		Former Yugoslavia	0.8	32.8	9.5	32.7	24.9
DNK	Denmark	Turkey	5.4	21.9	19.5	21.8	36.8
		Germany	4.7	26.0	14.5	19.1	40.4
		Former Yugoslavia	4.7	34.9	18.4	21.0	25.7
		Sweden	4.0	19.2	16.7	20.2	44.0
		Norway	2.9	17.7	16.2	18.4	47.7
ESP	Spain	Morocco	10.1	55.5	5.2	15.9	23.4
		Ecuador	8.7	42.8	5.3	12.8	39.1
		Colombia	5.3	31.3	8.6	14.2	45.9
		France	5.2	34.1	10.8	23.6	31.5
		Germany	3.6	29.5	12.6	25.3	32.5
FIN	Finland	Sweden	6.2	32.8	13.0	22.0	32.2
		Former USSR	6.0	27.1	16.2	24.8	31.9
		Germany	0.7	25.5	20.5	16.7	37.3
		United Kingdom	0.7	20.7	20.3	11.0	47.9
		Viet Nam	0.5	52.6	6.5	13.8	27.1
FRA	France	Algeria	21.6	22.2	4.4	30.7	42.6
		Portugal	13.7	44.4	5.9	23.9	25.9
		Morocco	9.4	29.5	3.6	31.8	35.2
		Tunisia	5.0	24.7	4.8	33.4	37.1
		Spain	4.2	34.1	5.4	26.0	34.4

Table 7.2. **Sectors of activity of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Agriculture and industry (%)	Producer services (%)	Distributive services (%)	Personal and social services (%)
GBR	United Kingdom	India	8.6	24.2	16.9	28.8	30.1
		Ireland	8.6	23.9	17.7	17.8	40.6
		Germany	5.1	18.6	20.4	21.8	39.1
		Pakistan	4.3	22.6	12.8	38.7	25.9
		Kenya	3.2	17.4	22.4	31.8	28.4
GRC	Greece	Albania	54.1	67.6	3.2	9.1	20.0
		Former USSR	22.3	44.6	5.9	14.7	34.7
		Germany	12.9	25.0	10.3	27.0	37.8
		Bulgaria	5.9	52.0	3.6	6.4	38.0
		Romania	4.1	62.4	4.0	8.8	24.7
HUN	Hungary	Romania	16.1	38.4	9.6	20.9	31.1
		Former USSR	3.4	25.6	10.8	25.5	38.0
		Former Yugoslavia	2.6	33.7	10.5	28.5	27.3
		Slovak Republic	1.9	34.4	10.9	16.1	38.7
		Germany	1.2	34.1	13.5	22.2	30.2
IRL	Ireland	United Kingdom	76.8	30.2	16.6	19.3	33.8
		United States	4.8	23.5	21.3	13.6	41.6
		Former USSR	3.9	47.6	10.7	17.2	24.4
		France	2.8	22.4	26.9	15.8	35.0
		Germany	2.8	28.4	24.5	17.7	29.3
ITA	Italy	Switzerland	5.0	42.1	8.4	18.6	30.9
		Morocco	3.9	65.3	2.1	17.4	15.1
		Albania	3.6	70.5	2.1	9.5	18.0
		Germany	3.4	41.0	7.6	18.4	33.0
		Former Yugoslavia	3.3	54.6	4.7	16.2	24.5
LUX	Luxembourg	Portugal	150.3	44.7	12.0	17.0	26.4
		France	57.6	14.1	31.3	17.9	36.6
		Belgium	45.2	13.9	39.1	17.1	29.9
		Italy	30.4	25.4	19.6	17.7	37.3
		Germany	29.6	14.8	30.3	17.2	37.7
MEX	Mexico	United States	1.3	31.2	9.8	26.2	32.8
		Guatemala	0.4	68.2	1.9	11.2	18.7
		Spain	0.3	22.7	13.8	31.0	32.6
		Argentina	0.1	14.8	18.4	16.7	50.1
		Cuba	0.1	11.9	13.7	19.1	55.2
NLD	Netherlands	Turkey	10.2	44.6	13.7	18.5	23.2
		Indonesia	9.8	22.3	18.3	14.2	45.2
		Morocco	8.2	34.3	15.4	21.4	28.9
		Germany	7.2	22.2	14.0	27.9	35.9
		United Kingdom	3.8	23.2	28.4	20.4	28.0
NOR	Norway	Sweden	7.3	18.8	14.5	21.5	45.2
		Denmark	5.0	23.5	12.3	19.0	45.3
		Former Yugoslavia	3.3	24.8	13.6	20.0	41.5
		United Kingdom	3.3	24.5	19.7	16.1	39.7
		Germany	2.4	20.0	12.8	15.3	52.0
NZL	New Zealand	United Kingdom	68.2	24.4	18.3	20.6	36.7
		Australia	15.6	23.9	16.5	24.1	35.5
		Samoa	13.2	39.9	11.5	21.7	26.9
		Fiji	8.5	21.6	17.2	32.8	28.4
		South Africa	8.2	18.5	20.3	21.6	39.6

Table 7.2. **Sectors of activity of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Agriculture and industry (%)	Producer services (%)	Distributive services (%)	Personal and social services (%)
POL	Poland	Former USSR	5.9	40.0	10.3	17.5	32.2
		Germany	1.2	44.5	10.3	18.8	26.5
		France	0.3	45.6	11.5	17.4	25.5
		Czech Republic	0.1	37.2	10.0	19.1	33.7
		Former Yugoslavia	0.1	51.7	7.1	23.5	17.7
PRT	Portugal	Angola	25.9	26.2	12.5	19.8	41.4
		Mozambique	12.0	19.7	15.4	23.1	41.7
		France	11.4	38.2	8.3	23.3	30.2
		Brazil	6.5	35.2	9.5	18.2	37.1
		Cape Verde	6.1	47.6	11.9	9.4	31.1
SVK	Slovak Republic	Czech Republic	17.9	36.8	8.6	19.4	35.3
		Former USSR	2.0	37.6	7.0	18.7	36.7
		Hungary	1.1	44.4	5.7	17.1	32.8
		Poland	0.6	44.0	6.2	17.0	32.9
		Romania	0.5	61.4	4.2	14.9	19.6
SWE	Sweden	Finland	23.1	31.6	12.8	14.7	41.0
		Former Yugoslavia	14.4	38.4	12.2	17.6	31.8
		Iran	5.7	15.7	11.5	23.4	49.4
		Poland	4.9	21.5	15.2	16.4	46.9
		Norway	4.1	23.5	14.3	19.4	42.8
TUR	Turkey	Bulgaria	0.9	62.9	2.9	12.8	21.4
		Germany	0.4	35.1	9.5	19.7	35.6
		Former Yugoslavia	0.1	59.5	3.2	18.1	19.2
		Former USSR	0.1	50.9	4.3	17.0	27.8
		Greece	0.1	60.5	4.3	18.0	17.2
USA	United States	Mexico	3.4	43.6	3.7	15.4	37.4
		Philippines	0.7	16.1	13.1	16.8	53.9
		China	0.5	21.7	17.4	14.9	46.1
		India	0.5	17.9	25.1	18.3	38.8
		Germany	0.5	19.7	14.9	19.5	45.9

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Note: Among the employed men aged 15 and above born in the United Kingdom and living in Australia, 24.8% work in the Agriculture and industry sector, 17.9% in the Producer services sector, 22.6% in the Distributive services sector and 34.7% in the Personal and social services sector.

Agriculture and industry refer to ISIC major groups A to F, Producer services refer to ISIC major groups J and K, Distributive services refer to ISIC major groups G and I and Personal and social services refer to ISIC major groups H and L to Q. For more details on definitions, please refer to the annex.

Excluding people with unknown sector of activity or place of birth.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 7.3. **Sectors of activity of the foreign-born population from the 50 main origin countries in the OECD area (excluding Germany and Japan)**

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

Country of birth	Agriculture and industry (%)	Producer services (%)	Distributive services (%)	Personal and social services (%)	Total (000)
Mexico	43.5	3.8	15.4	37.3	**4 528**
United Kingdom	22.8	18.6	20.2	38.4	**1 728**
Germany	24.0	14.4	21.2	40.4	**1 549**
Philippines	17.4	13.3	16.8	52.5	**1 208**
India	22.7	21.3	22.2	33.9	**1 190**
China	22.8	16.6	17.2	43.4	**980**
Viet Nam	35.9	9.9	19.0	35.2	**836**
Italy	32.8	11.8	22.3	33.2	**786**
Portugal	43.1	8.8	20.6	27.5	**748**
Morocco	39.2	5.5	24.9	30.3	**632**
Puerto Rico	22.7	10.1	19.4	47.7	**597**
Canada	19.9	18.1	16.9	45.1	**582**
Algeria	23.5	5.1	29.7	41.8	**539**
Korea	14.9	12.9	25.7	46.5	**537**
France	24.9	16.2	19.8	39.1	**525**
Poland	33.2	12.6	17.9	36.3	**518**
El Salvador	30.8	6.5	17.4	45.4	**495**
Jamaica	15.2	13.4	18.5	52.9	**493**
Cuba	21.1	14.2	24.0	40.7	**446**
United States	18.2	19.4	18.0	44.4	**399**
Colombia	23.2	11.2	19.1	46.5	**388**
Ireland	23.5	17.7	17.2	41.6	**370**
Dominican Republic	21.4	8.2	23.8	46.7	**341**
Turkey	38.0	11.1	23.6	27.3	**331**
Romania	40.1	11.7	16.3	31.9	**321**
Bulgaria	55.7	5.0	13.4	26.0	**319**
Pakistan	22.3	14.0	34.4	29.2	**318**
Albania	65.3	3.5	9.8	21.4	**315**
Ecuador	34.5	7.8	17.0	40.8	**313**
Japan	17.7	16.6	21.7	44.1	**308**
Spain	27.4	11.5	21.5	39.6	**306**
Iran	16.1	17.3	26.2	40.4	**299**
Former Yugoslavia	39.3	11.9	19.7	29.1	**286**
New Zealand	24.9	20.3	23.7	31.1	**284**
Guatemala	36.2	5.7	16.0	42.2	**282**
Haiti	15.1	7.8	19.2	58.0	**271**
Russia	21.9	18.9	19.0	40.2	**260**
Netherlands	28.2	16.1	20.8	34.9	**243**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	42.6	10.6	18.8	28.0	**241**
Ukraine	32.6	14.2	16.6	36.6	**239**
South Africa	16.3	25.9	19.4	38.3	**235**
Peru	21.0	11.9	18.9	48.2	**235**
Chinese Taipei	18.3	22.3	20.9	38.5	**233**
Brazil	22.9	11.9	18.1	47.2	**223**
Switzerland	33.4	11.9	20.8	33.8	**222**
Hong Kong, China	13.6	25.5	22.3	38.7	**219**
Greece	24.9	13.4	20.8	40.8	**216**
Guyana	19.4	17.3	21.9	41.4	**194**
Australia	18.3	23.5	17.9	40.3	**191**
Tunisia	30.0	5.6	29.5	34.9	**190**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248411382812

Note: Among the employed people born in Mexico and living abroad in the OECD area, 43.5% work in the Agriculture and industry sector, 3.8% in the Producer services sector, 15.4% in the Distributive services sector and 37.3 % in the Personal and social services sector.
Agriculture and industry refer to ISIC major groups A to F, Producer services refer to ISIC major groups J and K, Distributive services refer to ISIC major groups G and I and Personal and social services refer to ISIC major groups H and L to Q. For more details on definitions, please refer to the annex.
Excluding people with unknown sector of activity or place of birth.
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 7.4. **Sectors of activity of the foreign-born population in the OECD area (excluding Germany and Japan), by region of origin**

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above

Region of birth	Agriculture and industry (%)	Producer services (%)	Distributive services (%)	Personal and social services (%)	Total (000)
North Africa	30.3	6.6	26.9	36.2	**1 556**
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.5	15.3	23.1	42.1	**1 746**
Asia	22.1	15.6	21.6	40.7	**7 924**
Latin America	32.0	7.9	17.7	42.4	**10 287**
Oceania	23.2	19.0	21.9	35.9	**696**
North America	19.2	18.6	17.4	44.8	**981**
Europe EU15	27.1	14.9	20.6	37.4	**7 076**
Europe EUA10	31.7	13.2	18.5	36.6	**1 099**
Other Europe	40.9	11.1	17.7	30.2	**3 095**
OECD	31.3	11.8	19.0	37.9	**15 422**

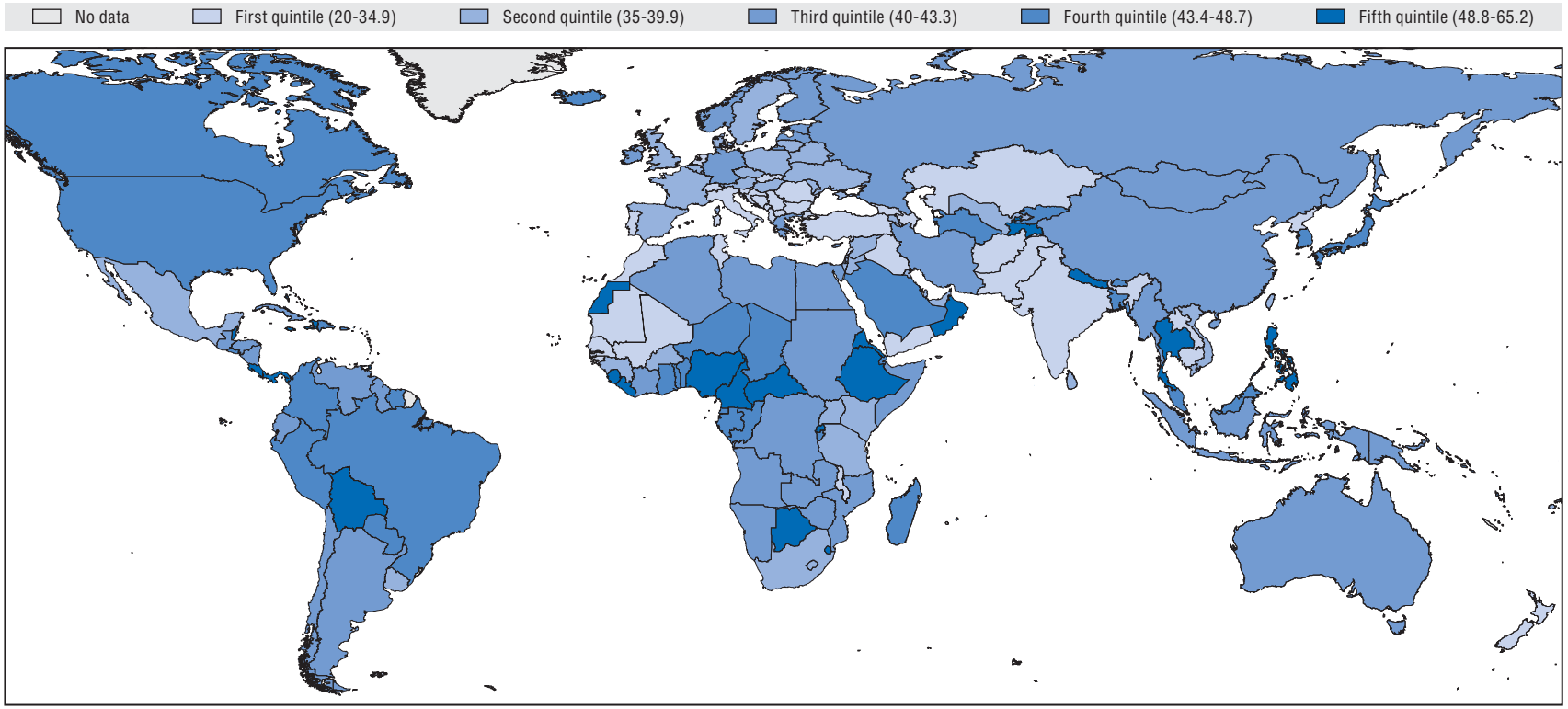
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248417587867

Note: Among the employed people born in North Africa and living abroad in the OECD area, 30.3% work in the Agriculture and industry sector, 6.6% in the Producer services sector, 26.9% in the Distributive services sector and 36.2% in the Personal and social services sector. Excluding people with unknown sector of activity or place of birth.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Map 7.1. **Proportion of emigrants to OECD countries employed in personal and social services by country of origin**

Percentage of the employed population aged 15 and above



Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

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Chapter 8

Fields of Study of the Immigrant Population

8.1. Definition

For the persons aged 15 and older with a tertiary education, the field of study was recorded by place of birth, gender and educational level. Fields of education have been aggregated in the following categories: *i)* education, health and welfare; *ii)* humanities, arts, social sciences, business and law; *iii)* science, engineering, manufacturing, construction and agriculture; and *iv)* general programmes and services. For 15 OECD countries, the distribution by field of study among tertiary-educated persons is presented by birth status or main countries of origin.

8.2. Overview

The field of study is fairly varied among the highly-qualified population of OECD countries. It is partly influenced by employment opportunities at the time of study, as was the case for the Internet technology sector at the beginning of this century, for example.

Humanities and social sciences are the most pursued fields of study in the highly-qualified population; in eight of the 15 OECD countries considered, more than 30% of tertiary-educated persons graduated in humanities or social sciences. The share is particularly high in Canada: about 44%.

In most OECD countries, the field of study of tertiary-educated persons tends to vary with birth status. In 11 of the 15 member countries, the foreign-born are overrepresented in the humanities and social sciences and science and engineering fields, compared with the native-born population. In Austria and Mexico, the foreign-born population is overrepresented within the humanities and social sciences fields by more than 10 percentage points compared with the native-born population. The situation is similar in the field of science and engineering, where immigrants are overrepresented by more than 10 percentage points. In countries such as Australia or Canada, this can be partly explained by the fact that these countries have set up point systems that encourage entry of specialists in specific sectors like science and engineering.

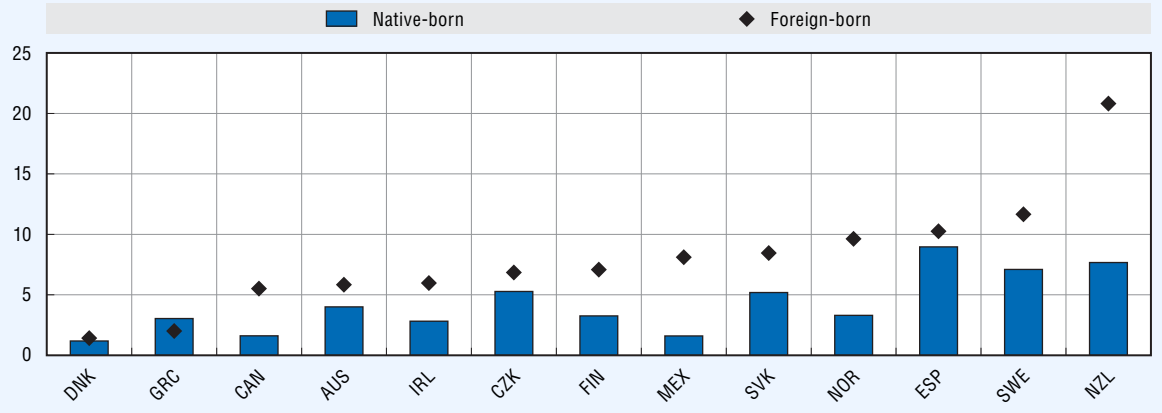
By contrast, the highly-qualified foreign-born are underrepresented in the education and health fields. This is for example particularly the case in Australia and Sweden. One exception is Denmark, where the foreign-born population is overrepresented by 10 percentage points in that field.

People originating from Asian countries like China, India and Viet Nam are very often qualified in science and engineering in non-European OECD countries, whereas highly-skilled persons from the United States and South America are more likely to be specialists in humanities and social sciences. Competences from European countries are more diversified and relatively evenly distributed between education and health, humanities and social sciences, and science and engineering. However, the qualification structure of persons with a tertiary education also tends to vary significantly by country of residence and country of origin. For example, in Sweden, 55% of highly-qualified persons born in Finland graduated in the education and health sector whereas this is the case for less than 5% of persons originating from France in Ireland.

The foreign-born trained in science

Chart 8.1. **Share of PhD-holders among the tertiary-educated trained in science and engineering, by place of birth**

Percentages



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247358046226

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

In most OECD countries, the share of highly-qualified persons in the fields of science and engineering is higher among the foreign-born population than among the native-born population. The difference is even higher for the share of PhD-holders in that field of study. The share of PhD-holders in science among immigrants is five times that of the native-born in Mexico and three times in Canada, New Zealand and Norway. This can be explained partly by the fact that competences in science and engineering are particularly sought in OECD countries and constitute a real advantage for the foreign-born, as many member countries try to encourage migration of highly-qualified persons. Skills in science and engineering are also one of the most easily transferable competences from one country to another, while this is less the case for qualifications in law or education, for example. Overrepresentation of immigrants among PhD-holders compared to the native-born population is less pronounced in countries with relatively recent migration (like southern European countries such as Greece and Spain) compared to more traditional migration countries (like Canada and New Zealand).

Among the highly-qualified immigrants, persons from Asia and especially from China, India and Viet Nam are particularly specialised in science and engineering. It is also the case of immigrants originating from eastern European countries like Romania, the former Yugoslavia and the Slovak Republic.

As in other fields, the foreign-born with tertiary education trained in science face on average an unemployment rate almost twice that of the native-born in the same field. However, the unemployment rate of foreign-born specialists in science varies greatly from one OECD country to another. It is comparable to that of the native-born population in the Slovak Republic, but at least two and a half times that of the native-born in the Nordic countries. Among the foreign-born population, labour market outcomes tend to vary widely between immigrants who obtained their diplomas in their country of origin and those who graduated in the country of residence. When qualifications are more fully recognised by employers in the country of residence, the employment opportunities of immigrants are greatly improved – a phenomenon that raises the importance of international recognition of competences and diplomas. The issue is a major one in all OECD countries, as lack of recognition of diplomas can lead to a situation of overqualification among the foreign workforce.

Table 8.1. **Fields of study of the native-born and foreign-born population, by country of residence**

Percentage of the population aged 15 and above with tertiary education

		Field of study	Native-born (%)	Foreign-born (%)	Total (%)
AUS	Australia	Education and health	36.7	25.9	33.2
		Humanities and social sciences	37.1	40.2	38.1
		Science and engineering	21.3	30.5	24.3
		Other	4.9	3.5	4.4
AUT	Austria	Education and health	29.9	21.7	28.7
		Humanities and social sciences	25.9	39.8	27.9
		Science and engineering	40.3	34.9	39.6
		Other	3.8	3.6	3.8
CAN	Canada	Education and health	27.4	20.6	25.6
		Humanities and social sciences	44.4	41.7	43.7
		Science and engineering	22.7	34.0	25.6
		Other	5.5	3.7	5.0
CZE	Czech Republic	Education and health	26.9	21.5	26.5
		Humanities and social sciences	28.1	33.0	28.4
		Science and engineering	43.3	42.0	43.2
		Other	1.7	3.6	1.8
DNK	Denmark	Education and health	14.6	24.5	15.4
		Humanities and social sciences	19.3	21.4	19.5
		Science and engineering	52.0	42.9	51.3
		Other	14.0	11.2	13.8
ESP	Spain	Education and health	25.3	21.8	25.1
		Humanities and social sciences	37.9	42.1	38.2
		Science and engineering	32.0	29.6	31.8
		Other	4.9	6.6	5.0
FIN	Finland	Education and health	24.6	23.8	24.6
		Humanities and social sciences	40.5	37.6	40.5
		Science and engineering	30.2	34.7	30.3
		Other	4.7	4.0	4.6
GRC	Greece	Education and health	24.6	24.4	24.6
		Humanities and social sciences	40.8	42.0	41.0
		Science and engineering	27.8	29.5	28.0
		Other	6.8	4.1	6.4
HUN	Hungary	Education and health	38.3	37.3	38.3
		Humanities and social sciences	25.2	25.7	25.2
		Science and engineering	29.4	32.6	29.6
		Other	7.1	4.4	6.9
IRL	Ireland	Education and health	16.8	17.0	16.9
		Humanities and social sciences	26.6	30.2	27.3
		Science and engineering	24.0	25.0	24.2
		Other	32.5	27.8	31.7
MEX	Mexico	Education and health	18.4	19.0	18.4
		Humanities and social sciences	35.4	46.6	35.5
		Science and engineering	23.9	27.8	23.9
		Other	22.4	6.6	22.3
NOR	Norway	Education and health	39.9	31.9	39.2
		Humanities and social sciences	31.5	32.6	31.6
		Science and engineering	20.3	22.1	20.5
		Other	8.3	13.4	8.7
NZL	New Zealand	Education and health	29.5	26.6	28.8
		Humanities and social sciences	30.8	34.8	31.8
		Science and engineering	35.3	35.6	35.4
		Other	4.4	3.0	4.1

Table 8.1. **Fields of study of the native-born and foreign-born population, by country of residence** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the population aged 15 and above with tertiary education

		Field of study	Native-born (%)	Foreign-born (%)	Total (%)
SVK	Slovak Republic	Education and health	21.7	22.0	21.7
		Humanities and social sciences	27.3	24.6	27.2
		Science and engineering	40.2	37.0	40.1
		Other	10.7	16.4	11.0
SWE	Sweden	Education and health	47.3	37.1	46.0
		Humanities and social sciences	26.9	32.1	27.6
		Science and engineering	20.7	28.6	21.8
		Other	5.1	2.1	4.7
OECD (weighted) above mentioned countries		Education and health	26.0	23.2	25.6
		Humanities and social sciences	36.2	39.7	36.7
		Science and engineering	27.3	32.3	28.0
		Other	10.4	4.8	9.7
OECD (unweighted) above mentioned countries		Education and health	28.1	25.0	27.5
		Humanities and social sciences	31.8	35.0	32.2
		Science and engineering	30.9	32.4	31.3
		Other	9.1	7.6	9.0

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248457056420

Note: Among the population aged 15 and above with a tertiary education, born and living in Australia, 36.7% have studied in the Education and health fields, 37.1% in the Humanities and social sciences, 21.3% in Science and engineering and 4.9% in other fields.

Fields of education have been aggregated in the following categories: "Education and health" includes education, health and welfare, "Humanities and social sciences" includes humanities, arts, social sciences, business and law, "Science and engineering" includes science, engineering, manufacturing, construction and agriculture, and "Other" includes general programmes and services.

Excluding people with unknown field of study or place of birth.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 8.2. **Fields of study of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence**

Percentage of the population aged 15 and above with tertiary education

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Education and health (%)	Humanities and social sciences (%)	Science and engineering (%)	Other (%)
AUS	Australia	United Kingdom	78.0	32.7	36.7	26.1	4.6
		New Zealand	21.8	30.9	42.2	22.1	4.8
		China	16.2	18.0	39.1	41.7	1.2
		India	15.1	18.8	38.8	40.4	2.1
		Philippines	12.9	25.5	45.6	27.1	1.8
AUT	Austria	Germany	34.0	24.1	37.8	34.9	3.3
		Former Yugoslavia	16.9	20.2	33.0	43.1	3.7
		Czech Republic	9.6	24.4	32.5	39.9	3.1
		Poland	9.1	23.6	36.5	34.6	5.3
		Hungary	6.7	23.4	36.9	34.3	5.4
CAN	Canada	United Kingdom	31.5	25.5	40.7	29.5	4.3
		China	16.2	14.4	33.3	50.5	1.8
		India	15.9	15.3	46.0	35.4	3.4
		United States	15.8	27.7	49.4	19.8	3.2
		Philippines	15.6	31.6	39.8	26.1	2.6
CZE	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	32.2	22.5	28.0	45.1	4.5
		Former USSR	13.4	22.4	32.9	42.1	2.6
		Former Yugoslavia	2.0	14.2	49.1	34.6	2.1
		Poland	1.6	24.8	37.1	36.6	1.5
		Germany	1.4	21.4	40.1	36.1	2.5
DNK	Denmark	Germany	7.7	25.7	18.2	39.8	16.4
		Sweden	5.5	24.3	19.6	45.7	10.4
		Norway	4.7	21.5	19.7	50.2	8.7
		United Kingdom	4.3	33.5	18.3	37.7	10.5
		Former Yugoslavia	3.9	18.1	22.9	47.5	11.5
ESP	Spain	France	6.1	17.9	46.5	28.6	6.9
		Germany	5.2	20.9	39.6	30.7	8.7
		Argentina	4.4	27.4	40.9	27.2	4.4
		Morocco	4.2	23.5	38.4	31.9	6.2
		Colombia	3.8	21.9	39.7	31.5	6.9
FIN	Finland	Former USSR	8.7	27.2	30.9	38.8	3.1
		Sweden	4.6	22.8	43.1	27.6	6.4
		Germany	0.8	23.2	41.9	31.4	3.5
		United States	0.5	21.0	54.8	22.3	1.9
		United Kingdom	0.5	18.8	50.5	26.9	3.8
GRC	Greece	Former USSR	26.7	28.6	33.6	35.9	1.9
		Germany	17.4	30.4	43.5	21.7	4.4
		Albania	17.2	20.7	33.0	39.5	6.8
		Egypt	6.7	13.3	50.9	30.3	5.6
HUN	Hungary	Romania	24.3	39.0	21.3	35.2	4.4
		Former USSR	10.2	41.2	25.9	29.3	3.6
		Slovak Republic	6.1	38.1	26.1	29.8	6.0
		Former Yugoslavia	5.8	37.5	26.2	32.2	4.1
		Germany	2.2	31.7	29.4	33.9	5.0
IRL	Ireland	United Kingdom	95.1	16.6	30.0	26.4	27.0
		United States	11.5	16.2	37.7	20.1	26.0
		France	5.7	4.0	44.9	19.8	31.3
		Germany	4.9	12.2	35.1	24.3	28.5
		Former USSR	4.8	12.7	29.2	31.3	26.8

Table 8.2. **Fields of study of the foreign-born population from the five main countries of origin, by country of residence** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the population aged 15 and above with tertiary education

		Country of birth	‰ of total pop.	Education and health (%)	Humanities and social sciences (%)	Science and engineering (%)	Other (%)
MEX	Mexico	United States	3.1	19.2	48.5	23.9	8.4
		Spain	0.9	12.6	51.6	31.2	4.6
		Cuba	0.4	21.8	47.3	27.8	3.1
		Colombia	0.4	29.1	40.1	27.5	3.3
		Argentina	0.4	14.5	52.8	29.0	3.7
NOR	Norway	Sweden	10.5	38.4	32.4	20.7	8.6
		Denmark	6.8	43.4	29.5	18.4	8.7
		United Kingdom	6.2	23.9	31.2	30.9	14.0
		United States	6.1	26.4	41.9	20.3	11.3
		Germany	4.8	37.6	31.9	22.5	8.1
NZL	New Zealand	United Kingdom	89.9	30.3	30.6	35.6	3.6
		Australia	17.0	30.4	33.1	32.4	4.0
		South Africa	13.8	32.7	35.4	29.4	2.4
		China	12.5	14.7	37.4	47.0	0.9
		India	10.2	16.5	43.7	38.2	1.6
SVK	Slovak Republic	Czech Republic	26.3	20.3	23.2	38.5	18.1
		Former USSR	4.9	25.1	29.3	34.1	11.6
		Hungary	2.5	31.8	22.1	29.9	16.2
		Poland	0.9	24.6	31.7	32.3	11.4
		Former Yugoslavia	0.8	21.1	35.0	28.2	15.7
SWE	Sweden	Finland	19.2	55.1	29.5	12.7	2.7
		Former Yugoslavia	12.2	32.1	32.1	34.3	1.5
		Iran	9.8	40.2	20.8	38.0	1.0
		Iraq	9.5	28.2	27.5	43.1	1.2
		Former USSR	8.3	31.5	32.7	33.6	2.2

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Note: Among the population aged 15 and above with a tertiary education, born in the United Kingdom and living in Australia, 32.7% have studied in the Education and health field, 36.7% in the Humanities and social sciences, 26.1% in Science and engineering and 4.6% in other fields.

Fields of education have been aggregated in the following categories: "Education and health" includes education, health and welfare, "Humanities and social sciences" includes humanities, arts, social sciences, business and law, "Science and engineering" includes science, engineering, manufacturing, construction and agriculture, and "Other" includes general programmes and services.

Excluding people with unknown field of study or place of birth.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 8.3. **Fields of study of the foreign-born population from the 50 main origin countries in selected OECD countries**[1]

Percentage of the population aged 15 and above with tertiary education

Country of birth	Education and health (%)	Humanities and social sciences (%)	Science and engineering (%)	Other (%)	Total (000)
United Kingdom	27.3	37.7	28.5	6.5	**620**
United States	25.1	49.0	21.3	4.6	**210**
Germany	25.3	39.0	29.9	5.8	**192**
China	15.6	34.8	47.4	2.2	**190**
India	16.7	43.6	36.3	3.4	**181**
Philippines	30.6	40.1	26.1	3.2	**173**
Hong Kong, China	15.8	47.2	34.2	2.8	**124**
Poland	23.0	33.3	39.4	4.3	**106**
France	16.7	47.6	29.0	6.8	**100**
Romania	23.6	24.2	48.3	3.9	**74**
Italy	20.0	45.3	29.7	5.0	**68**
New Zealand	30.7	41.5	22.6	5.2	**67**
Iran	22.9	28.5	45.3	3.3	**65**
Netherlands	28.6	33.2	32.9	5.4	**65**
Viet Nam	17.6	35.5	43.3	3.6	**64**
South Africa	29.0	41.9	25.0	4.2	**62**
Russia	20.6	32.5	43.7	3.1	**61**
Korea	17.1	49.5	29.1	4.3	**58**
Malaysia	24.3	42.7	30.7	2.3	**50**
Former Yugoslavia	22.4	32.7	40.9	4.0	**49**
Ukraine	25.0	29.7	41.6	3.7	**48**
Egypt	19.9	43.3	33.4	3.4	**46**
Pakistan	15.8	42.7	36.5	5.0	**45**
Sri Lanka	17.3	38.2	40.9	3.6	**44**
Chinese Taipei	13.1	52.1	31.5	3.3	**43**
Morocco	20.3	40.6	33.0	6.1	**42**
Slovak Republic	24.5	29.0	41.9	4.6	**41**
Jamaica	30.8	42.7	21.3	5.2	**40**
Argentina	25.5	41.4	28.7	4.5	**40**
Finland	47.4	32.2	16.4	4.0	**38**
Colombia	21.2	40.6	32.3	5.9	**38**
Lebanon	16.8	41.9	36.5	4.8	**35**
Iraq	23.9	27.0	45.4	3.7	**32**
Switzerland	19.5	41.1	32.1	7.2	**31**
Hungary	26.1	34.8	34.4	4.7	**31**
Australia	27.8	37.5	28.5	6.1	**31**
Japan	17.6	60.4	17.2	4.8	**30**
Czech Republic	22.1	29.1	39.2	9.6	**30**
Peru	25.0	43.0	26.7	5.4	**28**
Sweden	27.3	36.0	28.9	7.7	**28**
Ireland	33.8	38.7	23.7	3.8	**27**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	18.9	34.9	41.7	4.5	**26**
Venezuela	22.1	41.6	29.3	7.0	**26**
Chile	26.7	38.1	29.1	6.2	**26**
Trinidad and Tobago	22.5	45.0	27.7	4.9	**25**
Ecuador	22.7	44.6	28.2	4.5	**25**
Guyana	19.7	47.5	29.2	3.5	**25**
Canada	24.5	44.0	26.0	5.4	**25**
Albania	20.1	33.2	40.4	6.3	**24**
Turkey	21.1	39.7	33.7	5.5	**22**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248534057356

Note: Among the population aged 15 and above with a tertiary education, born in the United Kingdom and living abroad in the OECD area, 27.3% have studied in the Education and health field, 37.7% in the Humanities and social sciences, 28.5% in Science and engineering and 6.5% in other fields.

Fields of education have been aggregated in the following categories: "Education and health" includes education, health and welfare, "Humanities and social sciences" includes humanities, arts, social sciences, business and law, "Science and engineering" includes science, engineering, manufacturing, construction and agriculture, and "Other" includes general programmes and services.

Excluding people with unknown field of study or place of birth.

1. Excluding Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Turkey and the United States.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 8.4. **Fields of study of the foreign-born population in selected OECD countries,[1] by region of origin**

Percentage of the population aged 15 and above with tertiary education

Region of birth	Education and health (%)	Humanities and social sciences (%)	Science and engineering (%)	Other (%)	Total (000)
North Africa	19.2	40.2	35.8	4.8	**110**
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.4	42.4	29.5	4.6	**184**
Asia	19.4	41.0	36.2	3.3	**1 293**
Latin America	24.7	42.5	27.5	5.3	**422**
Oceania	29.6	40.5	24.9	5.1	**132**
North America	25.0	48.5	21.8	4.7	**235**
Europe EU15	26.2	39.1	28.6	6.2	**1 257**
Europe EUA10	24.0	33.0	37.9	5.1	**246**
Other Europe	22.2	32.4	41.0	4.4	**437**
OECD	25.3	40.2	28.7	5.8	**1 978**

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248538033275

Note: Among the population aged 15 and above with a tertiary education, born in North Africa and living in the OECD area, 19.2% have studied in the Education and health field, 40.2% in the Humanities and social sciences, 35.8% in Science and engineering and 4.8% in other fields.

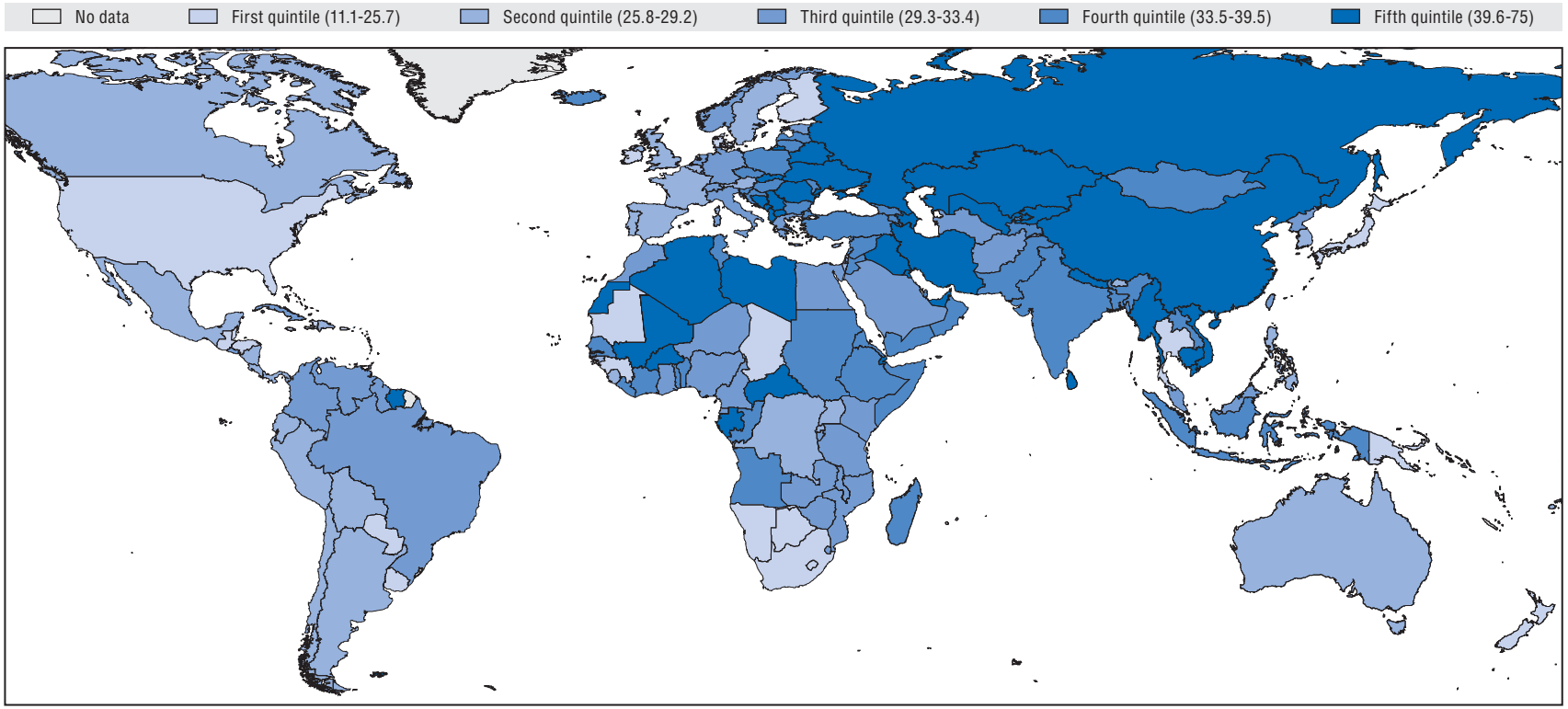
Excluding people with unknown field of study or place of birth.

1. Excluding Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Turkey and the United States.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Map 8.1. **Proportion of tertiary-educated emigrants to OECD countries with a scientific or an engineering degree by country of origin**

Percentage of the population aged 15 and above with tertiary education



Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

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Chapter 9

Expatriates

9.1. Definition

The data collected from population censuses and registers in participating OECD countries allow a count of migrants by country of birth (for more than 220 countries of origin) in the OECD area. Emigration rates by gender, age and educational level can then be computed based on complementary information on origin countries. In particular, they provide an estimate of the scope and characteristics of the "brain drain" to OECD countries (the share of people holding a tertiary degree who have emigrated to the OECD area) by country of birth.

9.2. Overview

Until the first release of this dataset (Dumont and Lemaitre, 2005), only limited internationally comparable data were available on the international mobility of the highly-skilled. One previous attempt at producing comparative data by Carrington and Detragiache (1998), which has been updated by Adams (2003), relied on United States census data and the OECD's data on immigrant stock for other countries, to which the US educational structure was applied. The estimates based on this methodology are subject to a number of limitations, notably for source countries whose citizens tend to migrate to countries other than the United States. The new OECD database uses direct measures of the educational attainment and place of birth of immigrants for all OECD receiving member countries (a similar approach has been taken by Docquier and Marfouk 2006) and allows, notably, a breakdown by age and gender.

Emigration rates can be calculated by country of origin, level of qualification, gender and/or age. In theory, the emigration rate for country *i* and characteristic *c* ($Emigration\ rate_{i,c}$) would be calculated by dividing the migrant population originating from country *i* and of the characteristic *c* ($Expatriates_{i,c}$) by the total native-born population of the same country and characteristic ($Native\text{-}Born_{i,c} = Expatriates_{i,c} + Resident\ native\text{-}born_{i,c}$). In practice, because the information on characteristics of migrants in non-member countries is not available, the "emigration rate" is calculated as follows: $Expatriates_{i,c}/(Expatriates_{i,c} + Resident_{i,c})$. Demographic statistics (population by age and gender) for origin countries come from the United Nations Population Division, while the Barro and Lee (2000) dataset provides the educational structure of people aged 15 and over.

The largest expatriate group in the OECD area consists of persons born in Mexico: 8.3 million people aged 15 and over, the vast majority of whom reside in the United States. The number of persons born in Germany and the United Kingdom residing in other OECD member countries is also large: more than 3 million people for each. Among non-member countries, the biggest migrant community is that originating from the former USSR –3.5 million people, followed by the former Yugoslavia (2.5 million), China (2.1 million), India (1.9 million), the Philippines (1.9 million), Viet Nam (1.5 million), Morocco (1.5 million), Algeria (1.3 million) and Puerto Rico (1.3 million).

More than half of the migrants to the OECD area originating from Nigeria, India and Malaysia hold a tertiary degree. The percentages are similar (if slightly lower) for Zambia and Egypt and (among OECD countries) for Japan and the United States. On the other hand, migrants from Mexico, Cape Verde, Portugal, Turkey, El Salvador and Guatemala are mainly low skilled (fewer than 10% hold a tertiary degree).

In terms of "brain drain" (the emigration rate of the people holding a tertiary degree), low figures (*i.e.* less than 5%) are found in most of the large countries such as Brazil, Indonesia, Bangladesh, India and China. At the other end of the spectrum, smaller countries – a number of which are islands such as Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Mauritius and Fiji – have more than 40% of their highly-skilled populations abroad, and sometimes as much as 80%. Comparing male and female highly-skilled emigration rates shows that women are proportionally more likely to emigrate. This is true globally – the average emigration rate of tertiary-educated women is 17.6% as compared to 13.1% for men – but it also holds for almost all origin countries.

The brain drain of health professionals

Because of the key role played by health workers in improving the health status of the population, as well as their contribution to economic and social development, the impact on origin countries of doctors' and nurses' emigration might be more problematic than for other categories of skilled professionals. Despite major efforts to gather information at the regional or national level, statistical evidence by origin country remains scarce or difficult to compare. The census data collected by detailed occupation (ISCO four-digit level for doctors and three-digit level for nurses) and place of birth make it possible to address this shortcoming.

Nurses born in the Philippines (110 000) and doctors born in India (56 000) account for the bulk of the immigrant health workforce in the OECD area. Each represents about 15% of the total stock. The second and third most important origin countries for doctors and nurses are the United Kingdom and Germany. For nurses, several other OECD countries – *e.g.* Canada, Ireland and some Caribbean countries with small populations, notably Jamaica and Haiti – send a good number of nurses abroad. With regards to doctors, China and the former USSR play a striking role, with more than 10 000 doctors working in OECD countries. The Philippines, South Africa and Cuba are also in the top 25 origin countries.

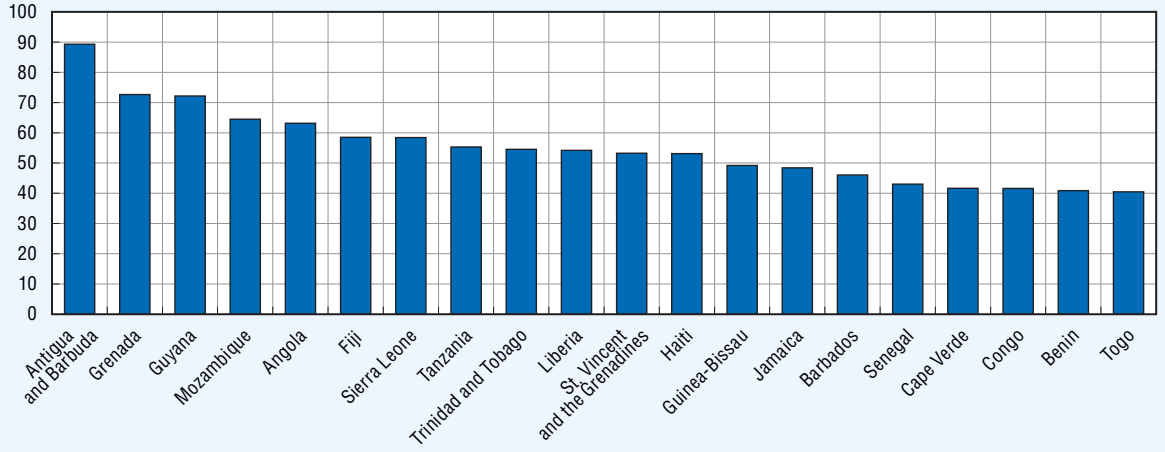
By using data on doctors and nurses in countries of origin from the WHO Global Health Atlas, an emigration rate (percentage of health professionals who have left the country) was computed for 160 countries for doctors and 153 countries for nurses. From this perspective, African and Caribbean countries stand out as being disproportionably affected by the emigration of health professionals.

Most of the countries with expatriation rates above 50% (which means that there are as many doctors born in these countries working in the OECD area as there are working in their home country) are from the Caribbean, Fiji and five African countries (see Chart 9.1). Mozambique, Angola, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Liberia also have expatriation rates above 50%. These African countries all had major conflicts over the past decades (except Tanzania) and are amongst the poorest countries in the world.

French- and Portuguese-speaking African countries also have some of the highest expatriation rates to OECD countries for doctors. Indeed, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Cape Verde, Congo, Benin and Togo have emigration rates above 40%. English-speaking countries such as Malawi, Kenya and Ghana, which are the focus of much attention in international forums, have lower expatriation rates.

The brain drain of health professionals *(cont.)*

Chart 9.1. **"Expatriation rate" of doctors towards the OECD area, 20 highest ratios for countries having at least 100 doctors in OECD countries, circa 2000**



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247373772630

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

Table 9.1. **Expatriates by country of origin**

	Country of birth	Emigrant population (000)	Education		Emigration rate	
			Primary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Total (%)	Tertiary-educated (%)
ABW	Aruba	5.7	13.0	47.0	9.4	. .
AFG	Afghanistan	141.2	48.1	20.9	1.1	6.4
AGO	Angola	196.2	53.5	19.7	2.6	. .
AIA	Anguilla	1.6	35.9	31.2	15.5	. .
ALB	Albania	524.9	55.5	9.0	19.7	. .
AND	Andorra	3.4	46.7	25.8	5.6	. .
ANT	Netherlands Antilles	5.3	19.6	44.2	3.9	. .
ARE	United Arab Emirates	14.4	22.0	25.4	0.6	. .
ARG	Argentina	324.3	31.6	33.1	1.2	2.0
ASM	American Samoa	30.1	29.6	10.4	43.0	. .
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	24.3	30.4	27.2	31.0	. .
AUS	Australia	297.2	18.0	44.1	1.9	2.5
AUT	Austria	388.1	24.7	28.6	5.4	9.8
BDI	Burundi	10.6	26.7	41.8	0.3	. .
BEL	Belgium	357.0	35.3	31.6	4.0	5.8
BEN	Benin	14.4	26.2	42.8	0.4	11.3
BFA	Burkina Faso	8.3	47.9	29.0	0.1	. .
BGD	Bangladesh	285.7	48.3	28.4	0.4	3.2
BGR	Bulgaria	605.8	53.4	13.8	8.2	. .
BHR	Bahrain	7.2	16.4	41.6	1.5	5.3
BHS	Bahamas	30.1	23.4	29.5	12.4	. .
BLZ	Belize	42.6	30.6	20.4	22.5	. .
BMU	Bermuda	19.2	16.0	35.5	27.6	. .
BOL	Bolivia	76.8	25.3	29.9	1.5	3.3
BRA	Brazil	549.4	32.1	27.1	0.4	1.6
BRB	Barbados	88.4	31.1	27.3	29.5	47.3
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	8.9	19.5	38.5	3.7	. .
BTN	Bhutan	0.7	41.9	25.4	0.1	. .
BWA	Botswana	4.1	12.9	38.8	0.4	4.2
CAF	Central African Republic	9.8	33.7	33.0	0.5	9.1
CAN	Canada	1 069.6	18.6	40.1	4.1	3.0
CHE	Switzerland	433.5	34.8	24.6	6.8	9.8
CHL	Chile	207.9	26.0	30.8	1.8	3.8
CHN	China	2 074.1	32.4	41.3	0.2	3.0
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	62.6	38.6	26.7	0.7	. .
CMR	Cameroon	58.5	23.9	43.0	0.7	12.5
COD	Dem. Rep. of Congo	100.7	26.9	38.1	0.4	9.6
COG	Congo	68.7	28.1	36.3	3.6	25.7
COK	Cook Islands	17.8	58.7	8.2	60.0	. .
COL	Colombia	691.7	34.2	25.0	2.4	5.8
COM	Comoros	17.6	63.7	10.7	4.2	. .
CPV	Cape Verde	87.9	74.6	6.0	25.4	. .
CRI	Costa Rica	75.7	31.6	24.5	2.7	3.9
CSFR	Former Czechoslovakia	147.9	26.4	30.3	. .	. .
CSFR-CZE	Czech Republic	244.1	23.0	24.5	. .	. .
CSFR-SVK	Slovak Republic	362.3	41.1	13.1	. .	. .
CUB	Cuba	924.6	40.8	23.9	9.5	. .
CYM	Cayman Islands	2.3	27.5	18.2	7.9	. .
CYP[1]	Cyprus	140.7	44.4	24.9	18.8	24.8
DEU	Germany	3 124.5	27.4	28.3	4.3	7.1
DJI	Djibouti	5.4	34.6	30.2	1.3	. .
DMA	Dominica	25.7	42.1	22.6	33.1	. .

Table 9.1. **Expatriates by country of origin** *(cont.)*

	Country of birth	Emigrant population (000)	Education		Emigration rate	
			Primary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Total (%)	Tertiary-educated (%)
DNK	Denmark	162.5	22.2	36.1	3.6	6.3
DOM	Dominican Republic	695.3	53.3	12.4	11.5	9.8
DZA	Algeria	1 316.8	55.6	16.4	6.2	15.4
ECU	Ecuador	503.7	49.0	15.1	5.9	5.8
EGY	Egypt	313.7	19.8	48.3	0.7	3.7
ERI	Eritrea	48.0	37.5	21.6	2.4	. .
ESH	Western Sahara	0.2	30.8	35.3	0.1	. .
ESP	Spain	759.7	53.7	18.4	2.1	2.4
ETH	Ethiopia	124.4	25.0	30.1	0.3	. .
FIN	Finland	259.3	31.3	24.7	5.8	6.1
FJI	Fiji	119.0	32.9	22.8	18.0	38.3
FLK	Falkland Islands	1.3	46.6	25.0	. .	. .
FRA	France	1 140.4	33.8	33.8	2.3	4.2
FSM	Micronesia	6.5	26.9	13.3	9.3	. .
FYUG	Former Yugoslavia	2 474.0	51.8	11.4	. .	. .
GAB	Gabon	10.8	30.2	36.3	1.4	. .
GBR	United Kingdom	3 247.5	26.9	34.7	6.4	10.3
GHA	Ghana	165.6	27.6	32.6	1.4	33.7
GIB	Gibraltar	11.7	38.2	25.5	33.4	. .
GIN	Guinea	21.3	50.9	23.0	0.4	. .
GMB	Gambia	20.9	50.3	17.3	2.6	44.6
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	30.0	66.6	12.8	4.0	71.5
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	12.1	52.0	22.5	4.6	. .
GRC	Greece	690.7	57.2	15.8	6.9	7.9
GRD	Grenada	46.4	35.2	24.0	42.0	. .
GTM	Guatemala	485.3	63.7	8.4	7.2	11.2
GUM	Guam	56.3	17.8	26.7	34.3	. .
GUY	Guyana	303.6	31.4	25.3	37.1	76.9
HKG	Hong Kong, China	388.4	28.7	39.0	6.6	16.8
HND	Honduras	275.6	57.2	10.6	6.9	12.0
HTI	Haiti	462.9	39.3	20.0	8.9	67.5
HUN	Hungary	334.3	26.4	28.4	3.8	8.4
IDN	Indonesia	344.5	25.9	34.9	0.2	1.8
IND	India	1 957.2	26.6	53.1	0.3	3.5
IRL	Ireland	791.3	44.1	26.3	21.0	22.1
IRN	Iran	616.0	17.6	47.1	1.4	8.3
IRQ	Iraq	338.7	42.2	28.6	2.3	8.4
ISL	Iceland	23.0	17.5	37.8	9.6	18.0
ISR	Israel	166.2	18.8	43.2	3.7	5.4
ITA	Italy	2 365.1	60.3	12.1	4.6	3.8
JAM	Jamaica	789.7	34.1	24.9	31.3	72.6
JOR	Jordan	63.9	20.3	41.5	2.1	4.6
JPN	Japan	566.5	10.6	49.8	0.5	1.1
KEN	Kenya	198.1	27.2	38.6	1.1	27.2
KHM	Cambodia	240.4	53.2	15.5	3.1	. .
KIR	Kiribati	1.7	41.4	21.9	3.0	. .
KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis	20.0	34.7	28.0	38.4	. .
KOREA-NO	Dem. People Rep. Korea	1.2	23.5	41.8	–	. .
KOREA-NS	Korea unspecified	468.9	28.8	23.2	. .	. .
KOREA-SO	Korea	975.3	16.5	43.9	. .	. .
KWT	Kuwait	37.1	17.0	45.2	2.2	6.5
LAO	Laos	264.2	49.8	14.3	8.0	. .

Table 9.1. **Expatriates by country of origin** *(cont.)*

	Country of birth	Emigrant population (000)	Education		Emigration rate	
			Primary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Total (%)	Tertiary-educated (%)
LBN	Lebanon	337.8	35.3	31.9	12.5	. .
LBR	Liberia	41.0	20.8	33.9	2.5	24.7
LBY	Libya	65.3	45.3	23.7	1.8	. .
LCA	Saint Lucia	24.5	39.8	21.4	18.8	. .
LIE	Liechtenstein	3.5	29.3	20.7	11.7	. .
LKA	Sri Lanka	316.9	35.0	28.2	2.1	19.4
LSO	Lesotho	0.9	19.1	47.9	0.1	3.8
LUX	Luxembourg	31.9	41.8	24.5	8.3	. .
MAC	Macau	18.5	31.1	36.3	5.1	. .
MAR	Morocco	1 510.1	62.3	14.2	7.2	. .
MCO	Monaco	12.3	41.6	23.1	31.3	. .
MDG	Madagascar	76.6	33.4	31.9	0.8	. .
MDV	Maldives	0.4	26.8	31.1	0.3	. .
MEX	Mexico	8 328.6	69.6	5.7	11.1	6.5
MHL	Marshall Islands	5.3	34.9	10.9	17.1	. .
MLI	Mali	45.2	68.6	12.6	0.7	14.6
MLT	Malta	98.2	58.4	14.8	23.9	. .
MMR	Myanmar	61.2	27.2	44.4	0.2	2.5
MNG	Mongolia	4.3	17.0	46.9	0.3	. .
MNP	North. Mariana Islands	3.6	20.7	25.7	. .	. .
MOZ	Mozambique	85.7	44.4	26.5	0.8	53.6
MRT	Mauritania	15.2	63.5	17.3	1.0	. .
MSR	Montserrat	11.4	50.1	19.2	70.1	. .
MUS	Mauritius	91.4	45.1	25.6	9.4	48.5
MWI	Malawi	14.9	33.9	36.4	0.2	15.5
MYS	Malaysia	214.3	19.4	50.2	1.4	11.3
NAM	Namibia	3.1	16.0	47.8	0.3	. .
NER	Niger	4.8	27.0	38.1	0.1	5.8
NGA	Nigeria	261.0	16.0	54.7	0.4	. .
NIC	Nicaragua	221.0	40.7	18.1	7.1	14.3
NIU	Niue	5.4	53.0	11.0	. .	. .
NLD	Netherlands	583.4	27.4	33.8	4.3	6.2
NOR	Norway	125.9	23.9	34.3	3.4	4.5
NPL	Nepal	23.9	22.8	41.9	0.2	3.0
NRU	Nauru	0.5	38.6	23.5	. .	. .
NZL	New Zealand	416.4	33.3	28.8	12.4	8.2
OMN	Oman	2.6	14.2	39.2	0.2	. .
PAK	Pakistan	672.9	45.6	31.8	0.8	9.8
PAN	Panama	139.8	17.0	32.9	6.5	11.1
PER	Peru	415.1	25.2	29.1	2.4	3.0
PHL	Philippines	1 932.8	17.7	46.7	3.9	7.4
PLW	Pacific Islands (Palau)	2.1	12.7	28.3	. .	. .
PNG	Papua New Guinea	25.9	30.1	33.5	0.8	15.1
POL	Poland	2 118.4	31.3	21.5	6.4	12.3
PRI	Puerto Rico	1 299.9	45.9	14.9	30.8	. .
PRT	Portugal	1 264.4	69.4	6.4	12.9	6.3
PRY	Paraguay	20.1	37.7	24.3	0.6	1.9
PSE	Palestine	15.5	25.5	44.0	0.9	. .
QAT	Qatar	3.3	16.6	45.2	0.7	. .
ROU	Romania	1 008.4	33.0	22.7	5.3	. .
RWA	Rwanda	14.8	27.3	37.6	0.3	20.8
SAU	Saudi Arabia	34.1	23.4	36.8	0.3	. .

Table 9.1. **Expatriates by country of origin** *(cont.)*

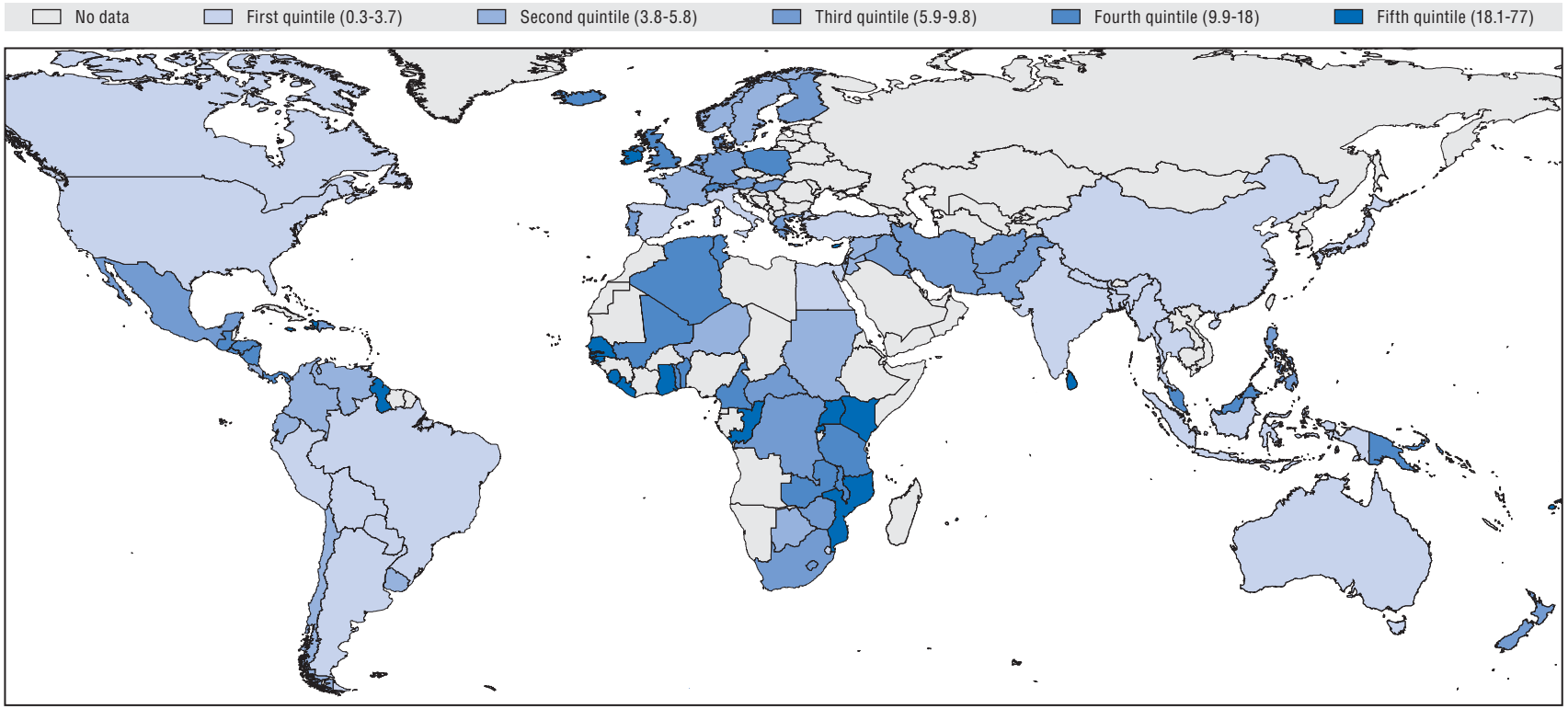
	Country of birth	Emigrant population (000)	Education		Emigration rate	
			Primary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Total (%)	Tertiary-educated (%)
SDN	Sudan	42.1	24.3	41.4	0.2	4.6
SEN	Senegal	133.2	57.0	19.2	2.3	18.6
SGP	Singapore	106.6	20.7	45.5	3.3	12.9
SHN	Saint Helena	2.4	70.2	11.9	. .	. .
SLB	Solomon Islands	1.8	27.7	40.1	0.8	. .
SLE	Sierra Leone	40.2	24.9	35.6	1.5	34.5
SLV	El Salvador	835.6	63.0	7.7	17.1	14.1
SMR	San Marino	2.8	61.8	12.5	. .	. .
SOM	Somalia	125.1	50.5	14.4	3.1	. .
STP	Sao Tome and Principe	11.6	72.3	10.7	12.4	. .
SUR	Suriname	7.1	24.4	31.5	2.4	. .
SWE	Sweden	204.6	19.3	39.8	2.7	4.6
SWZ	Swaziland	1.8	20.7	44.9	0.3	3.2
SYC	Seychelles	8.1	46.6	19.0	12.3	. .
SYR	Syria	130.2	34.1	34.5	1.3	3.8
TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands	1.4	33.8	16.8	. .	. .
TCD	Chad	5.8	23.1	43.1	0.1	. .
TGO	Togo	18.4	28.5	36.6	0.6	11.8
THA	Thailand	272.6	37.1	29.1	0.6	1.5
TKL	Tokelau	1.7	49.4	13.0	. .	. .
TLS	Timor-Leste	11.1	61.5	13.3	2.7	. .
TON	Tonga	40.9	39.0	10.7	39.5	. .
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	274.2	23.5	29.9	22.2	66.4
TUN	Tunisia	430.3	55.9	16.1	6.1	14.3
TUR	Turkey	2 086.7	70.9	6.9	4.2	3.2
TUV	Tuvalu	0.9	53.8	8.5	. .	. .
TWN	Chinese Taipei	429.2	10.5	61.7	. .	. .
TZA	Tanzania	70.2	26.1	42.3	0.4	15.6
UGA	Uganda	82.1	28.7	40.9	0.7	24.2
URY	Uruguay	74.4	35.4	26.8	2.9	5.1
USA	United States	845.2	20.7	48.5	0.4	0.4
USSR	Former USSR	3 516.8	34.5	26.8	. .	. .
VCT	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	34.8	35.3	25.1	30.9	. .
VEN	Venezuela	233.3	27.2	36.9	1.4	3.8
VGB	British Virgin Islands	2.0	22.9	32.7	. .	. .
VIR	US Virgin Islands	48.0	24.2	25.4	37.0	. .
VNM	Viet Nam	1 524.9	41.3	23.3	2.8	. .
VUT	Vanuatu	1.7	29.5	28.9	1.5	. .
WSM	Samoa	71.5	37.1	10.3	40.5	. .
YEM	Yemen	31.9	48.7	20.0	0.3	. .
ZAF	South Africa	356.8	16.2	47.4	1.2	6.8
ZMB	Zambia	34.9	14.7	49.6	0.6	15.5
ZWE	Zimbabwe	77.4	15.6	42.6	1.1	9.4

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248562215765

1. Data do not allow to distinguish between the different parts of the Island of Cyprus.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) and Barro and Lee (2000).

Map 9.1. **Highly-skilled emigrants to OECD countries among all highly-skilled born in the country, circa 2000**



Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

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Data from OECD Countries
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ANNEX A

Methodology

All the thematic tables included in this publication were extracted from the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC). This database is made up of seven separate files (A to G), each covering a specific theme. As shown in Table A.1, each file includes a number of variables, which makes it possible to generate a great variety of cross-tabulations on the population characteristics within the OECD countries by country of birth. This publication presents a selection of these cross-tabulations.

This methodological note offers detailed information on the coverage and sources of the database, as well as the classifications used for the different variables.

Some classification adjustments have been made to some variables for the purpose of this publication. The relevant adjustments are presented for each table. Some labour market and migration indicators are used throughout the publication. Their definitions are presented in the last section of this methodological note.

1. Coverage

This database contains information on several demographic and labour market characteristics of the population of 28 OECD countries around the year 2000, by country of birth. The OECD countries included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, 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, labour force status, occupation, sector of activity and field of study (see Table A.1).

In general, the database covers all individuals aged 15 and older. For the Files D, E and F on occupations and sectors of activity, only *employed* persons aged 15 and older are covered. The File G on fields of study only covers people aged 15 and older with a tertiary education.

➤ *Special cases*

- **Spain** and the **United States** – The reference population is that aged 16 and older.
- **Sweden** – Due to the unavailability of information on the educational attainment of people older than 74, the coverage is limited to people aged 16 to 74 years old in Files A

and B, while it includes all people aged 15 and older in Files C and G and people aged 16 and older in Files D, E and F. This latter restriction is to be kept in mind when comparing the distribution by age of the population living in Sweden with that of other countries.

2. Sources

The sources for this database are mainly census data, from the 2000 round of censuses. Census data were used for 22 countries. 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, not all themes covered in the database are present in the national census or register. Labour force surveys, provided by Eurostat and averaged over the period 1998-2002, have been used to fill the gaps where possible. This is notably the case for File B on the duration of stay, where labour force surveys were used for nine European countries.

The exact national source and reference period for each file is given in Table A.1.

➤ *Special cases*

- **Netherlands** – The data on education are not available from the population register, implying that the labour force surveys had to be used for all files.
- **Germany** – The main source is the labour force survey as well (see below the details for Germany in the section Classifications and variables: Countries of birth).

3. Methods

Censuses and registers

Most countries that provided census or register data have applied a random rounding procedure intended to prevent the disclosure of individual information. This procedure consists in randomly rounding each data cell to the closest upper or lower multiple of 3 or 5. Any figure extracted from the database reflects this procedure and the population totals or subtotals may therefore vary slightly from one table to the other.

Labour force surveys

In order to improve the reliability of the population estimates from the labour force surveys, several surveys over the period 1998-2002 have been stacked and the figures have been averaged over this period. The significance thresholds provided by Eurostat for individual surveys were adapted to reflect the increased sample size resulting from this operation, taking into account the overlap between two successive surveys. No cell with a population below these calculated thresholds can be published, and these cells are assumed to have a zero population.

4. Classifications and variables

Countries of birth

With regard to the coding of countries of birth, the objective was to minimise residual (*i.e.* "other") categories. 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", "Other Europe", "Other Asia", "Other South and Central America and Caribbean", "Other Oceania", "Other North America").

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, people born in Korea have a choice of three ways to indicate their country of birth: Korea, North Korea or South Korea. More than 80% of them indicated they were born in Korea, without further specification. In the Japanese census data, it is not possible to identify in which part of the Korean peninsula a person was born; 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 unspecified". In the censuses of many OECD countries, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic are aggregated under the name of the former Czechoslovakia. The same applies to the former USSR and the former Yugoslavia.

To produce a consistent list of countries of birth across receiving countries, some minor adjustments had to be made, 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:

Australia	Denmark	France	United Kingdom	Portugal	United States[1]
• Heard and 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

1. In DIOC, people born in Puerto Rico are considered as foreign-born in the United States.

Regarding imprecise or missing information on the place of birth, there are two coding possibilities. 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). As can be seen in Table A.2, 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 (in particular the Slovak Republic, Germany, Australia, Switzerland and New Zealand). For the OECD area as a whole, the share of people with an unknown place of birth is less than 1%.

Due to confidentiality issues or imprecise information, the place of birth is sometimes recorded at the continental level instead of the country level. The detailed list of the countries and regions of birth represented in the database is provided in Table A.3.

➤ *Special cases*

- **Japan** – Since data based on the country of birth are not available, a citizenship-based definition of migration is used. The immigrants are assumed 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.

- **Germany** – The basic source of data is the labour force survey; however, for the years 1998 to 2002, the country of birth is not adequately reported in the German surveys – only the nationality being recorded. Since foreign-born people can be properly identified, it could be assumed that the nationality of the foreign-born is an acceptable proxy for their country of birth. However, in the German case this is not a reasonable assumption due to the large number of foreign-born ethnic Germans (*Aussiedlers*) automatically granted German nationality upon their arrival in the country. If the nationality were used as a proxy for the country of birth, the origin of these ethnic Germans would be unknown, leading to a vast undercount of people born in East European countries and in the former USSR. The solution retained here is to use the 2005 microcensus as an additional source for the foreign-born population, because it records the former nationality of naturalised people and therefore greatly reduces the proportion of ethnic Germans with an unknown origin. Thus the LFS 1998-2002 is used for the native-born population, and the microcensus 2005 for the foreign-born population. Regarding the foreign-born, only the persons who arrived before 2002 are included in order to make the data as comparable as possible with the other countries. Though this method attempts to make the best use of the existing data on immigrants in Germany, it must be kept in mind that the definition of "foreign-born" in the German case is different from that of the other countries, thus limiting comparability.

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.
- Tertiary level 1: ISCED 5A/5B.
- Tertiary level 2: ISCED 6.

Some countries were not able to provide data distinguishing between Tertiary 1 and Tertiary 2: this was the case for Austria, France, the United Kingdom, Hungary and Japan. Whenever labour force surveys had to be used, because of the limited sample size, levels ISCED 5 and ISCED 6 were aggregated into a single tertiary education category.

Therefore a more compact classification with three levels (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) has also been produced for all countries to reflect the lowest common denominator.

➤ *Special cases*

- **Luxembourg** – Individuals with an ISCED 6 level of education cannot be identified and are included in the Unknown Education category.
- **Norway** – Illiterate people or people with no education are not recorded in the ISCED 0 category but allocated to the Unknown Education category.

Age

Age is recorded in 5-year age groups when the source is a census or a register (generally 15-19, 20-24, etc. to 65-69 and 70+). When the source is a labour force survey, because of limited sample size, only three broad age categories are recorded in the database: 15-24, 25-64 and 65+. This broader classification was also extended to the other countries for the purposes of comparability.

➤ *Special cases*

- **Spain** and the **United States** – The age groups are 16-19, 20-24, etc. People aged 15 are therefore missing from the database for these two countries.
- **Sweden** – The age groups are 16-20, 21-25, etc. to 66-70 and 71-74. People aged 15 and, more importantly, people aged over 74 are therefore missing for Sweden.

Duration of stay

Duration of stay is only recorded for the foreign-born population. In the census and register data, duration of stay is recorded in six categories:

- one year or less.
- one to three years.
- three to five years.
- five to ten years.
- ten to twenty years.
- more than twenty years.

Only 14 countries were able to provide data on the duration of stay based on censuses or population registers. Labour force surveys have been used to obtain information on European countries with missing duration-of-stay data (see Table A.1). For this reason, the population figures obtained from File B for individual destination countries are not always comparable with that of the other files if the source is different (census or register), and the information on the countries of birth may not be as exhaustive. In most cases, however, the discrepancy is minimal. Due to sample size issues, only three broad categories are used when the source is the labour force survey (five years or less, five to ten years and more than ten years). To guarantee the comparability of data across countries, this three-category classification has been extended to all the countries.

For some countries, there is a substantial share of the foreign-born population for which duration of stay is unknown, in particular Italy (47%), Greece (38%), Ireland (36%), France (22%), Luxembourg (7%) and New Zealand (6%). For all the other countries, the share of foreign-born people with an unknown duration of stay is less than 5%.

➤ *Special cases*

- **New Zealand** – The six categories for the duration of stay recorded in the database are slightly different: less than 1 year, 1 to 2 years, 3 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, 10 to 19 years, 20 years and more.

Labour force status

The most detailed classification of labour force status in the database comprises five categories:

- Employed.
- Unemployed.
- Inactive – student.
- Inactive – retiree.
- Inactive – other.

For some countries, the cause of inactivity is not available. There is no detail at all on the cause of inactivity for Canada, New Zealand or Poland. Nor is the cause of inactivity recorded in the database for Germany or the Netherlands, for which the source is the labour force survey.

Therefore a broader classification common to all countries has also been established, with three categories: employed, unemployed and inactive.

➤ *Special cases*

- **Australia** – Students are not distinguished from other inactive people, but retirees are.
- **Japan** and the **United States** – Retirees are not distinguished from other inactive people, but students are.

Occupation (only for employed people)

Occupations are recorded in the database according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88, *cf.* ILO 1990). In File D (Occupation), the underlying classification is at the sub-major group level of ISCO-88 (two-digit level, 28 categories of occupation). In File E (Detailed occupation), the underlying classification is at the sub-group level of ISCO-88 (three-digit level, 116 categories of occupation). Most countries were able to provide occupation data both at the two-digit and three-digit levels of ISCO-88. Some countries only provided data at the two-digit level. For these countries, the data are unavailable in File E.

Some countries do not classify occupations using ISCO-88 but use national classifications instead. Most national classifications are close enough to ISCO-88 to allow a correct mapping at the two-digit or three-digit level, but this is not always the case. When the internal logic of the national classification is too distant from that of ISCO-88, the mapping is at best imperfect. In some (rare) cases, it is impossible to reconcile the national and international classifications, even at the one-digit level.

Some European countries are using the European Community version of ISCO-88 (ISCO-COM), which differs slightly from the published ISCO-88 codes at the three-digit level. In particular, ISCO-COM has a category 247 (Public service administrative professionals) that does not exist in ISCO-88. Since the number of workers included in this category is rather large in some countries, it was decided to keep this category in the final classification.

The list of occupation groups in ISCO-88 (one-digit and two-digit levels) is reproduced in Table A.4.

➤ *Special cases*

- **Australia** – The mapping between the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) and ISCO-88 was produced by the National Statistical Organisation.
- **Canada** – The mapping between the National Occupational Classification (NOC) and ISCO-88 at the two-digit level was produced by the National Statistical Organisation. At the three-digit level, as no mapping between the NOC and ISCO-88 was available, the data are provided under the NOC (140 categories).
- **Czech Republic** – No data on occupations are available at the three-digit level.
- **France** – The mapping between the classification *Professions et Catégories socioprofessionnelles* and ISCO-88 was produced by the OECD Secretariat using a partial mapping table provided by the National Statistical Organisation.
- **Germany** – No data on occupations are available at the three-digit level.
- **Ireland** – The mapping between the Irish classification, based on the UK Standard Occupational Classification (UK SOC), and ISCO-88 was produced by the National Statistical Organisation.
- **Italy** – The census only records broad occupation groups, which are similar to the one-digit level of ISCO-88. No information is available at the two-digit and three-digit levels.
- **Japan** – The available Japan Standard Classification of Occupations (JSOC) is too different from ISCO-88 and not detailed enough to allow the construction of a satisfying correspondence table between the two. In particular, the ISCO-88 major groups 2 (Professionals) and 3 (Technicians and associate professionals) cannot be identified in the Japanese classification, where they belong to a single category "Professional and technical workers". The Japanese classification was therefore kept as it is in the database (File D). Table A.5 provides the categories of the JSOC that are available in the database.
- **New Zealand** – The mapping between the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSCO) and ISCO-88 was produced by the OECD Secretariat. The NZSCO and ISCO-88 are identical at the two-digit level. Some adjustments have been made at the three-digit level, since the NZSCO has some additional categories that do not exist in ISCO-88. Workers belonging to these categories have been allocated to the corresponding two-digit group.
- **Portugal** – The mapping between the *Classificação Nacional das Profissões* (CNP 94) and ISCO-88 was produced by the OECD Secretariat. The CNP 94 and ISCO-88 are identical at the two-digit level. Some adjustments have been made at the three-digit level, since the CNP 94 has some additional categories that do not exist in ISCO-88. Workers belonging to these categories have been allocated to the corresponding two-digit group.
- **Slovak Republic** – No data on occupations are available at the three-digit level.
- **Sweden** – The mapping between the Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations (SSYK) and ISCO-88 was produced by the OECD Secretariat. The SSYK and ISCO-88 are identical at the two-digit level. Some adjustments have been made at the three-digit level, since the SSYK has some additional categories that do not exist in ISCO-88. Workers belonging to these categories have been reallocated to the appropriate ISCO-88 categories.
- **Switzerland** – The mapping between the *Nomenclature Générale des Activités* (NOGA) and ISCO-88 was produced by the OECD Secretariat. The NOGA is virtually identical to ISCO-88 at the two-digit and three-digit levels.

- **Turkey** – The occupations were provided according to ISCO-68 (ILO, 1968), which is not compatible with ISCO-88 at the two-digit level. The data in File D is therefore provided under ISCO-68. No data on occupations are available at the three-digit level.
- **United Kingdom** – The mapping between the UK Standard Occupational Classification (UK SOC) and ISCO-88 was produced by the National Statistical Organisation.
- **United States** – The occupations were provided according to the Census Bureau Occupation codes, which do not map correctly to ISCO-88, even at the one-digit level. The data in File D are therefore provided under the Census Bureau classification (23 categories – see Table A.6). Regarding the three-digit level, the 5% Public Use Micro-Sample (PUMS) of the 2000 Census has been used to produce a file according to the most detailed classification available (Census 2000 classification, 475 categories). The mapping between the Census 2000 classification and the US Standard Occupation Classification (US SOC) is provided in US Census Bureau (2005).

Sector of activity (only for employed people)

Sectors of activity are recorded according to the International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 3 (ISIC, *cf.* UN, 1989), at the division level (two-digit level, 60 sectors). Some countries have only been able to provide data at the tabulation category level (one-letter level, 17 sectors).

Countries do not necessarily record activities in censuses or registers according to ISIC and may use national classifications instead. Most national classifications are close enough to ISIC to allow a correct mapping at the two-digit level, but this is not always the case. When the internal logic of the national classification is too distant from that of ISIC, the mapping is at best imperfect.

For some countries, the final classification in the database is at the one-letter level. For a number of others, in order to preserve the available information, the classification is a mix between the one-letter level and the two-digit level.

The list of sectors in ISIC (one-letter level) is reproduced in Table A.7. For practical reasons, the first two tabulation categories of ISIC (A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry, and B: Fishing) have been aggregated in the database to form a top-level sector labelled A_B.

➤ *Special cases*

- **Australia** – The mapping between the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and ISIC was produced by the National Statistical Organisation. Most of the resulting ISIC classification is at the two-digit level, but some industries could only be mapped to a one-letter level sector.
- **Canada** – The mapping between the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and ISIC was produced by the National Statistical Organisation. The resulting ISIC classification is at the two-digit level except for some mining activities, which are recorded at the one-letter level.
- **Czech Republic** – The mapping between the Czech classification of industries and ISIC was produced by the OECD Secretariat using indications provided by the National Statistical Organisation. The resulting ISIC classification is mostly at the two-digit level but some industries could only be mapped to a one-letter level sector. Some other industries could only be mapped to a higher-level group of activities, leading to the creation of one hybrid category that is specific to Czech Republic (O_P_Q).

- **Finland** – Most of the classification is at the two-digit level of ISIC, but some activities are only recorded at the one-letter level.
- **France** – The mapping between the *Nomenclature d'Activités Française* (NAF 16) and ISIC was produced by the OECD Secretariat. The resulting ISIC classification is at the one-letter level, but some industries could only be mapped to higher-level groups of activities, leading to the creation of hybrid categories that are specific to France (D_E, H_O, I_K, O_Q).
- **Italy** – The census only records broad sectors of activity, which are not detailed enough for the two-digit level of ISIC. The resulting ISIC classification is therefore at the one-letter level.
- **New Zealand** – The mapping between the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and ISIC was produced by the OECD Secretariat. Most of the resulting ISIC classification is at the two-digit level, but some industries could only be mapped to a one-letter level sector.
- **Poland** – Most of the classification is at the two-digit level of ISIC but some activities are only recorded at the one-letter level.
- **Switzerland** – The mapping between the *Nomenclature Générale des Activités* (NOGA) and ISIC was produced by the OECD Secretariat. The resulting ISIC classification is at the one-letter level.
- **Turkey** – The mapping between the Turkish classification of industries and ISIC was produced by the OECD Secretariat. The resulting ISIC classification is mostly at the two-digit level but some industries could only be mapped to a one-letter level sector.
- **United Kingdom** – Most of the classification is at the two-digit level of ISIC but some activities are only recorded at the one-letter level.
- **United States** – The classification provided by the National Statistical Organisation corresponds to the one-letter level of ISIC.

Field of study

Data on the fields of study only cover the people with a tertiary education. The classification is made according to the major groups defined in ISCED 1997 (see Table A.8 for the details of these groups).

5. Derivation of selected indicators

Emigration rate

For the purposes of this publication, the *emigration rate* of a given country is defined as the ratio of the emigrated population to the native population.

Labour market indicators

Three labour market indicators can be constructed using these data: the activity rate, the employment rate and the unemployment rate. In order to compute the activity and employment rates, it was assumed that the active age group is 15-64, *i.e.* all people aged 65+ are retired.

Table A.1. **Variables included in the database and detailed sources by country**

File reference	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Main theme	Citizenship and age	Duration of stay	Labour force status	Occupation	Detailed occupation	Sector of activity	Field of study
Variables included	County of residence Country of birth Education Gender Citizenship Age	Country of residence Country of birth Education Gender Duration of stay	Country of residence Country of birth Education Gender Labour force status	Country of residence Country of birth Education Gender Occupation	Country of residence Country of birth Detailed occupation	Country of residence Country of birth Education Gender Sector of activity	Country of residence Country of birth Education Labour force status Field of study
Reference population	All 15+	All 15+	All 15+	15+ employed	15+ employed	15+ employed	15+ tertiary-educated
Australia	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001
Austria	Census, 2001	LFS, 1998–2002	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001
Belgium	ESEG, 2001	ESEG, 2001	ESEG, 2001	LFS, 1998-2002	LFS, 1998-2002	LFS, 1998-2002	–
Canada	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001
Switzerland	Census, 2000	ESPA, 2003	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	–
Czech Republic	Census, 2001	LFS, 2002	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	–	Census, 2001	Census, 2001
Germany	LFS, 1998-2002, 2005	LFS, 1998-2002, 2005	LFS, 1998-2002, 2005	LFS, 1998-2002, 2005	–	LFS, 1998-2002, 2005	–
Denmark	Register, 2002	Register, 2002	Register, 2002	Register, 2002	Register, 2002	Register, 2002	Register, 2002
Spain	Census, 200	Census, 200	Census, 200	Census, 200	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001
Finland	Register, 12/2000	LFS, 1998-2002	Register, 12/2000	Register, 12/2000	Register, 12/2000	Register, 12/2000	Register, 12/2000
France	Census, 1999	Census, 1999	Census, 1999	Census, 1999	Census, 1999	Census, 1999	–
United Kingdom	Census, 2001	LFS, 1998-2002	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	–
Greece	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001
Hungary	Census, 2001	LFS, 1999-2002	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001
Ireland	Census, 2002	Census, 2002	Census, 2002	Census, 2002	Census, 2002	Census, 2002	Census, 2002
Italy	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	–	Census, 2001	–
Japan	Census, 2000	–	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	–	–	–
Luxembourg	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	–
Mexico	Census, 2000	–	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	Census, 2000
Netherlands	LFS, 1998-2002	LFS, 1998-2002	LFS, 1998-2002	LFS, 1998-2002	LFS, 1998-2002	LFS, 1998-2002	–
Norway	Registers, 12/2003	Registers, 12/2003	Registers, 12/2003	LFS, 1998-2002	LFS, 1998-2002	Registers, 12/2003	Registers, 12/2003
New Zealand	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001
Poland	Census, 2001	–	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	–
Portugal	Census, 2001	LFS, 1998-2002	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	–
Slovak Republic	Census, 2001	–	Census, 2001	Census, 2001	–	Census, 2001	Census, 2001
Sweden	Registers, 12/2003	Registers, 12/2003	Registers, 12/2003	Registers, 12/2003	Registers, 12/2003	Registers, 12/2003	Registers, 12/2003
Turkey	Census, 2000	–	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	–	Census, 2000	–
United States	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	Census, 2000	Census, 2000 (PUMS)	Census, 2000	–

ESEG: *Enquête socio-économique générale*; ESPA: *Enquête suisse sur la population active*; LFS: Labour force survey; PUMS: Public Use Micro Sample.

Table A.2. **Share of the population with unknown place of birth**

	Unknown place of birth (%)		Unknown place of birth (%)
Slovak Republic	9.4	Greece	n.s.
Germany	7.7	Austria	n.s.
Australia	5.0	Spain	n.s.
Switzerland	4.1	Sweden	n.s.
New Zealand	4.1	Belgium	n.s.
Czech Republic	2.0	Hungary	n.s.
Poland	1.7	Canada	0
Denmark	0.5	France	0
Luxembourg	0.5	United Kingdom	0
Netherlands	0.3	Ireland	0
Mexico	0.3	Italy	0
Finland	0.1	Norway	0
Turkey	n.s.	Portugal	0
Japan	n.s.	United States	0
Total OECD	**0.9**		

Note: Non significant (n.s.) is less than 0.05%.

Table A.3. **List of countries and regions of birth represented in the database**

Regional groups		**Individual countries** *(cont.)*		**Individual countries** *(cont.)*	
AFRI	Africa	CSFR	Former Czechoslovakia	ISR	Israel
ASIA	Asia	CSFR-CZE	Czech Republic	ITA	Italy
EURO	Europe	CSFR-SVK	Slovak Republic	JAM	Jamaica
NOAM	North America	CUB	Cuba	JOR	Jordan
OCEA	Oceania	CYM	Cayman Islands	JPN	Japan
SCAC	South and Central	CYP[1]	Cyprus	KEN	Kenya
	America and Caribbean	DEU	Germany	KHM	Cambodia
		DJI	Djibouti	KIR	Kiribati
Individual countries		DMA	Dominica	KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis
ABW	Aruba	DNK	Denmark	KOREA-NO	North Korea
AFG	Afghanistan	DOM	Dominican Republic	KOREA-NS	North and South Korea
AGO	Angola	DZA	Algeria	KOREA-SO	South Korea
AIA	Anguilla	ECU	Ecuador	KWT	Kuwait
ALB	Albania	EGY	Egypt	LAO	Laos
AND	Andorra	ERI	Eritrea	LBN	Lebanon
ANT	Netherlands Antilles	ESH	Western Sahara	LBR	Liberia
ARE	United Arab Emirates	ESP	Spain	LBY	Libya
ARG	Argentina	ETH	Ethiopia	LCA	Saint Lucia
ASM	American Samoa	FIN	Finland	LIE	Liechtenstein
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	FJI	Fiji	LKA	Sri Lanka
AUS	Australia	FLK	Falkland Islands	LSO	Lesotho
AUT	Austria	FRA	France	LUX	Luxembourg
BDI	Burundi	FSM	Micronesia, Fed. States of	MAC	Macau
BEL	Belgium	FYUG	Former Yugoslavia	MAR	Morocco
BEN	Benin	FYUG-BIH	Bosnia-Herzegovina	MCO	Monaco
BFA	Burkina Faso	FYUG-HRV	Croatia	MDG	Madagascar
BGD	Bangladesh	FYUG-MKD	Macedonia	MDV	Maldives
BGR	Bulgaria	FYUG-SVN	Slovenia	MEX	Mexico
BHR	Bahrain	FYUG-YUG	Serbia and Montenegro	MHL	Marshall Islands
BHS	Bahamas	GAB	Gabon	MLI	Mali
BLZ	Belize	GBR	United Kingdom	MLT	Malta
BMU	Bermuda	GHA	Ghana	MMR	Myanmar
BOL	Bolivia	GIB	Gibraltar	MNG	Mongolia
BRA	Brazil	GIN	Guinea	MNP	Northern Mariana Islands
BRB	Barbados	GMB	Gambia	MOZ	Mozambique
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	MRT	Mauritania
BTN	Bhutan	GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	MSR	Montserrat
BWA	Botswana	GRC	Greece	MUS	Mauritius
CAF	Central African Republic	GRD	Grenada	MWI	Malawi
CAN	Canada	GTM	Guatemala	MYS	Malaysia
CCK	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	GUM	Guam	NAM	Namibia
CHE	Switzerland	GUY	Guyana	NER	Niger
CHL	Chile	HKG	Hong Kong, China	NFK	Norfolk Islands
CHN	China	HND	Honduras	NGA	Nigeria
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	HTI	Haiti	NIC	Nicaragua
CMR	Cameroon	HUN	Hungary	NIU	Niue
COD	Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	IDN	Indonesia	NLD	Netherlands
COG	Congo	IND	India	NOR	Norway
COK	Cook Islands	IOT	British Indian Ocean Terr.	NPL	Nepal
COL	Colombia	IRL	Ireland	NRU	Nauru
COM	Comoros	IRN	Iran	NZL	New Zealand
CPV	Cape Verde	IRQ	Iraq	OMN	Oman
CRI	Costa Rica	ISL	Iceland	PAK	Pakistan

Table A.3. **List of countries and regions of birth represented in the database** *(cont.)*

Individual countries *(cont.)*	
PAN	Panama
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
SLV	El Salvador
SMR	San Marino
SOM	Somalia
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
USSR-LTU	Lithuania
USSR-LVA	Latvia
USSR-MDA	Moldova
USSR-RUS	Russia
USSR-TJK	Tajikistan
USSR-TKM	Turkmenistan
USSR-UKR	Ukraine
USSR-UZB	Uzbekistan
VAT	Holy See
VCT	Saint Vincent and Grenadines
VEN	Venezuela
VGB	British Virgin Islands
VIR	United States Virgin Islands
VNM	Viet Nam
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)

1. Data do not allow to distinguish between the different parts of the Island of Cyprus.

Table A.4. **Standard classification of occupations (ISCO-88)**

One- and two-digit levels

Code	Description
1	**Legislators, senior officials and managers**
11	Legislators and senior officials
12	Corporate managers
13	General managers
2	**Professionals**
21	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
22	Life science and health professionals
23	Teaching professionals
24	Other professionals
3	**Technicians and associate professionals**
31	Physical and engineering science associate professionals
32	Life science and health associate professionals
33	Teaching associate professionals
34	Other associate professionals
4	**Clerks**
41	Office clerks
42	Customer service clerks
5	**Service workers and shop and market sales workers**
51	Personal and protective services workers
52	Models, salespersons and demonstrators
6	**Skilled agricultural and fishery workers**
61	Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers
62	Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers
7	**Craft and related trades workers**
71	Extraction and building trades workers
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers
73	Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers
74	Other craft and related trades workers
8	**Plant and machine operators and assemblers**
81	Stationary-plant and related operators
82	Machine operators and assemblers
83	Drivers and mobile-plant operators
9	**Elementary occupations**
91	Sales and services elementary occupations
92	Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
0	**Armed forces**
01	Armed forces

Table A.5. **Categories of the Japan Standard Classification of Occupations**

1	Agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers
2	Clerical and related workers
3	Managers and officials
4	Production process workers and labourers
5	Professional and technical workers
6	Protective service workers
7	Sales workers
8	Service workers
9	Workers in transport and communications
10	Workers not classified by occupation

Table A.6. **US Census Bureau Occupation codes**

1	Management occupations
2	Business and financial operations occupations
3	Computer and mathematical science occupations
4	Architecture and engineering occupations
5	Life, physical, and social science occupations
6	Community and social services occupations
7	Legal occupations
8	Education, training, and library occupations
9	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations
10	Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations
11	Healthcare support occupations
12	Protective service occupations
13	Food preparation and servicing related occupations
14	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
15	Personal care and service occupations
16	Sales and related occupations
17	Office and administrative support occupations
18	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
19	Construction and extraction occupations
20	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
21	Production occupations
22	Transportation and material moving occupations
23	Military specific

Table A.7. **International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 3**

One-letter level

A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
B	Fishing
C	Mining and quarrying
D	Manufacturing
E	Electricity, gas and water supply
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
H	Hotels and restaurants
I	Transport, storage and communications
J	Financial intermediation
K	Real estate, renting and business activities
L	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
M	Education
N	Health and social work
O	Other community, social and personal service activities
P	Private households with employed persons
Q	Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

Table A.8. **Fields of study in ISCED 1997**

General Programmes	Basic programmes; Literacy and numeracy; Personal development
Education	Teacher training and education science
Humanities and Arts	Arts; Humanities
Social sciences, business and law	Social and behavioural science; Journalism and information; Business and administration; Law
Science	Life sciences; Physical sciences; Mathematics and statistics; Computing
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Engineering and engineering trades; Manufacturing and processing; Architecture and building
Agriculture	Agriculture, forestry and fishery; Veterinary
Health and welfare	Health; Social services
Services	Personal services; Transport services; Environmental protection ; Security services

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A Profile of Immigrant Populations in the 21st Century

DATA FROM OECD COUNTRIES

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