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Population Division

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préoccupations en matière de fuite des cerveaux et de la perte de potentiel économique qui peut en résulter.

Aux alentours de l'année 2000, presque tous les pays de l'OCDE ont procédé à un recensement des populations et y ont incorporé une question sur le pays de naissance des personnes interrogées, ainsi que sur leur nationalité. Grâce à cette information, il est possible de donner pour la première fois une image détaillée et fiable de la comparaison des populations immigrées établies dans les pays membres de l'OCDE, rendant compte des effets cumulés des mouvements entre et à destination de la zone OCDE au cours des décennies passées. On dispose aussi d'informations complémentaires sur le niveau d'éducation atteint par les migrants, et on peut ainsi mieux appréhender les flux de capital humain et, en particulier utiliser ces données pour éclairer les discussions sur la fuite des cerveaux.

S'appuyant sur ces informations, l'OCDE a créé une nouvelle base de données sur les immigrés et les expatriés. Les résultats présentés dans ce document montrent que i) le pourcentage des personnes nées à l'étranger dans les pays européens de l'OCDE est généralement plus élevé que celui des étrangers ; ii) les migrations internationales s'orientent de manière sélective vers les migrants hautement qualifiés ; iii) dans la plupart des pays de l'OCDE, le nombre d'immigrés possédant un niveau d'éducation de l'enseignement supérieur dépasse le nombre des expatriés hautement qualifiés vers d'autres pays de l'OCDE ; iv) parmi les pays non membres de l'OCDE, l'impact de la mobilité internationale des travailleurs immigrés hautement qualifiés est diversifié : les grands pays en développement semblent moins affectés et en fait pourraient même bénéficier des effets indirects associés à cette mobilité, alors que certains pays de plus petite taille, spécialement dans les Caraïbes et en Afrique, se trouvent confrontés à des taux d'émigrés de la



was not the case for many countries until fairly recently, with the result that it was customary to see international statistics for two sets of generally non-overlapping countries, those applying the concept of a foreign country of birth to define the immigrant population and those for whom foreign nationality was the determining criterion.

5. As immigrant populations have grown in many countries and naturalisations have become more common, estimates based on these different concepts have become less and less comparable across countries. While new arrivals of foreign citizens tend to increase the size of the foreign population, those already there may acquire the citizenship of the host country and become nationals. As a result, the magnitude of the population of foreign citizenship may tend to remain more or less stable or to grow slowly, while the number of foreign-born persons continues to increase.

6. In addition to the lack of comparability on immigrant populations, most OECD member countries have little information at their disposal on their expatriates<sup>3</sup>. And those which have some information do not necessarily have a clear picture of the countries of destination or of the exact magnitudes of persons who have left the country. Finally, rare are the countries which have a precise picture of their expatriates by duration of stay abroad, level of qualification, occupation or branch of industry.

7. In developing countries, the question of the international mobility of highly-qualified workers is generally manifested through a concern about brain drain and the loss of economic potential which could result from this. In OECD countries the retention of qualified persons and the return of expatriates constitute important challenges to which several countries have tried to respond.<sup>4</sup> Several recent studies undertaken at the OECD have demonstrated that the question is more complex than is often depicted (OECD, 2002; Dumont and Meyer, 2003). These studies also highlight the deficiencies and the gaps in the statistical data available, making it difficult to grasp the complex international mobility patterns of highly skilled workers. To date, only one study has attempted to estimate rates of emigration by country of origin and by level of qualification (Carrington and Detragiache, 1998)<sup>5</sup>. This study is widely cited but is now somewhat dated (it uses data from the 1990s), and is subject to a number of biases which limit its usefulness.

8. As a result, current statistics tend to show a rather imperfect image of the actual extent of migration in general and of the movements of the highly skilled in particular, both with respect to movements from developing to developed countries but also within the OECD area as well.

9. With the 2000 round of censuses, however, virtually all OECD countries have incorporated in their census a question on the country of birth of persons enumerated, as well as on their nationality. With this information, it is possible to provide, for the first time, a detailed, comparable and reliable picture of immigrant populations within OECD countries, reflecting the cumulative effect of movements within and to the OECD zone over the past decades. Not only can immigrant populations be compared on a common basis across countries, but the extent of migration from a single source country to each OECD country as well as to OECD countries as a whole can be determined. And with additional information on the

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3 The term “expatriates” is used in this paper to refer to all foreign-born persons living abroad, regardless of the current or eventual duration of their stay abroad. Obviously, many and perhaps most will never return to their country of birth to live.

4 Some of the measures adopted include reinforcing tax incentives to promote return migration, seeking to enhance the environment for scientific and technical research or improving the status of certain professions.

5 See also Adams (2003), who applied the methodology developed by Carrington and Detragiache (1998) to more recent data.

educational attainment of migrants, flows of human capital can be depicted and, in particular, the conventional wisdom on the brain drain confronted with actual data.

### **Box 1 Development of a database on international migrants in OECD countries**

Most censuses in member countries were conducted around the year 2000 and the results are currently available for all of them. Due to their comprehensive coverage, censuses are particularly well-adapted to identifying and studying small population groups. In several countries, however, there is no population census and it has been necessary to turn to data from population registers or from large-sample surveys. Census data were actually used for 23 of the 29 participating countries and other sources for the remainder (see Annex 1 for more detailed information). The data base currently includes data on the foreign-born in OECD countries by detailed place of birth, nationality and educational attainment (three levels).

The database covers 227 countries of origin and 29 receiving countries within the OECD zone. Only 0.46% of the total population of all OECD countries did not report its place of birth and 0.24% did not report a specific country for the place of birth (either a region was specified or no answer was given). The level of education was reported for more than 98% of the population 15 years of age or older. Finally, complete information (i.e. detailed education and detailed place of birth) is available for 97.8% of the OECD population aged 15+. 'Emigration rates' by level of qualification have been calculated for more than 100 countries.

Data adjustments have been necessary for only two situations. Firstly, data for Japan and Korea were not available by country of birth. For these two countries, it has been assumed that the country of nationality is the country of birth. This seems a reasonable assumption for the foreign-born, given the very low rate and number of naturalisations in these two countries. However, it will tend to overestimate the number of foreign-born relative to other countries, because persons born in Japan or Korea to foreigners will tend also to be recorded as foreign and thus be classified as foreign-born.

The second situation concerns Germany, where the available source was the Microcensus, a large-scale household sample survey<sup>8</sup>. This source identifies whether or not a person was born abroad, but not the country of birth. Equating country of birth and country of nationality for Germany would have attributed "Germany" as the country of birth to naturalised foreign-born persons, whose numbers are not negligible.



**Table 1. Percentage of foreign-born and of non-citizens in the total population in OECD countries**

14. Caution, however, needs to be exercised in interpreting the data for some countries. In France, but also in Portugal, for example, the foreign-born population includes a significant proportion of persons born abroad as citizens and repatriated from former colonies. Thus, about 1.6 million people born with French nationality outside of France (mainly in Algeria) are counted in the population census of 1999. A similar situation occurs for other countries and in particular the United States, because of persons born overseas of American parents (for instance, children born to military personnel stationed abroad). For

*The geographic origins of immigrants*

18. The distribution of foreign-born residents in OECD countries by area of origin (see Chart .1) is equally informative. In the OECD zone, people born in North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco) are at least as numerous as persons born in China. Geographic proximity to Europe and/or the existence of former colonial links undoubtedly have a lot to do with

form the public debate. Although the database described here does allow one to remedy this as yet with respect to recent departures, it does provide a broad overall picture of expatriation over the past decades.

24. Table A5 in Annex 2 presents the complete data on expatriates from OECD countries. It gives the stock of persons born in one OECD country and residing in another (see Box 2 for more information on alternative methods for obtaining data on expatriates). In the 29 OECD countries currently under review, 36.3 million persons, i.e. 46% of the total foreign-born population, come from another OECD country. In certain host countries, such as Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic, Ireland, Mexico, the Czech Republic and to a lesser extent Switzerland and Belgium, the share of the foreign-born from other OECD countries is very high (between 65% and 85%). At the other extreme, it is close to 24% in Hungary, Poland and Korea and only 11% in Japan.

25. The largest expatriate group consists of persons born in Mexico, with nearly 9.5 million people, of whom the vast majority are resident in the United States. The number of persons born in Germany and in the United Kingdom residing in other OECD member countries is also large, more than 3 million people for each of them. The number of persons born in Turkey, Italy and Poland and residing in other OECD countries amounts to over 2 million persons each.

**Box 2. Counting expatriates: Methods and limits**

Identifying and counting expatriates abroad is not without difficulties and different methods may produce different

expatriate communities include persons born in New Zealand (16%), Portugal (13.7%), Luxembourg (12.8%) and Mexico (9.9%).

Chart II.2. Expatriates as a percentage of all native-born, OECD countries  
Total population and highly skilled

27. A closer look at these first results reveals a number of other interesting findings. The Korean community in France for example, is larger than those of all the other European countries<sup>14</sup>; the Dutch are more numerous in Canada than in the United States; there are nearly 110 000 British-born persons in Spain<sup>15</sup>; there are approximately 450 000 people persons born in the United States living in Europe but 4.6 million persons born in Europe and living in the United States (of which 70 600 persons were born in Austria). Other examples include the high mobility among the Scandinavian countries, the high geographical dispersion of persons of German origin or the large numbers of persons born in France and living in Portugal or born in the United States and living in Mexico or Ireland. There are almost as many British-born persons in France (84 500) as there are French-born persons in the United Kingdom (96 300).

28. Even when information on the size of expatriate communities in member countries is available, there is not often information on the characteristics of this population. Speculation on the “brain drain” regularly feeds the media in certain countries, generally without credible statistical evidence. Some national studies exist (e.g. Hugo and *alii*, 2003 ; Barre and *alii*, 2003 ; Ferrand, 2001; Saint-Paul, 2004), but they do not always make it possible to cover the topic extensively.

Table II.3. Number and distribution of OECD expatriates by level of education

29. Table 3 shows the distribution of educational attainment for expatriates from each OECD country living in other OECD countries. It reveals the relative importance of the migration of highly qualified persons (i.e. persons with tertiary education). It is for the United States and Japan that the proportion of expatriates with tertiary education is highest (almost 50%). The selectivity of emigration with respect to qualifications, measured by the difference between the proportion of expatriates and that of the native-born with tertiary-level attainment, highlights

OECD countries. The United Kingdom has 700 000 more highly skilled expatriates in OECD countries than it has highly skilled immigrants from other OECD countries. Comparable figures exceed 500 000 for Germany, 400 000 for Mexico, 300 000 for Poland. France and Belgium have almost as many highly skilled immigrants from, as expatriates to OECD countries. This of course gives only a partial picture of brain drain / brain exchange, because it does not include movements of the highly skilled between non-OECD and OECD countries. When movements from all

36. This first result stresses the heterogeneity of situations among non-member countries and the possibility that emigration of highly skilled workers may adversely affect small countries, preventing them from reaching a critical mass of human resources, which would be necessary to foster long-term economic development<sup>17</sup>.

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17 Dumont (1999) shows that “convergence groups” can be identified based on the human capital stock (education and health) available at the beginning of the period considered.

### Box 3. Estimation of ‘emigration rates’ by educational attainment and country of origin

Until the constitution of the data set described in this paper, there was limited data on the extent of international mobility of the highly skilled. One study by Carrington and Detragiache (1998), which has recently been updated by Adams (2003), relies on United States census data on the foreign-born and OECD immigrant stock data from the Trends in International Migration data base to construct a data base for emigration by level of education and by country of origin. The authors use the United States 1990 Census data to determine the educational profile of immigrants by country of birth and apply it to immigrants (in many cases, foreigners) living in other OECD countries to estimate the total stocks of migrants by level of education and country of origin. The Barro and Lee (1993) database on educational attainment levels is the source for the stock of the population by level of education in countries of origin. This then becomes the denominator of reference to estimate the emigration rates.

The estimates based on this methodology are subject to a number of limitations. One significant problem concerns the assumptions made because of data availability limitations. In particular, the foreign-born population in EU countries is assumed to be the foreign population and foreigners of a particular nationality are considered to have the same educational profile as the foreign-born of the United States. As a result the estimates tend to be problematical for small source countries and countries whose citizens tend to migrate to countries other than the United States. In addition, Cohen and Soto (2001) have shown that the Barro and Lee (1993) database on educational attainment is of uneven quality.

The database on immigrants and expatriates in OECD countries, which is the basis of this paper, has direct measures of the educational attainment of immigrants for all OECD receiving countries, and thus can avoid making the assumptions of previous studies.

Map 1. Percentage of highly skilled expatriates to OECD countries among all highly skilled born in the country

38. Determinants of emigration of the highly skilled are not self-evident. Economic theory would predict that differences in wage levels and in returns to education between sending and receiving countries are significant elements. Charts 4b and c show that the correlation between the 'emigration rate' of people aged 15+ or of the highly skilled is not strongly correlated to the unemployment rate in origin countries or to GDP per capita at PPP<sup>19</sup>. On the other hand, Chart. 4d clearly illustrates the strong selectivity of migration in favour of the highly skilled. For almost all countries reviewed, the 'emigration rate' of the highly skilled exceeds that of persons 15 and over as a whole.



medicine, healthcare and education professionals, as specified, for example, in the United Kingdom's *Shortage Occupation List*<sup>20</sup>.

43. Although family preference is the cornerstone of permanent immigration policy in the United States, the country nonetheless admits a large number of permanent highly skilled foreign professionals (almost 180 000 in 2002), as well as highly skilled workers on renewable three-year visas (H-1B visas). This temporary immigration is subject to an annual quota which was set at 195 000 until the end of 2003 (it has been reduced to 65 000 since then). In 2001 in Switzerland, the quota for highly skilled workers was increased by almost 30% even though it had remained unchanged for more than 10 years prior to this. Japan and Korea share a determination to confine immigration to highly skilled workers. In the past ten years, high-skilled immigration has increased by 40% in Japan and more than ten-fold in Korea.

44. Some OECD countries have also created new programmes to facilitate the international recruitment of highly skilled workers. Norway and the United Kingdom, for instance, have introduced programmes to allow highly skilled foreign workers to come to seek work for a limited period of time. Although these programmes are still limited (approximately 5 000 persons for each country), they represent a significant change with regard to the usual migration policies of European countries, which generally require a job offer as a prerequisite for labour migration. Germany on its side has developed a

that this increase is sufficient to off-set the depletion effect of emigration on human resources in these countries. This argument seems problematical, both theoretically and empirically<sup>22</sup>. On the other hand, the potential negative impact of emigration on the supply of human capital needs to be seen in the context of the employment situation in the origin country (the extent of participation and unemployment, the productivity of human capital). In many cases, expatriated professionals would have had few opportunities to work at home in their field.

48. Results presented in this paper based on the new database on immigrants and expatriates in OECD countries, show that:

- The percentage of the foreign-born in European OECD countries is generally higher than the percentage of foreigners. Migration to a number of European countries (e.g. Sweden, Germany, Austria, Greece or France) is significantly higher than is generally reported and approaches levels that are as high in relative terms as observed, for example, in the United States.
- The stock figures shown here reflect migration waves over a long period. Although recent migration to OECD countries tends to come largely from non-OECD countries.

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Table 2. OECD expatriates in other OECD countries

	Nationals registered abroad at embassies or consulates <sup>1</sup>	Native-born living abroad (OECD Censuses)
United States	3 071 167	1 227 249
France	1 392 764	1 119 130
Switzerland	828 036	319 176
Australia	562 668	328 405
Japan	556 561	656 690

1. 1999 for France and the United States; 2000 for Switzerland; 2001 for Australia and Japan.

Sources: Nationals registered abroad at embassies or consulates



Table 4. Persons with tertiary education by place of birth, selected OECD countries  
Percentages

	<b>Native-Born</b>	<b>Foreign-Born</b>	<b>Expatriates</b>
Canada	<i>31.5</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>40.6</i>
France	<i>16.9</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>36.4</i>
Germany	<i>19.5</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>30.4</i>
Hungary	<i>10.7</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>29.6</i>
Korea	<i>26.7</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>44.2</i>
New Zealand	<i>27.2</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>44.6</i>
SwedenHungary			

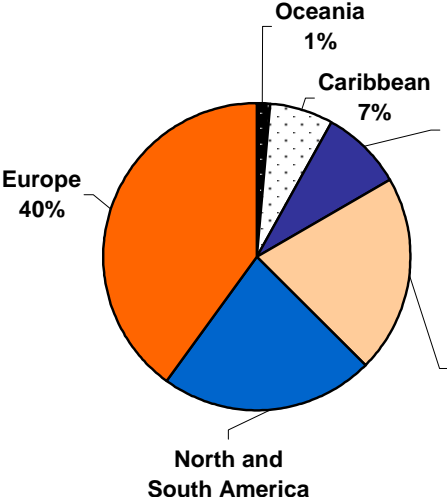
Table 5. Highly skilled expatriates from selected non-OECD countries <sup>1</sup>  
 Percentages of total expatriates

	Cohen and Soto (2001)	<i>Highly skilled aged 15+</i>	Barro and Lee (2000)	<i>Highly skilled aged 15+</i>
Brazil		1.7	Brazil	1.2
Myanmar		1.7	Thailand	1.4
Indonesia		1.9	Indonesia	1.5
Thailand		1.9	Paraguay	1.8
Bangladesh		2.0	Argentina	1.8
Paraguay		2.0	China	2.4
Nepal		2.1	Myanmar	2.4
India		3.1	Peru	2.7
Bolivia		3.1		





Chart 1. Foreign-born by region of origin in OECD countries, percentages



*Note:* "Other Europe" and "Other Africa" include data for not stated European countries and not stated African countries, respectively.  
*Source:* See Annex 1, Secretariat calculations.

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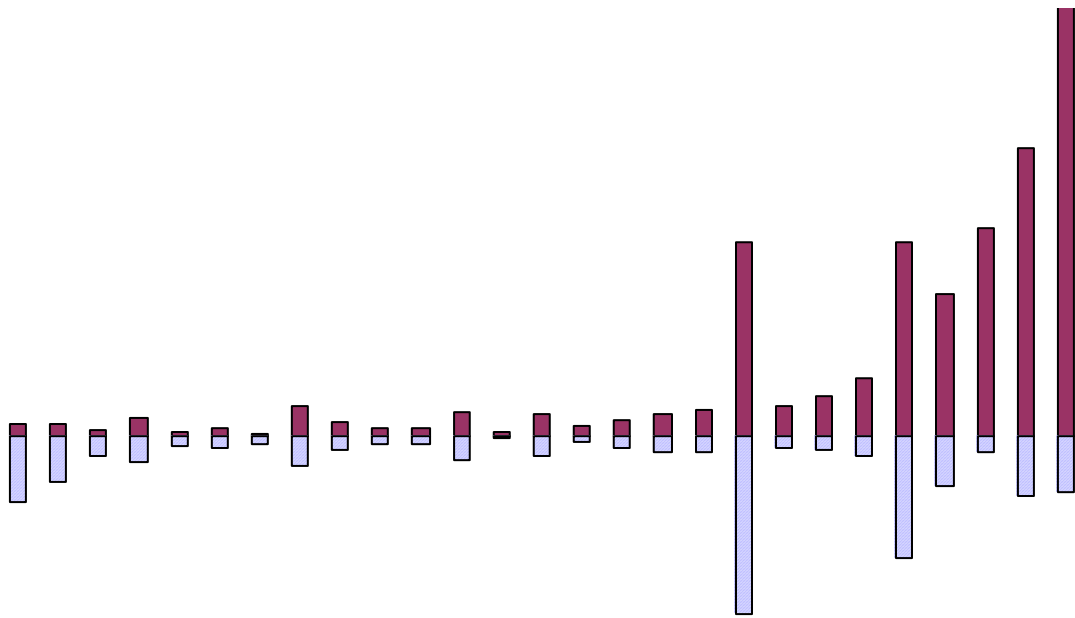
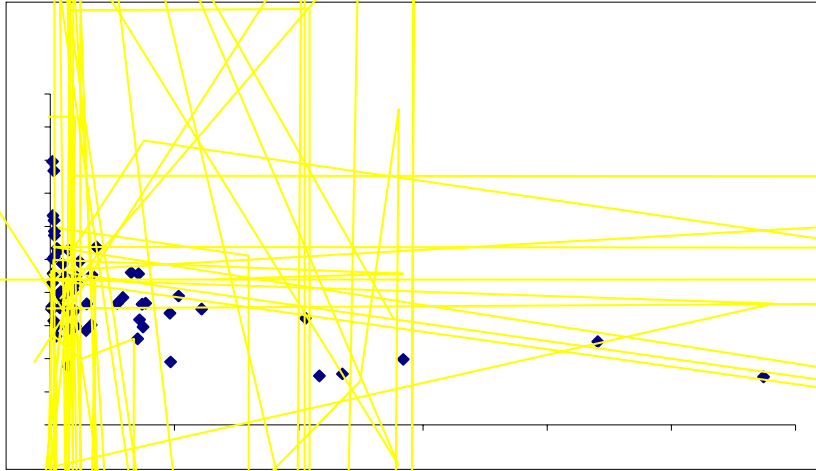


Chart 4. Emigration rates for total and highly skilled populations and various socio-economic characteristics for non-OECD countries



*Note.* Calculations are made on population 15 and over. The regression curves represent a power regression in Chart 4a and a logarithmic regression in Chart II.4c.  
*Sources:* Emigration rates are calculated with Cohen and Soto (2001) data. Data on unemployment come from the ILO (Laborsta) and data on GDP per capital at PPP (2001) from World Bank (WDI).

## ANNEX 1. DATA SOURCES AND DATA AVAILABILITY

Of the 29 countries taking part in the project, 23 have population censuses and seven have population registers. Other sources were identified by some countries but the census or the population register is generally the most suitable source (see attached table on data sources).

For the great majority of the countries involved, data by country of birth are available. For some countries the situation is, however, more problematic. In the cases of Japan, for example, the data by country of origin and level of education were not published or processed at the time of the drafting of this note even if they appear in the census. In the case of the Netherlands, the data on education are not available from the population register and it was thus necessary to use the labour force survey averaged over several years (2000-2002), in order to estimate the foreign-born by level of education and country of birth (for those countries of birth for which there were samples large enough to support reliable estimates).

Korea and Japan do not identify the foreign-born in their censuses. For these countries, because naturalisations are rare, nationality can serve as a reasonable proxy for country of birth. This approximation was not possible, however, in the case of Germany where the only data available, from the annual Microcensus (1999-2002), does not record the place of birth, although it does record the nationality and whether or not a person was born in Germany. In this case to compile data on expatriates the following

countries the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic are aggregated under the name of the former Czechoslovakia. The same applies to the former USSR and the former Yugoslavia and Yemen.

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.

<b>AUS</b>	<b>DNK</b>	<b>FRA</b>	<b>GBR</b>	<b>PRT</b>	<b>USA<sup>24</sup></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heard &amp; McDonald Islands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faeroe Islands</li> <li>• Greenland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• French southern territories</li> <li>• Tromelin Island</li> <li>• Guadeloupe</li> <li>• Martinique</li> <li>• Reunion</li> <li>• Juan De Nova Island</li> <li>• Guyane</li> <li>• Mayotte</li> <li>• Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Channel Islands</li> <li>• Isle of Sark</li> <li>• Isle of Man</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madeira Islands</li> <li>• Azores Islands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US minor island</li> <li>• Christmas isle</li> <li>• Wake Island</li> <li>• Palmyra Atoll</li> <li>• Navassa Island</li> <li>• Midway Islands</li> <li>• Johnston Atoll</li> <li>• Howland Island</li> <li>• Baker Island</li> </ul>

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<sup>24</sup> People born in Puerto Rico are considered as foreign born in the United States.

## Data sources

<u>Country</u>	<u>Data year(s)</u>	<u>ISO code</u>	<u>Type of source</u>	<u>Source description</u>
Australia	2001	AUS	CEN	Australian Census of Population & Housing
Austria	2001	AUT	CEN	Census of Population
Belgium	2001	BEL	GSS	General Socio-Economic Survey
Canada	2001	CAN	CEN	Census of Population
Czech Rep	2001	CZE	CEN	Census of population
Denmark	Yearly since 1981	DNK	REG	Register-based population and labour force statistics
Finland	Yearly	FIN	REG	Population statistics
France	1999	FRA	CEN	Census of Population
Germany	Yearly	DEU	LFS	Microcensus
Greece	2001	GRC	CEN	Census of population
Hungary	2001	HUN	CEN	Census of Population
Ireland	2002	IRL	CEN	Census of Population
Italy	2001	ITA	CEN	Census of Population
Japan	2000	JPN	CEN	Census of Population
Korea	2000	KOR	CEN	Census of population
Luxembourg	2001	LUX	CEN	Census of Population
Mexico	2000	MEX	CEN	Census of population
Netherlands	1995-2000	NDL	REG	Matched data from the Population Registers, the Tax Department and the Ministry of Justice
Netherlands	Yearly	NDL	LFS	Labour Force Survey
New Zealand	2001	NZL	CEN	Census of Population and Dwellings
Norway	Varies	NOR	REG	Various administrative and statistical registers
Poland	2001	POL	CEN	Census of population
Portugal	2001	PRT	CEN	Census of population
Slovak Rep	2001	SVK	CEN	Census of population
Spain	2001	ESP	CEN	Census of Population
Sweden	Yearly	SWE	REG	Total Population Register TPR
Sweden	Yearly	SWE	EDU	Education register
Switzerland	2000	CHE	CEN	Census of Population
Turkey	2000	TUR	CEN	Census of Population
United Kingdom	2001	GBR	CEN	Census of Population
United States	2000	USA	CEN	Census 5% Public Use Microdata Sample



## ANNEX 2

Table A1. Stocks and percentages of non-citizens and foreign-born in OECD countries (Total population)

	Citizens	Non-Citizens	Unspecified	Citizens	Non-Citizens	Unspecified						Year		
AUS	13411351	34173	183963	13629487	2739559	1263728	69926	4073213	1066542	<b>18769242</b>	23.0	7.4	AUS	2001
AUT	6913512	115840	175	7029527	408093	593420	1019	1002532	867	<b>8032926</b>	12.5	8.8	AUT	2001
BEL	9001480	194443	514	9196437	447555	650705	935	1099195	718	<b>10296350</b>	10.7 (9.3)	8.2	BEL	2002
CAN	23920315	1725		23922040	4150095	1566920		5717015		<b>29639055</b>	19.3 (19.0)	5.3	CAN	2001
CHE	5109295	338107		5447402	459569	1111187		1570756	269852	<b>7288010</b>	22.4 (20.2)	20.5	CHE	2000
CZE	9556459	20018	607	9577084	357355	90411	711	448477	204499	<b>10230060</b>	4.5	1.2	CZE	2001
DEU			71973166.2	71973166			10256083.8	10256084		<b>82229250</b>	12.5		DEU	1999-2002
DNK	4939264	42973		4982237	145508	215545		361053	25064	<b>5368354</b>	6.8	5.0	DNK	2002
ESP	38603844	71326		38675170	671514	1500687		2172201		<b>40847371</b>	5.3	3.8	ESP	2001
FIN	5031826	12928	158	5044912	54131	75867	1450	131448	4755	<b>5181115</b>	2.5	1.7	FIN	2000
FRA	52142848	509598		52652446	3114654	2753588		5868242		<b>58520688</b>	10.0 (7.4)	5.6	FRA	1999
GBR			53923642	53923642			4865563	4865563		<b>58789205</b>	8.3		GBR	2001
GRC	9705670	105248	285	9811203	466165	656382	93	1122640	254	<b>10934097</b>	10.3	7.0	GRC	2001
HUN	9896815	8520	49	9905384	208259	84485	187	292931		<b>10198315</b>	2.9	0.9	HUN	2001
IRL	3405941	7290	45248	3458479	179034	216971	4011	400016		<b>3858495</b>	10.4	5.9	IRL	2002
JPN <sup>2</sup>	125625759			1.26E+08		1294341		1294341		<b>126920100</b>		1.0	JPN (2)	2001
KOR <sup>2</sup>	45985289			45985289		135105	15707	150812		<b>46136101</b>		0.3	KOR (2)	2000
LUX	257446	37249		294695	18590	124062		142652	2192	<b>439539</b>	32.6	36.9	LUX	2001
MEX			94925622	94925622			492617	492617	2065173	<b>97483412</b>	0.5		MEX	2000
NLD	14268673	103025		14371698	1050600	564777		1615377		<b>15987075</b>	10.1	4.2	NLD	2001
NOR	4195719	22752	12	4218483	158865	174875		333769		<b>4552252</b>	7.3 (6.7)	4.3	NOR	2003
NZL	2890869			2890869	22212		676335	698547	147813	<b>3737229</b>	19.5		NZL	2001
POL	36765038	10135	96108	36871281	741880	29748	3654	775282	583517	<b>38230080</b>	2.1	0.1	POL	2002
PRT	9692065	11987	593	9704645	431357	219633	482	651472	6593	<b>97043356</b>	10.7	6.5	PRT	2001

Table A2. Acquisition of citizenship in receiving countries

	Total number of foreign-born	Foreign-born with the citizenship of the country of residence	Percentage of foreign born with the citizenship of the country of residence
AUS	4 003 287	2 739 559	<i>68.4</i>
AUT	1 001 513	408 093	<i>40.7</i>
BEL	1 098 260	447 555	<i>40.8</i>
CAN	5 717 015	4 150 095	<i>72.6</i>
CHE	1 570 756	459 569	<i>29.3</i>
CZE	447 766	357 355	<i>79.8</i>
DNK	361 053	145 508	<i>40.3</i>
ESP	2 172 201	671 514	<i>30.9</i>
FIN	129 998	54 131	<i>41.6</i>
FRA	5 868 242	3 114 654	<i>53.1</i>
GRC	1 122 547	466 165	<i>41.5</i>
HUN	292 744	208 259	<i>71.1</i>
IRL	396 005	179 034	<i>45.2</i>
LUX	142 652	18 590	<i>13.0</i>
NLD	1 615 377	1 050 600	<i>65.0</i>
NOR	333 740	158 865	<i>47.6</i>
POL	771 628	741 880	<i>96.1</i>
PRT	650 990	431 357	<i>66.3</i>
SVK	116 795	98 392	<i>84.2</i>
SWE	1 077 596	672 990	<i>62.5</i>
USA	34 634 791	16 069 523	<i>46.4</i>

*Sources:*

Table A3. Stocks of total foreign-born by region of origin, OECD countries

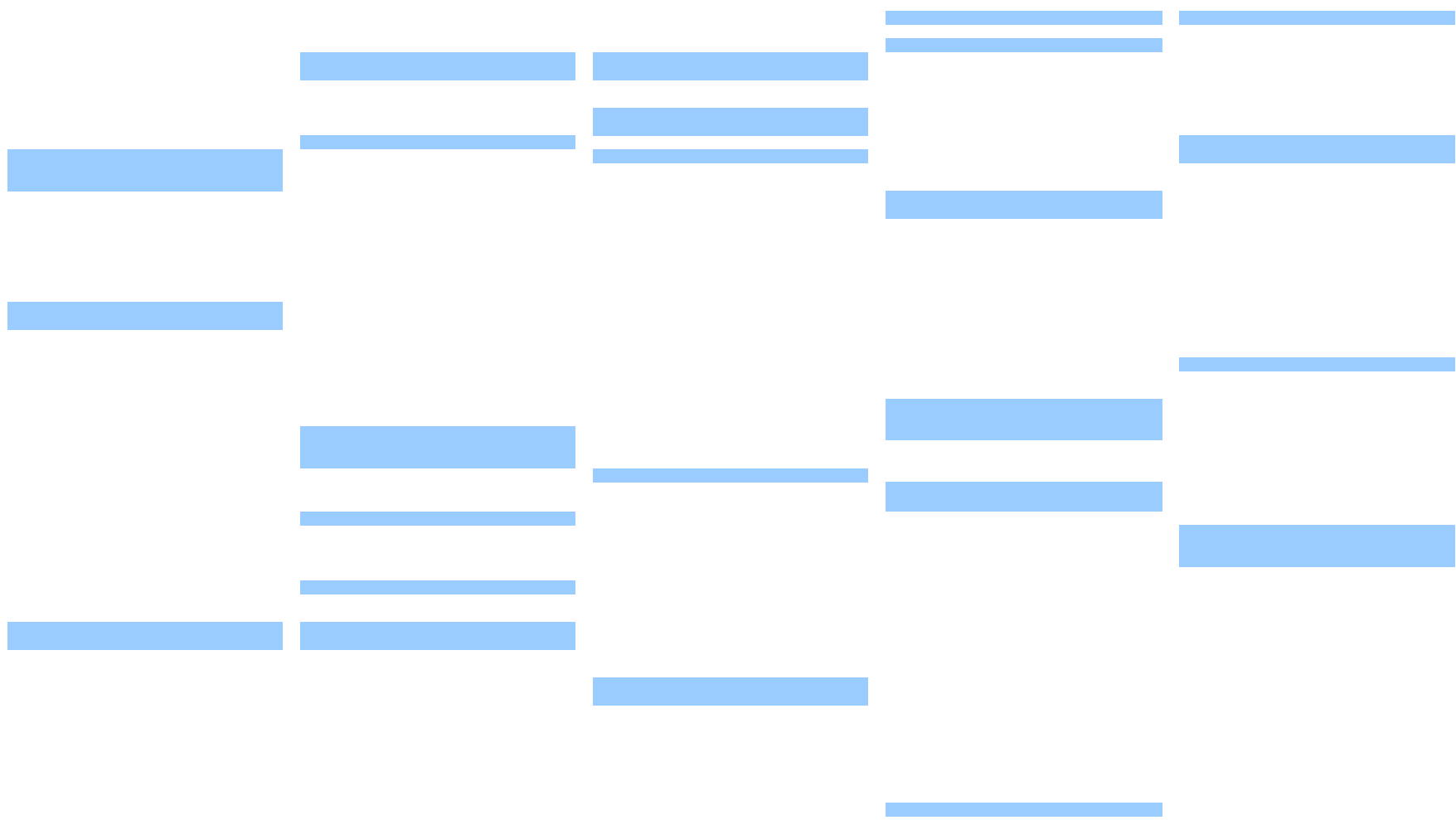
	of which:			of which:			Latin America	North America	Caribbean	Oceania	EU25	Other Europe	Unspecified	
	Africa	North African countries	%	Asia	China and Chinese Taipei	%								
<b>AUS</b>	191 501	2 573	1.3	1 115 655	232 320	20.8	74 893	81 018	32 000	423 428	1 889 893	264 819	6	<b>AUS</b>
<b>AUT</b>	19 934	3 560	17.9	57 236	8 254	14.4	6 054	9 029		1 931	364 624	527 007	16 717	<b>AUT</b>
<b>BEL</b>	247 515	139 799	56.5	68 494	9 410	13.7	20 387	18 071	3 976	1 468	621 471	117 787	12	<b>BEL</b>
<b>CAN</b>	323 580	52 485	16.2	2 040 590	657 930	32.2	336 570	287 465	285 295	53 215	2 014 255	375 710	335	<b>CAN</b>
<b>CHE</b>	68 801	21 153	30.7	101 599	8 318	8.2	48 327	29 319	8 834	4 787	854 305	352 962	101 822	<b>CHE</b>
<b>CZE</b>	2 374	588	24.8	21 365	1 251	5.9	870	2 687	595	341	344 256	75 989		<b>CZE</b>
<b>DEU</b>	175 665	51 230	29.2	567 021			47 578	81 308			2 552 578	5 244 548	1 587 387	<b>DEU</b>
<b>DNK</b>	31 875	6 520	20.5	110 454	4 590	4.2	9 208	11 123	785	2 249	118 004	77 355		

**Table A4. Stocks and percentages of persons by education level and place of birth in OECD countries (People 15+)**

<b>AUS</b>	4282959	45.8	1467214	15.7	3610692	38.6	145112	1.6	890502	1310051	38.3	643732	18.8	1465733	42.9	120729	3.5	442044	743848
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	Total number of expatriates	of which: highly skilled (%)		Total number of expatriates	of which: highly skilled (%)		Total number of expatriates	of which: highly skilled (%)		Total number of expatriates	of which: highly skilled (%)		Total number of expatriates	of which: highly skilled (%)
Afghanistan	129211	25.2	Congo	100052	36.6	Hong Kong, China	587400	42.8	Myanmar	57962	42.9	Slovenia	52271	17.5
Albania	389264	9.1	Cook Islands	18002	8.6	Hungary	314923	28.7	Namibia	3390	45.3	Solomon Islands	1982	45.0
Algeria	1301076	16.4	Costa Rica	76112	24.2	Iceland	23070	33.8	Nauru	646	30.7	Somalia		



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