

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Heard and McDonald Islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Faeroe Islands ● Greenland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● French southern territories ● Tromelin Island ● Guadeloupe ● Martinique ● Réunion ● Juan De Nova ● Guyane ● Mayotte ● Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Channel Islands ● Isle of Man ● Isle of Sark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Madeira Islands ● Azores Islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	Country 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 America and Caribbean	CYP ¹	Cyprus	KEN	Kenya
		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.)		Individual countries (cont.)	
PAN	Panama	USSR-KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
PCN	Pitcairn	USSR-LTU	Lithuania
PER	Peru	USSR-LVA	Latvia
PHL	Philippines	USSR-MDA	Moldova
PLW	Pacific Islands (Palau)	USSR-RUS	Russia
PNG	Papua New Guinea	USSR-TJK	Tajikistan
POL	Poland	USSR-TKM	Turkmenistan
PRI	Puerto Rico	USSR-UKR	Ukraine
PRT	Portugal	USSR-UZB	Uzbekistan
PRY	Paraguay	VAT	Holy See
PSE	Occup. Palestinian Terr.	VCT	Saint Vincent and Grenadines
QAT	Qatar	VEN	Venezuela
ROU	Romania	VGB	British Virgin Islands
RWA	Rwanda	VIR	United States Virgin Islands
SAU	Saudi Arabia	VNM	Viet Nam
SDN	Sudan	VUT	Vanuatu
SEN	Senegal	WSM	Samoa
SGP	Singapore	YEM	Yemen
SHN	Saint Helena	ZAF	South Africa
SLB	Solomon Islands	ZMB	Zambia
SLE	Sierra Leone	ZWE	Zimbabwe
SLV	El Salvador		
SMR	San Marino		Other and unknown places of birth
SOM	Somalia	OTH	Other place of birth (foreign-born)
STP	Sao Tome and Principe	UNK	Unknown place of birth (foreign-born status unknown)
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		

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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