

Chapter 1

A profile of today's diasporas

Whether diasporas can help foster development depends on their characteristics, such as size, composition, skill levels and degree of concentration, but also on the degree of integration into the destination countries and the economic, political and social environment in countries of origin. This chapter presents a panorama of the diasporas, with a focus on highly educated migrants and labour market outcomes, prior to and after the economic crisis. Looking forward, the chapter also presents data on the desire to emigrate for different population groups, based on the results of the latest Gallup World Poll Survey.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Key findings

- In 2010/11, there were 113 million migrants (all ages) in the OECD area and an additional 31.3 million in about 51 non-OECD destinations covered by this publication.
- The number of migrants aged 15 and above in OECD countries increased by 40% over the last decade, reaching 106 million in 2010/11. The growth was particularly strong in the first half of the decade (24.5%), whereas it was lower in the second half of the 2000s (12%) because of the economic crisis that hit some of the main destinations.
- Migration to the OECD is largely intraregional: intra-OECD migration accounts for 41% of migrant stocks. However, diasporas of Asian countries such as China and India, are growing rapidly and constitute the largest diasporas, well ahead of some traditional OECD countries of origin, such as Germany and Italy.
- Migrant flows to the OECD reached 5.2 million in 2012. One third of them concern intra-OECD mobility, while 1.4 million are flows from Asia and Oceania. The flows from non-OECD European countries and Central Asia doubled over this period, as a result of the European Union's enlargement.
- Migrants carry important skills. In 2010/11, there were 31 million tertiary educated migrants in the OECD, 13 million more than in 2000/01. The number of highly educated migrants from Asia almost doubled in ten years reaching 8.3 million in 2010/11. The size of the highly educated diaspora also grew sharply for Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin American and for non-OECD European and Central Asian countries.
- Emigration rates of the highly educated are on the rise but are still low for most countries. The risk of brain is higher for Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, while it is less of a concern for other regions. Small countries and island states are the most vulnerable. For many regions and countries, the rising educational attainment of their populations has mitigated the negative effects of the increasing numbers of their high-skilled emigrants in OECD destinations.
- International students constitute an important and growing group of highly educated migrants. In 2012, there were 2.7 million international students in the OECD, up from 2.2 million in 2008. Students from Asia and Oceania represent 40% of all international students, with China and India being the top origin countries with jointly 800 000 international students.
- Non-OECD European countries and countries in Central Asia host more than half of the 31 million migrants that can be found in 51 non-OECD countries, with the Russian Federation being the top destination. The shares of women and low-educated persons are higher among migrants in the selected non-OECD destinations than those in the OECD area.
- Migration to these 51 non-OECD destinations is also broadly intra-regional migration. At least half of the emigration from non-OECD European countries and Central Asia is taking place within the region. Likewise, at least two in five emigrants from Latin America, but also Asia and Oceania have migrated within their region of origin.

- Migrants in the OECD area have seen substantial improvements in their labour market outcomes in the past decade, but the economic crisis reverted this positive trend. Migrants from Latin America and MENA, as well as low-educated migrants were more heavily hurt than other migrants because they were working in countries and sectors which were particularly affected.
- According to recent data from the Gallup World Poll Survey, one in five persons in the 150 countries covered by the data, or more than 406 million persons, would like to move permanently abroad if they had the opportunity. Men, youth, more educated and wealthier persons are more likely to express their desire to emigrate, as are also those with friends and families abroad.

International migration has rapidly grown and changed in composition in the last few decades. Understanding and analysing the potential contribution that these growing diasporas can make towards the development of their home countries requires a good knowledge of who these diaspora members are, where they are and what they are doing.

This publication aims at filling the data gap related to the size and description of diasporas by gathering a broad range of statistical information on migrant populations worldwide by origin country. The statistical information on which this volume is based is compiled from many different OECD databases as well as from other, non-OECD sources. This publication is the second volume of the report *Connecting with Emigrants. A Global Profile of Diasporas* which was jointly published by the OECD and the AfD in 2012. It contains up to date and new information on migrants by country and region of origin.

Whether diasporas could help foster development depends on their characteristics, such as size, composition, skill levels and degree of concentration, but also on the degree of integration into the destination countries and the economic, political and social environment in origin countries. Section 1 of this chapter presents the most recent panorama of the diasporas; Section 2 discusses the financial and human capital resources of the diasporas. Section 3 provides new evidence on migration to 51 non-OECD destinations and draws the profile of diasporas in these non-OECD destinations, while Section 4 presents evidence on the labour market outcomes of migrants and discusses the effect of the global economic crisis. Section 5 presents evidence on the desire to emigrate and potential emigration rates by origin countries and different population groups, based on the results of the Gallup World Poll Survey. Section 6 concludes.

This publication includes 140 country notes and six regional notes summarising diaspora sizes; the characteristics of emigrant populations (gender, age, education, labour market outcomes); the numbers and main destinations of international students; recent migrant flows to OECD countries; and information on the intention to emigrate of different population groups. Country notes are grouped into six regions: 1) Asia and Oceania; 2) Latin America and the Caribbean; 3) OECD countries; 4) Non-OECD European countries and Central Asia; 5) Middle East and North Africa; and 6) Sub-Saharan Africa. The situation in each region is introduced by a separate chapter, which examines the recent trends in emigration from the region, the size and main characteristics of diasporas originating from the region and important elements of diasporas which determine their potential impact on their region and country of origin. It also discusses labour market outcomes in destination, including the impact of the economic crisis, the emigration of highly educated persons and the intentions to emigrate for the population of the region among others.

Box 1.1. The Database on Immigrants in OECD and Non-OECD Countries

This publication draws extensively on the *Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries and Non-OECD Countries (DIOC 2010/11 and DIOC-E 2010/11)* which was constructed with the aim of providing reliable and internationally comparable data on migrants by country of origin. The data are collected by country of destination through special requests made to national statistical offices in each country.

DIOC 2000/01, released in 2008, incorporates detailed information on demographic characteristics, level of education and labour market outcomes of the population (aged 15 and over) for 28 destination countries and more than 200 countries of origin. An update of DIOC based on 2005/06 data was produced and released in 2010.

The latest update of DIOC (2010/11), is based on data collected by national statistical authorities around 2010/11. In total, it covers 33 OECD countries (only Korea is not covered) and provides detailed information for about 200 countries of origin. For the vast majority of countries' data, are based on population censuses or population registers, while for a number of countries national surveys and Labour Force Surveys are used when registers and census data were not available. Labour Force Surveys are used for a greater number of countries in the 2005/06 edition of DIOC as only some OECD countries conducted a census around those years.


The aim of DIOC is to strengthen the efforts to construct a migration database which is comparable both across countries of destination and of origin and which allows analysing the characteristics of migrants by origin country and their evolution. The database includes information by country of residence, country of origin, age, sex, educational attainment, duration of stay, labour force status, occupations, sectors and field of study. In the 2010/11 version of DIOC, detailed information on health and education professionals is collected.

The data collection for DIOC-E is ongoing, in collaboration with the World Bank and the International Migration Institute at the University of Oxford. DIOC-E (2010/11) currently includes information on 33 OECD countries and 51 non-OECD countries. At this stage, its coverage in terms of variables is slightly more limited than DIOC 2010/11 (see Table 1.1 for details on the variables included in the different versions of DIOC).

Table 1.1. Development of DIOC and DIOC-E over time

	DIOC 2000/01	DIOC extended (DIOC-E) 2000/01	DIOC 2005/06	DIOC 2010/11	DIOC extended (DIOC-E) 2010/11
Number of countries	28	100	27	33	84
Country of residence	x	x	x	x	x
Country of birth	x	x	x	x	x
Nationality	x	x	x	x	
Gender	x	x	x	x	x
Age	x	x	x	x	x
Educational attainment	x	x	x	x	x
Duration of residence	x		x	x	
Labour force status	x	x	x	x	x ¹
Occupation	x	x	x	x	x ¹
Sector of activity	x			x	
Field of study	x			x	

1. This information is available for a more limited number of countries of residence.

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DIOC defines the educational level of migrants on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Differences between national systems make the mapping quite complex and in some cases imperfect. Despite these limitations, persons can be classified into three broad categories: i) low-education which refers to up to lower secondary education, ii) medium-education which corresponds to upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education and iii) high-education which refers to tertiary education.

Box 1.1. **The Database on Immigrants in OECD and Non-OECD Countries** (cont.)

This publication contains one chapter which focuses on OECD countries of origin. As a result, the remaining five regional chapters, do not cover the OECD countries which belong to a specific region. For instance, the chapter on Latin America and the Caribbean does not cover Mexico and Chile. Likewise, the chapter on Asia and Oceania does not cover Japan and Korea. Some of these regions do not constitute geographic entities, but rather groups of countries, as is for example the case of the non-OECD European countries and countries in Central Asia.

1. Recent trends in international migration

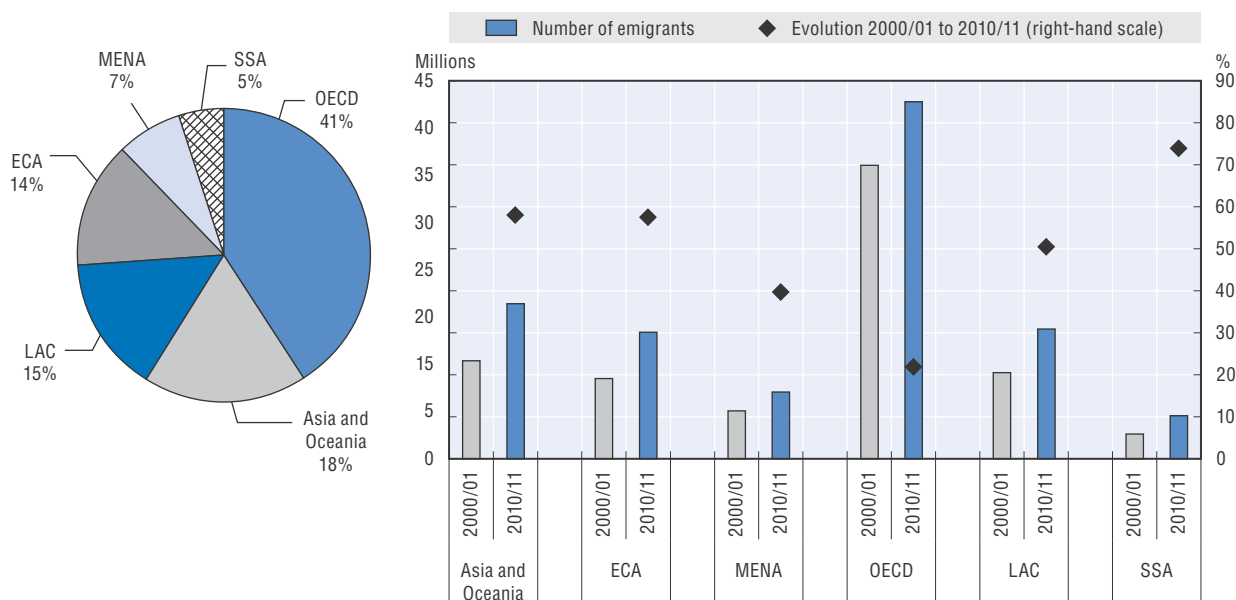
Migration to OECD countries is growing rapidly

The total number of migrants in the OECD area reached 113 million in 2010/11. When one focuses on persons aged 15 and above, the total numbers of migrants in the OECD area comes down to 106 million.

The number of migrants aged 15 and above in the OECD area increased by 40% between 2000/01 and 2010/11.¹ However, the growth rate has not been constant over time: from 2000/01 to 2005/06 the total number of migrants (aged 15+) in the OECD increased by 24.5% on average while the growth rate between 2005/06 and 2010/11 was half of that as a consequence of the economic crisis that affected most OECD countries.


Migration to the OECD is mainly intra-regional: in 2010/11, there were 42.5 million migrants in the OECD area originating in another OECD country (intra-OECD migrants) accounting for 41% of all migrants (Figure 1.1). Asia together with Oceania are the regions of origin of 18.5 million migrants and account for 18% of the total, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (15%), Non-OECD European countries and Central Asia (14%),

Figure 1.1. **Migrants by region of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11**



Note: The population refers to persons aged 15 and above. Iceland is excluded from OECD destinations when comparisons between 2000/01 and 2010/10 are made.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2000/01 and 2010/11.

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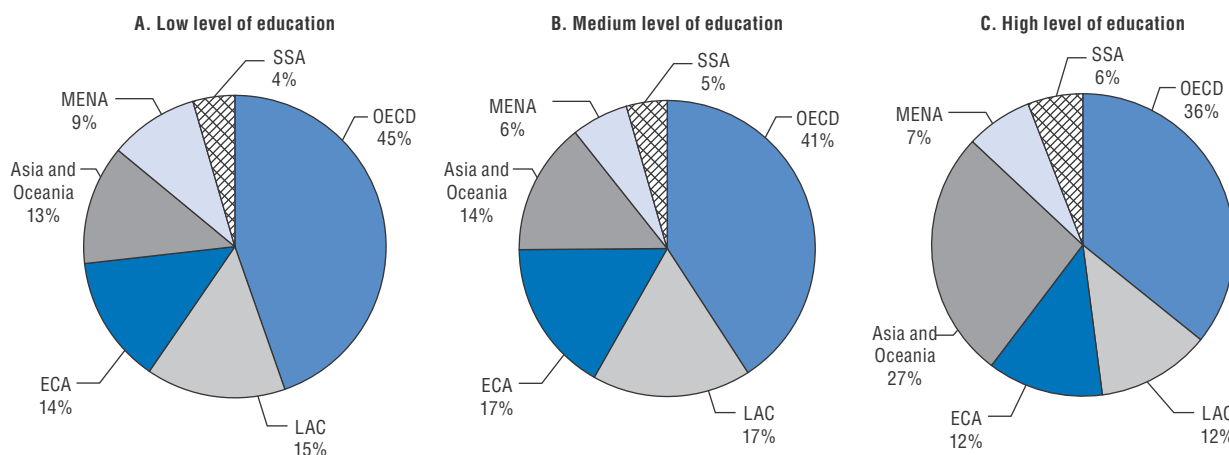
the Middle East and North Africa (7%) and, lastly, Sub-Saharan Africa, which contributes with 5% of the total stock of migrants.

The growth in the stock of migrants has been far from homogeneous across the different regions of origin. The number of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa increased by 75% between 2000/01 and 2010/11, while that of migrants from Asia and Oceania as well as non-OECD European and Central Asian countries grew by 57%. The OECD experienced the lowest growth of its diaspora over the past decade (+22%), while the diaspora of the Middle East and North Africa grew by 40% over the same period.

Emigration rates provide another perspective of international migration, as they take into account the size of the population in the origin country. Non-OECD European countries and Central Asian countries had the highest emigration rate of persons 15 years old and above in 2010/11, 4.7%, closely followed by Latin America and the Caribbean and the OECD, with emigration rates both over 4%. The lowest emigration rates are observed in Asia and Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa, 0.7% and 1.1%, respectively, despite the fact that they have experienced the biggest relative increase in the number of emigrants. This is attributed to an also higher population growth in these regions. However, all regions recorded higher emigration rates in 2010/11 than in 2000/01.


The contributions of the different regions vary greatly when the emigrant populations are decomposed by level of education. 45% of all low-skilled migrants (those with at most lower secondary educational attainment, categories 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED classification) in the OECD are from another OECD country, but this share is lower when it comes to high-skilled ones (36%) (Figure 1.2). The contrary holds for Asia and Oceania: its emigrants represent 27% of all high-skilled migrants (those with tertiary education, or categories 5 and 6 of the ISCED classification), but only 14% of medium-educated ones and 13% of low-skilled migrants. Emigrants from Latin American and the Caribbean and non-OECD European countries and Central Asia contribute relatively more to the medium-skilled and low-skilled emigrant population than to high-skilled migration.

Figure 1.2. **Distribution of migrants by region of origin for each level of education, 2010/11**



Note: The population refers to persons aged 15 and above.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2010/11.

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Countries of origin are changing over time

More than 11% of all migrants in the OECD in 2010/11 were born in Mexico. 98.5% of Mexican emigrants reside in the United States and 92% arrived in the country before 2005/06. The United Kingdom, China², India and Germany complete the list of the five countries with the largest diasporas (Table 1.2). This is an important change relative to the top five countries of origin in 2000/01 which were all OECD countries (Mexico, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and Poland). Indeed, China moved from position seven to position three within ten years, as the country saw a growth in its emigrants in the OECD by 74% over the same period. Similarly, India, with a diaspora which grew by 83% in ten years, moved from position nine to position four. But the most impressive growth is recorded by Romanian emigrants: 2.7 million of Romanians aged 15+ (2.9 million when young persons below age 15 are included) were found in the OECD in 2010/11, representing a growth of 139% relative to their 2000/01 level.


Table 1.2. **Top countries of origin of migrants in the OECD, 2000/01 and 2010/11**

Number of migrants to the OECD

	All migrants					Top origin countries for recent migrants	
	Population all ages	Population aged 15+				Population aged 15+	
	2010/11	2010/11	2000/01	Rank in 2000/01	Growth between 2000/01 and 2010/11	2010/11	
Mexico	12 052 200	11 321 900	8 330 800	1	36%	India	894 800
United Kingdom	3 972 100	3 699 000	3 258 100	2	14%	Mexico	871 200
China	3 907 800	3 631 900	2 090 100	7	74%	China	820 600
India	3 836 300	3 614 800	1 971 400	9	83%	Poland	792 700
Germany	3 638 500	3 416 400	3 154 300	3	8%	Romania	778 100
Poland	3 446 100	3 269 100	2 185 600	5	50%	Ukraine	469 000
Philippines	3 207 000	3 013 700	1 938 500	10	55%	Philippines	458 100
Romania	2 886 400	2 686 200	1 125 200	18	139%	Germany	436 200
Turkey	2 683 800	2 623 300	2 113 500	6	24%	Morocco	410 000
Morocco	2 704 100	2 565 300	1 674 900	11	53%	United Kingdom	409 400
Russian Federation	2 577 300	2 401 200	1 972 100	8	22%	Kazakhstan	365 600
Italy	2 323 200	2 264 400	2 366 400	4	-4%	Uzbekistan	278 400
Viet Nam	2 014 200	1 938 900	1 518 300	12	28%	France	266 200
Korea	1 914 400	1 773 200	1 446 700	13	23%	Pakistan	254 900
Ukraine	1 733 000	1 658 900	1 048 000	21	58%	United States	249 200
Algeria	1 576 200	1 522 700	1 325 400	14	15%	Brazil	240 500
Portugal	1 531 800	1 475 500	1 260 900	16	17%	Colombia	227 400
Puerto Rico	1 530 900	1 416 600	1 300 100	15	9%	Russian Federation	199 100
France	1 503 500	1 406 800	1 160 900	17	21%	Korea	192 500
El Salvador	1 272 600	1 225 800	835 800	24	47%	Turkey	190 200
Cuba	1 250 100	1 203 800	927 800	22	30%	Italy	178 500
United States	1 903 600	1 197 100	887 200	23	35%	Bulgaria	178 000
Pakistan	1 284 000	1 183 900	669 700	31	77%	Peru	174 800
Colombia	1 281 500	1 178 800	696 600	28	69%	Albania	165 800
Canada	1 239 600	1 161 100	1 070 600	20	8%	Iraq	160 100
Brazil	1 131 500	1 026 000	555 000	37	85%	Moldova	158 300
Kazakhstan	1 046 400	1 007 400	433 300	46	132%	Viet Nam	154 200
Dominican Republic	1 053 900	989 000	695 600	29	42%	Cuba	153 600

Note: The population refers to persons aged 15 and above. Iceland is excluded from OECD destinations when comparisons between 2000/01 and 2010/11 are made. Recent migrants are those who have been in the country for five years or less.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2000/01 and 2010/11.

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The emergence of new countries with important diasporas can also be seen when we focus on recent migrants, that is those who have been in the country for less than five years. India is the top country of origin for recent migrants (895 000 persons aged 15+), closely followed by Mexico. China, Poland and Romania follow with 820 600, 792 700 and 778 100 recent migrants respectively. OECD countries with large diasporas such as Germany and the United Kingdom are found in positions eight and ten respectively when it comes to recent migrants.

New destinations have emerged

The United States is by far the top destination country in the OECD, hosting nearly 41 million migrants aged 15 or more (43 million migrants of all ages) in 2010/11 (Table 1.3), 39% of the total number of migrants in the OECD. Germany follows with an immigrant stock of 10.4 million, followed by the United Kingdom, France and Canada, with stocks of about seven million each. However, among the top destinations, Spain and Italy have

Table 1.3. **OECD destinations**

OECD destinations	Number of immigrants		Change between 2000/01 and 2010/11	Immigrants as a share of the population	
	2010/11	2000/01		2010/11	2000/01
United States	40 861 900	31 389 500	30%	17%	14%
Germany	10 363 000	6 668 200	55%	15%	11%
United Kingdom	7 382 900	4 503 500	64%	14%	9%
France	6 806 700	5 600 200	22%	13%	12%
Canada	6 726 300	5 355 200	26%	25%	22%
Spain	5 100 900	1 914 900	166%	13%	6%
Australia	4 973 100	3 860 200	29%	30%	27%
Italy	4 461 500	2 020 900	121%	9%	4%
Switzerland	1 772 800	1 424 700	22%	29%	25%
Israel	1 718 800	1 771 000	-3%	32%	40%
Netherlands	1 521 600	1 415 700	7%	11%	11%
Belgium	1 499 900	1 019 300	47%	16%	12%
Japan	1 319 600	1 142 400	16%	1%	1%
Greece	1 216 400	999 900	22%	13%	11%
Sweden	1 208 600	933 800	29%	16%	14%
Austria	1 151 800	923 700	25%	18%	14%
New Zealand	1 125 700	624 100	80%	33%	23%
Portugal	806 500	585 900	38%	9%	7%
Turkey	702 100	1 130 600	-38%	1%	2%
Czech Republic	674 300	437 000	54%	8%	5%
Ireland	672 900	333 000	102%	19%	11%
Poland	570 400	737 700	-23%	2%	2%
Norway	510 700	305 900	67%	13%	8%
Denmark	454 600	319 300	42%	10%	7%
Mexico	422 600	241 500	75%	1%	0%
Hungary	361 800	275 500	31%	4%	3%
Finland	220 500	112 400	96%	5%	3%
Slovenia	219 100	164 500	33%	12%	10%
Chile	208 400	162 600	28%	2%	1%
Estonia	194 500	243 000	-20%	18%	22%
Luxembourg	187 800	129 800	45%	45%	37%
Slovak Republic	135 600	113 200	20%	3%	3%
Total	105 553 300	76 897 600	37%	11%	9%

Note: The population refers to persons aged 15 and above. Both OECD destinations and non-OECD destinations are restricted to include only those with data available in both 2000/01 and 2010/11 (Iceland and Korea are excluded).

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2000/01 and 2010/11.

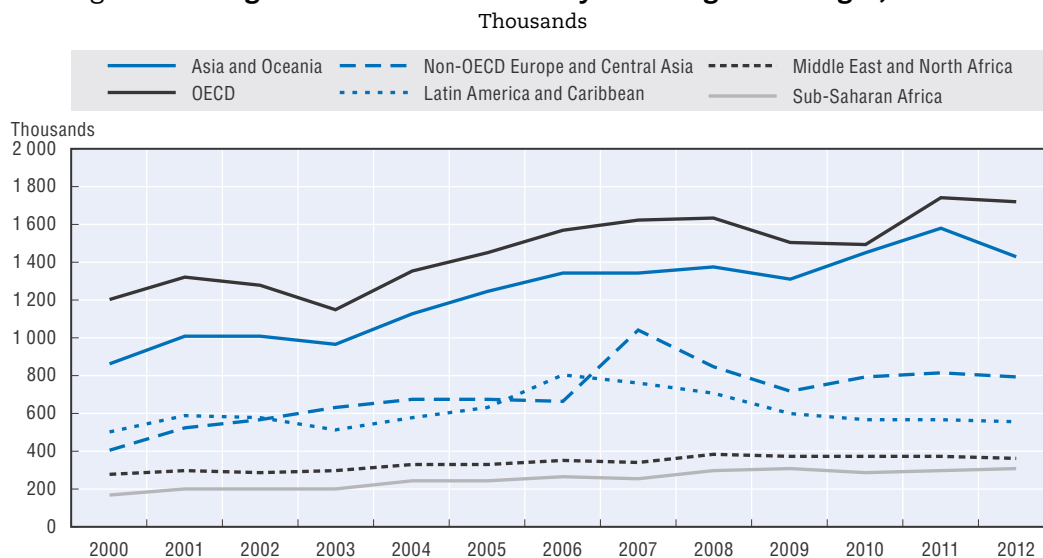
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recorded the highest growth in the past decade. Spain hosted 5.1 million migrants in 2010/11, almost three times as many as in 2000/01. Italy has also experienced a growth of 121% over the same period, reaching 4.5 million immigrants in 2010/11.

Largest migrant flows come from other OECD countries and China

In 2012, 1.7 million OECD nationals moved to another OECD country (Figure 1.3). Migration flows from Asia and Oceania reached 1.4 million in 2012, the second largest of all regions. Flows from all regions increased by 50% between 2000 and 2012. The flows from European non-OECD countries and Central Asia doubled over this period, as a result of the European Union's enlargement. Flows from these countries reached their peak in 2007 and have dropped by 24% since then. Flows from Latin America and the Caribbean peaked in 2006 and then decreased, reaching about 552 000 in 2012. The decline by 31% between 2006 and 2012 reflects the difficult labour market conditions in the United States and Spain, the two main destination countries for migrants from this region. In terms of detailed countries of origin, China, with 506 000 flows in 2012, is the top country of origin, accounting for 10% of all migrants flows. Romania (291 000), Poland (281 000), India (226 000) and Mexico (166 000) complete the top five countries in terms of migration flows to the OECD.

Figure 1.3. **Migrant flows to the OECD by main region of origin, 2000-12**



Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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2. Migrants bring with them valuable skills and capital

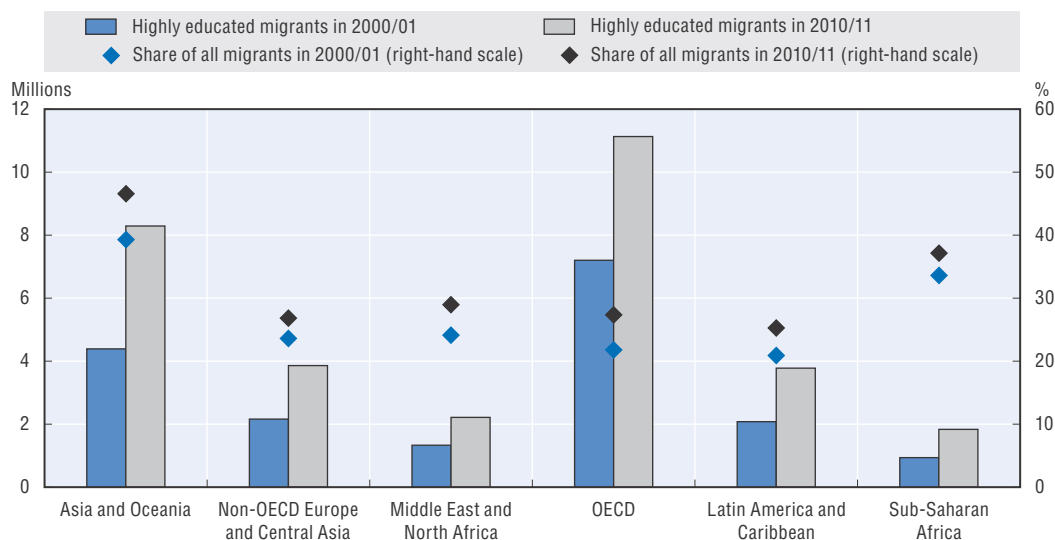
Migrants are more and more highly educated

In 2010/11, there were more than 31 million migrants with tertiary education in the OECD, 13 million more than in 2000/01. Migrants in the OECD are becoming more educated, and the share of the highly educated among all migrants rose to 30% in 2010/11 from 25% in 2000/01. At the same time, the share of low-educated migrants declined from 41% to 33% over the same period. These trends reveal the selective nature of migration in terms of educational attainment but also the growth in the number of highly educated persons all over the world over the past decade. Especially in the Middle East and North Africa, this has

more than doubled within ten years, while in Asia and Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa, it has increased by more than 50%.

There were 8.3 million highly educated migrants from Asia and Oceania in 2010/11, up by 90% since 2000/01 (Figure 1.4). Non-OECD European countries and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, have also experienced a growth in their highly educated migrants of 80% or more, reaching 3.9 million and 3.8 million respectively. The OECD, the top origin of highly educated migrants, experienced a lower growth of 55% between 2000/01 and 2010/11. However, the greatest percentage increase in highly educated emigration has occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa, from 940 000 to nearly the double in ten years.

Figure 1.4. **Highly educated migrants by region of origin, 2000/01 and 2010/11**



Note: The population refers to persons aged 15 and above. Iceland is excluded from OECD destinations when comparisons between 2000/01 and 2010/10 are made.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2000/01 and 2010/11.

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The number of highly skilled migrants from Asia increased sharply over the decade, notably because of emigration from India (Table 1.4). The number of tertiary educated Indian emigrants more than doubled in a decade. The number of Chinese migrants with tertiary education increased by 86%, whereas those from the Philippines grew by 74%.

These trends have also changed the ranking of countries in terms of their highly skilled migrant populations in the OECD. The top five countries have not changed between 2000/01 and 2010/11, but their order has. In 2010/11, three Asian countries, India, the Philippines and China are at the top of the list, with 2.2, 1.5 and 1.5 million highly educated migrants respectively. Together, they account for more than half of all highly educated migrants from Asia and Oceania. The United Kingdom is in the fourth position (down from the first in 2000/01) with 1.5 million. Germany completes the list with 1.2 million high-skilled migrants. Countries which saw strong increases in their highly educated diasporas are Poland (+114% growth between 2000/01 and 2010/11), Romania (+108%), Pakistan (+123%) and Colombia (+116%). Other countries recording high growth of their highly educated diasporas are Nepal, Mongolia, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Paraguay and Afghanistan. The number of tertiary educated migrants in OECD coming from the Slovak Republic, Estonia and Bulgaria doubled in a decade.

Table 1.4. **Top countries of origin of highly educated migrants living in OECD countries, 2000/01 and 2010/11**

Number of migrants to the OECD

	Highly educated migrants				Emigration rates of the highly educated	
	2010/11	2000/01	Rank in 2000/01	Change between 2000/01 and 2010/11	2010/11	2000/01
India	2 238 100	1 002 300	2	123%	3%	3%
Philippines	1 545 200	889 100	3	74%	8%	7%
China	1 530 600	822 800	5	86%	2%	2%
United Kingdom	1 470 600	1 082 300	1	36%	11%	12%
Germany	1 219 500	865 400	4	41%	9%	7%
Poland	999 900	467 200	9	114%	17%	12%
Russian Federation	890 800	624 800	6	43%	1%	1%
Mexico	885 500	475 000	8	86%	6%	6%
Korea	809 400	517 100	7	57%	4%	4%
Ukraine	657 900	372 700	13	77%	4%	3%
France	596 600	377 400	12	58%	6%	4%
United States	596 000	418 200	11	43%	0%	0%
Canada	560 700	423 000	10	33%	5%	6%
Romania	557 100	268 200	18	108%	21%	16%
Viet Nam	539 100	348 100	14	55%	11%	18%
Iran	471 200	289 700	15	63%	4%	7%
Pakistan	451 600	202 700	23	123%	6%	3%
Italy	429 200	273 500	17	57%	8%	6%
Morocco	424 900	233 700	20	82%	16%	14%
Colombia	375 200	173 700	27	116%	11%	6%
Japan	361 400	277 200	16	30%	1%	1%
Cuba	341 700	222 400	21	54%	20%	28%
Chinese Taipei	335 700	263 200	19	28%	4%	6%
Algeria	322 000	217 600	22	48%	10%	15%
South Africa	296 600	162 300	28	83%	12%	7%
Brazil	295 700	144 100	31	105%	3%	2%
Jamaica	292 200	190 700	24	53%	48%	47%
Netherlands	271 700	187 400	25	45%	8%	6%
Ireland	271 200	177 000	26	53%	20%	20%

Note: The population refers to persons aged 15 and above. Iceland is excluded from OECD destinations when comparisons between 2000/01 and 2010/10 are made.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2000/01 and 2010/11.

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Out of the total number of migrants from Asia and Oceania, a 46% are highly educated. This share is even higher in some countries in the region. For instance, the percentage of migrants with tertiary education is above 50% in India, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines. The percentage of highly educated migrants is also high in Sub-Saharan Africa, a 37% on average and over 50% in some countries, such as Zambia, Nigeria and South Africa.

Emigration rates of the highly educated are rising but are still low for most countries

Emigration rates of the highly educated are higher than total emigration rates in most regions and countries of the world, highlighting the selective nature of migration in terms of educational attainment. Exceptions are non-OECD European countries and Central Asia, and the OECD area. Migrants from the OECD area are relatively older than those from other

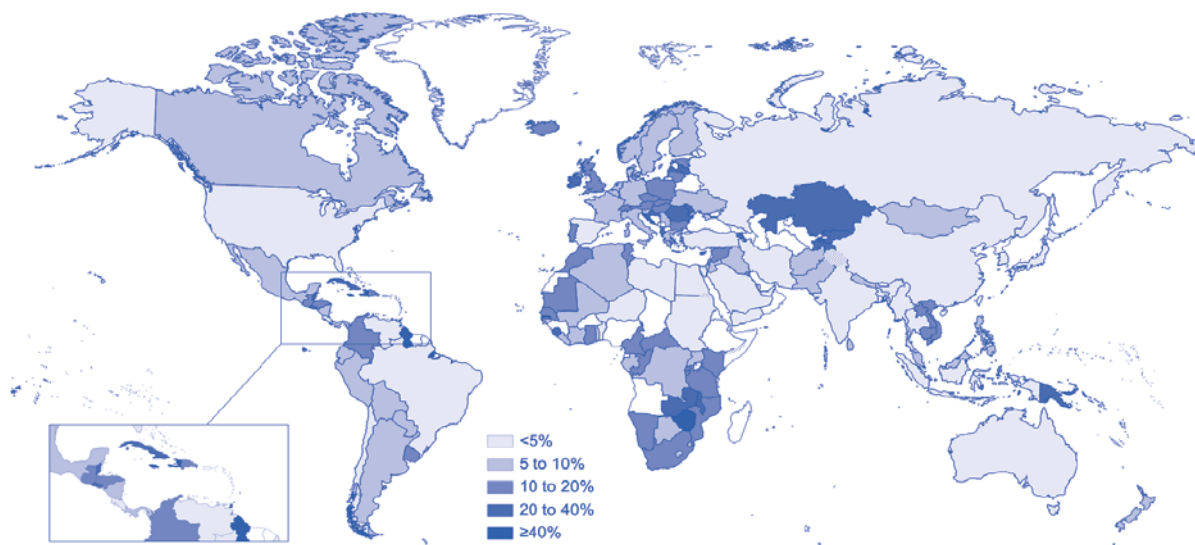
regions of the world and hence may have a lower educational attainment than diasporas which are younger. In addition, diasporas of OECD countries are largely dominated by those of Mexico and Turkey, which have, to a large extent, low levels of education. In contrast, in Sub-Saharan Africa, 13% of all highly educated persons have migrated, whereas only 3% of the population of the region lives in the OECD.

The emigration rate of the highly educated in Sub-Saharan Africa is the highest of all regions, followed by 8% for Latin America and 6% for the MENA region. The remaining three regions have emigration rates of the highly skilled of the order of 3%-3.5%. Brain drain may be a real concern for a small group of countries mainly in Latin America (Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica and Belize), Africa (Zimbabwe, Mauritius and Sierra Leone) as well as Oceania and Europe (Tonga, Fiji, Albania and Malta) (Figure 1.5). However, for the majority of countries, the emigration of highly educated persons is not so sizeable. For about one third of the countries, the emigration rates of the highly educated are 5% or below.

Emigration rates of the highly skilled increased for the majority of countries of origin between 2000/01 and 2010/11. Nonetheless, the rising educational attainment of the world population has mitigated the negative effects of the increasing emigration of the highly skilled for many regions and countries. Indeed, about 48 countries experienced a decline in their highly skilled emigration rates. Many of them are countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, which at the same time experienced an unprecedented increase in the educational attainment of their populations. The drop in emigration rates has been particularly significant for Congo, Mozambique, Belize, Mauritius, Cuba, Liberia, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.


The highest increase in emigration rates can be observed among some of the countries with already high emigration rates of the highly skilled in 2000/01, such as Zimbabwe (+14 percentage points), Zambia (+13 percentage points), Moldova (+10 percentage points)

Figure 1.5. **Emigration rates of the highly educated (aged 15 and above), 2010/11**



Note: This map includes information on all OECD destinations, except Korea.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2010/11.

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and Gambia (+8 percentage points). Bulgaria and Kuwait started from somewhat lower rates but saw an increase of 8 percentage points. In addition, some OECD countries have seen important increases in the emigration rates, e.g. Luxembourg (+10 percentage points), the Slovak Republic (+8 percentage points) and Slovenia (+7 percentage points).

An increasing number of women among highly educated migrants

There is some evidence of feminisation of migration. The number of migrant women increased by 42% in ten years, reaching 53 million in 2010/11, versus an increase by 39% for men. This feminisation is even more obvious for tertiary educated migrants. The number of highly educated migrant women increased by 80% between 2000/01 and 2010/11, an increase of 17 percentage points higher than that for male migrants. In absolute terms, the number of highly educated female migrants has risen from nearly 9 to more than 16 million; and for male migrants, from more than 9 million to nearly 15. This increase among women is mainly driven by migrants from the Asia and Oceania region and the OECD area, which together account for more than 50% of the additional highly educated migrant women. The number of highly educated migrant women doubled among migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Oceania and non-OECD European countries and Central Asia. It is remarkable that the number of those from the MENA region also increased by 83% over the same period. Nepal, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Paraguay, Afghanistan and Lithuania have seen enormous growth of the number of highly educated migrant women who have emigrated to the OECD between 2000/01 and 2010/11 (by more than 250%). In total, for about half of the countries covered in the data, more than 10% of their highly educated women live abroad, and for about 60 countries, this percentage is more than 20%.

Main destinations for the highly educated

The three main destinations for highly educated migrants in 2010/11 are the same as in 2000/01: the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. Together, they account for 62% of all highly educated migrants in the OECD, although there is a great difference between the United States, which hosts 40% of them, and the United Kingdom and Canada, with 11% each. Nevertheless, highly educated migrants in the United States represent just a 30% of all migrants in the country, while the same figure for Canada and the United Kingdom is 52% and 46%, respectively.

Over time, the highest increase in the number of highly educated immigrants has occurred in Spain, where the number tripled between 2000/01 and 2010/11. Migrants from the OECD and Latin America together account for more than 70% of the total number of highly educated migrants in Spain. This is partly explained by the strong growth in the total number of migrants that has taken place in Spain (166%) in the past decade. The United Kingdom and Germany have also experienced big relative increases in the number of highly educated immigrants, of around 150%.

International students have become an important element of international migration

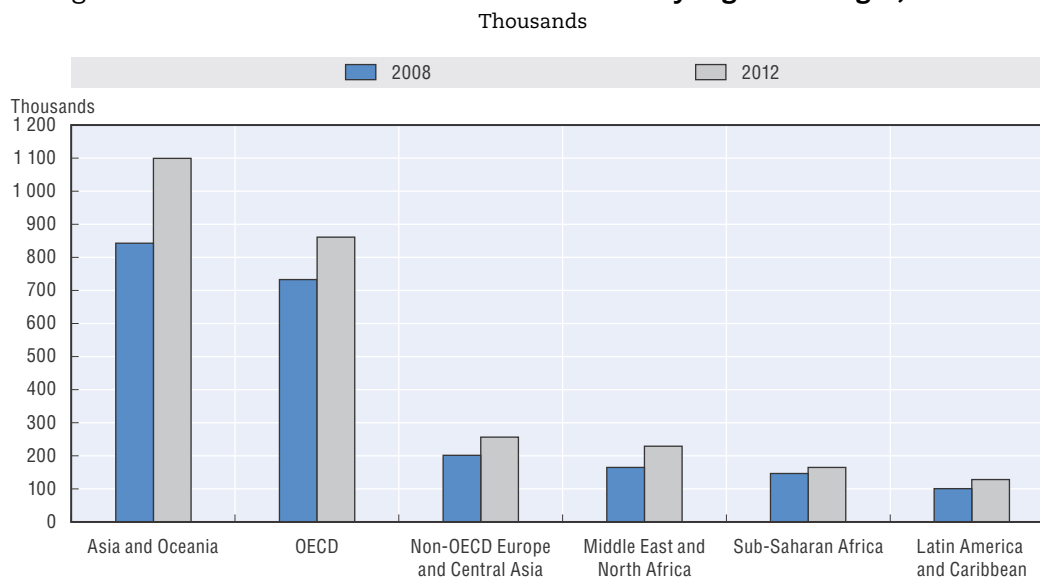
Competition among OECD countries to attract and retain international students has intensified in recent years. These students represent indeed a potentially valuable workforce since they have been educated in the host country and many of them speak the local language. For this reason, many OECD countries offer them the possibility to stay in the country after their graduation to search for a job. A good share of them remains in the country as skilled migrants. These prospects, together with the growing demand for higher

education across the world and the limited capacity of some countries to meet the demand, has led to an important increase in the number of international students in the OECD area, from 2.2 million in 2008 to 2.7 million in 2012 (Figure 1.6).


The most populous group of international students is that of Asia and Oceania (40% of all international students, or more than one million), followed by the OECD (31% or 862 000 international students). The remaining four regions account for 29% of all international students.

The number of international students increased between 2008 and 2012 for all regions of origin. However, the strongest growth was that among students from the MENA region, whose number grew by 42% in four years. Students from Asia increased by 31%, while those from non-OECD European countries and Central Asia by 28%. The lowest growth rate for this period corresponds to international students from SSA, 10% between 2008 and 2012. Of the 550 000 more international students in 2012 relative to 2008, close to half (259 000) are from Asia, 130 000 from the OECD and 57 000 from non-OECD European countries and Central Asia.

Figure 1.6. **International students in the OECD by region of origin, 2008-12**



Source: OECD Education Database.

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Asia is taking over also in terms of international students

The dominance of Asia in highly skilled migration is also reflected in the numbers of international students from the region (Table 1.5). China, with 625 000 international students in the OECD in 2012, is by far the top country of origin, followed by India with 168 000 students. The number of Chinese students grew by 53% between 2008 and 2012, while that of Indians increased by just 3%. Five OECD countries are also among the top ten origin countries for international students: Germany (120 000), Korea (120 000), France (60 000), the United States (46 000) and Italy (45 000). Nevertheless, all together, they account for just 15% of all international students, versus 30% for students from China and

India. Saudi Arabia, is the country of origin of 55 000 international students and is the only country from the Middle East among the top ten countries of origin of international students. The number of international students from the MENA region tripled in four years.

The country attracting the highest number of international students is the United States. In 2012 there were 740 000 international students in this country, 19% more than in 2008. Most of these students come from Asia and Oceania, especially, from China and India, which together account for 40% of all international students in the United States. About 420 000 of international students were found in the United Kingdom in 2012, 26% more than in 2008. The main origin countries for international students in the United Kingdom are again China and India; however, they represent a much lower percentage of the total, 25%, meaning that there is a greater diversity in the origins of the students compared with the United States. France and Australia are also among the top countries of destination, attracting 254 000 and 236 000 students respectively, followed by Germany and Japan with 154 000 and 151 000 international students respectively. These top ten destinations of international students account for more than 70% of all international students in the OECD.

Table 1.5. **Top ten countries of origin and destination of international students, 2012**

Top countries of origin				Top OECD countries of destination			
	Number of international students in 2012	Share of all international students in 2012	Change between 2008 and 2012		Number of international students in 2012	Share of all international students in 2012	Change between 2008 and 2012
China	625 100	24%	53%	United States	739 820	27%	19%
India	168 410	6%	3%	United Kingdom	419 820	15%	26%
Germany	120 220	5%	49%	France	253 870	9%	13%
Korea	119 930	5%	9%	Australia	235 860	9%	12%
France	59 550	2%	38%	Germany	154 460	6%	-5%
Saudi Arabia	54 700	2%	218%	Japan	150 580	5%	19%
Viet Nam	48 240	2%	61%	Canada	98 640	4%	24%
United States	46 260	2%	5%	Italy	76 870	3%	38%
Malaysia	45 360	2%	5%	Austria	76 480	3%	43%
Italy	44 880	2%	52%	Korea	58 610	2%	49%

Source: OECD Education Database.

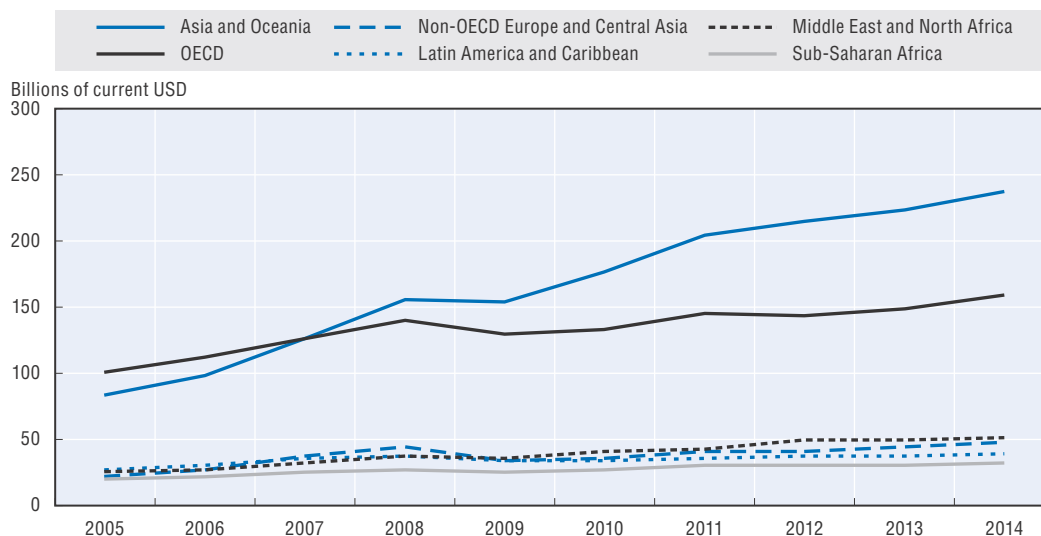
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Migrants also contribute with substantial financial resources

Migrants worldwide sent back to their home country USD 569 billion as remittances in 2014 (Figure 1.7). The bulk of remittances (70% of all flows in 2014) were sent to Asia and the OECD countries, USD 238 billion and USD 160 billion respectively. India (USD 71 billion) and China (USD 64 billion) account for a quarter of all remittances flows. However, this flow represented in 2013 just less than 4% and 1% of their GDP respectively. In contrast, remittances make a significant contribution to GDP in some countries, notably Kyrgyzstan (32% of GDP in 2013), Nepal (29%), Lesotho (24%), Armenia (21%), Haiti (21%), Gambia (20%), Liberia (18%) and Lebanon (17%).

Figure 1.7. Remittances flows by region of origin, 2005-14

Billions of current USD



Source: World Bank.

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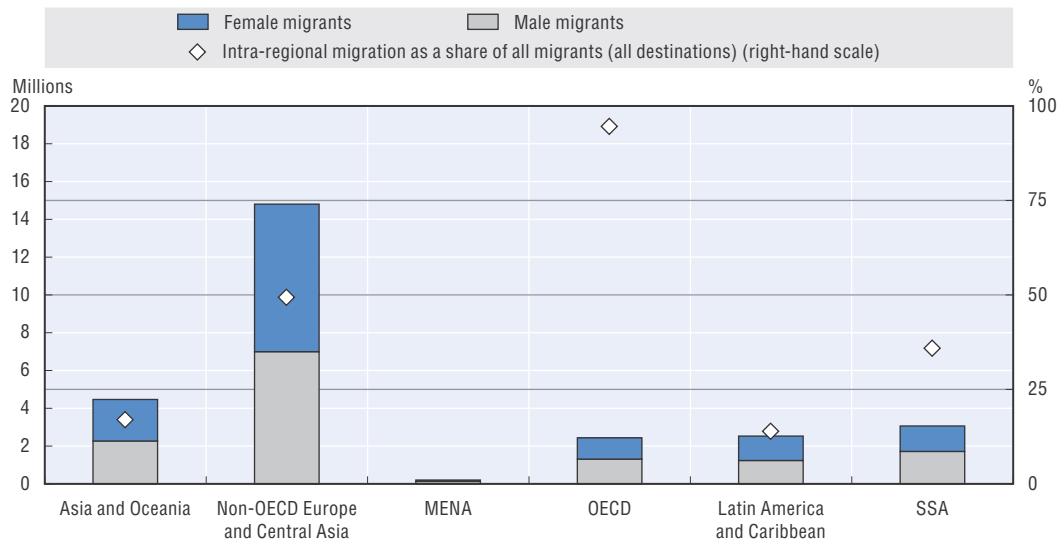
Remittance flows doubled between 2005 and 2014, despite some decline in 2009, following the economic crisis. The highest increase is observed in Asia, where remittance flows in 2014 were close to three times those in 2005. Remittance flows also doubled for non-OECD European countries and Central Asia (+116%) and Middle East and North Africa (+100%). Remittances to OECD countries grew by 58% during the same period, starting already from a very high level in 2005. This impressive growth in remittances for all world regions (although to varying degrees) is related to growing migration flows and growing diasporas, but could also reflect changes in the channels used over time to send remittances home and changes in the way remittances are reported in the balance of payments from which collection of data on remittances is conducted. Clemens and McKenzie (2014) provide a useful discussion of this issue in the context of an analysis about the fairly limited macroeconomic evidence of a positive impact of remittances on economic growth.

3. New evidence on migration to selected non-OECD countries

This section extends the analysis presented in the previous sections of this chapter, by presenting the information on migrant population in 51 non-OECD destinations³ for which detailed data by country of origin are currently available. Its purpose is to complement the information shown above and re-draw the panorama and profile of diasporas. However, it should be noted that the country of destination coverage varies greatly across regions. Data are available for the most important non-OECD European destinations and those in Central Asia as well as in Latin America. Some important destinations in Asia and Africa are also covered but data are not disclosed for major destination countries in the MENA region. These elements need to be taken into account in the analysis and discussion of migration to non-OECD destinations as presented here as it has important implications for the composition of migrant stocks in terms of countries of origin, the characteristics of migrants and the importance of migration within regions and continents.

About half of the 31.3 million migrants aged 15 and above in the non-OECD destinations covered in this section come from non-OECD European countries and Central Asia (14.8 million or 15.2 million when persons of all ages are considered) (Figure 1.8). Migrants from Asia and Oceania account for 16% of migrant stocks in the 51 non-OECD destinations with available data (or 5.3 million persons aged 15+), while countries in the OECD and Latin America account for 9% each (2.8 million).

Figure 1.8. Migrant stocks in selected non-OECD countries and share of intra-regional migration, by region of origin and gender, 2010/11



Note: Intra-regional migration is not calculated for the MENA region because data were available only for two countries of destination. The population refers to persons aged 15 and above. The data refer to 51 non-OECD destinations as described in the Annex A.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries (DIOC-E) 2010/11.

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The vast majority (99%) of migration from Latin America and non-OECD European countries and Central Asia to the 51 non-OECD destinations is taking place within the region. Indeed, emigration from Latin America is largely within the continent or otherwise towards the OECD. In contrast, migration from Asia and Oceania as well as from Africa is to a larger extent directed outside their continents. In the data presented in Figure 1.8, the share of intra-regional migration stands at 87% for Asia and Oceania but this is because the important destinations of migration in the MENA region (the Gulf countries) are not covered by the data disclosed today, hence affecting the total number of migrants from this region.

For OECD migrants, intra-regional migration represents 95% of migration to all destinations. Of the remaining 2.4 million migrants from OECD countries (aged 15 and above), close to half (1.2 million) are found in Latin America, 22% in non-OECD European countries and in Central Asia (540 000) and 18% in Asia and Oceania (450 000).

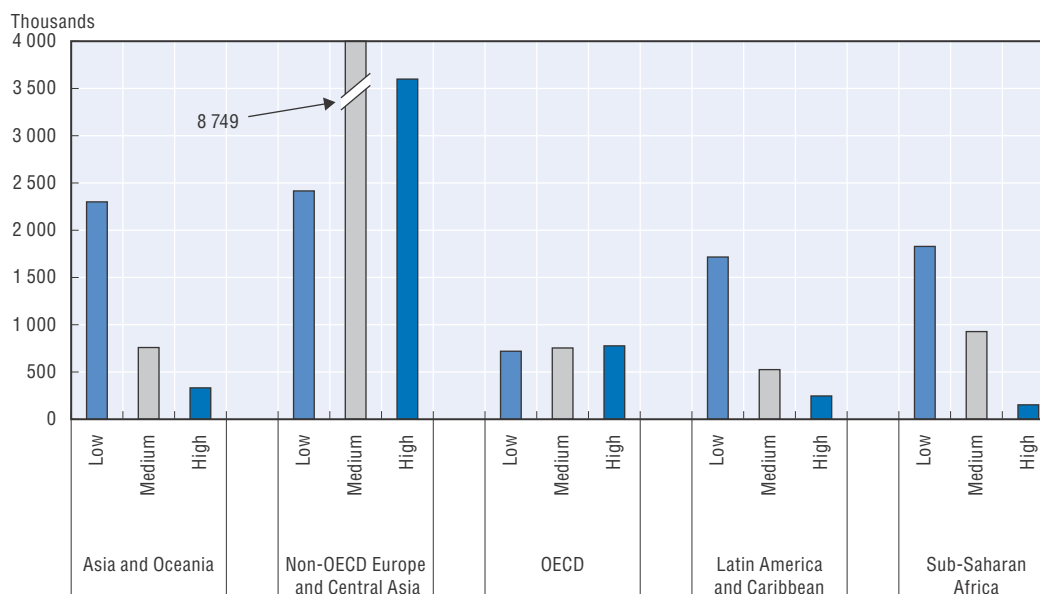
Two-thirds of OECD migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean reside in Argentina and Brazil. Persons born in the United States represent close to one quarter of migrants from the OECD in Latin America and the Caribbean, and most of them are found in Puerto Rico. Many of them are possibly the children of migrants from the region who were born in the United States and returned to their parents' home countries. 18% of OECD migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean were born in Chile (the majority of them live in

Argentina), 16% were born in Italy and 12% are persons born in Portugal. Both Chileans and Italians reside in Argentina, while those born in Portugal are mostly found in Brazil. Germans represent 38% of all migrants from OECD countries found in non-OECD European countries and Central Asia. The majority of them are found in the Russian Federation (135 000). Estonians, mainly in the Russian Federation, represent another important group (12% of all migrants from the OECD in these countries).

The profile of migrants in non-OECD destinations is different from that of migrants in the OECD area. First, there are relatively more women among migrants in non-OECD destinations (50% of all migrants) in comparison with emigration to OECD countries, where 48% are women. This difference is mainly driven by non-OECD European countries and in Central Asia, for which 53% of migrants in non-OECD destinations are women, versus 45% when OECD destinations are considered. A similar difference can be observed for migrants from Latin America. In contrast, for all other regions, the share of women among all migrants in OECD destinations is higher than that of migrants in non-OECD countries.


Second, migrants in the 51 non-OECD countries covered in this publication have on average lower educational attainment than those in OECD countries. In 2010/11, about 9 and 11.8 million migrants aged 15 or more in non-OECD destinations were low- and medium-skilled respectively (Figure 1.9). In contrast, the highly educated represented only 20% of migrants in non-OECD countries versus 30% in OECD destinations. This difference is particularly pronounced for migrants from Asia and Oceania: 68% of those who have migrated to the non-OECD destinations covered in this publication have a low education level and only 10% of them have tertiary education. In contrast, as already discussed in the previous sections of this chapter, close to half of Asian migrants in the OECD have higher education. A similar situation is observed for migrants from Africa. Nearly two-thirds of migrants from

Figure 1.9. **Migrant stocks in selected non-OECD countries, by region of origin and level of education, 2010/11**



Note: The population refers to persons aged 15 and above. The data refer to 51 non-OECD destinations as described in the Annex A.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries (DIOC-E) 2010/11.

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Sub-Saharan migrants in non-OECD destinations have low education (versus 47% of those in OECD destinations) and 5% have higher education (versus 37% in OECD destinations). In contrast, the share of low-skilled migrants from OECD countries who have migrated to the 51 non-OECD destinations is close to that of their compatriots in OECD countries (32% versus 37%). It is notable that three in four migrants from non-OECD European and Central Asian living in non-OECD destinations have medium or high levels of education.


Table 1.6 reports the countries with the largest diasporas in the 51 non-OECD countries with data available in DIOC-E (2010/11). Top countries are Ukraine (3.3 million), Kazakhstan (2.5 million), the Russian Federation (1.6 million), Uzbekistan (1.5 million) and Myanmar (1.4 million). Together with Indonesia, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Zimbabwe, these countries form the top ten countries of origin, which account for half of all migrants in the 51 non-OECD destinations.

Table 1.6. Main countries of origin of migration to selected non-OECD countries, 2010/11

	All migrants in selected non-OECD destinations	Share of women	Low-educated	Rank (low- educated)	Highly educated	Rank (highly educated)
Ukraine	3 280 000	54%	462 000	3	936 800	1
Kazakhstan	2 501 000	54%	334 400	5	604 100	2
Russian Federation	1 580 100	61%	296 000	8	377 600	3
Uzbekistan	1 465 000	49%	219 100	14	314 900	4
Myanmar	1 420 000	46%	551 200	2	10 700	55
Indonesia	961 700	54%	762 500	1	14 000	45
Belarus	837 800	58%	161 900	17	220 000	5
Azerbaijan	828 200	46%	109 700	20	187 000	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	744 500	54%	253 600	12	121 600	11
Zimbabwe	716 600	44%	223 000	13	45 700	21
Georgia	611 000	48%	84 700	31	163 400	7
Kyrgyzstan	606 400	52%	84 000	32	138 200	9
Paraguay	525 000	56%	431 800	4	7 800	65
Armenia	494 000	44%	72 500	34	105 800	12
China	483 800	49%	194 200	16	101 800	13
Tajikistan	436 200	41%	64 100	40	94 300	14
Philippines	425 700	65%	255 700	10	42 500	22
Mozambique	410 100	32%	312 700	7	2 300	118
Côte d'Ivoire	375 600	52%	329 400	6	11 200	54
United States	368 800	47%	65 700	39	141 900	8
Bolivia	343 600	50%	271 400	9	15 100	43
Moldova	322 300	49%	44 100	46	75 200	16
Germany	299 700	47%	28 700	56	128 800	10
Croatia	291 200	55%	81 000	33	53 300	19
Haiti	283 500	36%	255 600	11	3 600	98
Nicaragua	278 600	53%	213 900	15	18 400	40
Turkmenistan	277 100	51%	32 800	53	68 400	17
Italy	227 900	49%	145 600	19	31 500	28
Malawi	219 000	41%	101 100	24	2 600	110

Note: The population refers to persons aged 15 and above. The data refer to 51 non-OECD destinations as described in the Annex A. Educational attainment is unknown for about 5% of all migrants in the 51 non-OECD destinations and this share varies across countries of origin. As a result, the number of medium-educated persons in the above table cannot be derived by subtracting the number of high- and low-educated persons from the total number of migrants.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries (DIOC-E) 2010/11.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933271130>

With the exception of Myanmar, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Zimbabwe which have more migrant men than women, the share of female migrants is higher than that of men among the big diasporas in non-OECD destinations. In total, there are 9.8 million migrant women or 60% of all migrants in these non-OECD countries. The share of women among migrants is also quite high for those from Ukraine and Bosnia and Herzegovina (54%) and Belarus (58%).

The top three countries of origin, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, are also the ones with the largest highly educated emigrant communities in the non-OECD countries covered in this publication. Close to two million highly educated persons born in these countries reside in non-OECD destinations, accounting for 37% of all highly educated migrants in the 51 non-OECD countries with available data. Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, China and Tajikistan also have sizeable communities of highly educated migrants, even though they rank lower in terms of their migrant population size in non-OECD countries. In contrast, other countries with important diasporas such as Myanmar, Indonesia, Paraguay, Mozambique and Côte d'Ivoire have extremely low shares of highly educated persons. Indonesia and Myanmar are actually the countries with the largest low-educated emigrant populations in the 51 non-OECD countries, together accounting for 1.3 million low-skilled migrants, or 11% of all low-educated migrants in the non-OECD destinations.

4. How are migrants faring in the labour market?

The labour market outcomes of migrants are key indicators of their economic and social integration in destination but also their possible contributions to their home countries in case of return, through the transfer of skills and experiences acquired abroad. Because of data limitations in terms of migrants' labour market outcomes in non-OECD destinations, this section focuses on how migrants fare in the labour markets in OECD countries and how the global economic crisis has affected them.

Two in three migrants in the OECD area were employed in 2010/11, a proportion which was 1 percentage point higher than that among native-born persons. Furthermore, migrants have experienced strong improvements in their labour market outcomes in the course of the past decade. They saw their employment rates increase by 4 percentage points between 2000/01 and 2010/11 versus 3 percentage points for the native-born in the OECD.

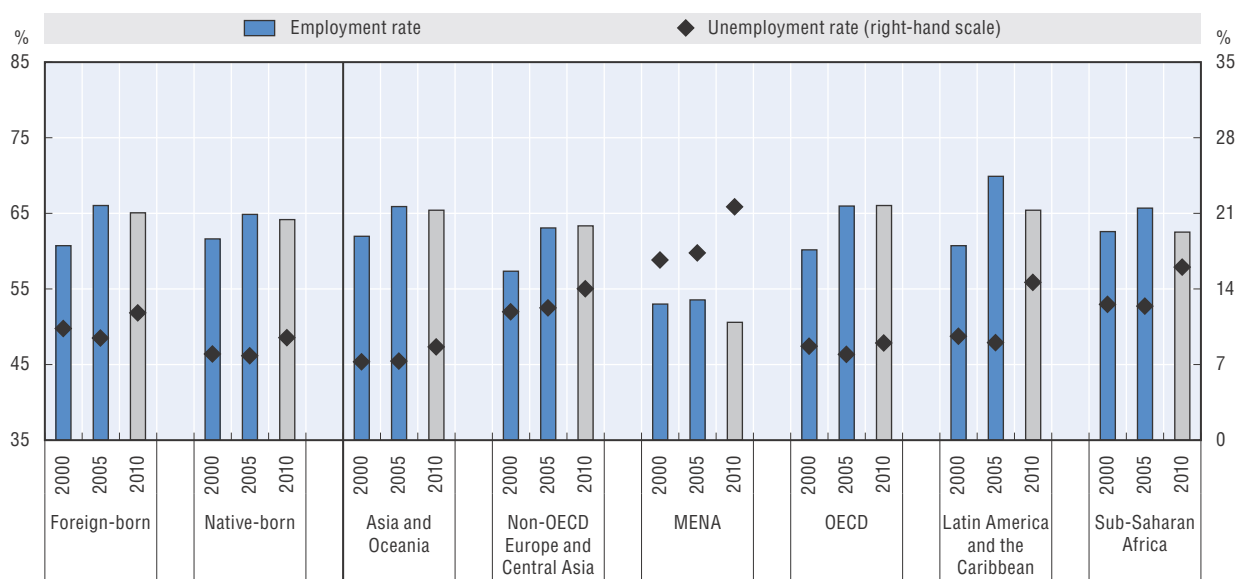
Striking differences exist, nonetheless, between migrants of different origins. Migrants from the MENA region record the lowest employment rates of all other migrant groups, 51% in 2010/11, compared with 53% in 2000/01 and 54% in 2005/06. Likewise, they face unemployment rates of up to 21% in 2010/11 (from 16% in 2000/01), twice as high as for migrants from Asia and those from the OECD area. In contrast, migrants from Asia and Oceania had favourable labour market outcomes and the lowest unemployment rates, 8%, in 2010/11.

The share of employed migrants by regions mirrors that of total migration. 40% of all employed migrants are from the OECD and 19% from Asia and Oceania. Out of the 7.5 million unemployed migrants residing in the OECD in 2010/11, 30% come from another OECD country, and 20% come from Latin America.

Migrants' labour market outcomes have greatly improved


Migrants have seen important improvements in their labour market outcomes throughout the first decade of the 21st century, in particular in the first half of the decade. Overall, the employment rate of migrants aged 15-64 increased by 5 percentage points between 2000/01 and 2005/06 reaching 66% (Figure 1.10). The highest employment gains were experienced by migrants from Latin America who saw their employment rate increase by 9 percentage points during this period, followed by those from OECD countries, as well as from non-OECD European countries and Central Asia (+6 percentage points). The growth has been lower but still important for migrants from other regions of the world. Despite that, migrants in 2010/11 still face on average higher unemployment rates than the native-born, 12% for migrants versus 9% for native-born individuals.

Figure 1.10. **Employment and unemployment rates of migrants by region of origin, 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11**



Note: These results are based on 26 OECD destinations for which data were available in the three years (Chile, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia are excluded). The population refers to persons aged 15 to 64.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933269173>

Improvements were interrupted by the economic crisis

The favourable labour market trend for migrants was slowed down, stopped or even reversed with the economic crisis for migrants from most regions and countries of origin. In the second half of the decade, migrants aged 15 to 64 experienced a 2.3 percentage point increase in their unemployment rate, versus 1.7 percentage point for natives. The total number of unemployed migrants went up by more than 2 million in the second half of the 2000s.

Migrants from Latin America were the worst hit by the economic crisis, because they were working in countries and sectors which were greatly affected by the deteriorating labour market conditions. As a result, they saw their employment rate drop by 4 percentage points between 2005/06 and 2010/11 and their unemployment rate increase by 5.6 percentage points reaching 14% in 2010/11. Migrants from the MENA region were also heavily affected, for similar reasons as for Latin American migrants, with increases of 4 percentage points in their unemployment rate in the second half of the decade and a loss of 3 percentage points in terms of employment.

In contrast to the situation for migrants from other world regions, the labour market outcomes of migrants from OECD countries were not affected by the crisis. This is possibly the result of various factors, including their distribution across sectors of work and destination countries, as well as the fact that some intra-EU migrants returned to their countries of origin or moved elsewhere when they were left without a job as a result of the crisis.

Low-educated migrants from some regions have been particularly badly hit

For the majority of regions of origin, highly skilled migrants fare better in the labour market than low-skilled migrants (Figure 1.11). The unemployment rate of low-educated migrants is twice that of highly skilled migrants (6% in 2010/11), and this holds true even for migrants who fare quite well in the labour market, such as those from OECD countries and Asia and Oceania. However, both low- and highly educated migrants from Asia and Oceania and from OECD countries have seen only a marginal deterioration of their situation during the crisis and face unemployment rates which are lower than those of the native-born persons.

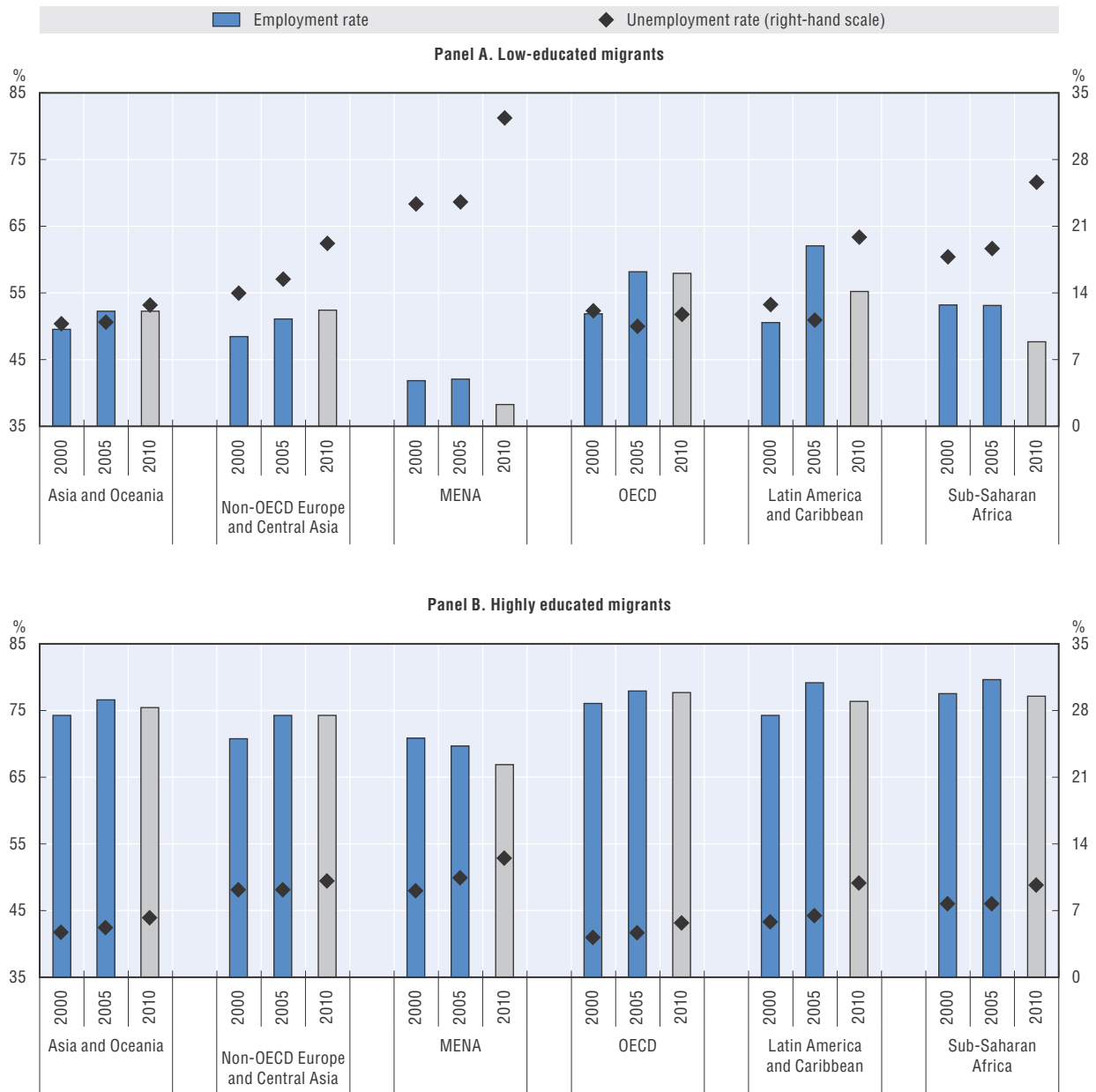
Highly educated migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa had an employment rate of 77% in 2010/11, versus 48% for the low-educated migrants from the same region. Likewise, there was a 29 percentage points difference between the two groups of migrants from the MENA region. Differences between high- and low-educated persons were smaller but still sizeable for migrants from the OECD (20 percentage points) and Latin America (21 percentage points).

Migrant groups which were already doing worse than others prior to the crisis, were also harder hit by the economic downturn. Low-skilled migrants from the MENA region reached record high unemployment of 32% in 2010/11, from 23% in 2000/01 and 12% for their highly educated compatriots (an increase of 3 percentage points for the highly skilled ones). A similar picture can be seen for migrants from Latin America: those with tertiary education experienced an increase of 3 percentage points in their unemployment rate between 2005/06 and 2010/11 versus a 9 percentage point increase for the low-skilled migrants from the same region.

Migrant women have seen some improvements in their labour market outcomes but they still lag behind men


Overall, migrant men have more favourable employment and participation outcomes than women irrespectively of their region of origin (Figure 1.12). The gender employment gap is greatest for migrants from the MENA region for which only 40% of its emigrant women work (versus 62% for men) and the OECD, whose emigrant women have higher employment rates (57%) than those from the MENA region but still lag behind migrant men from the OECD by 20 percentage points. Men and women have more similar unemployment rates, except those from the MENA region, where women face a 25% risk of being unemployed.

Figure 1.11. **Employment and unemployment rates of migrants by region of origin and level of education, 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11**



Note: These results are based on 26 OECD destinations for which data were available in the three years (Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, the Slovak Republic, Turkey, the Czech Republic and Slovenia are excluded). The population refers to persons aged 15 to 64.

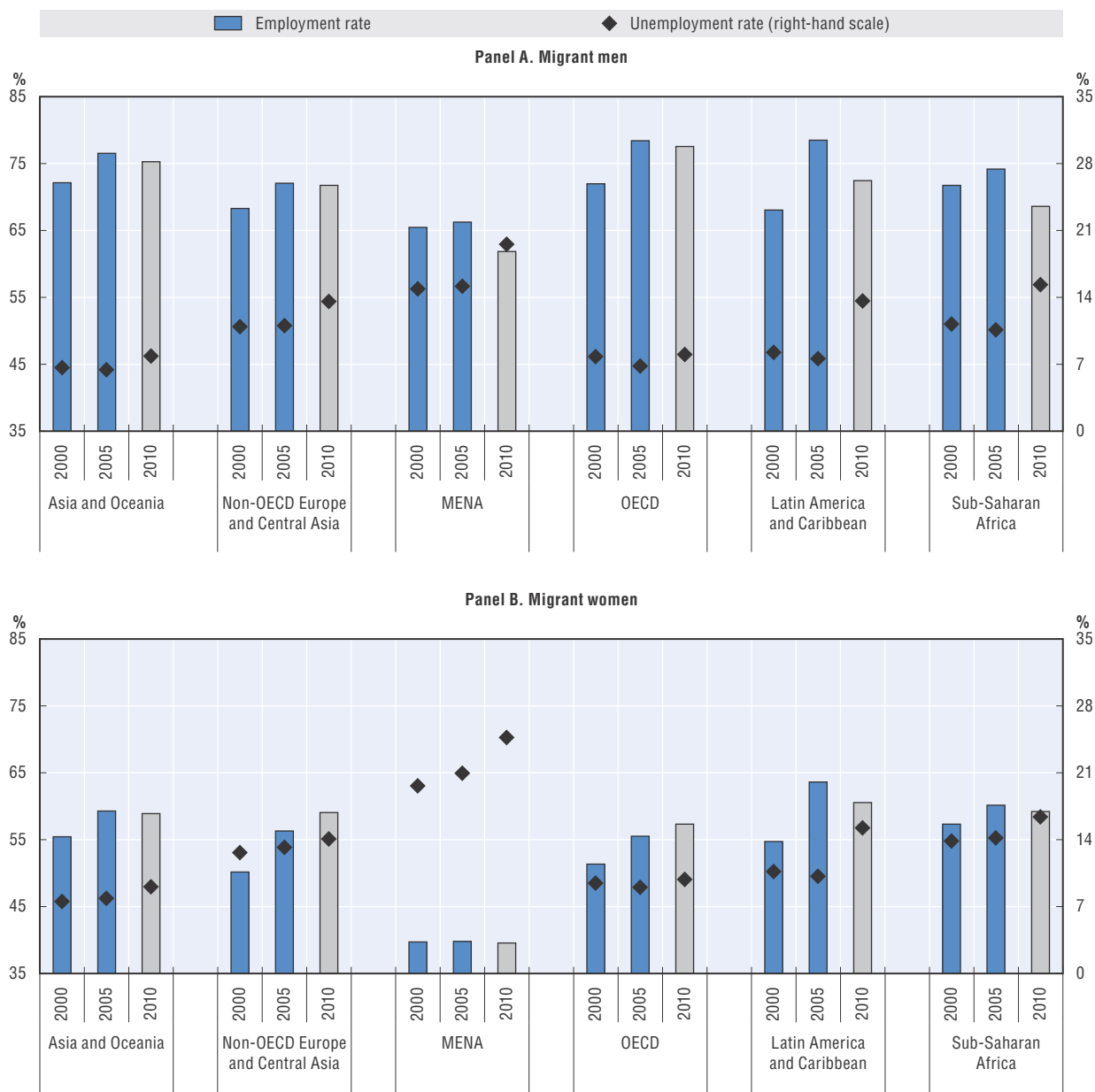
Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11.

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Migrants' skills are not fully utilised

In 2010/11, there were more than 7.8 million migrants with tertiary education who were working in low- and medium-skilled jobs (Figure 1.13). The overqualification rate among highly educated migrants is 36% versus 28% for the native-born population. More worryingly, the phenomenon of overqualification has further grown for migrants over the past decade. The share of overqualified workers decreased by 2 percentage points between 2000/01 and 2010/11 for native-born persons whereas it increased by 3 percentage points for migrants.

Figure 1.12. **Employment and unemployment rates of migrants by region of origin and gender, 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11**



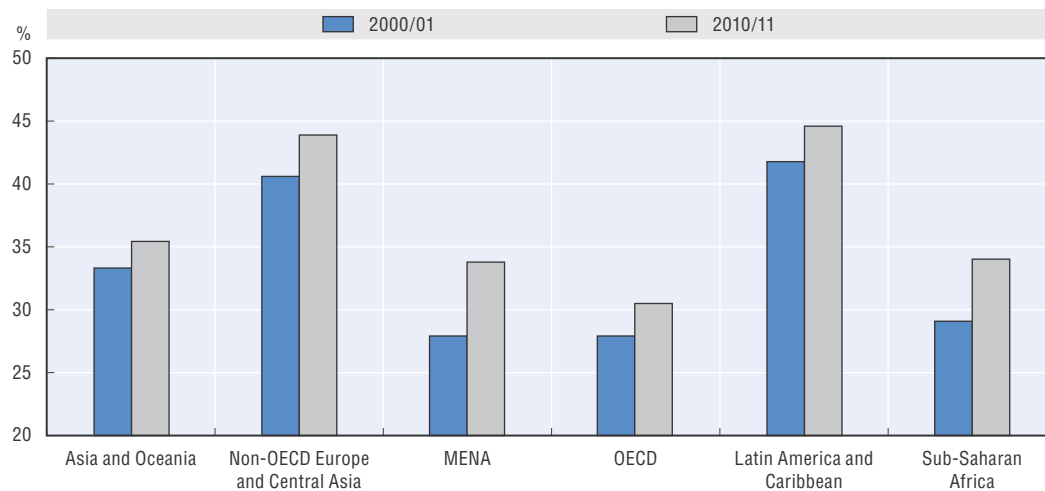
Note: These results are based on 26 OECD destinations for which data were available in the three years (Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, the Slovak Republic, Turkey, the Czech Republic and Slovenia are excluded). The population refers to persons aged 15 to 64.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933269195>


Close to half of all highly educated migrants from Latin America (45%) work in low- or medium-skilled occupations. Not only this is the highest incidence of overqualification but, in addition, it has grown by 3 percentage points since 2000/01. Migrants from Africa and the Middle East face a lower risk of overqualification (33%) but it increased by 5 and 6 percentage points respectively in the past decade. Asian migrants who constitute the bigger group of tertiary-educated migrants in the OECD face a 36% risk of overqualification and they experienced the smallest increase (+2 percentage points) in the past decade.

Figure 1.13. **Overqualification rates of migrants, by region of origin, 2000/01-2010/11**



Note: Overqualification is defined as the share of tertiary-educated migrants who work in low- and medium-skilled occupations. Data on overqualification cover 32 OECD destinations (data on Turkey and Korea are not available). The population refers to persons aged 15 to 64.

Source: Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2000/01 and 2010/11.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933269209>

Some of the differences in overqualification rates by region of origin can be explained by the distribution of migrants across destination countries which face very different risks of overqualification and have also different trends over time. Both migrants and native-born face high overqualification rates in the United States⁴ (37% and 35% respectively), while the overqualification rate of migrants is just 9% in Luxembourg and less than 19% in Poland, Hungary, Slovenia, Switzerland and the Slovak Republic. On the other hand, the percentage of overqualified persons is particularly high among the migrants living in Japan, Italy, Spain, Greece and Israel (45% or more). It is worth mentioning that the percentage of overqualified migrants in Italy has grown from close to the OECD average in 2000/01 (17%), to the second highest, after Japan, in 2010/11, at 55%.

5. The intention to emigrate

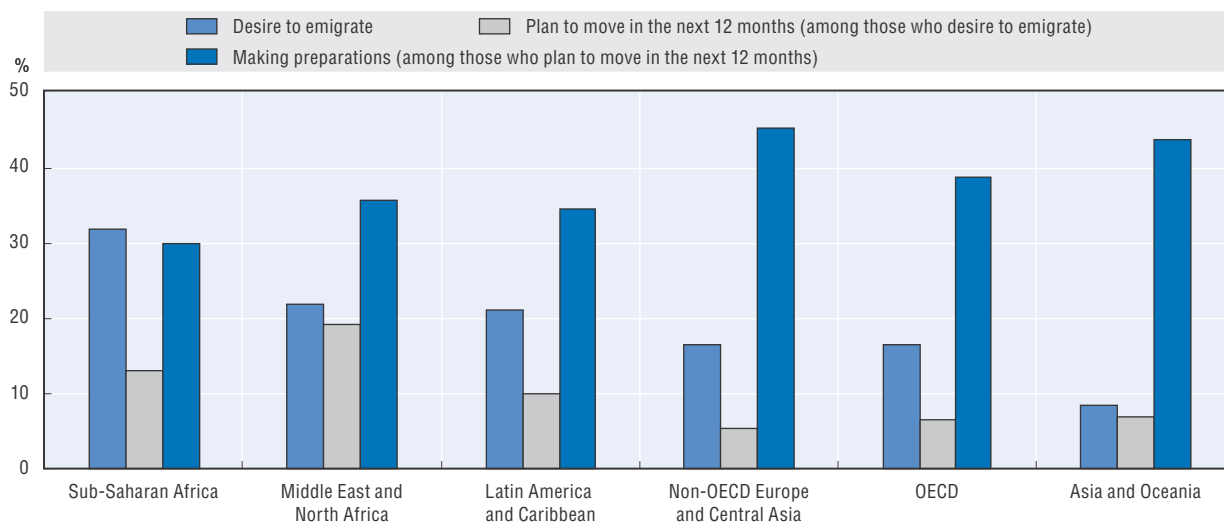
This section focuses on the expected trends in migration as reflected in the desire to emigrate, based on the information collected by Gallup in a survey which was administered in more than 160 countries from 2007 to 2013. The survey covers all adults (aged 15 and over) and includes information on their socio-demographic characteristics and labour market outcomes. It also includes a series of questions related to the intention to emigrate, notably a) the desire of persons to emigrate permanently, b) their desire to emigrate permanently in the next 12 months, and c) whether they have started making preparations to emigrate (more information about the survey and the migration-related questions can be found in the Annex A).

One in seven persons, or more than 406 million persons, in the countries covered by the Gallup survey would like to move permanently abroad if they had the opportunity. Of them, only 9% would like to emigrate in the next 12 months, and a bit more than a third (37%) of those wishing to emigrate within the year have started making preparations such as applying for a visa or buying transport tickets. These intentions differ greatly across

regions (Figure 1.14). The regions in which more people would like to emigrate are Sub-Saharan Africa (32% of the population) and the Middle East and North Africa (22% of the population); while just an 8% of the 15+ population in Asia and Oceania would like to emigrate.

Differences by regions do not limit to the intention to emigrate. Despite the high willingness to move abroad among persons in Sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of those who have started making preparations is the lowest of all regions, just 30% of those willing to migrate in the next 12 months. This may reflect the fact that nationals of Sub-Saharan countries face more hurdles to migrate, such as financial restrictions derived from the income gap with their most desired destination, the OECD. On the contrary, in Asia and Oceania, where the desire to emigrate is much lower than in Sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of people who have started making preparations among those willing to emigrate in the next 12 months is the second highest, 44%, just after persons in non-OECD European countries and Central Asia (45%).

Figure 1.14. **Desire to emigrate permanently, plans and preparations to move, by region, 2007-13**



Note: The Gallup survey is conducted among residents in more than 150 countries representing more than 98% of the world's adult population. The population refers to persons aged 15 and above.

Source: Gallup World Poll Survey 2007-13.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933269210>

The profile of potential migrants

The intention to emigrate greatly varies with gender and age. Men and persons below age 44 are more likely to express an intention to emigrate than other groups (Table 1.7). Persons between 15 and 24 years old express a greater desire to emigrate, 22% of them would like to do so in comparison with 14% for those aged 25-44. However, among those who are planning to move in the next 12 months, young persons (aged 15-24) are less likely to be making preparations (32%) than those aged 25-44 (41%). The higher intention to emigrate among youth is matched with a higher intention among single persons (24%) versus those married (10%) and divorced (16%). A young age and the absence of family engagement facilitate the potential mobility of this population.

Table 1.7. **Persons who wish, plan and make preparations to emigrate among different population groups, 2007-13**

	Desire to migrate	<i>Of which: Plan to move in the next 12 months</i>	<i>Of which: Making preparations</i>
Gender			
% among men	15	10	37
% among women	12	8	35
Marital status			
% among married	10	8	41
% among divorced	16	9	41
% among single	24	10	34
Age			
% among 15-24	22	10	32
% among 25-44	14	10	41
% among 45-64	9	6	36
% among 65+	5	7	42
Education			
% among low-educated	9	9	30
% among medium-educated	18	9	36
% among highly educated	19	10	54
Employment status			
% among employed at capacity	13	8	40
% among underemployed/unemployed	21	13	33
% among not in workforce	12	8	35
Employment			
% among professionals	19	9	49
% among others	14	9	38
Networks			
% among those who have someone to count on in another country	27	15	43
% among those who have no one to count on in another country	11	6	25
Remittances			
% among those who receive remittances	27	8	36
% among those who receive no remittances	24	5	37
Income			
% among the poorest 20%	12	8	29
% among the second 20%	13	9	33
% among the middle 20%	13	8	31
% among the fourth 20%	15	9	42
% among the richest 20%	17	11	45
Rural vs. Urban			
% among rural residents	10	9	33
% among urban residents	15	9	37

Note: The population of reference is adult population aged 15 and above. Gallup classifies respondents as "employed at capacity" if they are employed full-time or are employed part-time but do not want to work full-time. Respondents are "underemployed" if they are employed part-time but want to work full-time.

Source: Gallup World Poll Survey 2007-13.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933271142>


Half of young persons (15-24) in West Africa state their desire to emigrate, as do also 43% of youth in European non-OECD countries (Table 1.8). The desire to emigrate among youth is also high in North Africa (35%), other African countries excluding South Africa (39%) and Latin America (33%). In contrast, only one in ten young persons in India expresses his intention to emigrate.

Table 1.8. **Desire to migrate permanently, plan and preparations to move by region of origin and socio-demographic characteristics, 2007-13**

	Desire to migrate			Three main preferred destinations		Total	<i>Of which:</i> plan to move in the next 12 months	<i>Of which:</i> making preparations
	Women	Highly educated	Youth (15-24)				Total	Total
OECD	15%	18%	27%	United States	14%	16%	6%	39%
			Canada	8%				
			Australia	8%				
Russian Federation	13%	18%	27%	Germany	19%	14%	2%	31%
			United States	12%				
			United Kingdom	5%				
Other CIS countries	16%	22%	24%	Russian Federation	25%	17%	5%	47%
			United States	13%				
			Germany	12%				
Non-OECD Europe and Central Asia	24%	27%	43%	Germany	17%	24%	8%	47%
			United Kingdom	13%				
			United States	11%				
Middle East	17%	25%	26%	United States	11%	20%	20%	30%
			Saudi Arabia	10%				
			Canada	10%				
North Africa	18%	29%	35%	France	19%	24%	18%	42%
			Saudi Arabia	17%				
			Italy	9%				
West Africa	36%	39%	50%	United States	36%	39%	14%	30%
			United Kingdom	30%				
			Saudi Arabia	8%				
South Africa	14%	18%	23%	United States	40%	14%	6%	16%
			United Kingdom	30%				
			Australia	5%				
Other African countries	28%	33%	39%	United States	27%	29%	13%	31%
			South Africa	11%				
			United Kingdom	9%				
India	3%	14%	9%	United States	31%	6%	7%	49%
			United Arab Emirates	8%				
			United Kingdom	6%				
China	6%	17%	12%	United States	31%	6%	2%	21%
			Canada	7%				
			France	7%				
Other Asian countries	11%	20%	20%	United States	28%	13%	9%	45%
			Saudi Arabia	15%				
			United Kingdom	8%				
South and Central America and the Caribbean	19%	26%	33%	United States	32%	21%	10%	34%
			Spain	18%				
			Italy	5%				

Note: The population of reference is adult population aged 15 and above.

Source: Gallup World Poll Survey 2007-13.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933271151>

Overall, women are less likely than men to express a desire to emigrate with gender differences being particularly important in North Africa (18% for women versus 24% for the total population) and the Middle East (17% for women, 20% for the total population). Such gender differences are also reflected into the share of women among all migrants from the MENA region as shown in the previous sections of this chapter.

Potential mobility strongly depends on one's education level. The share of persons with high levels of education who would like to emigrate (19%) is 10 percentage points higher than that of persons with low levels of education. In addition, highly educated persons are also more likely to be actively preparing their move. More than half of persons with higher education stating their intention to move in the next 12 months, have already started making preparations for their move, versus just 30% among the low-educated ones. Although the percentage of people in Asia who intend to migrate is smaller than in all other world regions, the differences by education level are the largest in this region. 17% of highly educated persons in China state their intention to emigrate, whereas the desire of the population as a whole is 11 percentage points lower. Highly educated persons are also much more likely than other groups to express their desire to emigrate in India (14% versus 6% for whole population).

Labour market outcomes and job opportunities in the home country are important factors determining the desire to emigrate. Persons who are "employed at capacity", that is those who are either working full-time or are employed part-time but they do not wish to work full-time, are less likely to express their wish to emigrate than those who are either under-employed or unemployed (13% versus 21%). Among the employed, persons in professional occupations are more likely to report their intention to emigrate (19%) than those in other occupations (14%), and they are also more likely to have started making preparations.

Furthermore, the intention to migrate (both in the indefinite future and in the next 12 months) is positively correlated with the income of individuals. 12% of persons in the lowest income quintile state their desire to emigrate, versus 17% for those in the highest quintile. Moreover, wealthier individuals are also more likely to have already started preparing their move (45% for the top quintile, versus 29% for the bottom one). This positive correlation between income and intentions to emigrate is indicative of economic barriers to migrate for the poorest groups of the population.

It is well established in the migration-related empirical literature that migrant networks play an important role in people's decision to emigrate as well as the choice of their destination. This is because networks abroad improve the exchange of information about job opportunities, quality of life but also the migration process itself. Evidence from the Gallup survey shows that persons with contacts abroad are more likely to express their desire to emigrate than those without contacts. 27% of those who have someone to count on in another country express their intention to emigrate, versus an 11% for those without anyone to count on. Furthermore, 15% of those with contacts abroad plan to make their move in the following 12 months, compared with 6% for those with no friends or families to count on. Moreover, 43% of those with contacts abroad, who plan to migrate in the following year, are actively preparing their move, compared with a quarter for those with no contacts.

Most desired destinations

OECD countries are the most attractive destinations for potential migrants. Looking at the top three preferred destinations by region of origin, the United States holds again a prominent position, being in the top three for all regions of origin but North Africa. About a third of persons in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa stated this country as their preferred country of destination, and a quarter did the same in Asia and Oceania. Other popular destinations are Canada, Australia, Germany, the United Kingdom and France.

As expected, colonial and cultural ties are very influential in the choice of destinations. Spain is especially considered by those in Latin America, with an 18% of persons in Latin America selecting this country as preferred destination. Likewise, France plays a similar role for nationals of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa.

Lastly, it is worth mentioning the attractiveness of Saudi Arabia as a potential destination. Indeed, Saudi Arabia is one of the top three stated destinations for persons in the Middle East (9% of those who would like to emigrate would go to Saudi Arabia), West African countries (6%), North African countries (16%) and for some Asian countries, such as Pakistan (42%), Bangladesh (25%) and Indonesia (10%). The profile of individuals who choose Saudi Arabia as preferred destination is slightly different from that of persons targeting OECD countries. In particular, these individuals are mostly male, less educated and older on average.

6. Conclusion

In 2010/11, there were about 144 million migrants in advanced economies and 51 non-OECD destinations with available data. Migration, especially from certain regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Oceania and non-OECD European countries and Central Asia is on the rise. Although migrant flows to the OECD dropped during the economic crisis, they were in 2012 51% higher than in 2000. Flows from non-OECD European countries and Central Asia have doubled during this period, but the bulk of migrant flows are taking place within the OECD area.

Both countries of origin and the profile of migrants are rapidly changing. The growing importance of the Asian diasporas is spectacular. China and India, with about 3.9 million migrants each, have surpassed the diasporas of traditional OECD emigration countries. Their contribution is even greater among highly educated migrants. The number of highly educated migrants from Asia and Oceania almost doubled between 2000/01 and 2010/11 to reach 8.3 million, or more than a quarter of all highly educated migrants in the OECD. However, the rising educational attainment of the world population has mitigated somewhat the sharp rise in the number of highly skilled migrants. As a result, emigration rates for some countries especially in Africa and the MENA region have declined in the past decade.

Persistent economic disparities and differences in demographic structures between countries, as well as economic, environmental and geopolitical shocks suggest that migration pressure is likely to persist and even intensify in the coming years. Evidence on the intention to emigrate suggests that there may be more than 406 million potential migrants in 160 countries around the world. These persons are mainly young, highly educated and have connections with family members and friends abroad. If even a small share of these intentions materialise, they will result in large diasporas spread out in the map.

This publication provides a detailed profile of diasporas in advanced (OECD) economies and selected non-OECD countries with available information. It explores all available data to identify time trends and describe the characteristics of migrants by region and country of origin. This information, together with evidence on migrants' labour market outcomes in their destinations are necessary pre-conditions for countries of origin wishing to measure, locate and characterise their diasporas with the objective to strengthen their ties with them and better mobilise migrants' skills for development. Continuing and strengthening the efforts to map the diasporas is a first element in countries' of origin attempt to better connect with their emigrants.

Notes

1. Comparisons over time should be made with caution as the shares of persons with unknown information on the main variables (country/region of birth, education, age, etc.) vary across time and countries of destination.
2. China in this publication does not include Hong Kong, China and Macau, China.
3. The data collection on non-OECD destinations is on-going and will be completed at the end of 2015. Delays in the data collection are driven by delays in the roll-out of census data collection in some of the main non-OECD destinations.
4. It should also be kept in mind that the overqualification rate is based on classifications of occupations which vary greatly between some European countries, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Japan and notably the United States. As a result, the rates which aggregate data for the different OECD destinations should be interpreted with caution.

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Asia and Oceania



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