

Chapter 3

Latin America and the Caribbean: Diaspora profile

This chapter looks at recent migration flows and diasporas from Latin American and Caribbean countries to the OECD area and a selected member of non-OECD destinations. The diaspora of the region living in OECD countries grew by 50% in ten years to reach 15.4 million in 2010/11. Almost all countries in the region saw their diasporas grow during the first decade of the 2000s. However, as of the middle of the 2000s, growth of the emigrant population from Latin America and the Caribbean stalled. The number of migrants increased strongly in Europe, going from 1.8 million to 3.8 million (mainly in Spain) and less strongly in North America, where there were 11 million migrants from the region in 2010/11 versus 8.3 million in 2000/01. The economic crisis interrupted the progress emigrants had made in the labour market in the first half of the 2000s.

This chapter also contains one regional note and 22 country notes for Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

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 15.4 million emigrants from the region in the OECD area, an increase by more than 5 million persons over the last decade. Concurrently, the number of intra-regional migrants (excluding Chile and Mexico) increased at the same pace, reaching 2.5 million individuals in 2010/11.
- The size of the diaspora increased in almost every country in the region between 2000/01 and 2010/11, with the most visible change in countries with previously small diasporas, notably Paraguay and Bolivia, whose diasporas have more than tripled in ten years.
- Recent changes in the size of Latin American diasporas differ according to their geographic destination. The number of migrants increased strongly in Europe, from 1.8 million to 3.8 million (especially in Spain where the number of individuals increased from 0.7 million to 1.9 million) and more moderately in North America, with 11 million emigrants in 2010/11 compared to 8.3 million in 2000/01. The Latin American diaspora represents 4.9% of the resident population of Spain and 4.2% of the total population of the United States.
- While only one member of the diaspora in four was highly educated in 2010/11, i.e. 3.8 million emigrants from the region, this nevertheless represents a significant increase of 4 percentage points in the share of highly educated persons among all migrants from the region or 1.7 million individuals in absolute terms, compared to 2000/01. With an emigration rate of the highly skilled of 8%, the region of Latin America and the Caribbean has moved ahead of the Middle East and North Africa (6%) to become the region of origin with the highest emigration rate of highly educated persons behind Sub-Saharan Africa (13%).
- The economic crisis that hit hard some of the main destinations of migrants from the region interrupted the progress migrants had made in the labour market in the first half of the 2000s. The unemployment rate of migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean rose by 6 percentage points between 2005/06 and 2010/11 to 14%. Their participation rate stagnated and their employment rate declined by 4 percentage points between 2005/06 and 2010/11. Low-educated migrants were the most affected: their unemployment rose from 11% in 2005/06 to 20% in 2010/11.

1. Regional context

Latin American and Caribbean countries* have enjoyed a decade of economic growth that is exceptional in the region's recent history. Between 2000 and 2013, GDP per capita rose from USD 6 900 to USD 11 900; in 2013, it grew by 2.7%. Growth then hit a low in 2014, with a more visible slowdown in the Southern Cone. The percentage of the population living on less than USD 2 a day fell from 13.2% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2013. Although the

* For this purpose of this publication, Mexico and Chile are included in the chapter on OECD countries and are hence excluded from all analyses referring to the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

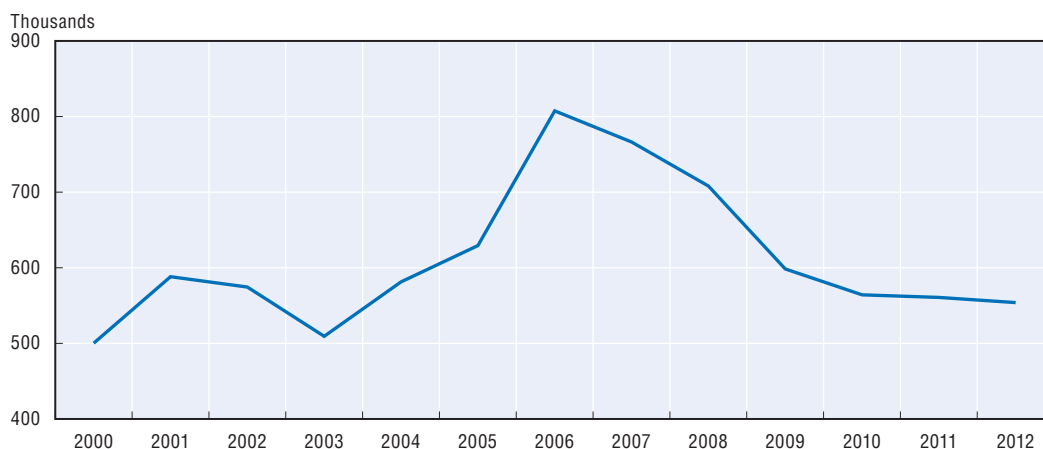
population of the region rose from 406 million to 475 million between 2000 and 2013, the rate of population growth slowed to around 1.0% per year in 2013, close to the growth rate in Asia (1.2%). Despite the increase in the population, the distribution of resources has improved (Renos et al., 2015).

In terms of social, demographic and economic indicators, the decade was very favourable for the region, in contrast to previous periods and notably the “lost decade” of the 1980s. Rather than curbing the migration trend, the region’s improved indicators are transforming the conditions of migration and the populations involved. These favourable conditions are also reshaping the spatial orientation of migration flows, with an increase in migration within the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Migrant flows and stocks

Every year, somewhere between 500 000 and 600 000 migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean settle in OECD countries (Figure 3.1), i.e. an annual emigration of two inhabitants per thousand. After peaking at over 700 000 migrants in 2006 and 2007, migrant flows fell back to their levels at the start of the decade when the effects of the economic crisis were first felt in OECD countries, especially in Spain.

Figure 3.1. **Inflows of foreigners from Latin America and the Caribbean in OECD countries, 2000-12**



Source: OECD Database on International Migration.

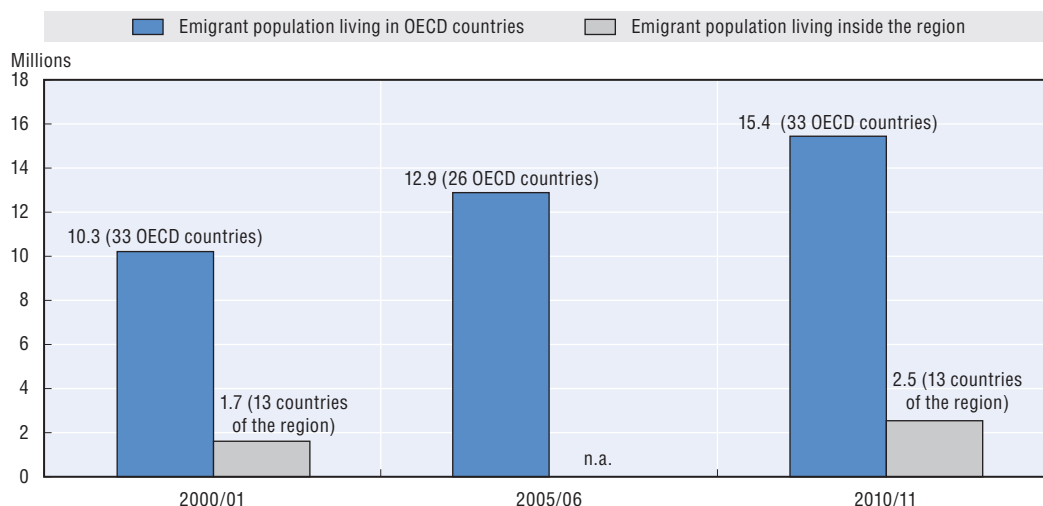
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Between 2000 and 2012, there was relatively little increase in the number of migrants from the region arriving in OECD countries, barely 10%, whereas flows from other regions to OECD countries in 2012 were at least 31% higher than in 2000, and almost doubled for non-OECD European countries and Central Asia. Nevertheless, arrivals from Latin America and the Caribbean in 2012 continued to outstrip arrivals from the Middle East and North Africa and from Sub-Saharan Africa. Departures towards the OECD area as a proportion of the population of the region, in 2012 almost returned to its 2000 level (1.6 compared to 1.8 inhabitants per thousand).

In total, there were 18 million migrants (of all ages) from the region in OECD countries and about 51 non-OECD destinations in 2010/11. 15.5 million (13.5 million if only persons aged 15 and above are considered) or 86% of all, were living in OECD countries. The emigration

rate from the region to the OECD doubled from 1.7% in 2000/01 to 2.5% in 2010/11. Over the period, the diaspora living in OECD countries gained 50%, as did also the emigrant population living inside the region of Latin America and the Caribbean (Figure 3.2). The number of migrants from the region in OECD countries increased by at least 26% in the first half of the decade and grew more slowly in the second half of the decade (less than 19%). Moreover, Latin America and the Caribbean is the region where the proportion of recent emigrants (those who have been in the destination country for five years or less) in the diaspora fell the most between 2005/06 and 2010/11, from 24% to 14%. As of the middle of the 2000s, growth of the emigrant population from Latin America and the Caribbean living in OECD countries stalled, while diasporas from all the other regions of origin continued to increase.

Figure 3.2. Emigrant population from Latin America or the Caribbean living in the OECD or inside the region, 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11



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

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

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This specific trend for the region is attributable to the geographic concentration of Latin American and Caribbean migrants in the United States and the Iberian Peninsula, which felt the full effects of the economic crisis in the second half of the decade, with unemployment rife among migrants who had recently settled in Europe. The focus of migration activities then returned to Latin America, with both an increase in the number of returning emigrants as well as an increase in intra-regional movements (Bengochea et al., 2015).

The proportion of the population that lives abroad but in the same region rose from 0.60% in 2000/01 to 0.75% in 2010/11. Latin American migration, when it is not towards the OECD area, is mainly intra-regional. Population movements in the region are facilitated by four international agreements: the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Andean Community (CAN), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Central American Integration System (SICA).

3. The countries concerned

Countries of origin

Peru, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Cuba were, on their own, responsible for over half of the new migrants with one of the region's 23 nationalities who settled in OECD countries in 2012 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. **Inflows of foreigners into OECD countries and five main countries of citizenship, 2000-12**

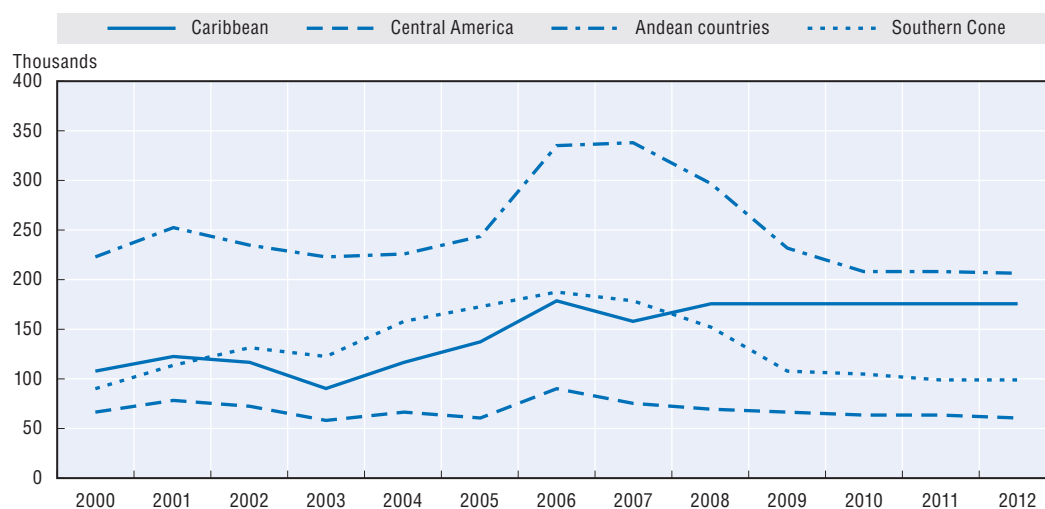
	Thousands						
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Peru	30	39	59	83	98	71	69
Brazil	72	65	90	111	87	63	66
Colombia	68	61	49	91	88	61	65
Dominican Republic	26	30	43	55	52	66	63
Cuba	29	37	30	58	64	45	46
Other countries	263	291	298	393	306	248	231
Total	488	558	569	791	695	554	540

Source: OECD Database on International Migration.


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The Southern Cone (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) represents under a fifth of migrant flows from the region to the OECD area (Figure 3.3). There was a surge in emigration from Argentina and Uruguay at the start of the decade, mainly in the wake of the economic crisis at the end of the 1990s, before it diminished significantly as the economy recovered. In 2012, Andean Community countries were the main source of migration towards the OECD area, with 38% of the region's total. Migrants settling in the OECD area from the Caribbean in 2012 were mainly from, in descending order of importance, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti and Jamaica. Only 11% of migrants from the region came from Central America in 2012, mostly from El Salvador and Honduras.

Figure 3.3. **Inflows of foreigners from Latin America and the Caribbean to the OECD, 2000-12**



Source: OECD Database on International Migration.

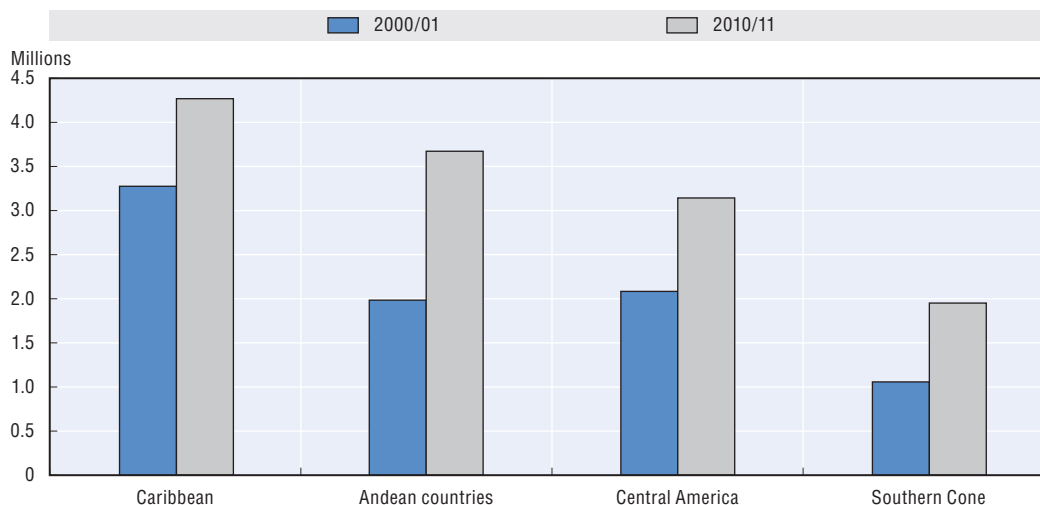
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Migration to the OECD area from the Latin American continent peaked mid-decade before returning to its 2000 level in the end of the decade, whereas there was a steady increase in migration from the Caribbean over the same period (Figure 3.3). This is partially due to the fact that most migrant flows from the Caribbean islands are towards North America, where the recovery kicked in sooner. It can also be explained in part by some specific migratory waves caused by the earthquake in Haiti, improved relations between the United States and Cuba, and the delicate economic situation in Jamaica (van Selm, 2015; and Mejia, 2015).

In 2010/11, the largest diasporas from the region in the OECD area, each with over 800 000 expatriates, were: El Salvador, Cuba, Colombia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Ecuador and Peru. The first six were already in the list of the countries in the region with the largest diasporas in 2000/01 (with over 500 000 emigrants). Peru owes its place in the top seven largest Latin American diasporas to the fact that its diaspora almost doubled in ten years.

There were different trends within the emigration of the different sub-regions between 2000/01 and 2010/11. Whereas the Caribbean and Central American diasporas increased by 31% and 50% respectively over the period, the diasporas of Southern Cone and Andean countries grew by 85% starting from a lower level in 2000/01 in comparison with the other sub-regions (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4. **Emigrant population born in the region and living in the OECD by sub-region of the country of birth, 2000/01-2010/11**



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

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

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With the exception of Barbados, the diasporas of all the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean increased, by an average of 77% between 2000/01 and 2010/11 but in very variable proportions. Countries with previously modest migration levels, such as Paraguay, Bolivia and Uruguay, saw their emigrant populations more than double in ten years, whereas the more traditional countries of origin like Cuba, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Panama saw their populations in OECD countries rise by less than 30% over the same period.

The Caribbean had, and still has, the highest emigration rate, as nearly a fifth of the native-born population (19%) lives in an OECD country. Countries with the highest emigration rates in the Caribbean are Jamaica (32%), Barbados (27%) and Trinidad and Tobago (23%).

Emigration rates are very uneven among countries in Central America. Some countries can rival the rates in the Caribbean (El Salvador, 23% and Belize, 20%) while others are below the average for the entire region (Nicaragua, 7%, Panama, 6% and Costa Rica, 3%).

South America is marked by much lower emigration rates – 4% for the Andean countries in 2010/11, and 3% for the Southern Cone – even if they increased considerably over the decade, unlike in Central America and the Caribbean. Brazil still has the lowest emigration rate, with less than 1% of the population living in an OECD country.

Countries of destination

The geographic locations of the Latin American diaspora in the OECD area evolved rapidly over the decade 2000/01-2010/11. Its presence grew considerably in Europe, and especially Spain, which was home to 1.9 million individuals born in Latin America or the Caribbean in 2010/11, compared to 700 000 in 2000/01. As a result, in 2010/11 they represented 4.9% of the resident population of Spain compared to only 2.0% ten years earlier. Despite the steep increase in the number of migrants in Spain, the share of the Latin American diaspora in the total number of immigrants in the country fell from 35% in 2000/01 to 29% in 2010/11. Even though their numbers are smaller than in Spain, the emigrant populations from the region nevertheless still exceed 300 000 in Italy, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. In smaller destinations such as France, Austria and Ireland, their number more than tripled in ten years.

In the United States, the region's diaspora increased by 2.6 million or a third, reaching 10.4 million emigrants in 2010/11, and representing 4.2% of the total resident population. The 687 000 emigrants living in Canada also saw their diaspora swell by 31%. In 2010/11, Chile and Mexico were eighth and eleventh in the ranking of destination countries for emigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2010/11, Chile hosted 175 000 emigrants from the region, and Mexico 119 000, reflecting respective increases of 58% and 72%.

Despite the 2.5-fold increase in the size of the Latin American diaspora based in European OECD countries between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the 11 million immigrants in the United States and Canada mean that they remain far ahead of the European OECD countries (3.8 million). Attractive conditions partially explain the shift of flows towards European countries, which may also be attributable to a reconsideration of traditional bi-directional migration systems (Wihtol de Wenden, 2012).

These destination countries are also countries of origin for immigrants to the region. Immigrants born in Spain represent over 5% of all foreign-born individuals in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay. The highest proportion of Spanish-born migrants in the total immigrant population is found in Uruguay (17%). The two other main OECD countries of origin for immigrants in the region are the United States and Italy. Of these immigrants, some were born in the OECD area from immigrant households originally from Latin America and the Caribbean. Others, born in the south of Europe (Spain, Portugal and Italy), recently migrated to other Spanish- or Portuguese-speaking countries which were less affected by the crisis which started in 2007-08. Migrants originally from the same region also returned home (OAS/OECD, 2015). There are differences in the levels of

education of these two migrant categories, as best exemplified in Brazil: emigrants from the country have a relatively low level of education whereas immigrants settled in Brazil are frequently graduates of higher education, especially when they were born in an OECD country (Portugal, 14%, Spain, 25%, Italy and the United States, 29%).

Intra-regional migration


The crisis which has particularly affected the diaspora in European countries has undoubtedly had an impact on recent migration trends towards the region of Latin America and the Caribbean. In total, 2 million migrants aged 15 and above (or 2.5 million if persons of all ages are considered) from Latin America and the Caribbean were living in another country in the region in 2010/11, up from 1.7 million in 2000/01. One country stands out as a magnet destination for migrants: Argentina, which in 2010/11 hosted 911 000 migrants (aged 15 and above) from other countries in the region, three and a half times as many migrants as the next country in the list, Costa Rica (Table 3.2). Two-thirds of immigrants in Argentina were born in another country in the region, while this share reached 90% in Costa Rica, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic. In contrast, Brazil hosted 484 000 migrants aged 15 and above, the vast majority (76%) born outside the region.

Table 3.2. Intra-regional migrants, by country of destination and main countries of origin, 2010/11

Countries of destination				Countries of origin			
Country of residence	Number of intra-regional migrants	Growth between 2000/01 and 2010/11	Share of intra-regional migrants out of all migrants in the country	Country of birth	Number of intra-regional migrants	Share of all intra-regional migrants	Share of all migrants from the country
Argentina	911 350	40%	66%	Paraguay	417 830	21%	84%
Costa Rica	247 650	59%	90%	Bolivia	276 030	14%	53%
Dominican Republic	210 050	334%	89%	Nicaragua	214 100	11%	46%
Paraguay	115 640	15%	90%	Haiti	196 230	10%	24%
Brazil	115 140	23%	24%	Peru	149 210	8%	17%
Puerto Rico	92 900	12%	37%	Colombia	136 200	7%	12%
Ecuador	88 830	86%	77%	Uruguay	131 480	7%	46%
Panama	70 710	81%	63%	Brazil	110 450	6%	11%
Colombia	33 850	37%	57%	Argentina	103 500	5%	15%
Uruguay	28 370	-7%	57%	Dominican Republic	63 610	3%	7%
Trinidad and Tobago	26 440	2%	79%	Cuba	40 430	2%	3%
Peru	19 530	0%	38%	Venezuela	37 630	2%	9%
El Salvador	16 800	-2%	79%	Ecuador	17 010	1%	2%
Nicaragua	8 740	-6%	71%	Honduras	14 840	1%	3%

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

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

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Paraguay is the top country of origin when it comes to intra-regional migration. The 418 000 migrants from Paraguay living in other countries of the region represent 82% of all migrants from the country living in OECD and non-OECD countries covered in this publication and 21% of all intra-regional migrants. Close to half of the diasporas of Bolivia, Nicaragua and Uruguay live within the region (276 000, 214 000 and 131 000 persons respectively). Other large diasporas within the region, are those of Haiti (196 000 persons), Peru (149 000) and Colombia (136 000).

4. The profile of emigrant populations

In 2010/11, the diasporas from Latin America and the Caribbean were relatively older and better educated than in 2000/01. There was also a slight overrepresentation of women among emigrants.

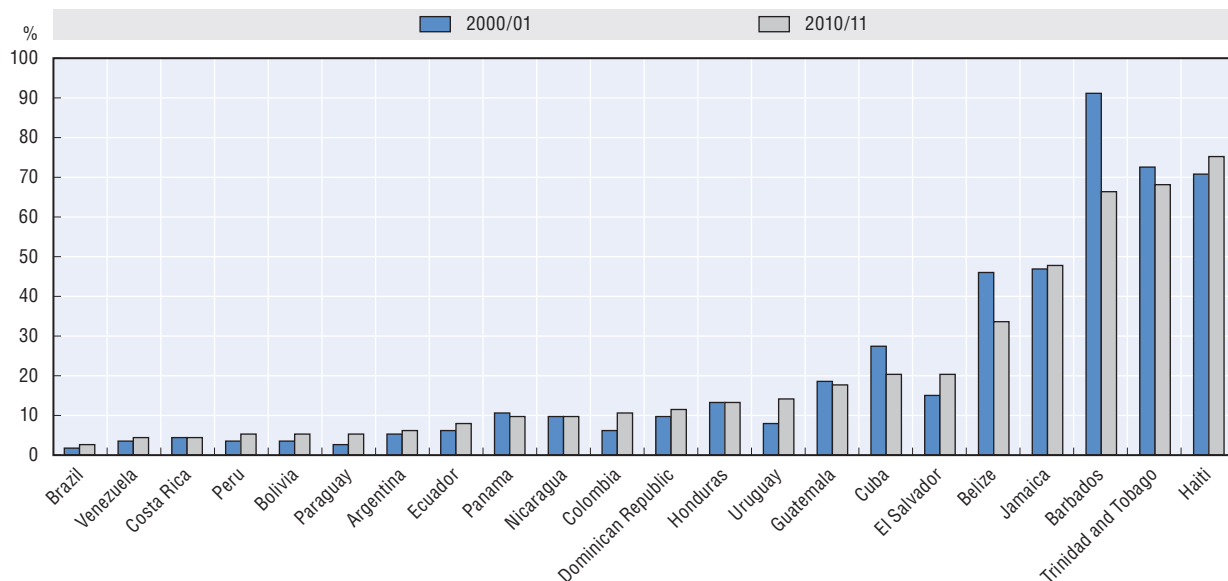
Between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the size of the diaspora of prime-age (25-64) from Latin America and the Caribbean living in OECD countries increased by 4 million individuals to 11.7 million. Over the same period, the share of migrants from the region in the 15-25 age group dropped by 2 percentage points whereas the shares of those aged 25-64 years old and those 65 and above increased. The diasporas with the highest proportion of older individuals were those of Barbados, Cuba, Jamaica and Panama. Between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the diasporas of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Nicaragua and Salvador aged more than the others, with an increase in the proportion of emigrants over 65 and a decline in the number of emigrants in the 15-24 age group. The size of the 15-24 age group fell in the diasporas of every country in the region between 2000/01 and 2010/11, with the exception of Paraguay, Nicaragua and Cuba. In 2010/11, the diasporas of Guatemala, Paraguay, Ecuador and Honduras were particularly young, with one migrant in six in the 15-24 age group.

Like the other regions of the world, the level of education of emigrant populations from countries in Latin America and the Caribbean increased between 2000/01 and 2010/11, with a relative reduction – but an absolute increase – in the number of low-educated migrants and a relative and absolute increase in the number of highly educated emigrants. There were 3.8 million highly educated emigrants in 2010/11, representing one emigrant in four, compared to 2 million in 2000/01. In 2010/11, the proportion of low-educated emigrants from the region was 34%, which is close to the average for the other regions. The proportion of highly educated migrants has risen sharply to 25% (by 4 percentage points) but remained below the 31% average for all other regions in 2010/11. However, in terms of the share of highly educated individuals in the countries of origin that this represents (i.e. the emigration rate of the highly educated), the figure in Latin America and the Caribbean (8%) is particularly high in comparison with other countries and regions.

The emigration rates of highly educated individuals vary between the countries in the region. They are highest in countries in the Caribbean (75% for Haiti, 68% for Trinidad and Tobago, 66% for Barbados, 48% for Jamaica) but low – albeit increasing, especially in Paraguay – in the Southern Cone countries (with the exception of Uruguay), in Venezuela, Costa Rica, Peru and Bolivia (Figure 3.5).

The emigrant population of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean has the highest proportion of women compared to other regions. The proportion of highly educated persons is greater among female emigrants (26%) than male emigrants (23%). This was already the case in 2000/01 and the trend became clearer over the decade, with the proportion of highly educated women increasing by 5 percentage points compared to a 3 percentage point increase among the men. The proportion of the highly educated among female emigrants increased in all countries between 2000/01 and 2010/11, with the exception of Paraguay, Bolivia and Uruguay. Female emigrants from Jamaica and Honduras have a particularly high level of education compared to their male counterparts.

Figure 3.5. **Emigration rates to the OECD area of the highly educated, by country of birth, 2000/01 and 2010/11**



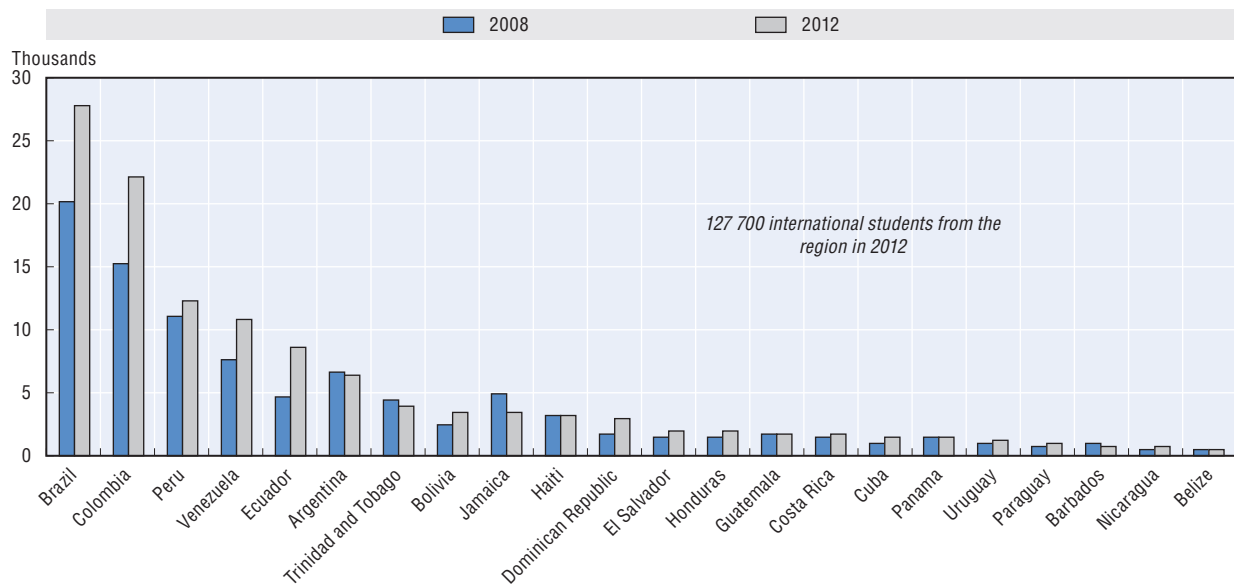
Note: The population refers to persons aged 15 and over.

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

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There are proportionally more women than men among migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean in OECD destinations (54%) than among intra-regional migrants (52%). Intra-regional migrants are primarily low-educated. More than two-thirds of the 2 million adult intra-regional migrants have low levels of education (1.3 million), while an additional 393 000 (or 20%) have a medium level of education. Only 11% of all intra-regional migrants have higher education, versus 27% of migrants from the region living in OECD countries. However, important differences exist among migrant populations in different destinations within the region. More than half of all intra-regional migrants in Peru have higher education, while this share is much lower in most other countries in the region. In Argentina, the share of highly educated persons among intra-regional migrants is only 4%, while that of the low-educated is 77%. In Brazil and Colombia in contrast, one in four intra-regional migrants has a high level of education.

Students make up an important share of the diaspora of highly educated individuals in OECD countries. In 2004, there were 76 000 international students from Latin America and the Caribbean in the OECD, and this figure rose to 127 700 in 2012, representing a 24% increase. There was a surge in the number of internationally mobile students between 2007 and 2009 (Figure 3.6). Even if Brazilian and Colombian students represent a growing proportion of students from the region in higher education institutions in the OECD area (40% in total), there has been a visible upturn in student mobility from Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia and Peru. 81% of international students from the region are in five main destinations: the United States (48 400 students), France (10 300 students), Spain (7 800 students), the United Kingdom (6 300 students) and Italy (4 800 students).

Figure 3.6. **International students by country of origin, 2008 and 2012**

Source: OECD Education Database.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933269313>

5. Impact of emigration

In the first half of the 2000s, the labour market situation of migrants from the region in OECD countries improved considerably, with a 10 percentage point increase in their participation rate, a 9 percentage point increase in their employment rate and a slight decline in their unemployment rate.

However, the economic crisis that began in 2007-08 had a disproportionate effect on the emigrant populations of the region (Table 3.3). Their unemployment rate rose by 6 percentage points between 2005/06 and 2010/11 to 14%. Their participation rate stagnated and could not help prevent a 4 point decline in the employment rate over five years.

Table 3.3. **Labour market outcomes of the native-born and emigrant populations from the region living in the OECD in 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11**

	Native-born			Emigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean		
	2000/01	2005/06	2010/11	2000/01	2005/06	2010/11
Participation rate (%)	66.8	70.2	70.7	67.0	76.6	76.4
Employment rate (%)	61.6	64.9	64.2	60.7	69.9	65.5
Unemployment rate (% of the labour force)	7.7	7.6	9.2	9.3	8.7	14.3
Number of unemployed (millions)	29.0	28.6	35.5	0.6	0.8	1.5

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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Unemployment among highly educated emigrants from the region reached nearly 10% in 2010/11, up from 6% in 2005/06. Unemployment among low-educated emigrants almost doubled from 11% to 20% over the same period. Their employment rate went from 51% in 2000/01 to 62% in 2005/06 and then back to 55% in 2010/11. These trends were in sharp contrast to those in the first half of the decade when the most visible improvement in the labour market was for low-educated emigrants, with, an 11 point increase in their employment rate.

The repercussions of the crisis affected male and female emigrants to a similar extent, even though the deterioration in the situation for women was slightly less dramatic than for men due to the former's slightly improved labour market participation and the fact that they were working in sectors which were less affected by the crisis. Nevertheless, there is a persistent gender gap, with the employment rate of female migrants from the region at 60%, 12 points lower than that for men.

In 2010/11, the unemployment rate of the Latin American diaspora was much higher in Spain (40% among men and 38% among women) than in the United States (9% among men and 10% among women). In Spain, unemployment affected 40% of the foreign-born versus 28% of the native-born, but the people born in Latin America or the Caribbean were slightly less affected than other immigrants. In the United States, if the foreign-born (regardless of the region of origin) recorded on average lower unemployment rates than the native-born, female immigrants born in Latin America or the Caribbean recorded higher unemployment rates than other persons born within the country or in other regions of the world.

Although highly educated migrants have on average better labour market outcomes than low-educated ones, they still face a considerable risk of overqualification, or brain waste. The share of persons from the region holding university degrees and working in intermediate or low-skilled jobs was very high in 2000/01 (42%), and 10 points above the average of all other regions. In 2010/11, the situation improved and the overqualification rate of migrants from the region stood at 33%. Overqualification rates range between 24% for the Argentine diaspora, 32% for the Venezuelan diaspora and 55% and over for highly educated migrants from Guatemala, Ecuador and Honduras.

6. Future challenges

The Latin American and Caribbean diasporas grew during the first decade of the 20th century. All the countries in the region are now more attentive to them, as they are aware of their potentially important role in fostering development. National efforts and regional initiatives highlight their potential role in the economic and social life of their countries of origin (OAS/OECD, 2015 and MICAL). The challenge is now to implement public policies with suitable means to encourage connections between the diasporas, their countries of origin and their destination countries.

At the start of the current decade, migration flows from the region shifted towards other countries in the region and, to a lesser extent, the United States, while the Spanish-based diaspora stopped growing (OAS/OECD, 2015). Data from the Gallup World Poll Survey confirm this reorientation towards the Western Hemisphere, as they reveal that almost twice as many people would like to move to the United States as would like to emigrate to Spain. That said, slower economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean along with improvements observed in the Spanish labour market as of 2014 May lead to redirecting migrant flows into new configurations.

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Regional and country notes

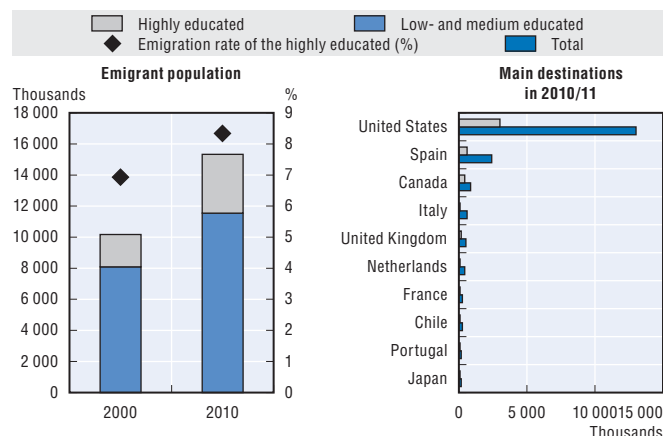
Latin America and the Caribbean

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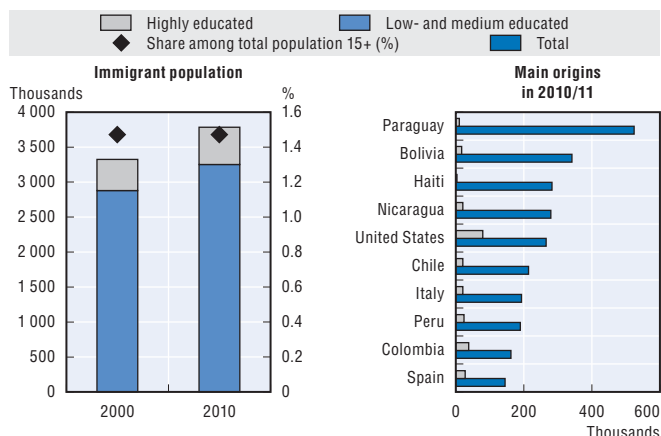
Total population (millions)	475.4
Population growth (annual, in %)	1.1
GDP per capita (current USD)	9 685
GDP growth (annual, in %)	3.4
Poverty rate (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	9.13

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 27%; “15-64”: 66%; “65+”: 7%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Latin America and the Caribbean living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	8 429.5	9 525.0	17 954.5	7 198.2	8 240.9	15 439.2	1 220.1	1 273.5	2 493.6	10 264.1
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	876.6	1 015.1	1 891.7	..	..	..	1 953.0
15-24 (%)	15.4	12.6	13.9	14.5	11.5	12.9	20.7	19.8	20.2	15.2
25-64 (%)	75.2	75.3	75.3	76.1	76.1	76.1	70.3	70.2	70.2	74.9
65+ (%)	9.4	12.1	10.8	9.4	12.4	11.0	9.0	10.0	9.5	9.9
Low educated (%)	40.3	37.4	38.8	35.3	32.6	33.9	69.5	69.1	69.3	41.5
Highly educated (%)	21.2	23.9	22.6	23.0	26.1	24.7	10.1	9.3	9.7	20.4
Total emigration rates (%)	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.2	4.7	4.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	3.6
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	9.2	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	6.9

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	10 388.4	57.9	8.9	52.1	23.0	11.8	7 806.4
Spain	1 936.0	10.8	30.8	54.0	22.6	17.8	692.8
Argentina	1 113.4	6.2	..	54.3	3.8	18.1	759.0
Canada	687.1	3.8	14.7	55.0	46.7	9.2	525.8
Italy	460.5	2.6	20.2	64.5	15.2	15.4	207.8
United Kingdom	398.8	2.2	16.9	55.8	37.7	8.4	308.0
Costa Rica	317.2	1.8	..	52.8	12.1	21.9	222.3
Netherlands	302.2	1.7	7.3	56.9	21.9	9.8	2.1
Dominican Republic	301.0	1.7	..	37.0	3.5	30.2	68.5
France	214.6	1.2	19.9	57.6	24.2	19.4	70.1

Labour market indicators of persons born in Latin America and the Caribbean living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment-population ratio (%)	68.6	55.0	61.5	72.6	60.5	66.2
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	10.5	9.2	13.5	15.1	14.3
Participation rate (%)	74.6	61.4	67.7	83.9	71.3	77.3
Total employed (thousands)	3 018.7	2 655.4	5 674.1	4 665.6	4 319.4	8 985.0
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	80.8	69.3	74.5	82.5	71.7	76.3
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	4.8	6.5	5.7	8.8	10.7	9.8
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	41.9	..	..	44.7
Highly educated employed (thousands)	708.0	743.4	1 451.4	1 233.2	1 405.0	2 638.1
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	19.5	25.1	23.8	21.2	26.0	23.8
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	10.8
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	12.1
Medium-skilled occupations	80.3	74.2	71.7	74.4	65.5	69.6
Low-skilled occupations	0.2	0.6	4.6	4.4	8.6	6.6

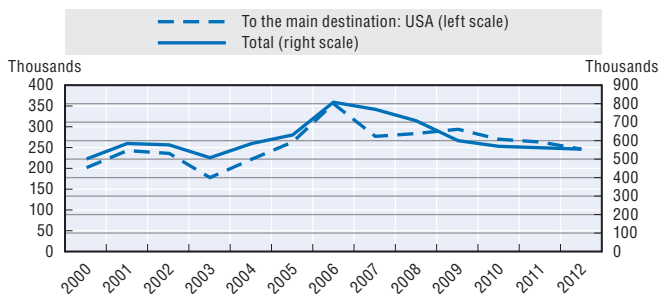
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			% growth since 2000/01	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			% growth since 2000/01
United States	2 386.1	62.7		United States	3 422.4	5.6	
Spain	437.8	192.2		Spain	804.5	125.3	
Canada	321.1	77.7		Italy	197.2	97.2	
United Kingdom	150.3	108.6		United Kingdom	141.9	5.5	
Italy	69.9	127.1		Canada	120.9	-17.7	
Total	3 783.8	82.1		Total	5 190.9	23.1	

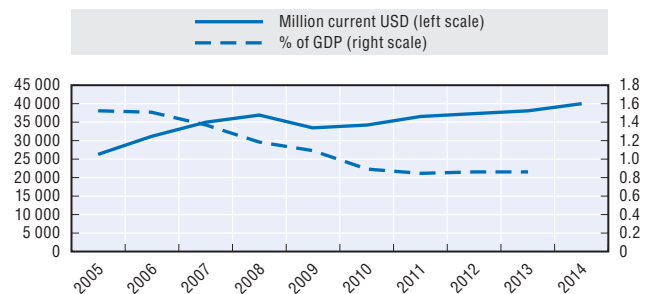
International students from Latin America and the Caribbean in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	48 389	49 835	46 627
Spain	7 770	25 579	23 418
France	10 280	11 601	13 119
Italy	4 839	4 891	6 570
United Kingdom	6 278	6 382	6 338
Total	102 793	128 192	127 719

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (245 556, 23%), CHL (90 727, 86%), ESP (86 635, 25%), ITA (24 638, 7%), CAN (22 420, 8%), DEU (16 267, 1%), PRT (11 816, 34%), FRA (11 287, 7%), JPN (9 462, 3%), MEX (8 890, 45%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	19	33	26	19	21
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					10
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					34

Three main countries of desired destination: United States (33%), Spain (18%), Italy (5%).

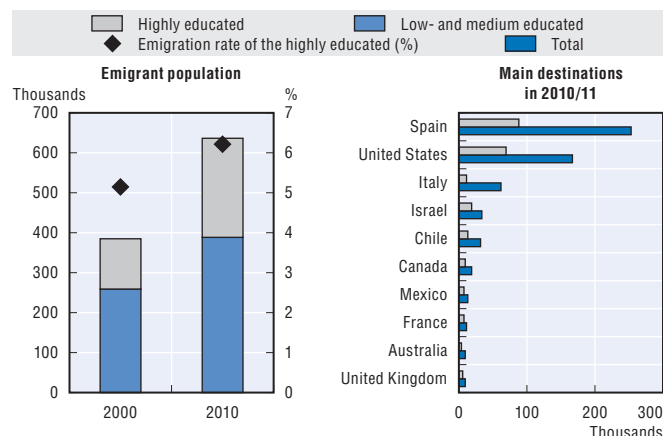
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Total population 2013 (millions)	41.4
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	0.9
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	14 715
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	2.9
Poverty rate 2011 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	2.90

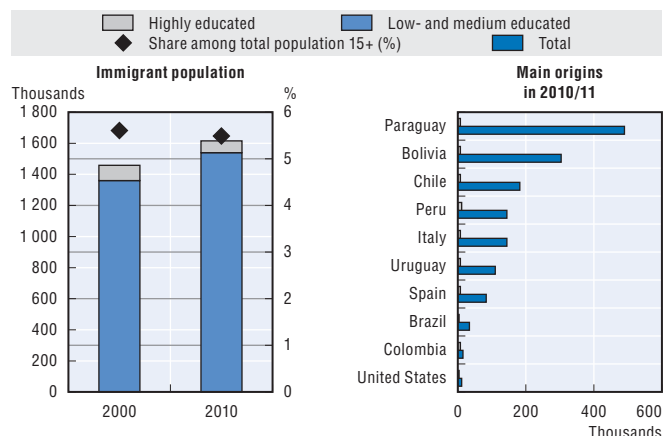
Argentina compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	49/187	2/31
GDP per capita	52/209	5/40
Emigration rate	141/203	36/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	100/144	17/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 24%; “15-64”: 65%; “65+”: 11%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Argentina living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	385.2	386.5	771.7	319.2	324.9	644.0	65.2	60.7	125.8	389.4
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	43.7	46.0	89.8	..	..	..	71.6
15-24 (%)	13.2	12.1	12.7	12.5	10.9	11.7	16.9	18.7	17.8	13.8
25-64 (%)	76.5	74.0	75.3	77.3	75.3	76.3	72.9	67.3	70.2	72.5
65+ (%)	10.2	13.9	12.1	10.2	13.9	12.1	10.2	14.1	12.1	13.7
Low educated (%)	26.3	25.6	25.9	24.4	21.8	23.1	35.9	46.3	40.9	30.9
Highly educated (%)	36.0	38.4	37.2	37.3	40.6	38.9	29.6	26.9	28.3	32.7
Total emigration rates (%)	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	10.7	5.3	7.0	9.3	4.8	6.2	1.6	0.6	0.9	5.1

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
Spain	256.5	33.2	20.5	47.9	34.7	13.8	92.7
United States	166.5	21.6	6.5	49.8	41.3	8.9	120.8
Italy	62.2	8.1	8.7	55.0	19.0	8.2	48.8
Paraguay	58.3	7.6	..	51.3	14.1	22.4	45.9
Israel	34.3	4.4	1.6	52.9	54.1	4.5	31.9
Chile	31.9	4.1	20.9	54.6	40.4	35.4	35.1
Brazil	26.7	3.5	..	38.6	37.3	9.1	25.8
Uruguay	24.2	3.1	..	54.6	33.6	21.7	18.7
Canada	18.4	2.4	11.0	52.1	54.9	9.0	12.7
Mexico	13.3	1.7	27.6	43.3	52.0	9.8	5.9

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Argentina living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	72.7	52.1	62.3	69.5	55.9	62.8
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	11.8	9.9	18.1	21.9	19.8
Participation rate (%)	79.5	59.0	69.2	84.8	71.6	78.3
Total employed (thousands)	121.2	88.0	209.2	197.1	155.1	352.2
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	81.3	63.9	72.4	80.1	67.1	73.2
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	5.8	9.3	7.4	11.3	15.8	13.6
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	24.8	..	..	31.9
Highly educated employed (thousands)	45.5	37.4	82.9	84.6	79.3	163.9
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	45.6	40.0	42.4	42.0
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	8.3
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	47.6	54.1	48.5	50.8
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	6.8	6.0	9.1	7.3

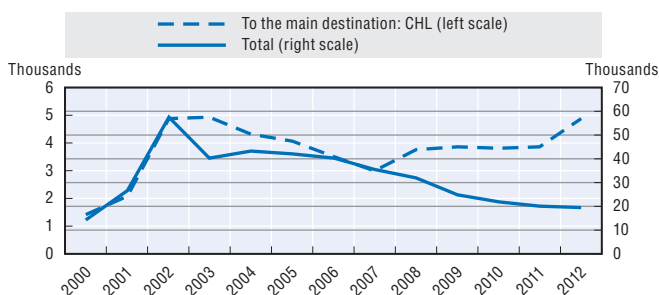
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
Spain	88.9	+199.4		Spain	75.3	+103.1	
United States	68.8	+50.6		United States	26.5	+3.9	
Israel	18.6	+17.0		Italy	23.1	-1.0	
Chile	12.9	+186.6		Chile	4.6	-69.2	
Italy	11.8	+65.7		Israel	4.5	+20.6	
Total	247.7	+97.1		Total	146.8	+23.4	

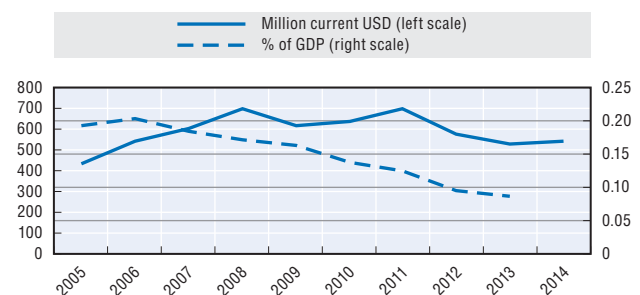
International students from Argentina in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
Spain	1 016	3 005	2 109
United States	2 538	2 146	1 829
France	768	782	739
Italy	469	277	381
Germany	431	415	321
Total	6 596	7 911	6 415

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): CHL (4 907, 4%), ESP (4 429, 1%), USA (4 359, 0%), DEU (1 022, 0%), GBR (1 000, 0%), MEX (937, 4%), ITA (742, 0%), FRA (420, 0%), JPN (317, 0%), CAN (285, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	14	25	15	13	15
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					7
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					26

Three main desired countries of destination: Spain (28%), United States (15%), Brazil (9%).

Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

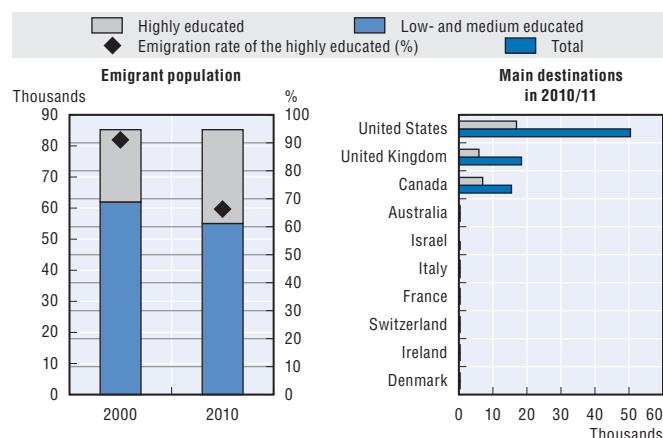
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933270626>

Total population 2013 (millions)	0.3
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	0.5
GDP per capita 2012 (current USD)	14 917
GDP growth 2012 (annual, in %)	0.0
Poverty rate (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	..

Barbados compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	59/187	5/31
GDP per capita	207/209	38/40
Emigration rate	28/203	15/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	4/144	4/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 19%; “15-64”: 70%; “65+”: 11%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Emigrant population: Persons born in Barbados living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	38.6	47.8	86.4	38.1	47.2	85.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	88.4
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	2.9	..	..	..	5.1
15-24 (%)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	7.1	9.4	8.3	6.2
25-64 (%)	66.5	67.2	66.9	66.8	67.5	67.2	45.0	45.1	45.1	76.2
65+ (%)	30.1	29.4	29.7	29.9	29.2	29.5	47.9	45.5	46.6	17.7
Low educated (%)	23.9	20.2	21.8	23.4	19.7	21.4	60.0	59.6	59.8	31.1
Highly educated (%)	31.4	38.6	35.3	31.3	38.6	35.4	32.0	30.9	31.4	27.3
Total emigration rates (%)	25.5	29.6	27.6	25.2	29.4	27.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	29.8
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	73.2	62.7	66.5	72.9	62.5	66.3	3.4	1.6	2.1	91.0

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	50.5	58.4	2.8	57.5	33.4	3.9	51.7
United Kingdom	18.6	21.5	5.0	51.4	31.5	3.0	21.2
Canada	15.4	17.8	3.2	53.8	46.5	2.0	14.8
Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	1.1	..	53.0	31.4	6.4	1.5
Australia	0.3	0.4	9.0	47.8	39.9	1.8	0.2
Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Barbados living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	74.4	69.4	71.7	76.2	71.9	73.8
Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	6.4	6.4	9.8	9.1	9.4
Participation rate (%)	79.5	74.2	76.6	84.5	79.1	81.5
Total employed (thousands)	24.5	27.3	51.8	20.3	24.1	44.4
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	83.9	78.4	80.6	83.4	79.1	80.8
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	4.6	3.5	3.9	5.9	6.8	6.4
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	34.7	..	..	36.8
Highly educated employed (thousands)	7.0	10.0	17.0	7.6	11.4	19.0
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	32.6	32.6	41.7	37.5
<i>Of which: Health professionals</i>	..	..	..	..	..	14.0
<i>Of which: Teaching professionals</i>	..	..	..	..	..	9.7
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	62.7	63.1	55.8	59.1
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	4.6	4.3	2.5	3.3

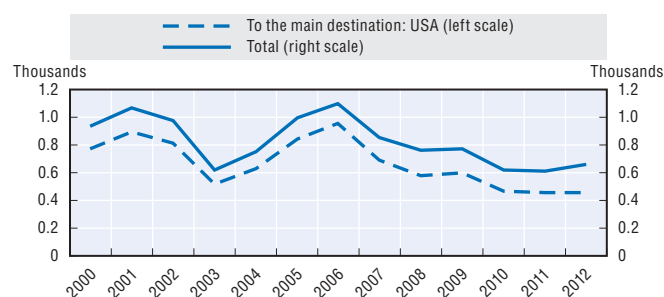
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11
(population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Low educated emigrants (thousands)		
		Change since 2000/01 (%)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	16.9	+32.0	United Kingdom	8.1	-22.1
Canada	7.2	+24.1	United States	7.8	-39.7
United Kingdom	5.9	+28.7	Canada	2.2	-26.7
Australia	0.1	+177.6	Italy	0.0	+242.9
Switzerland	0.0	+183.3	Australia	0.0	-32.1
Total	30.1	+29.7	Total	18.2	-31.3

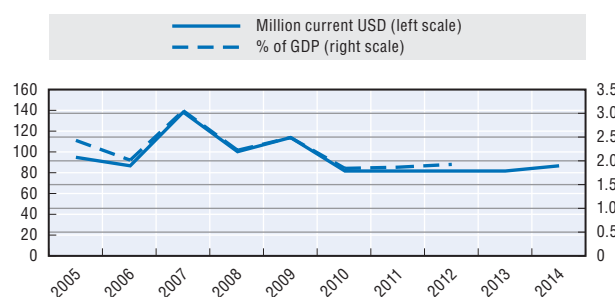
International students from Barbados
in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United Kingdom	342	306	293
United States	403	357	259
Canada	210	162	162
Australia	5	10	11
France	5	3	4
Total	974	849	741

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows

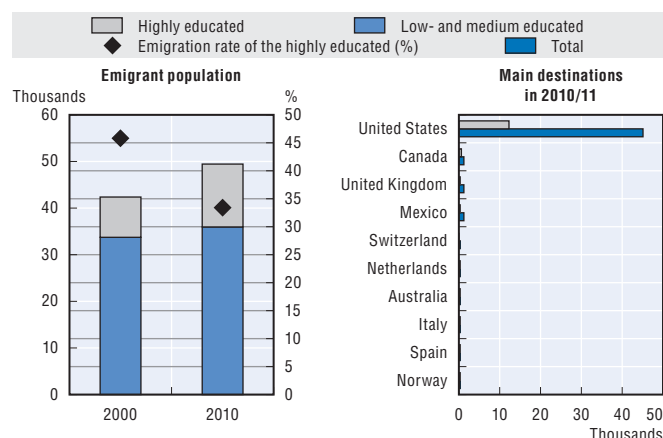


Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (460, 0%), CAN (155, 0%), DEU (11, 0%), JPN (10, 0%), NZL (8, 0%), NLD (6, 0%), FRA (5, 0%), CHE (4, 0%), ESP (3, 0%), AUT (2, 0%).

Total population 2013 (millions)	0.3	Belize compared to:	World	Region
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	2.4	Human Development Index (HDI)	84/187	15/31
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	4 894	GDP per capita	99/209	22/40
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.5	Emigration rate	37/203	18/37
Poverty rate (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	..	Emigration rate of the highly educated	11/144	6/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 34%; “15-64”: 62%; “65+”: 4%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Emigrant population: Persons born in Belize living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	21.6	28.3	49.8	21.4	28.1	49.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	42.6
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	1.1	1.0	2.1	..	..	..	4.9
15-24 (%)	12.1	10.9	11.4	12.0	10.8	11.3	20.3	21.6	20.8	13.6
25-64 (%)	76.5	73.2	74.6	76.6	73.2	74.7	69.6	68.6	69.2	76.1
65+ (%)	11.3	15.9	13.9	11.4	16.0	14.0	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.3
Low educated (%)	25.1	23.4	24.1	25.0	23.3	24.0	27.5	29.4	28.3	30.6
Highly educated (%)	26.6	27.9	27.3	26.5	27.9	27.3	50.7	52.9	51.7	20.4
Total emigration rates (%)	17.8	22.1	20.0	17.7	22.0	19.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.0
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	31.4	35.3	33.5	31.2	35.2	33.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	45.8

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	45.2	90.7	4.0	56.7	27.5	10.6	39.0
Canada	1.4	2.7	4.4	55.3	37.7	15.4	1.4
United Kingdom	1.3	2.6	10.4	68.4	36.5	8.6	1.1
Mexico	1.2	2.5	47.9	47.9	1.1	39.5	1.0
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Belize living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	72.1	61.2	65.9	72.2	62.7	66.9
Unemployment rate (%)	8.2	8.7	8.5	10.5	9.8	10.1
Participation rate (%)	78.5	67.0	72.0	80.7	69.5	74.5
Total employed (thousands)	11.8	13.4	25.2	13.6	14.7	28.3
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	83.7	77.9	80.3	79.5	81.4	80.6
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	5.1	6.2	5.8	8.3	4.1	5.9
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	43.8	..	..	41.7
Highly educated employed (thousands)	2.8	3.8	6.6	4.2	5.8	9.9
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	26.6	26.3	34.9	30.7
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	14.1
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	15.9
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	72.4	73.1	64.3	68.6
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7

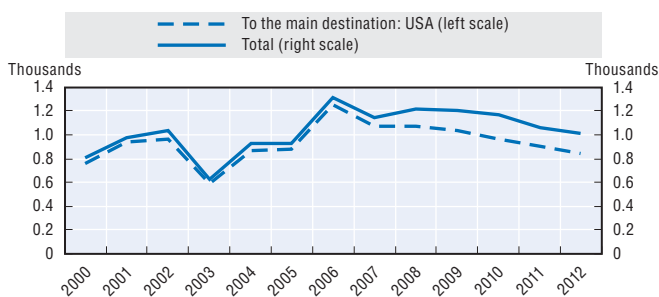
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	12.4		+56.1	United States	9.7		-13.9
Canada	0.5		+66.1	Mexico	1.2		+65.4
United Kingdom	0.5		+85.0	Canada	0.6		-3.3
Australia	0.0		..	United Kingdom	0.4		-8.7
Spain	0.0		..	Italy	0.0		+733.3
Total	13.5		+56.0	Total	11.9		-8.6

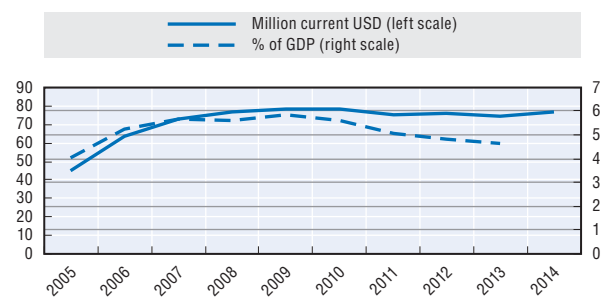
International students from Belize in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	491	411	358
Canada	32	33	39
United Kingdom	25	32	27
Germany	10	10	6
Korea	1	2	5
Total	570	501	445

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (847, 0%), MEX (66, 0%), CAN (50, 0%), JPN (17, 0%), CHL (6, 0%), KOR (6, 0%), DEU (5, 0%), ESP (4, 0%), ITA (3, 0%), AUS (2, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	39	52	51	..	41
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					..
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					..

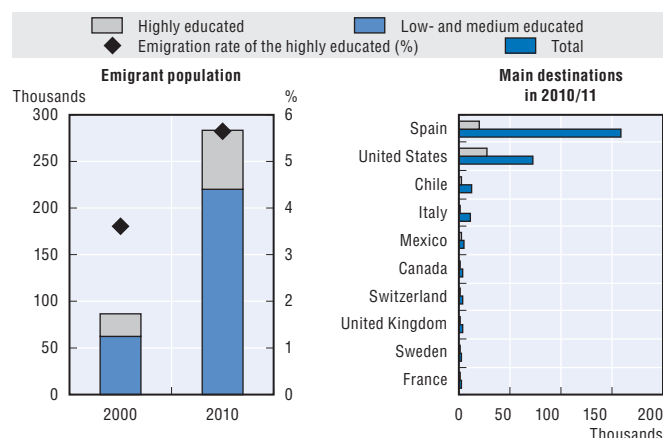
Three main desired countries of destination: United States (37%), Cuba (9%), Mexico (7%).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933270630>

Total population 2013 (millions)	10.7	Bolivia compared to:	World	Region
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.7	Human Development Index (HDI)	113/187	25/31
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	2 868	GDP per capita	129/209	27/40
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	6.8	Emigration rate	104/203	30/37
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	12.72	Emigration rate of the highly educated	108/144	19/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 35%; “15-64”: 60%; “65+”: 5%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Emigrant population: Persons born in Bolivia living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	299.4	332.2	631.6	127.7	160.3	288.0	171.6	171.8	343.4	87.7
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	36.0	46.7	82.6	..	..	..	22.6
15-24 (%)	18.8	17.1	17.9	17.9	14.1	15.8	19.4	19.9	19.6	18.7
25-64 (%)	74.3	76.1	75.3	78.7	82.0	80.5	71.1	70.6	70.8	75.3
65+ (%)	6.9	6.8	6.9	3.4	3.9	3.7	9.5	9.6	9.5	6.0
Low educated (%)	59.6	60.0	59.8	34.6	37.3	36.1	78.0	81.1	79.6	28.5
Highly educated (%)	13.0	12.2	12.6	23.9	21.1	22.4	5.0	3.8	4.4	28.0
Total emigration rates (%)	8.5	9.3	8.9	3.8	4.7	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.7
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	6.5	7.3	6.9	5.1	6.2	5.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	3.6

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
Argentina	303.9	48.1	..	50.4	2.4	19.1	214.3
Spain	162.1	25.7	38.9	56.5	12.2	17.0	12.4
United States	73.1	11.6	8.4	52.9	37.8	10.8	50.1
Brazil	32.6	5.2	..	45.5	14.3	25.6	19.2
Chile	13.2	2.1	36.8	59.6	22.2	24.2	10.5
Italy	11.2	1.8	27.8	66.2	13.4	18.4	1.7
Mexico	4.8	0.8	27.2	51.4	60.8	11.7	1.3
Peru	4.1	0.6	..	57.5	45.7	18.4	4.1
Canada	3.9	0.6	20.5	54.4	41.3	21.7	2.3
Switzerland	3.7	0.6	40.8	50.0	34.3	20.3	1.1

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Bolivia living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	70.7	53.7	61.9	60.7	61.5	61.2
Unemployment rate (%)	7.0	9.6	8.2	28.2	20.5	24.1
Participation rate (%)	76.0	59.4	67.4	84.6	77.4	80.6
Total employed (thousands)	28.0	22.9	50.9	73.4	93.9	167.3
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	79.1	63.0	71.2	76.5	71.7	73.9
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	4.5	7.4	5.8	15.3	13.5	14.4
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	42.1	..	..	56.0
Highly educated employed (thousands)	9.3	7.0	16.3	21.0	22.8	43.7
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	28.8	19.4	13.4	16.4
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	7.1
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	63.2	62.9	48.8	55.4
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	8.1	17.7	37.8	28.2

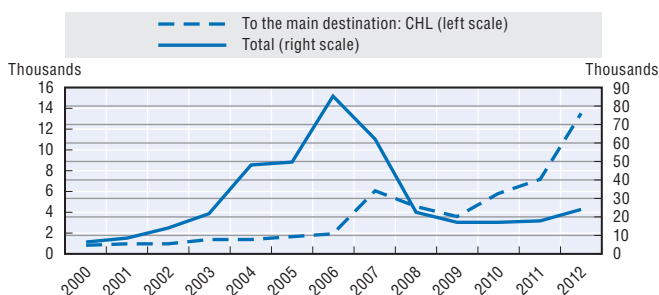
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	27.6	+82.1		Spain	77.9	+1 211.7	
Spain	19.7	+619.2		United States	10.4	+5.8	
Chile	2.9	+112.9		Italy	4.7	+562.6	
Mexico	2.9	+236.4		Chile	3.9	-29.9	
United Kingdom	1.7	+347.6		Canada	1.5	+123.7	
Total	63.4	+162.2		Total	102.4	+315.5	

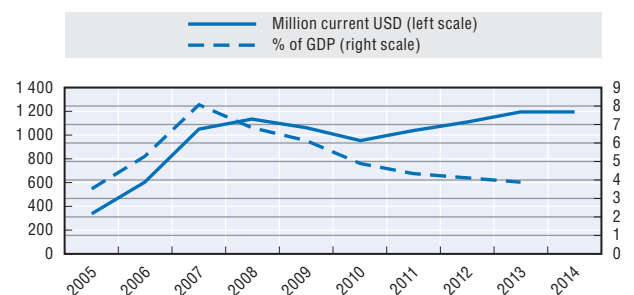
International students from Bolivia in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
Spain	241	1 060	1 206
United States	965	1 030	993
France	310	290	296
Chile	390	437	190
Italy	138	141	185
Total	2 536	3 502	3 489

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): CHL (13 563, 12%), ESP (6 025, 1%), USA (1 948, 0%), ITA (1 027, 0%), DEU (312, 0%), JPN (251, 0%), SWE (205, 0%), CHE (179, 0%), FRA (132, 0%), MEX (122, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	25	37	29	24	27
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					15
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					34

Three main desired countries of destination: Spain (21%), Argentina (19%), United States (14%).

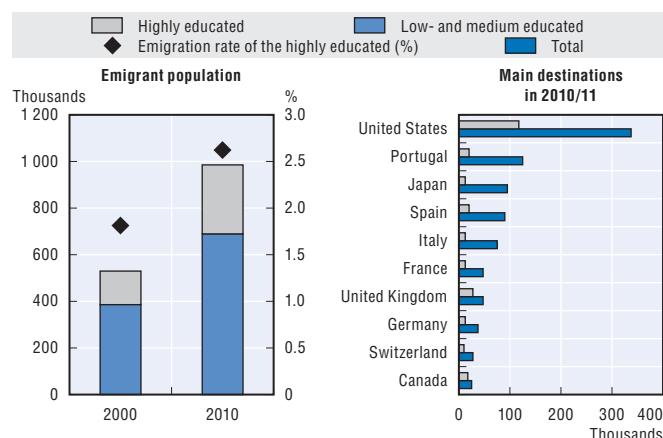
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Total population 2013 (millions)	200.4
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	0.9
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	11 208
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	2.5
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	6.79

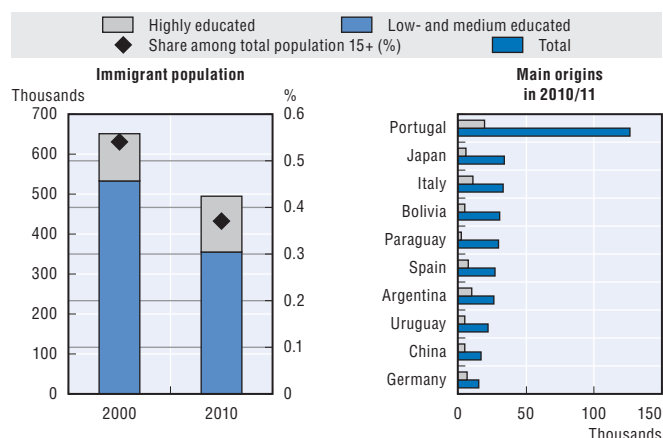
Brazil compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	79/187	13/31
GDP per capita	64/209	9/40
Emigration rate	170/203	37/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	134/144	23/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 24%; “15-64”: 68%; “65+”: 8%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Brazil living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	499.5	654.8	1 154.3	439.3	586.7	1 026.0	58.8	66.5	125.3	555.0
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	94.3	144.4	238.7	..	..	..	131.4
15-24 (%)	17.3	13.8	15.3	18.0	14.0	15.7	12.3	11.4	11.8	21.4
25-64 (%)	79.2	81.2	80.3	79.5	81.9	80.8	76.7	75.3	76.0	74.4
65+ (%)	3.5	5.1	4.4	2.5	4.1	3.4	11.0	13.3	12.2	4.2
Low educated (%)	36.1	33.8	34.8	30.4	29.4	29.8	78.8	72.6	75.5	31.9
Highly educated (%)	25.7	29.4	27.8	28.0	31.5	30.0	8.5	10.5	9.5	27.2
Total emigration rates (%)	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	337.3	29.2	15.2	53.3	35.2	14.9	199.6
Portugal	125.5	10.9	37.8	58.7	15.4	16.3	45.2
Japan	122.4	10.6	..	45.5	9.8	16.9	157.9
Spain	91.2	7.9	41.8	63.2	22.8	14.5	29.3
Italy	75.7	6.6	25.3	68.3	16.6	17.4	34.8
Paraguay	72.6	6.3	..	47.5	2.3	11.1	73.7
France	48.3	4.2	31.1	56.8	26.8	25.1	13.1
United Kingdom	48.3	4.2	53.6	55.5	57.1	12.2	14.0
Germany	38.2	3.3	20.4	73.7	34.5	12.1	..
Argentina	32.6	2.8	..	61.2	11.2	11.4	32.2

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Brazil living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	80.2	57.5	68.0	75.5	57.3	65.1
Unemployment rate (%)	4.7	9.2	6.8	10.8	16.8	13.9
Participation rate (%)	84.2	63.3	73.0	84.6	68.9	75.7
Total employed (thousands)	195.7	162.6	358.3	314.9	317.2	632.1
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	84.0	62.5	71.9	84.1	63.6	71.7
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	3.5	7.9	5.7	6.6	12.5	9.9
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	47.9	..	..	42.1
Highly educated employed (thousands)	51.7	49.1	100.8	95.5	109.8	205.2
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	22.6	26.5	25.1	26.6
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	6.4
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	9.6
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	73.2	67.1	61.1	62.8
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	4.2	6.5	13.8	10.6

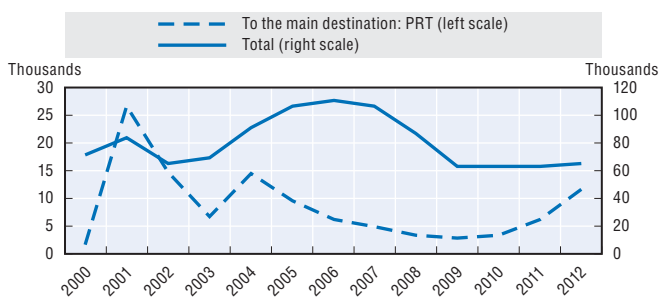
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Low educated emigrants (thousands)		
		Change since 2000/01 (%)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	118.7	+78.1	United States	58.2	+31.0
United Kingdom	27.6	+292.1	Portugal	57.8	+144.3
Spain	20.8	+180.5	Spain	40.4	+173.3
Portugal	19.3	+120.8	Italy	32.0	+80.2
Canada	16.5	+172.3	Japan	32.0	-28.5
Total	295.7	+105.2	Total	294.0	+74.0

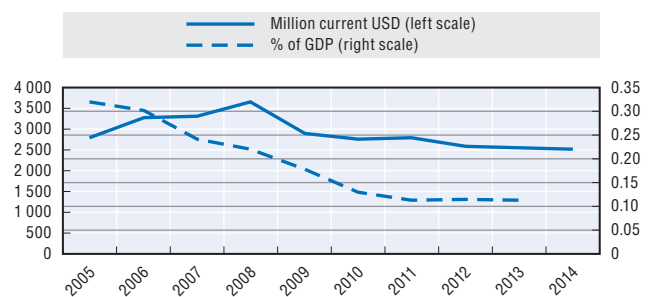
International students from Brazil in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	7 586	8 708	8 745
Portugal	1 713	2 801	5 172
France	2 941	3 540	4 039
Germany	1 803	2 131	1 994
Spain	964	1 969	1 541
Total	20 147	25 009	27 615

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows




Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): PRT (11 715, 34%), USA (11 441, 1%), ESP (7 762, 2%), DEU (7 091, 0%), JPN (5 790, 1%), ITA (5 716, 1%), FRA (2 927, 1%), CHE (1 942, 1%), CHL (1 730, 1%), CAN (1 615, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	12	25	15	13	14
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					7
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					26

Three main desired countries of destination: United States (36%), Spain (7%), Italy (7%).

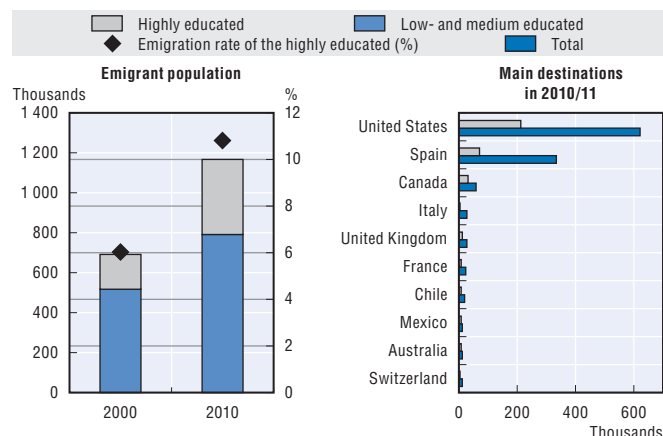
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Total population 2013 (millions)	48.3
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.3
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	7 831
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	4.7
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	12.00

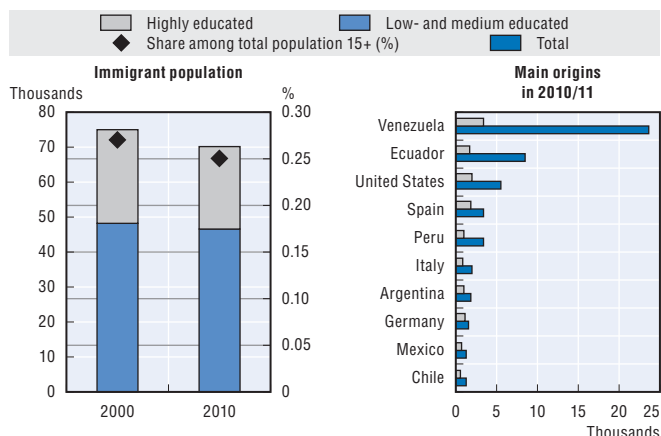
Colombia compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	98/187	20/31
GDP per capita	76/209	14/40
Emigration rate	116/203	32/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	65/144	13/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 28%; “15-64”: 66%; “65+”: 6%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Colombia living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	585.3	762.2	1 347.5	507.7	671.1	1 178.8	77.4	90.7	168.1	696.6
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	94.5	127.6	222.1	..	..	..	242.1
15-24 (%)	18.9	13.7	16.0	18.8	13.1	15.5	19.4	18.5	18.9	16.3
25-64 (%)	74.6	77.8	76.4	74.9	78.4	76.9	72.3	73.2	72.8	77.8
65+ (%)	6.5	8.5	7.6	6.3	8.5	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.2	5.9
Low educated (%)	28.5	27.7	28.1	26.4	25.8	26.1	42.7	42.2	42.4	34.0
Highly educated (%)	30.4	31.4	30.9	31.4	32.7	32.2	23.0	21.0	21.9	25.1
Total emigration rates (%)	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.8	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	10.5	12.8	11.7	9.6	11.9	10.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.0

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	620.8	46.1	8.1	57.3	34.3	11.3	472.0
Spain	341.3	25.3	32.1	55.4	20.0	20.7	143.5
Ecuador	78.0	5.8	..	53.6	9.4	20.0	45.3
Canada	56.7	4.2	42.7	53.2	55.5	18.6	15.8
Panama	39.7	2.9	..	55.1	16.8	15.1	19.1
Italy	27.4	2.0	19.0	68.4	17.4	21.4	12.9
United Kingdom	24.7	1.8	31.1	58.8	50.3	14.0	10.9
France	20.8	1.5	20.3	58.3	39.9	26.2	9.2
Chile	16.9	1.3	74.7	59.3	49.2	16.6	3.7
Costa Rica	15.0	1.1	..	52.5	42.9	16.9	5.0

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Colombia living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	67.0	52.7	59.0	68.0	58.5	62.6
Unemployment rate (%)	9.8	12.9	11.4	18.7	20.7	19.7
Participation rate (%)	74.3	60.6	66.6	83.6	73.7	78.0
Total employed (thousands)	192.0	194.4	386.4	317.5	354.9	672.5
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	76.0	59.5	66.9	82.1	68.0	73.8
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	6.8	9.7	8.2	9.3	13.6	11.7
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	45.2	..	..	45.9
Highly educated employed (thousands)	56.8	55.1	111.9	121.9	141.9	263.8
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	23.8	28.0	27.0	28.1
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	11.5
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	66.9	64.8	60.5	61.7
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	9.3	7.2	12.6	10.2

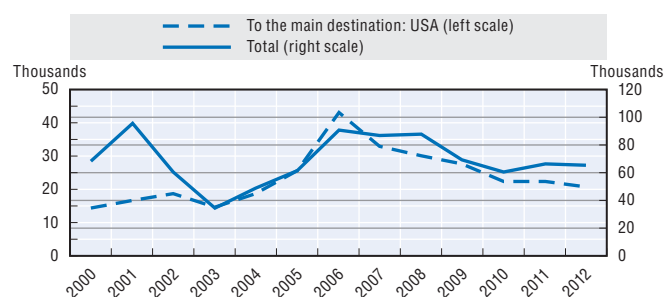
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	212.9	+75.4		Spain	142.7	+86.7	
Spain	68.3	+173.2		United States	114.9	-15.4	
Canada	31.5	+308.4		Italy	11.2	+80.0	
United Kingdom	12.4	+241.4		Canada	8.6	+190.1	
Chile	8.3	+488.0		United Kingdom	6.2	+85.8	
Total	375.2	+116.0		Total	304.1	+29.3	

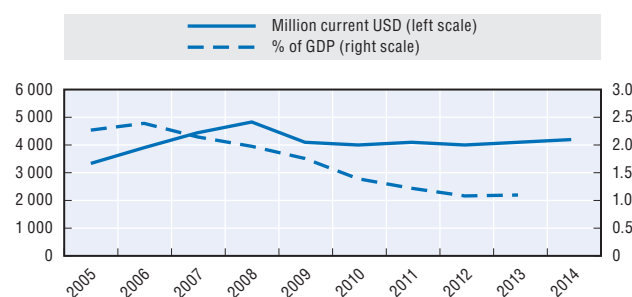
International students from Colombia in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	6 669	6 859	6 097
Spain	1 361	5 792	5 855
France	2 281	2 578	2 979
Australia	740	1 094	1 245
Germany	1 074	1 292	1 238
Total	15 260	21 251	22 066

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows




Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (20 931, 2%), CHL (17 836, 16%), ESP (12 394, 3%), CAN (3 680, 1%), DEU (2 561, 0%), ITA (1 525, 0%), MEX (1 497, 7%), FRA (1 169, 0%), AUS (943, 0%), CHE (462, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	30	48	35	31	33
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					12
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					33

Three main desired countries of destination: Spain (27%), United States (26%), Canada (7%).

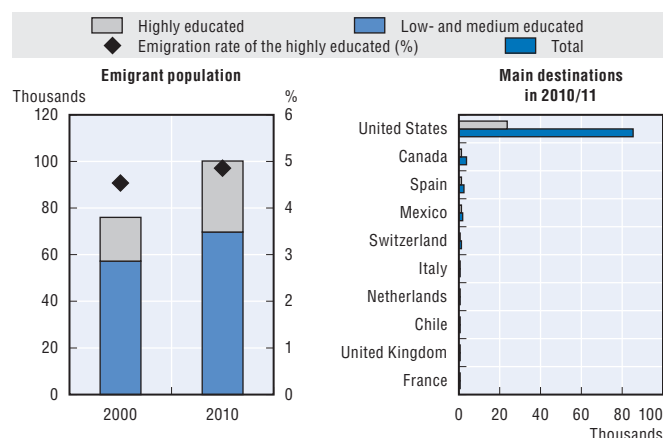
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Total population 2013 (millions)	4.9
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.4
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	10 185
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	3.5
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	3.11

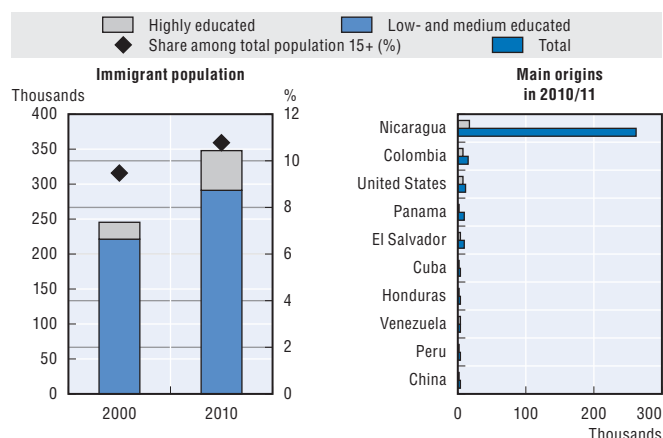
Costa Rica compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	68/187	10/31
GDP per capita	69/209	11/40
Emigration rate	122/203	33/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	119/144	21/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 24%; “15-64”: 69%; “65+”: 7%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Costa Rica living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	53.0	59.2	112.2	47.3	53.1	100.5	5.6	6.0	11.6	76.4
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	5.0	5.1	10.1	..	..	..	19.3
15-24 (%)	16.3	12.4	14.2	15.0	10.8	12.7	28.0	26.2	27.1	17.3
25-64 (%)	77.1	74.3	75.6	78.7	76.0	77.3	63.9	59.5	61.6	75.1
65+ (%)	6.5	13.3	10.1	6.4	13.2	10.0	8.1	14.3	11.3	7.6
Low educated (%)	29.4	26.1	27.7	27.8	23.4	25.5	44.8	51.9	48.5	31.5
Highly educated (%)	27.8	31.7	29.8	28.1	32.4	30.4	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.8
Total emigration rates (%)	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.8
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	4.8	5.6	5.3	4.4	5.2	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.5

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	85.3	76.0	7.3	52.5	28.0	11.9	68.1
Panama	5.0	4.4	..	52.5	20.4	18.4	3.7
Canada	3.8	3.4	26.2	52.0	38.2	14.7	2.2
Nicaragua	3.3	3.0	..	52.0	11.5	47.4	3.0
Spain	2.9	2.6	43.6	49.0	45.2	16.5	1.2
Mexico	1.8	1.6	19.7	56.9	58.5	25.2	1.8
Switzerland	1.4	1.3	36.6	69.3	17.9	10.4	0.4
Italy	0.9	0.8	21.1	63.4	24.7	18.7	0.6
Netherlands	0.7	0.6	30.4	61.7	51.0	9.0	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Costa Rica living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	75.1	54.0	64.0	78.8	58.3	68.4
Unemployment rate (%)	4.6	8.9	6.6	9.1	10.6	9.8
Participation rate (%)	78.7	59.3	68.5	86.7	65.2	75.8
Total employed (thousands)	25.2	20.0	45.3	34.8	26.8	61.5
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	82.6	65.4	73.5	86.3	66.4	75.1
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	2.3	4.9	3.5	6.3	6.3	6.3
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	38.8	..	..	38.7
Highly educated employed (thousands)	6.9	6.2	13.1	10.6	10.6	21.2
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	27.0	24.5	32.6	28.3
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	5.7
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	15.9
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	72.1	74.4	65.9	70.3
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.4

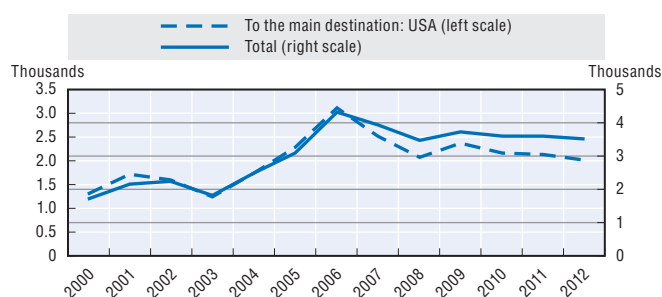
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	23.9		+52.1	United States	21.6		-0.6
Canada	1.4		+136.9	Spain	1.1		+307.1
Spain	1.3		+124.1	Canada	1.0		+42.2
Mexico	1.0		+18.9	Switzerland	0.5		+395.9
Chile	0.7		+341.6	Italy	0.4		+37.6
Total	30.5		+61.7	Total	25.5		+6.7

International students from Costa Rica in OECD countries

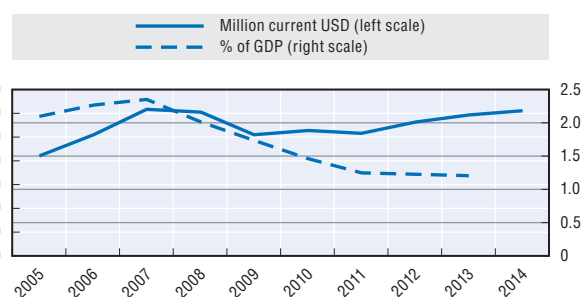
Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	928	1 079	1 044
Spain	110	186	142
Germany	112	123	104
France	96	96	101
United Kingdom	57	54	64
Total	1 531	1 826	1 810

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (2 020, 0%), ESP (391, 0%), DEU (242, 0%), CAN (195, 0%), MEX (132, 0%), CHL (128, 0%), ITA (66, 0%), NLD (62, 0%), CHE (62, 0%), JPN (59, 0%).

Remittance flows



Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	17	32	19	21	21
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					9
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					29

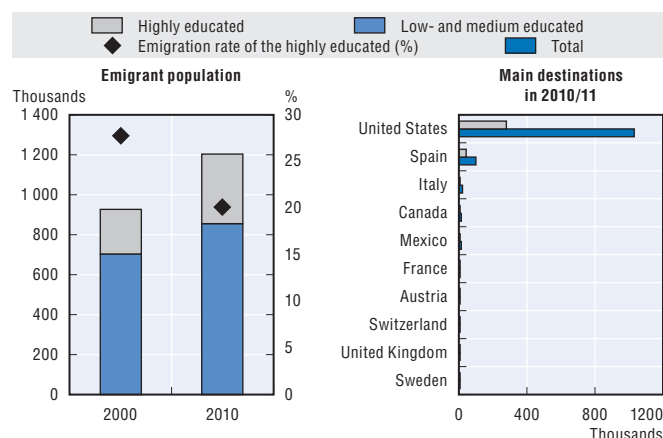
Three main desired countries of destination: United States (35%), Spain (10%), Canada (7%).

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Total population 2013 (millions)	11.3	Cuba compared to:	World	Region
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	0.0	Human Development Index (HDI)	44/187	1/31
GDP per capita 2011 (current USD)	6 051	GDP per capita	190/209	36/40
GDP growth 2011 (annual, in %)	2.7	Emigration rate	60/203	21/37
Poverty rate (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	..	Emigration rate of the highly educated	30/144	7/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 16%; “15-64”: 70%; “65+”: 13%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Emigrant population: Persons born in Cuba living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	609.8	640.8	1 250.6	583.8	620.0	1 203.8	23.9	19.4	43.3	927.8
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	72.6	77.9	150.5	..	..	..	150.3
15-24 (%)	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.0	5.9	6.5	5.0
25-64 (%)	70.0	64.0	66.9	69.9	63.8	66.8	70.9	70.0	70.5	68.5
65+ (%)	22.4	28.8	25.7	22.5	29.1	25.9	22.2	24.1	23.0	26.5
Low educated (%)	27.0	28.2	27.6	27.7	28.6	28.2	13.1	16.1	14.4	40.8
Highly educated (%)	29.3	28.8	29.0	28.6	28.3	28.4	44.1	42.1	43.2	24.0
Total emigration rates (%)	11.5	12.1	11.8	11.1	11.8	11.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	9.6
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	23.8	18.8	21.0	22.5	18.1	20.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	27.8

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	1 027.7	82.2	9.1	50.6	26.9	6.6	851.7
Spain	103.9	8.3	37.4	52.6	38.4	10.8	45.2
Italy	24.9	2.0	29.5	79.9	16.7	12.4	8.2
Puerto Rico	18.8	1.5	..	49.1	37.3	1.5	19.8
Canada	12.5	1.0	38.9	50.6	59.7	12.3	4.9
Mexico	11.4	0.9	24.3	51.5	45.2	9.2	6.3
Ecuador	7.0	0.6	..	37.4	36.2	10.9	1.1
France	4.2	0.3	29.6	60.5	38.2	10.7	1.6
Costa Rica	3.7	0.3	..	46.4	54.8	10.5	3.8
Dominican Republic	3.3	0.3	..	40.7	51.2	11.1	2.0

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Cuba living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	68.3	54.5	61.5	71.9	59.1	65.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	9.6	7.8	13.3	15.0	14.0
Participation rate (%)	73.1	60.3	66.8	82.9	69.5	76.3
Total employed (thousands)	237.2	182.8	420.0	323.1	258.4	581.5
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	81.3	69.7	75.5	82.3	71.8	77.0
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	3.9	6.4	5.1	9.5	11.0	10.2
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	39.8	..	..	47.8
Highly educated employed (thousands)	75.4	63.8	139.2	113.5	102.4	215.9
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	30.0	26.1	29.2	27.6
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	10.8
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	13.6
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	69.1	72.4	67.7	69.8
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	0.9	1.5	3.1	2.6

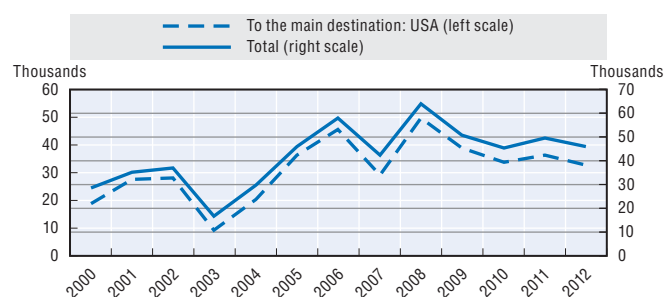
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Low educated emigrants (thousands)		
		Change since 2000/01 (%)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	276.2	+39.9	United States	292.9	-16.4
Spain	39.9	+198.8	Spain	29.0	+48.3
Canada	7.5	+187.1	Italy	9.4	+169.9
Mexico	5.2	+65.7	Canada	1.1	+21.4
Italy	4.2	+181.5	France	1.1	+144.7
Total	341.7	+53.6	Total	338.4	-10.4

International students from Cuba in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
Spain	390	958	866
Italy	115	118	154
France	96	117	124
Germany	110	124	83
United States	82	87	55
Total	1 058	1 727	1 583

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



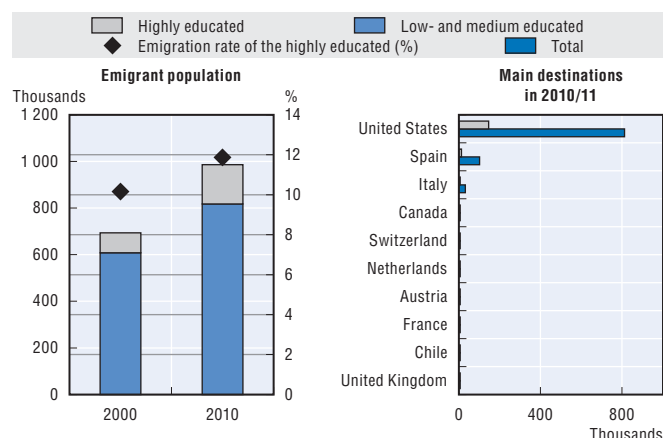
Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (32 820, 3%), ESP (6 083, 1%), MEX (1 913, 9%), ITA (1 847, 0%), CAN (1 285, 0%), DEU (720, 0%), CHL (419, 0%), FRA (205, 0%), CHE (134, 0%), JPN (119, 0%).

Total population 2013 (millions)	10.4
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.2
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	5 879
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	4.6
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	8.76

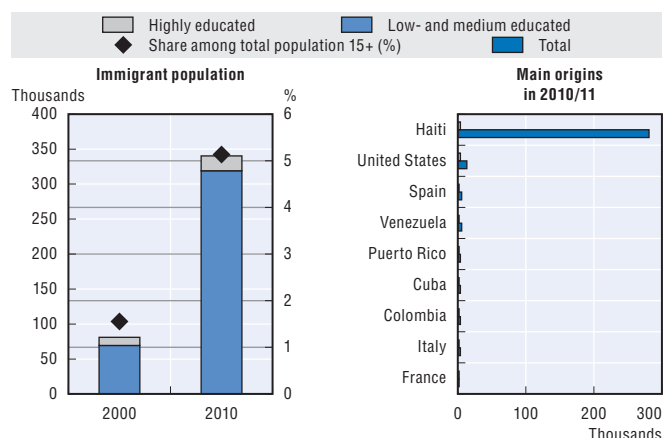
Dominican Republic compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	102/187	23/31
GDP per capita	92/209	20/40
Emigration rate	53/203	20/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	60/144	12/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 30%; “15-64”: 63%; “65+”: 6%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in the Dominican Republic living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	445.6	619.9	1 065.4	413.9	575.1	989.0	31.3	44.2	75.5	695.6
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	57.7	75.3	133.1	..	..	..	118.7
15-24 (%)	18.4	13.3	15.5	18.4	13.3	15.4	18.3	14.0	15.7	16.6
25-64 (%)	74.0	76.8	75.6	74.0	76.8	75.6	74.2	77.6	76.2	76.5
65+ (%)	7.6	9.8	8.9	7.6	9.9	9.0	7.6	8.4	8.1	6.9
Low educated (%)	42.5	43.2	42.9	42.2	42.3	42.3	46.1	54.0	50.7	53.3
Highly educated (%)	15.6	17.6	16.8	15.8	18.0	17.1	13.1	12.4	12.7	12.4
Total emigration rates (%)	11.4	15.3	13.4	10.7	14.3	12.6	0.9	1.3	1.1	11.0
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	11.2	13.4	12.4	10.6	12.8	11.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	10.1

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	813.6	76.4	9.0	57.2	17.9	14.2	633.3
Spain	106.1	10.0	40.5	59.8	13.6	22.2	36.8
Puerto Rico	62.2	5.8	..	55.9	12.7	15.0	59.1
Italy	30.6	2.9	27.6	72.6	7.0	20.8	12.9
Canada	8.2	0.8	18.8	49.3	28.4	18.0	4.5
Switzerland	7.6	0.7	28.3	67.5	9.6	15.8	4.5
Netherlands	6.2	0.6	13.8	74.8	12.7	19.2	..
Panama	5.8	0.5	..	70.2	8.1	17.8	5.1
Argentina	5.3	0.5	..	76.4	6.6	21.7	1.3
Austria	4.4	0.4	27.9	61.3	5.1	22.6	..

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in the Dominican Republic living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	59.0	47.0	52.2	67.3	58.7	62.3
Unemployment rate (%)	11.2	15.1	13.2	16.7	16.6	16.7
Participation rate (%)	66.4	55.4	60.2	80.8	70.4	74.8
Total employed (thousands)	167.2	171.0	338.2	253.8	301.0	554.8
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	76.9	64.6	69.7	80.1	72.7	75.5
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	5.3	8.3	6.9	9.6	11.0	10.4
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	53.8	..	..	56.8
Highly educated employed (thousands)	26.5	31.6	58.1	49.7	72.4	122.1
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	15.3	14.4	16.4	15.4
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	7.7
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	17.3
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	81.2	83.0	76.5	78.9
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	3.5	2.6	7.1	5.7

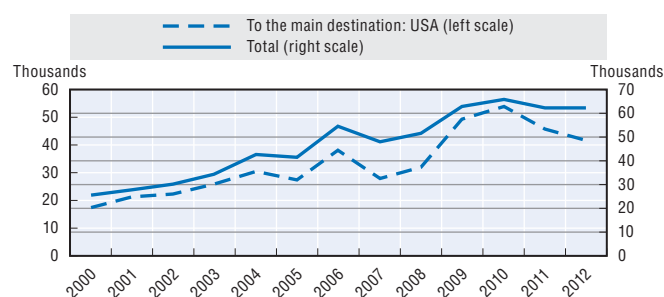
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	145.3	+84.5		United States	320.5	-2.7	
Spain	14.4	+240.3		Spain	60.4	+135.1	
Canada	2.3	+167.4		Italy	18.0	+100.2	
Italy	2.2	+167.6		Switzerland	4.5	+86.0	
Netherlands	0.8	..		Netherlands	3.9	..	
Total	168.4	+96.4		Total	416.9	+12.8	

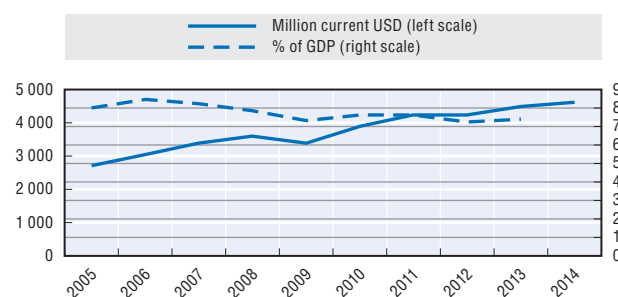
International students from the Dominican Republic in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	1 160	1 388	1 559
Spain	223	1 118	1 007
Italy	73	96	132
Canada	155	63	111
France	71	85	110
Total	1 806	2 893	3 052

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (41 566, 4%), ESP (11 296, 3%), CHL (4 390, 4%), ITA (2 565, 0%), CAN (640, 0%), DEU (613, 0%), FRA (445, 0%), CHE (394, 0%), MEX (177, 0%), BEL (116, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	50	65	41	47	52
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					10
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					62

Three main desired countries of destination: United States (52%), Spain (27%), Italy (3%).

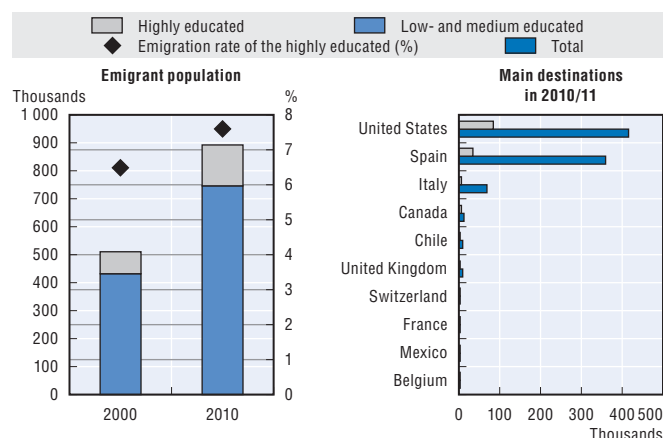
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Total population 2013 (millions)	15.7
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.6
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	6 003
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	4.6
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	8.44

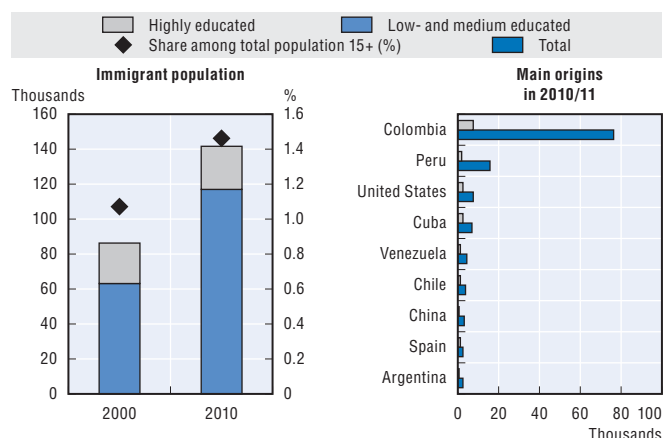
Ecuador compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	98/187	21/31
GDP per capita	91/209	19/40
Emigration rate	75/203	26/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	91/144	16/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 30%; “15-64”: 64%; “65+”: 7%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Ecuador living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	452.9	473.6	926.5	442.0	462.4	904.4	10.4	10.9	21.2	512.1
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	58.1	61.2	119.3	..	..	..	223.8
15-24 (%)	19.8	16.2	18.0	19.8	16.1	17.9	19.1	20.6	19.9	20.7
25-64 (%)	75.5	77.0	76.3	75.8	77.2	76.5	65.5	65.2	65.3	74.9
65+ (%)	4.6	6.8	5.8	4.4	6.6	5.5	15.5	14.2	14.8	4.5
Low educated (%)	44.1	39.6	41.8	44.3	39.7	41.9	38.4	39.5	39.0	48.6
Highly educated (%)	15.5	17.9	16.7	15.0	17.6	16.4	35.1	28.2	31.6	15.3
Total emigration rates (%)	8.0	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.9
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	7.3	8.6	7.9	6.9	8.3	7.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	6.5

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	415.4	44.8	8.5	48.4	20.3	12.9	280.5
Spain	367.1	39.6	15.9	51.2	9.7	23.2	190.0
Italy	68.5	7.4	17.3	62.4	9.3	21.3	12.2
Canada	13.3	1.4	11.4	55.8	40.4	9.0	10.7
Chile	8.6	0.9	54.6	63.6	44.4	14.0	7.9
Colombia	8.5	0.9	..	52.3	20.1	20.4	9.3
United Kingdom	8.3	0.9	23.5	53.6	40.7	20.6	2.4
Belgium	4.7	0.5	50.9	61.1	11.4	23.0	1.0
Switzerland	4.1	0.4	31.9	58.9	29.9	24.2	1.4
Argentina	3.9	0.4	..	51.2	35.5	30.6	1.8

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Ecuador living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	71.7	56.8	64.3	66.8	57.3	61.9
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	12.5	10.8	22.4	23.2	22.7
Participation rate (%)	79.2	64.9	72.1	86.0	74.5	80.2
Total employed (thousands)	177.1	137.4	314.6	277.6	244.3	521.9
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	77.8	64.1	70.5	79.8	67.1	72.7
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	7.1	8.6	7.8	12.8	15.5	14.2
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	55.5	..	..	59.7
Highly educated employed (thousands)	27.4	25.8	53.3	49.2	51.6	100.8
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	13.8	12.0	13.2	12.9
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	5.6
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	11.6
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	64.7	76.1	60.7	68.5
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	21.5	11.8	26.1	18.5

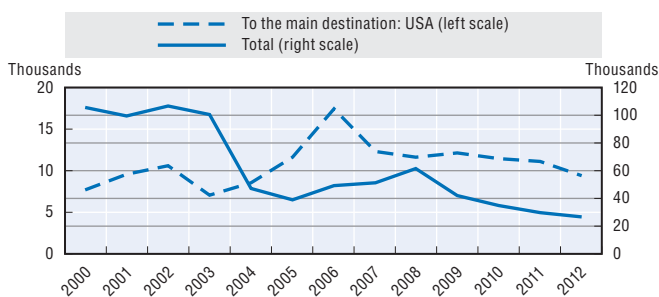
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Low educated emigrants (thousands)		
	Change since 2000/01 (%)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	
United States	84.3	+82.1	Spain	195.6	+59.0
Spain	35.7	+64.8	United States	135.8	+22.0
Italy	6.4	+311.0	Italy	31.6	+453.3
Canada	5.4	+81.9	United Kingdom	2.5	+244.0
Chile	3.8	+67.8	Canada	2.3	-31.0
Total	146.1	+87.2	Total	373.9	+50.8

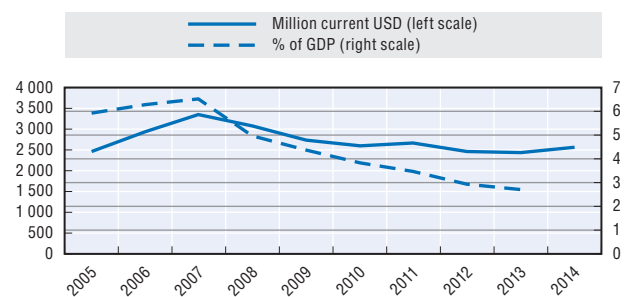
International students from Ecuador in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
Spain	478	2 825	3 609
United States	2 154	2 212	2 092
Italy	468	686	879
France	275	362	425
Germany	318	362	357
Total	4 743	7 703	8 499

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (9 342, 0%), ESP (7 594, 2%), CHL (3 598, 3%), ITA (3 037, 0%), DEU (815, 0%), CAN (350, 0%), BEL (298, 0%), CHE (281, 0%), FRA (219, 0%), MEX (199, 1%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	19	29	18	15	20
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					12
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					30

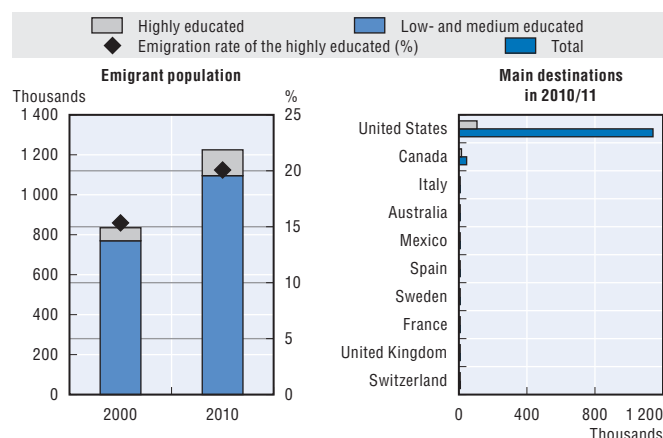
Three main desired countries of destination: United States (39%), Spain (23%), Italy (8%).

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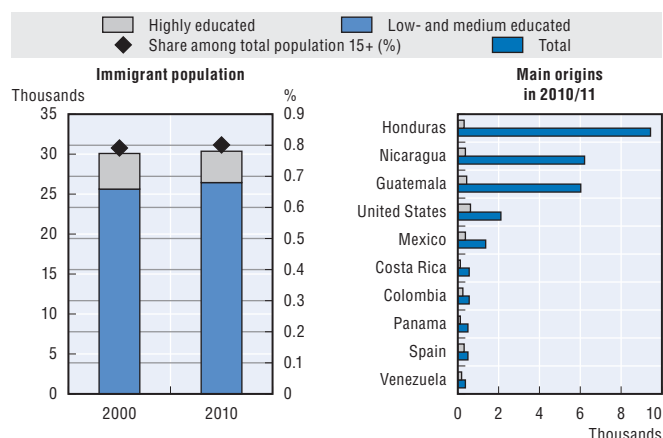
Total population 2013 (millions)	6.3	El Salvador compared to:	World	Region
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	0.7	Human Development Index (HDI)	115/187	26/31
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	3 826	GDP per capita	113/209	24/40
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.7	Emigration rate	33/203	17/37
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	8.75	Emigration rate of the highly educated	31/144	8/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 30%; “15-64”: 63%; “65+”: 7%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in El Salvador living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	634.2	607.2	1 241.3	626.8	599.0	1 225.8	7.4	8.1	15.5	835.8
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	49.8	47.5	97.3	..	..	..	137.8
15-24 (%)	12.9	10.7	11.8	12.9	10.7	11.8	9.6	10.2	9.9	20.0
25-64 (%)	83.7	82.1	82.9	83.7	82.2	83.0	79.4	76.9	78.1	76.3
65+ (%)	3.5	7.2	5.3	3.4	7.2	5.2	11.0	12.9	12.0	3.7
Low educated (%)	54.7	52.7	53.7	54.9	52.7	53.8	42.8	51.0	47.2	63.0
Highly educated (%)	10.0	11.4	10.7	9.8	11.3	10.5	27.5	22.7	24.9	7.7
Total emigration rates (%)	24.0	21.5	22.7	23.8	21.3	22.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	18.5
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	19.8	21.3	20.5	19.3	20.8	20.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	15.3

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	1 142.0	92.0	7.7	48.5	9.1	11.9	775.0
Canada	43.4	3.5	7.6	49.5	36.7	8.1	37.0
Australia	9.5	0.8	2.4	52.0	32.3	8.2	8.8
Italy	9.1	0.7	24.1	69.8	6.2	16.3	3.6
Costa Rica	8.9	0.7	..	55.4	25.9	9.1	8.3
Mexico	8.2	0.7	17.2	59.0	16.4	9.9	5.3
Spain	7.5	0.6	47.3	60.7	27.6	14.5	1.8
Panama	2.6	0.2	..	51.2	18.2	13.6	1.9
Sweden	2.1	0.2	12.4	48.6	26.8	10.7	2.2
Nicaragua	1.8	0.2	..	47.0	29.3	11.0	1.7

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in El Salvador living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	69.5	51.8	61.0	83.5	64.1	74.2
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	10.6	8.3	7.8	10.3	8.9
Participation rate (%)	74.6	57.9	66.6	90.6	71.4	81.4
Total employed (thousands)	291.4	199.8	491.2	502.5	354.3	856.8
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	79.7	68.7	74.3	87.9	74.3	80.8
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.9	8.5	7.2
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	54.9	..	..	57.0
Highly educated employed (thousands)	25.0	21.2	46.2	51.3	47.2	98.6
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	10.4	8.9	12.5	10.4
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	6.5
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	12.3
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	87.8	90.1	85.4	88.1
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.5

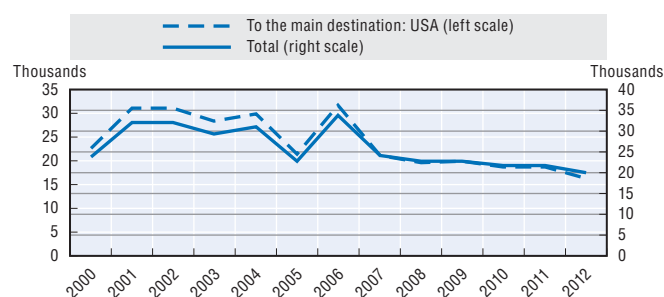
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	103.4	+101.7		United States	632.0	+26.0	
Canada	15.9	+85.7		Canada	10.9	-22.7	
Australia	3.1	+77.3		Mexico	5.3	+89.4	
Spain	2.1	+510.3		Italy	4.8	+108.4	
Mexico	1.4	+6.9		Spain	3.6	+242.4	
Total	128.8	+100.0		Total	659.0	+25.3	

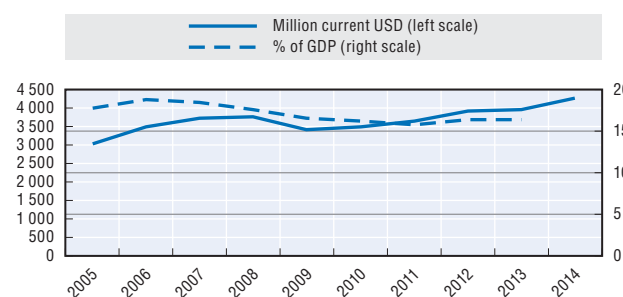
International students from El Salvador in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	941	1 197	1 115
Spain	101	263	202
France	151	176	173
Germany	72	89	164
Canada	56	48	63
Total	1 562	2 003	1 944

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows




Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (16 256, 1%), ITA (1 036, 0%), ESP (928, 0%), CAN (610, 0%), MEX (399, 2%), CHL (178, 0%), DEU (138, 0%), JPN (102, 0%), SWE (80, 0%), FRA (60, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	36	46	47	32	37
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					11
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					46

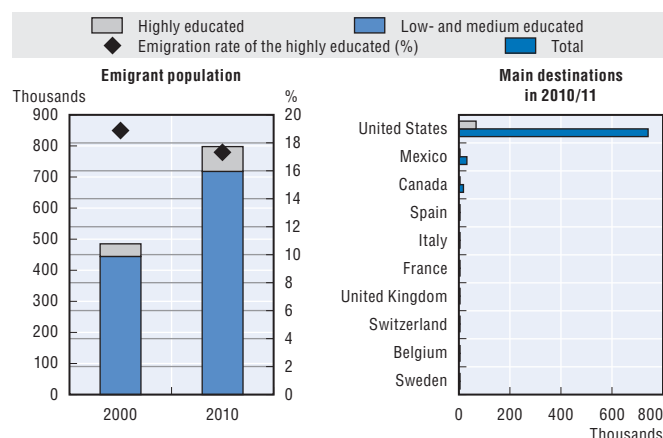
Three main desired countries of destination: United States (52%), Spain (12%), Canada (11%).

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Total population 2013 (millions)	15.5	Guatemala compared to:	World	Region
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	2.5	Human Development Index (HDI)	125/187	28/31
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	3 478	GDP per capita	119/209	26/40
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	3.7	Emigration rate	73/203	25/37
Poverty rate 2011 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	29.79	Emigration rate of the highly educated	37/144	9/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 40%; “15-64”: 55%; “65+”: 5%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Emigrant population: Persons born in Guatemala living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	474.2	337.6	811.8	467.4	330.6	798.1	6.1	6.2	12.3	485.6
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	71.4	32.3	103.7	..	..	..	109.0
15-24 (%)	20.3	15.4	18.3	20.3	15.2	18.2	22.1	24.2	23.1	23.3
25-64 (%)	77.2	78.6	77.8	77.3	78.8	77.9	72.2	67.4	69.8	73.1
65+ (%)	2.5	6.0	3.9	2.4	6.0	3.9	5.7	8.5	7.1	3.5
Low educated (%)	59.0	55.8	57.7	59.3	55.8	57.8	42.3	53.9	48.1	63.7
Highly educated (%)	9.1	11.8	10.3	8.8	11.7	10.0	32.2	19.7	25.8	8.4
Total emigration rates (%)	10.4	7.3	8.8	10.3	7.1	8.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.2
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	18.8	17.0	17.9	18.1	16.5	17.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	18.9

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	741.2	91.3	13.4	40.5	9.2	17.9	446.1
Mexico	28.3	3.5	18.5	55.0	4.6	24.2	21.6
Canada	15.2	1.9	6.5	48.3	34.3	13.2	12.5
El Salvador	6.0	0.7	..	54.7	7.3	28.0	6.1
Spain	5.7	0.7	41.2	59.3	34.9	23.1	1.4
Costa Rica	2.2	0.3	..	49.2	54.7	18.7	1.7
Italy	1.7	0.2	17.3	61.6	17.6	25.6	1.0
France	1.3	0.2	19.3	51.4	38.3	46.1	0.7
Panama	1.1	0.1	..	37.7	33.3	17.5	0.5
Malawi	1.0	0.1	..	52.6	1.0	34.0	..

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Guatemala living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	69.8	46.8	59.7	84.0	54.3	71.9
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	11.0	8.2	7.6	12.2	9.0
Participation rate (%)	74.8	52.5	65.0	90.8	61.8	79.1
Total employed (thousands)	182.9	96.6	279.5	380.6	167.7	548.3
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	79.1	64.1	72.0	86.4	70.3	78.7
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	4.0	7.1	5.3	5.8	7.9	6.7
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	55.0	..	..	57.8
Highly educated employed (thousands)	16.3	11.9	28.1	34.2	25.7	59.9
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	10.4	7.3	12.9	9.2
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	5.8
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	13.5
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	88.1	91.8	84.9	89.4
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.4

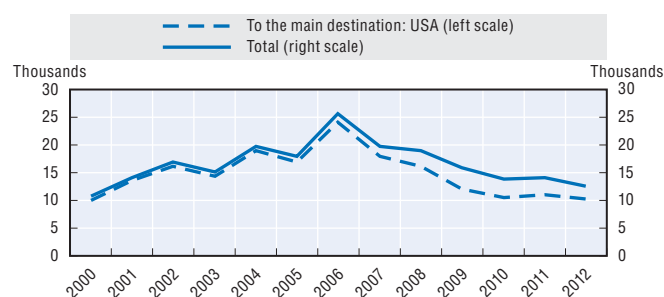
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	68.2	+97.0		United States	428.8	+50.9	
Canada	5.2	+86.3		Mexico	24.6	+34.1	
Spain	2.0	+330.4		Canada	3.9	-14.5	
Mexico	1.3	-28.8		Spain	2.1	+261.2	
Switzerland	0.5	+396.1		Italy	0.6	+16.5	
Total	79.7	+96.1		Total	461.2	+49.3	

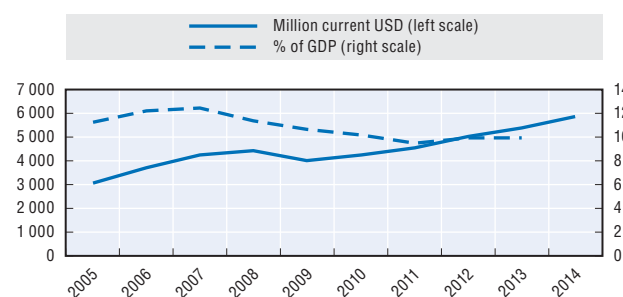
International students from Guatemala in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	1 020	983	1 015
Spain	93	236	188
France	94	96	89
Chile	134	113	88
Germany	86	85	78
Total	1 667	1 824	1 814

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (10 341, 1%), ESP (663, 0%), MEX (527, 2%), CAN (345, 0%), CHL (179, 0%), DEU (163, 0%), JPN (90, 0%), ITA (83, 0%), CHE (40, 0%), NLD (37, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	26	35	36	31	28
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					14
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					31

Three main desired countries of destination: United States (49%), Spain (15%), Canada (7%).

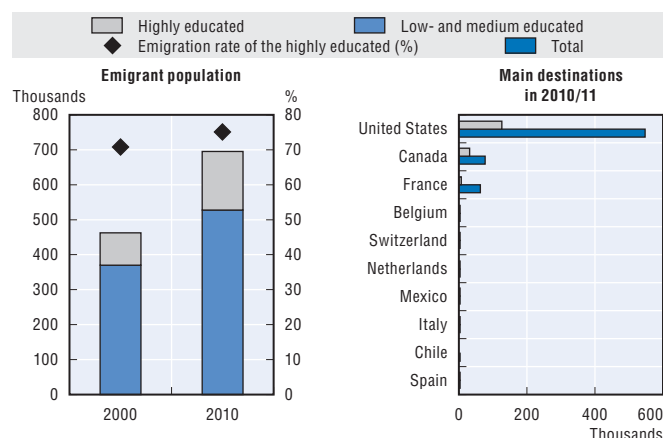
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Total population 2013 (millions)	10.3
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.4
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	820
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	4.3
Poverty rate (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	..

Haiti compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	168/187	31/31
GDP per capita	163/209	30/40
Emigration rate	69/203	23/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	2/144	2/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 35%; “15-64”: 61%; “65+”: 5%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Emigrant population: Persons born in Haiti living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	497.7	481.3	979.0	317.3	378.2	695.5	180.1	102.9	283.0	462.9
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	30.6	40.4	71.0	..	..	..	72.1
15-24 (%)	18.6	16.5	17.6	12.7	11.9	12.2	29.0	33.5	30.7	14.5
25-64 (%)	73.4	72.7	73.1	76.8	75.1	75.9	67.3	64.0	66.1	77.2
65+ (%)	8.0	10.8	9.4	10.5	13.0	11.9	3.6	2.4	3.2	8.4
Low educated (%)	50.9	44.8	47.9	28.4	32.6	30.7	90.6	89.5	90.2	39.3
Highly educated (%)	16.9	18.0	17.5	25.8	22.7	24.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	20.0
Total emigration rates (%)	13.8	13.1	13.4	9.2	10.6	9.9	5.4	3.1	4.3	8.3
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	84.1	68.7	75.4	83.7	68.4	75.1	13.2	2.8	6.0	70.7

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	548.2	56.0	9.2	53.8	23.4	12.1	391.3
Dominican Republic	281.3	28.7	..	36.4	1.1	30.7	56.6
Canada	78.9	8.1	20.8	56.4	39.9	10.5	49.7
France	62.4	6.4	12.2	56.7	9.8	15.3	18.7
Belgium	1.5	0.2	16.5	56.5	21.9	30.3	0.9
Switzerland	0.7	0.1	18.1	71.6	28.0	..	1.0
Ecuador	0.7	0.1	..	32.8	6.0	20.9	0.0
Netherlands	0.7	0.1	39.0	72.0	15.5	53.8	..
Mexico	0.6	0.1	68.4	46.5	44.5	11.7	0.3
Italy	0.5	0.1	17.0	63.7	19.6	23.5	0.3

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Haiti living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	65.8	59.8	62.7	70.9	65.6	68.1
Unemployment rate (%)	10.4	12.1	11.2	14.3	14.6	14.5
Participation rate (%)	73.5	68.1	70.6	82.8	76.8	79.6
Total employed (thousands)	133.1	132.8	265.9	199.7	214.3	413.9
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	76.3	74.8	75.6	81.1	78.2	79.6
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	6.9	6.1	6.5	10.2	8.9	9.6
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	43.5	..	..	46.2
Highly educated employed (thousands)	32.7	33.7	66.4	60.1	62.2	122.3
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	21.3	19.4	26.8	23.0
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	28.9
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	12.3
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	76.0	78.6	71.8	73.6
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	2.7	2.0	1.5	3.4

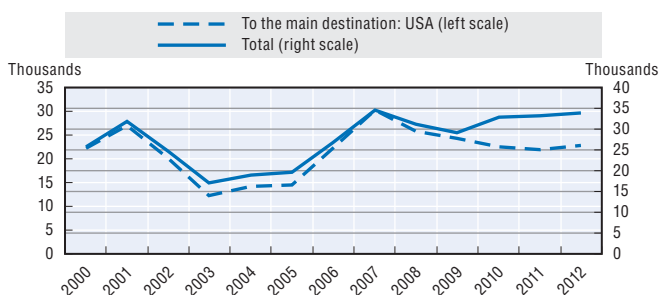
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	128.2		+72.6	United States	153.0		+0.6
Canada	31.5		+100.8	France	40.1		+245.4
France	6.1		+255.8	Canada	18.4		+8.0
Belgium	0.3		+79.8	Belgium	0.4		+43.7
Mexico	0.3		+17.9	Chile	0.4		+3 718.2
Total	167.4		+80.8	Total	213.5		+17.4

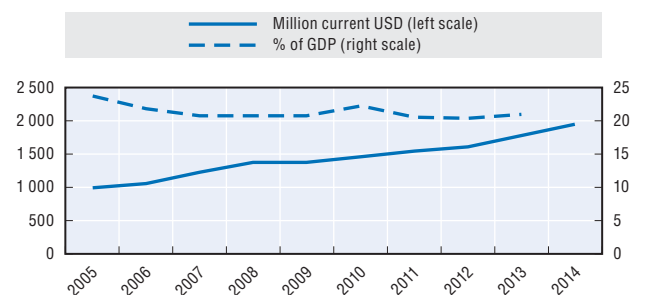
International students from Haiti in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
France	1 289	1 248	1 709
United States	873	1 003	861
Canada	868	423	471
Chile	26	39	31
Turkey	..	10	25
Total	3 129	2 823	3 197

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (22 818, 2%), CAN (5 600, 2%), FRA (3 333, 2%), CHL (1 792, 1%), DEU (116, 0%), ESP (70, 0%), JPN (69, 0%), MEX (65, 0%), CHE (36, 0%), ITA (34, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	50	60	53	48	52
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					12
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					41

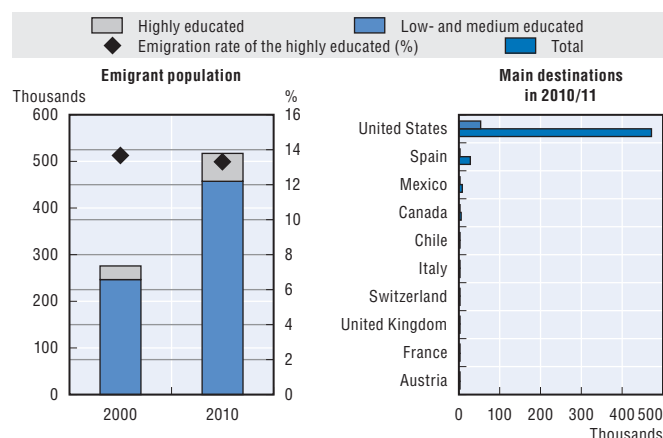
Three main desired countries of destination: United States (45%), Canada (13%), France (13%).

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Total population 2013 (millions)	8.1	Honduras compared to:	World	Region
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	2.0	Human Development Index (HDI)	129/187	29/31
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	2 291	GDP per capita	132/209	28/40
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	2.6	Emigration rate	70/203	24/37
Poverty rate 2011 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	29.20	Emigration rate of the highly educated	55/144	11/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 35%; “15-64”: 60%; “65+”: 4%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Emigrant population: Persons born in Honduras living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	275.1	267.1	542.3	264.6	253.3	518.0	10.3	13.5	23.7	275.9
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	43.2	33.9	77.1	..	..	..	82.9
15-24 (%)	21.3	15.4	18.4	20.6	14.3	17.5	40.1	35.6	37.5	22.2
25-64 (%)	76.1	78.9	77.5	77.1	80.3	78.7	51.9	53.1	52.6	73.5
65+ (%)	2.5	5.7	4.1	2.3	5.4	3.8	8.0	11.3	9.9	4.4
Low educated (%)	57.9	48.8	53.5	57.3	47.4	52.4	76.0	76.3	76.1	57.1
Highly educated (%)	9.2	13.9	11.5	9.2	14.1	11.6	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.6
Total emigration rates (%)	10.3	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	7.1
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	12.4	14.9	13.8	11.9	14.5	13.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	13.6

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	469.4	86.6	12.6	47.3	10.9	17.4	263.6
Spain	27.0	5.0	61.4	67.3	12.1	19.9	2.6
El Salvador	9.4	1.7	..	60.2	3.3	31.3	9.4
Mexico	9.2	1.7	23.5	55.1	8.8	19.4	3.4
Nicaragua	8.9	1.6	..	52.0	3.6	57.8	9.1
Canada	5.8	1.1	18.6	50.6	33.3	16.4	4.0
Costa Rica	3.4	0.6	..	58.9	32.3	19.2	2.6
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
Italy	1.6	0.3	30.1	75.3	11.5	15.7	0.6
Panama	1.0	0.2	..	55.7	34.0	7.2	0.7

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Honduras living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	68.9	49.7	59.2	79.0	58.7	69.3
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	12.4	9.9	10.8	13.8	12.1
Participation rate (%)	74.9	56.7	65.8	88.6	68.1	78.7
Total employed (thousands)	90.3	66.0	156.3	202.6	139.7	342.3
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	80.1	65.6	72.0	86.7	68.8	76.0
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	4.5	6.5	5.5	7.2	9.5	8.5
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	56.2	..	..	61.0
Highly educated employed (thousands)	10.0	10.2	20.2	19.8	23.4	43.1
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	11.5	6.9	12.0	9.1
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	8.1
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	14.5
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	87.7	92.1	82.8	88.2
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	0.8	1.0	5.1	2.7

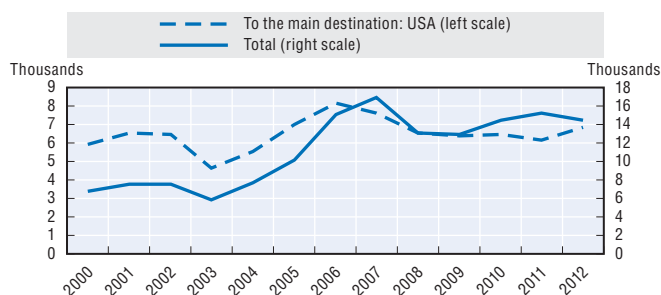
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	51.4	+93.9		United States	244.8	+61.4	
Spain	3.3	+527.9		Spain	15.3	+932.8	
Canada	1.9	+120.4		Mexico	7.1	+260.9	
Chile	0.9	+1 329.2		Canada	1.6	+1.0	
Mexico	0.8	+3.3		Italy	0.7	+142.6	
Total	59.8	+104.4		Total	271.1	+72.1	

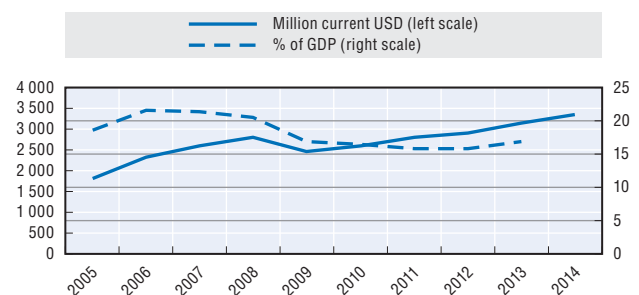
International students from Honduras in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	1 069	1 325	1 363
Spain	83	230	226
France	42	56	60
Germany	46	49	44
Italy	15	20	33
Total	1 417	1 820	1 877

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (6 884, 0%), ESP (6 016, 1%), MEX (462, 2%), CAN (430, 0%), ITA (196, 0%), CHL (145, 0%), DEU (135, 0%), JPN (56, 0%), FRA (33, 0%), CHE (24, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	39	47	47	43	40
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					14
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					26

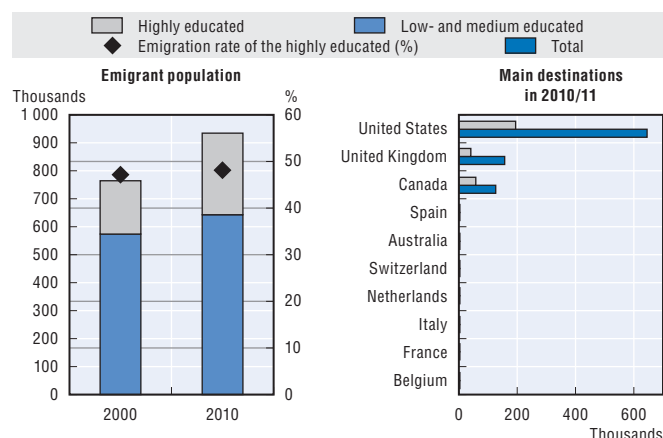
Three main desired countries of destination: United States (49%), Spain (28%), Canada (4%).

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Total population 2013 (millions)	2.7	Jamaica compared to:	World	Region
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	0.3	Human Development Index (HDI)	96/187	18/31
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	5 290	GDP per capita	97/209	21/40
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.3	Emigration rate	23/203	12/37
Poverty rate (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	..	Emigration rate of the highly educated	6/144	5/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 27%; “15-64”: 65%; “65+”: 8%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Emigrant population: Persons born in Jamaica living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	408.7	528.3	937.0	407.7	527.3	935.0	0.9	0.8	1.7	789.7
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	28.7	30.4	59.1	..	..	..	75.7
15-24 (%)	10.2	7.5	8.7	10.2	7.5	8.7	12.7	11.0	11.9	11.6
25-64 (%)	72.1	72.9	72.6	72.0	72.9	72.6	74.7	69.8	72.2	74.7
65+ (%)	17.8	19.5	18.8	17.8	19.5	18.8	12.6	19.2	15.9	13.7
Low educated (%)	26.6	21.6	23.8	26.6	21.6	23.8	45.1	45.0	45.0	34.1
Highly educated (%)	25.7	35.6	31.3	25.6	35.6	31.3	45.3	43.9	44.6	24.9
Total emigration rates (%)	30.3	35.3	32.9	30.3	35.2	32.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	31.2
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	48.6	47.9	48.2	48.5	47.9	48.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	47.1

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	646.2	69.0	6.7	56.4	29.8	9.7	528.9
United Kingdom	157.0	16.8	4.5	55.4	25.2	6.5	141.9
Canada	126.0	13.4	6.6	58.1	46.1	6.4	116.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	0.1	..	48.7	46.1	11.7	..
Australia	0.9	0.1	13.6	48.1	49.2	6.0	0.5
Spain	0.9	0.1	17.6	35.3	15.9	16.5	..
Switzerland	0.8	0.1	48.0	34.8	17.7	16.8	0.4
Netherlands	0.7	0.1	..	61.6	39.2	..	..
Italy	0.6	0.1	16.6	61.8	17.0	13.3	0.2
France	0.5	0.1	34.0	61.7	57.4	10.2	0.4

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Jamaica living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	71.7	69.1	70.2	71.9	74.1	73.1
Unemployment rate (%)	8.7	7.4	8.0	12.6	9.1	10.6
Participation rate (%)	78.5	74.6	76.3	82.2	81.4	81.8
Total employed (thousands)	212.2	261.6	473.8	239.3	312.7	551.9
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	85.1	81.2	82.5	83.4	82.5	82.8
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	4.2	4.2	4.2	8.3	6.4	7.1
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	37.3	..	..	37.6
Highly educated employed (thousands)	53.9	93.9	147.9	76.9	136.2	213.1
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	29.7	26.4	38.3	33.2
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	20.7
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	10.7
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	66.6	69.1	58.8	63.2
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	3.7	4.5	2.8	3.6

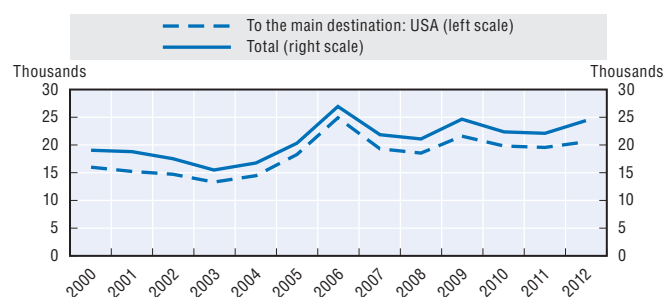
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Low educated emigrants (thousands)		
		Change since 2000/01 (%)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	192.6	+50.0	United States	127.4	-17.2
Canada	58.1	+46.4	United Kingdom	72.7	-2.1
United Kingdom	39.6	+81.2	Canada	20.2	-36.8
Australia	0.4	+95.6	Spain	0.5	..
Netherlands	0.3	..	Italy	0.3	+192.6
Total	292.2	+53.2	Total	222.1	-14.9

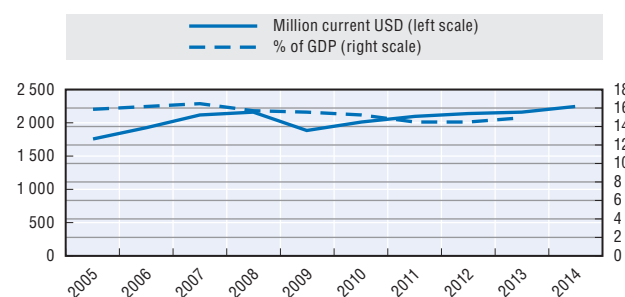
International students from Jamaica in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	3 875	3 499	2 609
Canada	302	432	408
United Kingdom	631	405	273
France	22	37	38
Australia	17	17	15
Total	4 914	4 457	3 422

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (20 705, 2%), CAN (2 145, 0%), GBR (1 000, 0%), JPN (160, 0%), DEU (84, 0%), FRA (52, 0%), NLD (39, 0%), CHE (31, 0%), SWE (29, 0%), ESP (19, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	46	49	35	42	43
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					13
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					19

Three main desired countries of destination: United States (39%), United Kingdom (20%), Canada (18%).

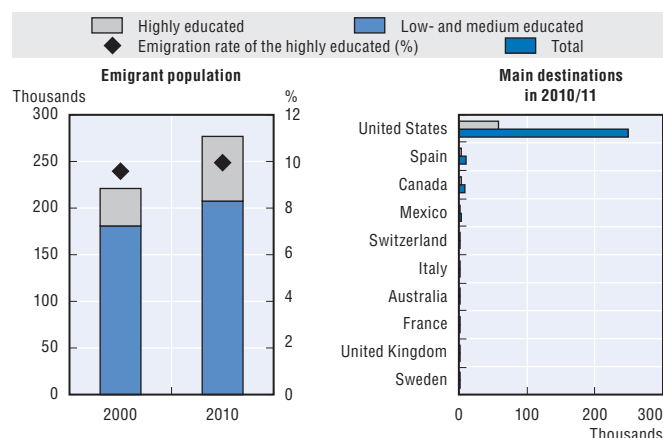
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Total population 2013 (millions)	6.1
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.5
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	1 851
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	4.6
Poverty rate 2009 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	20.77

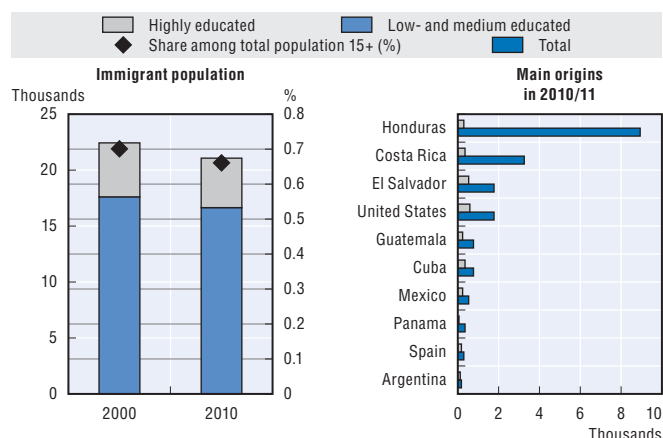
Nicaragua compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	132/187	30/31
GDP per capita	139/209	29/40
Emigration rate	81/203	27/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	71/144	14/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 33%; “15-64”: 63%; “65+”: 5%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Nicaragua living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	257.0	299.0	556.0	126.5	150.9	277.4	130.4	148.1	278.5	221.2
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	8.4	13.4	21.8	..	..	..	24.0
15-24 (%)	16.8	15.3	16.0	9.8	7.9	8.8	23.5	22.8	23.1	19.6
25-64 (%)	76.9	76.1	76.5	82.6	79.8	81.1	71.5	72.3	71.9	73.2
65+ (%)	6.3	8.6	7.6	7.6	12.3	10.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	7.3
Low educated (%)	53.8	52.0	52.8	27.8	29.2	28.6	78.9	75.2	76.9	40.7
Highly educated (%)	15.3	16.3	15.8	24.3	25.7	25.1	6.5	6.7	6.6	18.1
Total emigration rates (%)	12.0	13.4	12.7	6.3	7.3	6.8	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.8
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	9.2	16.6	12.3	7.4	13.7	9.9	2.2	3.9	2.8	9.6

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
Costa Rica	262.0	47.1	..	53.0	6.1	23.3	184.9
United States	248.6	44.7	5.3	53.4	23.7	8.2	205.9
Spain	11.4	2.0	66.2	73.1	26.3	16.5	1.0
Panama	9.0	1.6	..	61.9	13.9	15.0	4.6
Canada	8.6	1.5	4.9	54.0	48.8	5.0	9.1
El Salvador	6.2	1.1	..	47.6	5.2	29.6	6.3
Mexico	4.1	0.7	23.9	47.3	34.2	15.6	2.4
Switzerland	0.9	0.2	48.6	91.4	58.5	42.3	0.2
Italy	0.8	0.2	25.3	69.1	22.5	13.4	0.5
Australia	0.7	0.1	4.1	52.1	34.3	4.2	0.5

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Nicaragua living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	66.9	52.7	59.4	79.5	64.8	71.7
Unemployment rate (%)	7.0	10.4	8.6	9.0	10.7	9.9
Participation rate (%)	72.0	58.8	65.0	87.4	72.6	79.6
Total employed (thousands)	64.5	57.3	121.8	92.8	85.5	178.3
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	78.4	66.9	72.6	84.2	72.6	77.7
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	4.4	5.8	5.1	7.9	8.9	8.4
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	53.1	..	..	54.8
Highly educated employed (thousands)	14.8	12.8	27.5	23.5	26.0	49.5
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	18.5	18.0	22.5	20.3
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	12.7
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	80.1	80.7	74.2	77.5
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	1.4	1.3	3.2	2.3

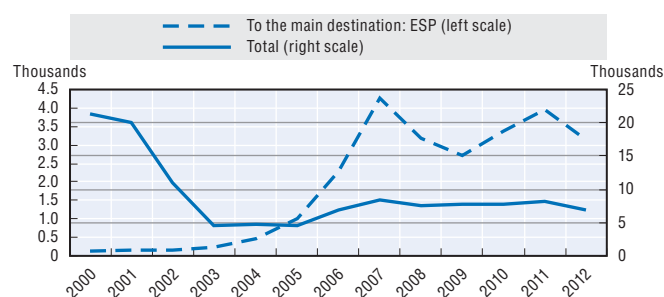
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	58.9	+70.6		United States	70.4	-17.8	
Canada	4.2	+48.2		Spain	4.7	+1 866.7	
Spain	3.0	+383.9		Mexico	1.7	+172.8	
Mexico	1.4	+23.6		Canada	1.4	-45.9	
Switzerland	0.5	+755.6		Italy	0.3	+48.5	
Total	69.4	+73.5		Total	79.1	-12.0	

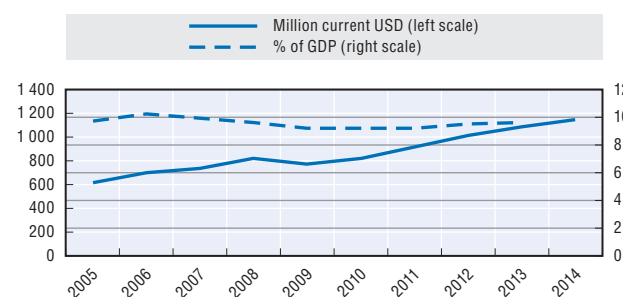
International students from Nicaragua in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	389	380	352
Spain	25	113	146
Germany	29	54	44
France	35	38	43
Chile	49	57	25
Total	637	767	730

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): ESP (3 126, 0%), USA (3 046, 0%), MEX (134, 0%), CAN (105, 0%), JPN (101, 0%), DEU (92, 0%), CHL (81, 0%), ITA (66, 0%), SWE (49, 0%), CHE (36, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	32	44	39	30	33
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					17
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					43

Three main desired countries of destination: United States (43%), Costa Rica (16%), Spain (16%).

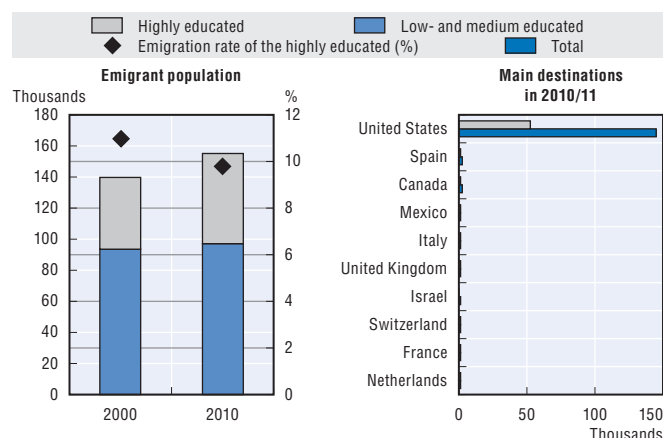
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Total population 2013 (millions)	3.9
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.6
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	11 037
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	8.4
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	8.87

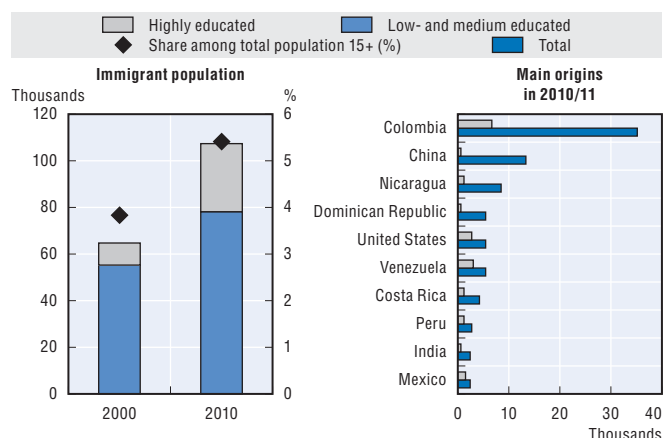
Panama compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	65/187	8/31
GDP per capita	65/209	10/40
Emigration rate	89/203	29/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	72/144	15/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 28%; “15-64”: 64%; “65+”: 7%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Panama living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	69.0	103.1	172.1	61.3	94.5	155.8	7.6	8.6	16.2	140.4
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	2.7	4.1	6.8	..	..	..	15.5
15-24 (%)	14.1	10.7	12.1	13.2	9.9	11.2	21.2	18.9	20.0	12.5
25-64 (%)	72.8	72.0	72.3	73.0	72.0	72.4	71.2	72.7	72.0	76.1
65+ (%)	13.1	17.3	15.6	13.8	18.1	16.4	7.6	8.4	8.0	11.5
Low educated (%)	16.5	14.8	15.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	49.7	40.8	45.0	17.0
Highly educated (%)	36.6	36.1	36.3	38.3	36.5	37.2	23.4	30.8	27.3	32.9
Total emigration rates (%)	5.0	7.4	6.2	4.5	6.8	5.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	6.3
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	10.7	10.3	10.5	10.0	9.7	9.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	11.0

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	144.7	84.1	4.7	60.7	36.3	10.8	131.5
Costa Rica	9.5	5.5	..	48.4	19.7	20.8	8.4
Spain	3.3	1.9	28.6	58.2	48.7	12.2	2.1
Puerto Rico	2.6	1.5	..	66.7	37.4	7.7	2.1
Canada	2.2	1.3	6.2	50.9	56.9	12.0	2.3
Mexico	1.3	0.7	13.0	63.7	46.0	13.8	1.5
Colombia	1.2	0.7	..	59.4	45.3	15.7	1.2
Italy	0.9	0.5	14.8	75.6	44.4	6.3	0.7
United Kingdom	0.7	0.4	39.1	58.0	62.0	16.0	0.4
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Panama living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	73.6	62.8	67.3	72.9	65.7	68.6
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	6.4	6.0	8.7	8.2	8.4
Participation rate (%)	77.9	67.1	71.5	79.9	71.6	74.9
Total employed (thousands)	37.5	46.0	83.5	38.0	50.6	88.6
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	84.4	74.4	78.7	83.4	72.5	76.8
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	3.2	2.9	3.0	4.8	7.3	6.2
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	36.7	..	..	37.6
Highly educated employed (thousands)	15.5	18.1	33.6	16.7	22.4	39.1
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	36.8	34.7	38.4	37.1
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	9.1
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	16.2
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	62.8	64.5	61.1	62.3
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7

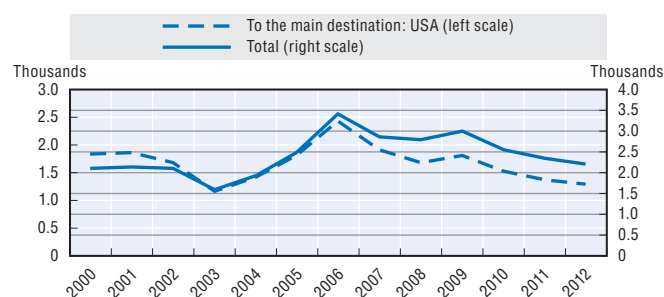
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	52.5	+25.2		United States	17.4	-21.0	
Spain	1.6	+69.7		Spain	0.8	+48.1	
Canada	1.2	+8.9		Israel	0.3	+316.0	
Mexico	0.6	-43.4		Italy	0.2	+1.6	
United Kingdom	0.4	+108.5		Canada	0.1	-69.9	
Total	57.9	+25.5		Total	19.4	-18.7	

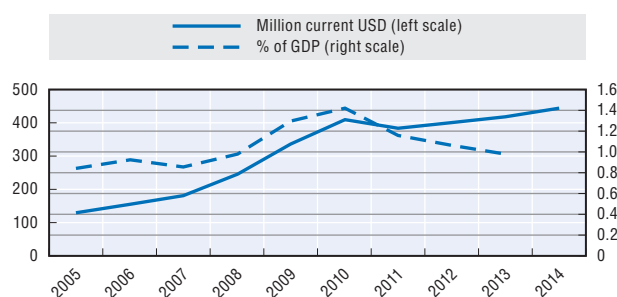
International students from Panama in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	1 131	1 072	1 087
Spain	76	203	113
Chile	150	87	72
United Kingdom	39	48	49
Canada	42	33	48
Total	1 576	1 614	1 535

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (1 281, 0%), ESP (330, 0%), CHL (176, 0%), JPN (115, 0%), DEU (64, 0%), CAN (45, 0%), MEX (44, 0%), CHE (39, 0%), ITA (24, 0%), FRA (21, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	15	25	16	14	15
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					17
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					50

Three main desired countries of destination: United States (43%), Spain (10%), Costa Rica (6%).

Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

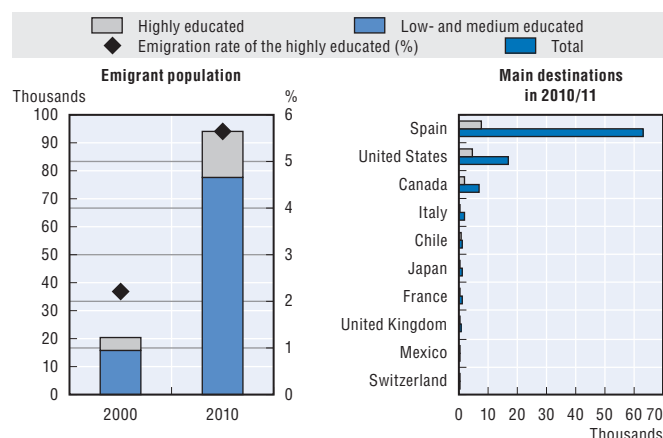
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933270778>

Total population 2013 (millions)	6.8
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.7
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	4 265
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	14.2
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	7.69

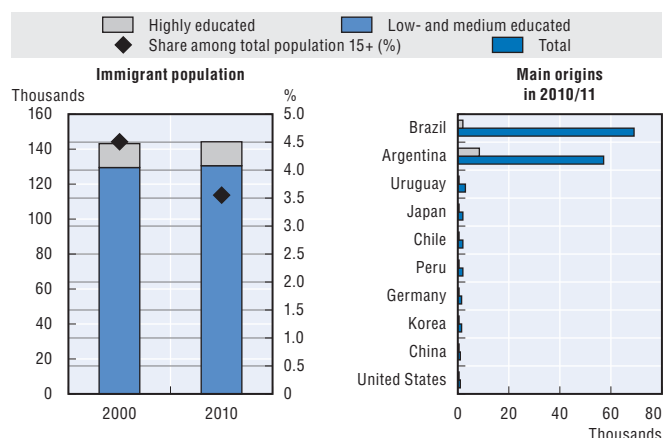
Paraguay compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	111/187	24/31
GDP per capita	107/209	23/40
Emigration rate	133/203	34/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	106/144	18/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 32%; “15-64”: 62%; “65+”: 5%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Paraguay living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	267.5	353.1	620.6	36.8	58.9	95.7	230.7	294.1	524.8	21.1
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	15.2	27.6	42.8	..	..	..	3.7
15-24 (%)	21.4	19.0	20.0	20.2	16.9	18.2	21.6	19.4	20.4	15.0
25-64 (%)	67.4	69.8	68.8	76.2	79.5	78.2	66.0	67.9	67.1	80.0
65+ (%)	11.2	11.2	11.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	12.4	12.7	12.5	5.0
Low educated (%)	77.5	75.8	76.6	42.6	43.4	43.1	83.0	82.3	82.6	37.5
Highly educated (%)	3.7	4.1	3.9	17.6	17.2	17.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	23.7
Total emigration rates (%)	11.0	14.2	12.6	1.7	2.7	2.2	9.6	12.1	10.9	0.6
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	8.4	7.9	8.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.2

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
Argentina	490.8	79.1	..	56.2	1.0	19.6	305.6
Spain	64.1	10.3	60.1	65.0	12.1	17.5	2.1
Brazil	32.0	5.2	..	53.8	6.3	33.1	22.6
United States	16.8	2.7	10.4	53.8	27.1	24.1	9.2
Canada	6.7	1.1	10.2	50.3	25.8	11.1	5.0
Italy	1.9	0.3	33.5	72.1	20.0	13.4	0.6
Uruguay	1.6	0.3	..	66.6	31.4	17.7	1.3
Japan	1.2	0.2	..	47.5	10.7	21.1	1.0
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
France	0.9	0.1	38.2	61.1	35.2	23.7	0.7

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Paraguay living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	76.1	57.0	65.7	60.5	61.7	61.2
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	7.4	7.1	28.0	21.4	24.0
Participation rate (%)	81.7	61.6	70.8	84.1	78.4	80.6
Total employed (thousands)	7.0	6.2	13.2	21.0	34.8	55.7
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	81.4	70.0	75.1	80.5	70.0	74.1
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	7.0	5.9	6.4	10.1	17.9	14.8
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	38.4	..	..	54.5
Highly educated employed (thousands)	1.8	1.8	3.6	4.9	6.8	11.6
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	28.6	17.5	10.6	13.8
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	10.9
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	9.4
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	64.2	69.4	43.8	52.9
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	7.1	13.1	45.6	33.3

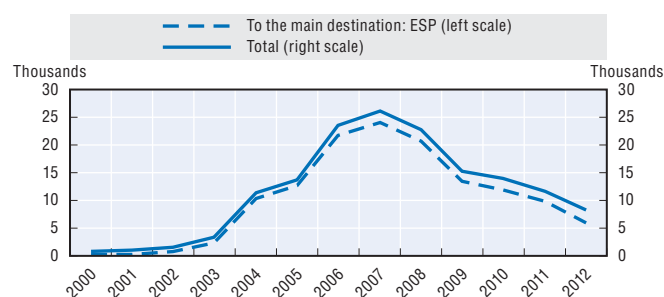
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
Spain	7.7	+1 384.6		Spain	31.8	+3 285.1	
United States	4.6	+80.8		United States	3.7	+43.0	
Canada	1.7	+71.4		Canada	2.7	+11.0	
Chile	0.5	+302.4		Italy	0.8	+158.1	
Italy	0.4	+294.9		Japan	0.3	-8.9	
Total	16.4	+231.9		Total	40.6	+420.7	

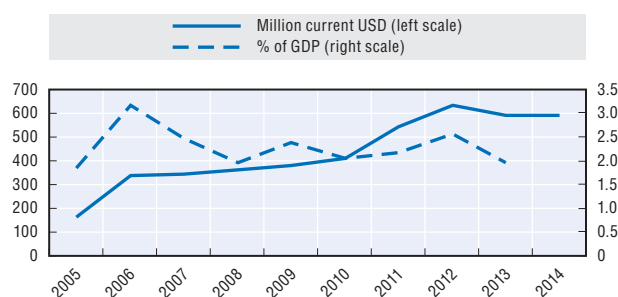
International students from Paraguay in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
Spain	98	371	363
United States	377	337	331
France	90	71	89
Italy	32	37	76
Germany	49	37	39
Total	865	1 083	1 083

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): ESP (6 001, 1%), CHL (943, 0%), USA (467, 0%), JPN (255, 0%), DEU (205, 0%), ITA (183, 0%), CAN (65, 0%), CHE (48, 0%), FRA (46, 0%), MEX (36, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	18	31	22	14	19
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					16
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					40

Three main desired countries of destination: Argentina (37%), Brazil (15%), Spain (15%).

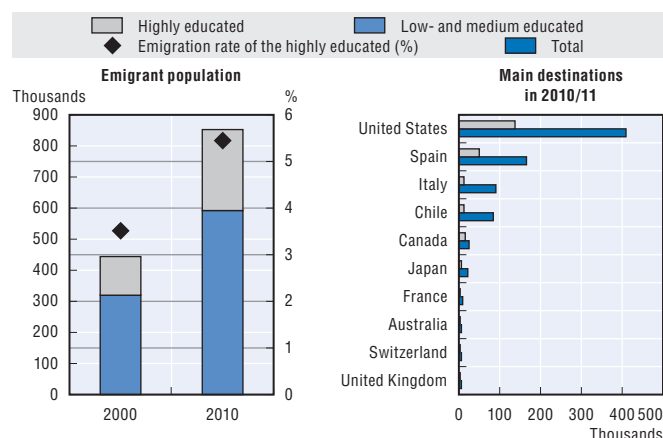
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Total population 2013 (millions)	30.4
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.3
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	6 662
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	5.8
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	7.99

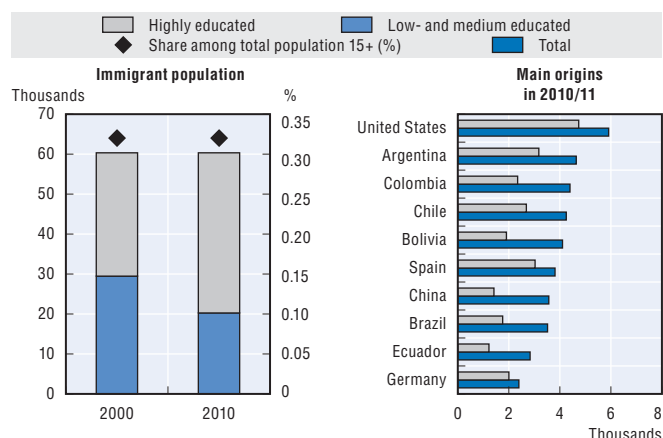
Peru compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	82/187	14/31
GDP per capita	88/209	17/40
Emigration rate	111/203	31/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	110/144	20/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 29%; “15-64”: 65%; “65+”: 6%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Peru living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	474.2	579.9	1 054.1	384.7	479.5	864.3	89.0	100.0	189.1	452.0
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	74.7	98.5	173.2	..	..	..	113.5
15-24 (%)	16.9	14.4	15.5	15.8	13.1	14.3	21.8	20.4	21.1	15.0
25-64 (%)	76.5	78.3	77.5	77.3	78.9	78.2	73.1	75.5	74.4	78.6
65+ (%)	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.9	7.5	5.1	4.0	4.5	6.5
Low educated (%)	27.4	27.5	27.4	21.6	21.6	21.6	52.2	55.5	53.9	25.4
Highly educated (%)	27.8	26.8	27.3	31.0	30.2	30.5	14.1	10.8	12.3	27.9
Total emigration rates (%)	4.4	5.4	4.9	3.6	4.5	4.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.6
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.5

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	408.5	38.8	8.2	53.9	33.4	12.3	261.9
Spain	166.8	15.8	40.6	52.6	30.7	15.2	47.9
Argentina	142.6	13.5	..	56.0	6.6	21.6	79.8
Italy	91.3	8.7	25.2	63.4	13.5	15.3	28.8
Chile	83.3	7.9	43.0	59.6	15.3	24.0	35.6
Japan	28.8	2.7	..	47.7	20.8	15.9	27.2
Canada	25.7	2.4	21.6	55.9	57.6	11.9	16.6
Ecuador	16.1	1.5	..	42.1	11.7	27.7	5.1
Brazil	15.1	1.4	..	40.5	38.8	16.0	10.1
France	10.6	1.0	21.2	60.6	46.8	15.3	5.8

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Peru living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	73.3	59.2	65.7	75.2	64.3	69.2
Unemployment rate (%)	7.1	9.5	8.3	13.1	14.1	13.6
Participation rate (%)	79.0	65.4	71.6	86.6	74.8	80.1
Total employed (thousands)	141.3	135.6	276.9	265.5	280.9	546.4
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	81.3	65.3	72.8	82.6	70.4	75.8
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	5.0	8.7	6.8	10.0	12.9	11.5
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	50.9	..	..	54.8
Highly educated employed (thousands)	45.6	40.9	86.5	90.1	95.8	185.9
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	23.2	20.6	20.6	21.1
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	9.7
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	11.1
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	64.4	66.4	57.8	61.5
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	12.4	13.0	21.6	17.4

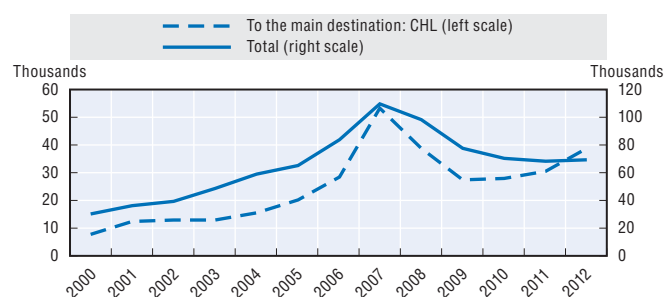
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Low educated emigrants (thousands)		
		Change since 2000/01 (%)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	136.6	+89.1	United States	59.5	+9.1
Spain	51.2	+235.5	Spain	53.7	+203.0
Canada	14.8	+89.1	Italy	43.1	+191.7
Chile	12.8	+162.7	Chile	8.4	-17.6
Italy	12.4	+198.2	Japan	7.0	+21.7
Total	260.4	+109.8	Total	184.2	+63.3

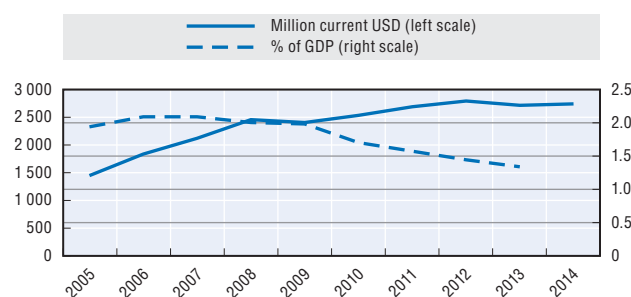
International students from Peru in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
Spain	1 368	3 864	3 338
United States	3 676	3 250	2 617
Italy	1 430	1 559	1 963
Chile	1 490	1 824	1 046
France	790	1 103	1 025
Total	10 967	13 871	12 211

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): CHL (38 628, 36%), USA (12 609, 1%), ESP (6 977, 2%), ITA (5 614, 1%), JPN (1 014, 0%), DEU (953, 0%), CAN (780, 0%), FRA (586, 0%), MEX (418, 2%), AUS (342, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	34	48	32	31	36
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					9
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					31

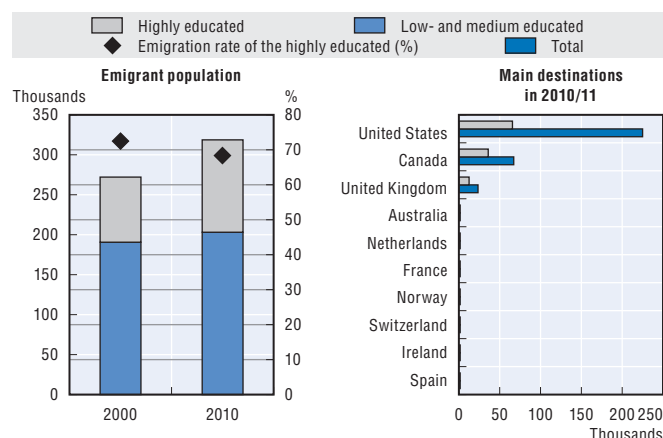
Three main desired countries of destination: Spain (25%), United States (22%), Italy (10%).

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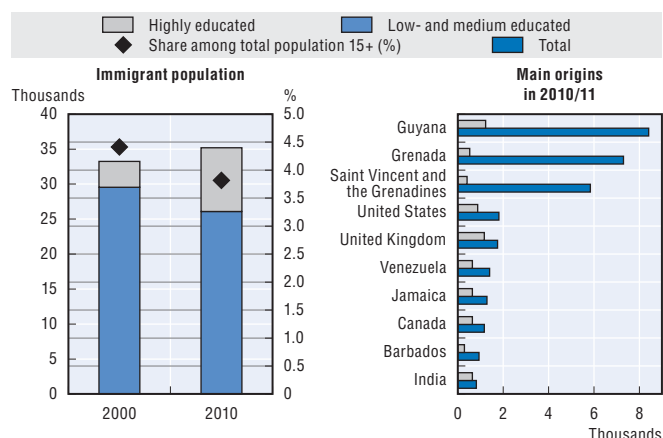
Total population 2013 (millions)	1.3	Trinidad and Tobago compared to:	World	Region
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	0.3	Human Development Index (HDI)	64/187	7/31
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	18 373	GDP per capita	45/209	3/40
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.6	Emigration rate	31/203	16/37
Poverty rate (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	..	Emigration rate of the highly educated	3/144	3/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 21%; “15-64”: 70%; “65+”: 9%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Trinidad and Tobago living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	139.0	181.9	320.9	138.0	180.9	318.9	0.8	0.9	1.7	274.3
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	7.1	9.2	16.4	..	..	..	31.8
15-24 (%)	9.1	7.9	8.4	9.0	7.9	8.4	17.6	15.3	16.3	12.5
25-64 (%)	75.7	76.6	76.2	75.7	76.7	76.2	73.3	74.0	73.7	78.7
65+ (%)	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4	9.1	10.7	10.0	8.8
Low educated (%)	14.9	13.9	14.3	14.7	13.8	14.2	38.7	36.5	37.5	23.5
Highly educated (%)	33.6	38.1	36.1	33.7	38.2	36.3	7.4	8.8	8.2	29.9
Total emigration rates (%)	21.1	25.5	23.4	20.9	25.4	23.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	22.5
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	64.4	71.2	68.3	64.4	71.1	68.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	72.4

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	224.4	69.9	4.4	56.7	29.2	9.9	188.0
Canada	67.8	21.1	4.9	54.9	52.8	4.5	63.1
United Kingdom	23.0	7.2	10.8	61.3	55.1	5.9	20.6
Grenada	1.6	0.5	..	52.1	7.2	17.4	..
Australia	1.4	0.4	11.0	49.9	44.3	3.5	1.0
Netherlands	0.4	0.1	4.4	92.4	23.0	..	..
France	0.4	0.1	18.9	72.8	49.0	7.4	0.3
Norway	0.3	0.1	13.1	54.9	29.3	7.0	0.2
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Trinidad and Tobago living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	74.2	66.1	69.7	75.7	69.3	72.1
Unemployment rate (%)	7.1	7.1	7.1	9.8	8.2	8.9
Participation rate (%)	79.8	71.2	74.9	83.9	75.5	79.2
Total employed (thousands)	80.8	93.2	174.1	88.2	105.6	193.8
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	84.7	77.7	80.6	82.7	78.2	80.0
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	3.6	4.4	4.0	6.7	5.7	6.1
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	35.5	..	..	36.4
Highly educated employed (thousands)	27.1	35.1	62.1	32.7	47.5	80.3
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	34.4	32.3	39.7	36.3
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	13.9
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	10.5
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	63.3	65.0	58.6	61.5
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.2

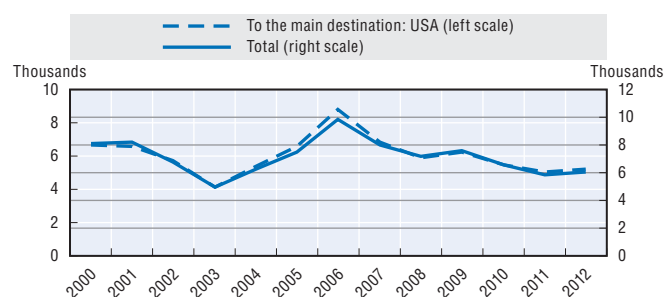
**Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11
(population 15+)**

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	65.6	+40.3		United States	32.6	-27.7	
Canada	35.8	+44.2		Canada	7.2	-46.0	
United Kingdom	12.7	+42.2		United Kingdom	4.7	-4.2	
Australia	0.6	+91.7		Netherlands	0.3	..	
France	0.2	+73.6		Australia	0.1	-44.5	
Total	115.6	+42.1		Total	45.2	-29.1	

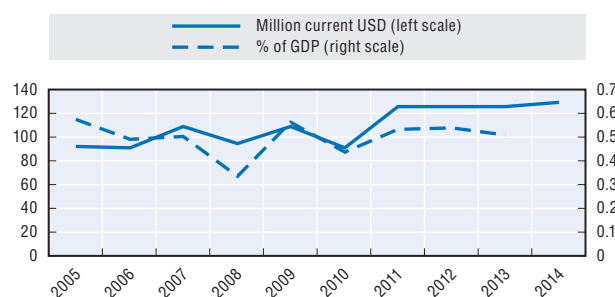
**International students
from Trinidad and Tobago
in OECD countries**

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	2 643	2 381	1 636
Canada	736	1 329	1 485
United Kingdom	834	888	729
France	42	31	37
Australia	23	23	24
Total	4 340	4 723	4 005

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (5 214, 0%), CAN (615, 0%), DEU (44, 0%), JPN (40, 0%), AUS (34, 0%), FRA (17, 0%), CHE (16, 0%), NLD (15, 0%), ESP (14, 0%), NOR (11, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	16	19	25	9	15
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					3
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					..

Three main desired countries of destination: United States (46%), Canada (23%), Morocco (7%).

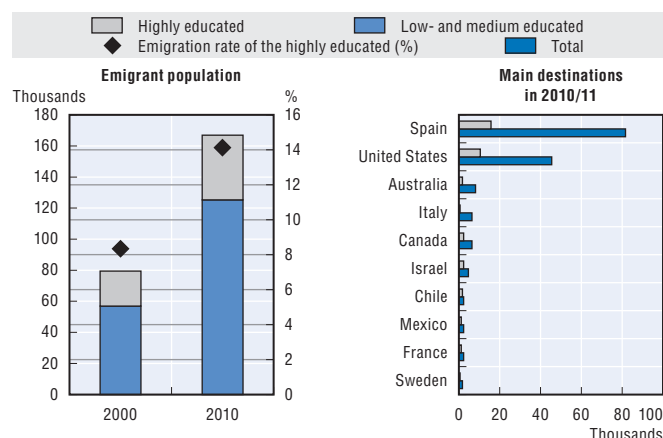
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Total population 2013 (millions)	3.4
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	0.3
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	16 351
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	4.4
Poverty rate 2012 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	1.34

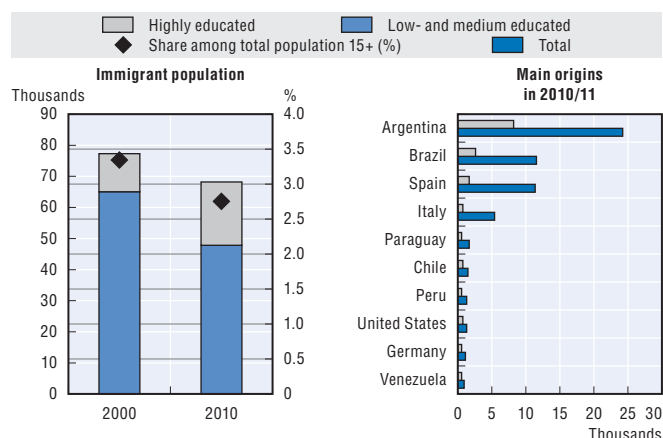
Uruguay compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	50/187	3/31
GDP per capita	47/209	4/40
Emigration rate	86/203	28/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	53/144	10/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 22%; “15-64”: 64%; “65+”: 14%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Immigrant population (15+)



Emigrant population: Persons born in Uruguay living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	151.5	157.3	308.8	83.3	86.3	169.6	67.9	70.8	138.6	80.9
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	11.7	11.6	23.3	..	..	..	11.5
15-24 (%)	8.8	7.9	8.4	11.8	10.1	10.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	8.3
25-64 (%)	79.2	75.3	77.2	79.0	76.1	77.5	79.5	74.4	76.9	81.8
65+ (%)	12.0	16.8	14.4	9.1	13.8	11.5	15.4	20.4	18.0	9.8
Low educated (%)	49.2	46.8	48.0	37.9	34.1	35.9	63.1	62.0	62.5	33.7
Highly educated (%)	17.8	18.0	17.9	24.3	25.6	25.0	9.7	8.8	9.2	28.3
Total emigration rates (%)	10.7	10.4	10.6	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.1
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	22.1	14.9	17.7	17.6	11.9	14.1	6.5	3.7	4.8	8.3

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
Argentina	109.8	35.5	..	52.6	5.4	4.5	114.3
Spain	83.0	26.9	21.8	48.7	19.2	14.3	21.8
United States	45.8	14.8	4.0	52.5	23.0	9.7	24.7
Brazil	22.1	7.2	..	48.7	22.7	8.5	24.2
Australia	9.1	3.0	1.5	52.3	20.5	1.7	9.2
Italy	6.4	2.1	10.6	58.5	15.3	7.0	4.7
Canada	6.3	2.0	9.3	52.4	42.7	3.5	6.0
Israel	4.8	1.5	5.2	54.5	56.4	2.3	4.4
Paraguay	3.5	1.1	..	24.6	10.6	1.9	3.0
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Uruguay living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Population 15-64						
Employment rate (%)	76.2	57.7	66.9	66.9	58.2	62.6
Unemployment rate (%)	8.2	10.3	9.1	22.1	24.3	23.1
Participation rate (%)	83.0	64.3	73.6	85.9	76.8	81.4
Total employed (thousands)	27.7	21.1	48.8	50.1	43.0	93.1
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	83.3	70.0	76.3	80.2	72.9	76.4
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	4.8	7.6	6.2	11.5	14.2	12.9
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	28.8	..	..	40.2
Highly educated employed (thousands)	8.4	8.0	16.3	14.5	14.2	28.6
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	38.0	27.4	28.3	28.6
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	6.3
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	8.0
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	53.0	66.5	59.2	62.4
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	9.0	6.2	12.6	9.0

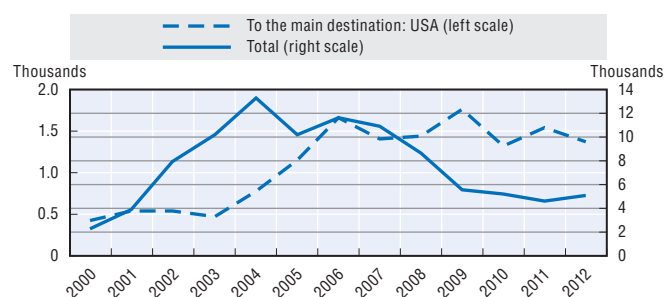
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
Spain	15.9	+177.7		Spain	38.2	+300.3	
United States	10.6	+58.9		United States	12.5	+79.5	
Israel	2.7	+12.6		Italy	2.8	+17.6	
Canada	2.7	+35.7		Australia	2.5	-32.9	
Australia	1.9	+41.1		Canada	1.3	-22.1	
Total	41.7	+85.5		Total	60.0	+124.1	

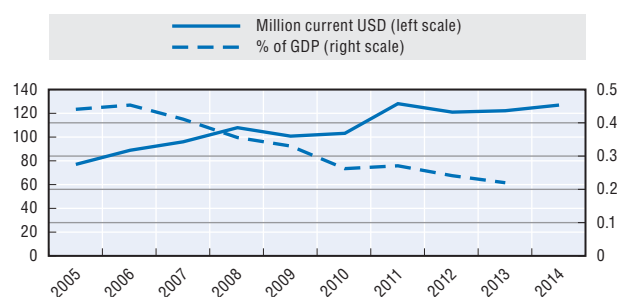
International students from Uruguay in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
Spain	140	652	432
United States	458	387	349
France	140	95	110
United Kingdom	45	40	60
Chile	89	119	39
Total	1 034	1 467	1 149

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows



Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (1 374, 0%), ESP (1 239, 0%), GBR (1 000, 0%), CHL (773, 0%), MEX (139, 0%), ITA (103, 0%), DEU (102, 0%), ISR (67, 0%), FRA (53, 0%), CAN (50, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	14	23	15	14	14
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					12
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					28

Three main desired countries of destination: Spain (33%), United States (16%), Brazil (13%).

Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

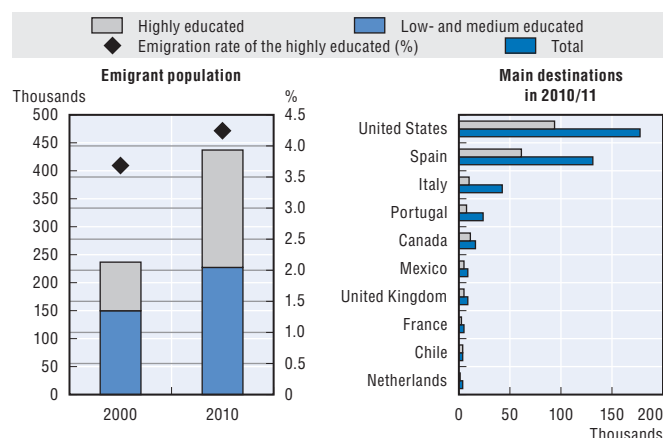
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Total population 2013 (millions)	30.4
Population growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.5
GDP per capita 2013 (current USD)	14 415
GDP growth 2013 (annual, in %)	1.3
Poverty rate 2006 (USD PPP 2 a day, in %)	12.91

Venezuela compared to:	World	Region
Human Development Index (HDI)	67/187	9/31
GDP per capita	54/209	6/40
Emigration rate	139/203	35/37
Emigration rate of the highly educated	123/144	22/23

Age structure of the population (2013): “0-14”: 29%; “15-64”: 65%; “65+”: 6%

Emigrant population (15+) living in OECD countries



Emigrant population: Persons born in Venezuela living abroad

	2010/11									2000/01
	OECD and selected non-OECD destinations			OECD destinations			Intra-regional (15/35 countries)			OECD destinations
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Population 15+										
Emigrant population (thousands)	229.8	268.1	498.0	201.8	237.9	439.7	27.7	29.9	57.6	237.9
Recent emigrants (thousands)	..	..	..	36.7	43.7	80.4	..	..	..	55.0
15-24 (%)	18.8	15.8	17.2	16.7	13.5	14.9	34.5	34.3	34.4	21.0
25-64 (%)	78.8	80.0	79.5	81.0	82.2	81.6	63.5	62.5	63.0	76.6
65+ (%)	2.3	4.2	3.3	2.3	4.3	3.4	2.0	3.2	2.6	2.4
Low educated (%)	20.1	19.3	19.7	18.5	17.8	18.1	32.2	31.4	31.8	27.1
Highly educated (%)	45.4	47.4	46.5	46.7	49.2	48.0	35.8	33.0	34.4	36.8
Total emigration rates (%)	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5
Emigration rates of the highly educated (%)	5.4	4.1	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	3.7

Main OECD and selected non-OECD destinations in 2010/11

	Total		Recent emigrants	Women	Highly educated	15-24	Total in 2000/01
	Thousands	%					
Population 15+			%	%	%	%	Thousands
United States	177.3	35.6	12.6	53.9	52.8	17.2	99.2
Spain	133.0	26.7	25.8	52.3	45.9	13.6	60.2
Italy	43.1	8.7	9.9	58.2	24.5	6.9	34.2
Portugal	24.1	4.8	15.5	53.9	29.7	18.2	18.5
Colombia	23.7	4.8	..	55.5	14.5	52.1	24.5
Canada	16.1	3.2	36.0	54.4	70.7	15.3	7.1
Mexico	9.1	1.8	52.9	55.2	61.2	11.4	2.4
United Kingdom	8.6	1.7	42.2	53.9	65.3	13.6	3.6
Panama	6.6	1.3	..	48.3	47.0	15.7	0.8
France	5.6	1.1	26.9	57.5	54.8	19.8	2.8

Indicators of the labour market situation of persons born in Venezuela living in OECD countries

	2000/01			2010/11		
Population 15-64	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employment rate (%)	68.4	48.4	57.8	70.4	55.4	62.3
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	14.1	11.3	15.3	20.1	17.6
Participation rate (%)	75.1	56.3	65.1	83.1	69.3	75.7
Total employed (thousands)	74.3	59.9	134.1	137.7	125.0	262.7
Employment rate of the highly educated (%)	77.8	58.7	67.6	81.4	64.0	71.7
Unemployment rate of the highly educated (%)	6.1	10.7	8.3	10.1	16.4	13.3
Highly educated in low-and medium-skilled jobs (%)	..	..	32.0	..	..	35.2
Highly educated employed (thousands)	31.1	26.9	57.9	74.5	72.8	147.3
Distribution of employment by occupation (%), population 15+						
Highly skilled occupations	..	..	43.1	46.1	42.2	44.7
Of which: Health professionals	..	..	..	..	..	7.3
Of which: Teaching professionals	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
Medium-skilled occupations	..	..	51.7	49.5	51.5	50.0
Low-skilled occupations	..	..	5.2	4.3	6.3	5.3

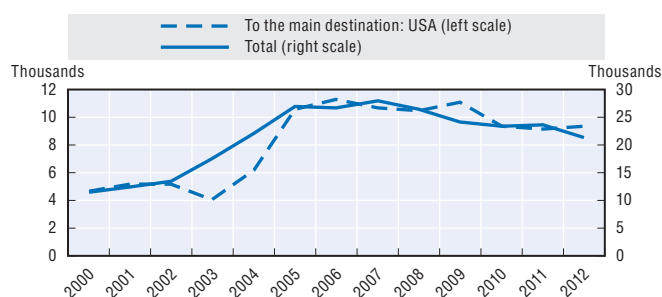
Main OECD destinations by education level in 2010/11 (population 15+)

Highly educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)	Low educated emigrants (thousands)			Change since 2000/01 (%)
United States	93.7	+105.4		Spain	30.5	+40.9	
Spain	61.1	+196.1		United States	19.7	+31.0	
Canada	11.3	+198.4		Italy	12.6	+3.0	
Italy	10.6	+73.4		Portugal	9.5	-10.3	
Portugal	7.2	+149.8		Canada	1.2	+8.2	
Total	209.9	+141.0		Total	79.2	+23.5	

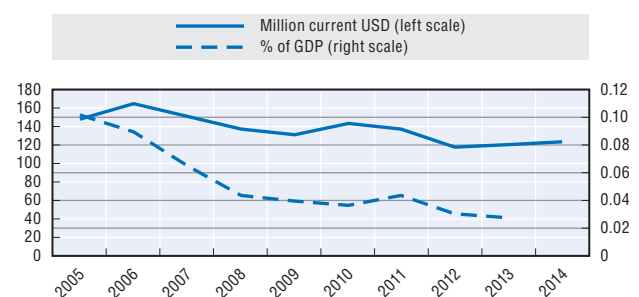
International students from Venezuela in OECD countries

Five main destinations	2008	2010	2012
United States	4 451	4 914	6 084
Spain	987	2 550	1 946
France	492	550	686
Italy	288	260	360
Australia	95	217	324
Total	7 529	9 893	10 853

Legal migrant flows to the OECD



Remittance flows




Ten main OECD countries of destination for legal migrants in 2012 (numbers, % of the total flows to the country): USA (9 387, 0%), ESP (5 162, 1%), CAN (1 350, 0%), MEX (1 286, 6%), CHL (1 249, 1%), DEU (679, 0%), ITA (584, 0%), AUS (315, 0%), FRA (283, 0%), JPN (173, 0%).

Desire to emigrate, 2007-13

	Women	15-24	Highly educated	Employed	Total
Persons who would move permanently, if they had the opportunity to do so (%)	13	19	17	12	13
Of which: Persons who are planning to move permanently in the next 12 months (%)					6
Of which: Persons who have already made any preparations for this move (e.g. visa application) (%)					64

Three main desired countries of destination: United States (26%), Spain (24%), Mexico (6%).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933270839>



Connecting with Emigrants

A GLOBAL PROFILE OF DIASPORAS 2015



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