

◎ MEASURING MIGRATION

Measuring Migration

Migration has always existed in human history, yet in the last decades, mainly after the fall of the Iron Curtain, and with the globalisation of economic activity, international movement has increased significantly. Demographic imbalances, large differences in real wages, wars, hunger, environmental disasters, political conflict and the simple search for new opportunities, push people to move. Migrants represent three per cent of the world's population and are a relevant part of each society, both economically and culturally. Nevertheless, the amount of internationally comparable information is very small.

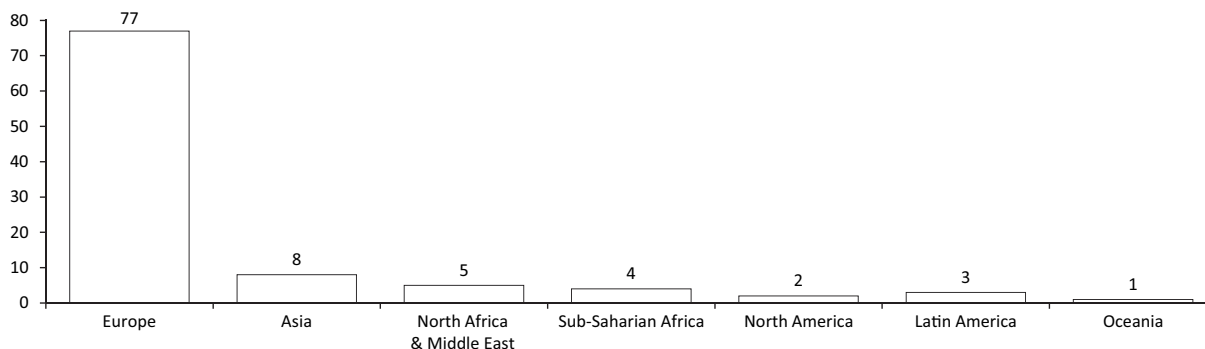
Presented here is a selection of information available from various international sources. The information is grouped into six sections¹:

- I. Immigration and emigration stocks (Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4)
- II. Student migration and brain drain (Tables 5, 6 and 7)
- III. Employment and qualification (Table 8, 9 and 10)
- IV. Remittances (Table 11)
- V. Students from immigrant backgrounds (Tables 12 and 13)
- VI. Immigration and emigration policies (Table 14)

What these tables tell us

The great majority of migrants in European countries come from Europe. This is particularly true in Eastern Europe where an important percentage of the population is composed by foreigners and more than 80 per cent of them – and in many countries more than 90 per cent – were born in Europe (tables 1 and 2). These figures are much lower in Western Europe where European migrants often fall below 50 per cent (e.g., in France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom) and where there is more immigration from other regions (e.g., Africa and the Middle East for southern countries and Asia for northern countries).

Figure 6: Where do the migrants come from? Estimated average per cent of migrants in European countries by region of birth



Source: Elaboration on World Bank data

Tables 4 and 7 show that countries that are usually considered recipient countries also have a considerable outflow of nationals every year. Countries like Austria, Italy and the United Kingdom have outflow quotas that exceed five per cent of their population.

Students are an important component of international mobility, even if they are not always counted as migrants. Most of them are bound for a limited number of countries, with a strong concentration in the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Linked to the migration of students is the so-called 'brain drain', the emigration of qualified people. In Albania, Czech Republic, Ireland, Macedonia and San Marino more than 20 per cent of people with a tertiary education emigrate. In Bosnia Herzegovina, despite a very low number of physicians per capita, 12 per cent of doctors emigrate. In Ireland, although the number of physicians is below the average, 22 per cent work abroad.

In relation to employment issues, there is a serious lack of data, preventing a complete comparison among countries. The migrant labour force is high in Baltic countries (nearly 20% in Estonia and Latvia – but very low in Lithuania) and significant in various EU countries, where they make up more than 5 per cent of the labour force (e.g., in Austria, Germany, France, Italy, Greece and Slovenia). However, it is important to note that ILO data only measure registered workers. Hence, the number of migrants working in, for example, agriculture in Southern Europe is relatively underestimated.

The migrant labour force, as opposed to the overall number of migrants, is prevalently masculine and more qualified than native populations. In fact, in most countries, the percentage of highly qualified migrants aged 25 to 34 staying in the country since they were 10 years old or less is higher than the percentage of 25 to 34 year-old native workers.

It is quite normal for migrant workers to send money home. Yet remittances are not very relevant for most European countries, counting for less than one per cent of GDP. But in a dozen of cases they overtake this threshold and there are a few cases in which remittance inflows represent more than 10 per cent of GDP: Albania, Armenia and Bosnia Herzegovina. In Moldova they constitute up to 34 per cent of gross national product.

¹ Prepared by Lunaria.

One of the few international surveys that enable us to evaluate the standard of living of migrants in various countries is the Program for International Students Assessment (PISA) conducted every three years by the OECD. As well as assessing the quality of schools and of the education system, the OECD analyses the background of students and, on that basis, builds a synthetic index called the economic, social and cultural status (ESCS) index, which takes into account a number of issues related to family wealth, occupational status, the educational attainment of parents, and educational resources at home. Students with an immigrant background (that is first and second generation immigrants) score lower on the ESCS index than native students, except in Montenegro. Yet in some countries, the differences are less pronounced than in others. In Spain and the United Kingdom the difference is less than 0.30 points, on the while in Denmark and Luxembourg it is more than 0.90. These differences, together with the ones relative to the different performance of native and migrant students, may represent one of the few internationally comparable indicators of migrant integration.

Table 14 synthesises the major characteristics of migration policies in European countries, as well as the adoption by the states of migration related UN treaties.

BOX 10: Methodological problems

Measuring migration entails a number of difficulties that make the availability of information quite scarce, even when simply measuring the number of migrants. The major limitations are due to the fact that only registered migrations across borders are counted.

Internal migration is not considered. According to UNDP internal migrants are almost four times the number of international migrants, thus representing an important phenomenon for a number of countries, especially for larger countries with internal economic and social differences. Not considering them may greatly bias the real overall figures of the migration phenomena.

In addition, figures reflect only legal migration, as measured by the receiving country. Illegal migrants are obviously not counted and no country generally counts the number of people leaving, which means that there is no double checking mechanism. Also, short-term migrants are often not registered under national regulatory frameworks and, therefore, are not included in available statistics. To be registered, a person entering from outside the country must intend to stay in the country for a specified minimum period, which may vary from one week (Germany) to three months (Belgium), or even one year (Sweden). This means that short-term migrants are counted in Germany, but not in Sweden. With the exception of asylum seekers, the reasons why people migrate are not always explicit or recorded. Hence, international students and seasonal workers are both considered migrants for statistical purposes.

Furthermore, second generation migrants are not counted as migrants. They are not technically migrants, but, from a sociological point of view, they may face similar difficulties.

These are the main problems faced when trying to measure the stock of people moving into other countries (i.e., the quantity of migration). In relation to the qualitative aspects of migration (i.e., reasons for migrating, level of education, sector of employment), many countries lack data, and a qualitative analysis of the standards of living of migrants across countries (i.e., income, production, consumption, hours worked, access to credit, access to health care, family reunion, life satisfaction, etc.) simply does not exist. These are issues studied locally through surveys. The only international survey on qualitative aspects of migration is the one conducted by the OECD on the quality of education (PISA), which fortunately takes into consideration first and second generation migrant students.

Immigration and Emigration Numbers

TABLE 1: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS (MALE AND FEMALE) AT MID-YEAR

	Migrants	Migrants as a percentage of the population	Female migrants, %	Refugees	Refugees as a percentage of international migrants
Year	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005
Albania	82,668	2.6	50.8	71	0.1
Andorra	52,342	77.9	50.8	0	0.0
Armenia	235,235	7.8	58.9	233,233	99.1
Austria	1,233,546	15.1	51.9	18,703	1.5
Azerbaijan	181,818	2.2	57.8	44,217	24.3
Belarus	1,190,944	12.2	57.8	772	0.1
Belgium	719,276	6.9	49.1	14,021	1.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40,814	1.0	50.8	22,065	54.1
Bulgaria	104,076	1.3	57.9	5,026	4.8
Croatia	661,417	14.5	52.9	3,347	0.5
Cyprus	116,137	13.9	58.7	654	0.6
Czech Republic	453,265	4.4	53.8	993	0.2
Denmark	388,535	7.2	50.8	63,148	16.3
Estonia	201,743	15.2	59.6	10	0.0
Finland	156,179	3.0	51.0	11,573	7.4
France	6,471,029	10.7	51.6	144,589	2.2
Georgia	191,220	4.3	37.4	2,082	1.1
Germany	10,143,626	12.3	48.3	837,516	8.3
Greece	973,677	8.8	55.6	2,358	0.2
Hungary	316,209	3.1	52.4	8,075	2.6
Iceland	23,097	7.8	53.8	239	1.0
Ireland	585,429	14.1	50.0	7,907	1.4
Italy	2,519,040	4.3	55.8	17,316	0.7
Latvia	449,215	19.5	57.8	8	0.0
Liechtenstein	11,716	33.9	51.4	0	0.0
Lithuania	165,197	4.8	56.6	403	0.2
Luxembourg	173,645	37.4	50.1	5,194	3.0
Macedonia, FYR	121,291	6.0	58.3	2,289	1.9
Malta	10,676	2.7	56.2	2,055	19.2
Moldova	440,121	10.5	57.8	42	0.0
Monaco	24,650	69.9	50.2	0	0.0
Netherlands	1,638,104	10.1	54.4	120,301	7.3
Norway	343,929	7.4	50.9	43,049	12.5
Poland	702,808	1.8	59.9	2,929	0.4
Portugal	763,668	7.3	52.0	358	0.0
Romania	133,441	0.6	50.7	1,463	1.1
Russian Federation	12,079,626	8.4	57.8	801	0.0
San Marino	9,424	33.5	53.5	0	0.0
Serbia and Montenegro	512,336	4.9	57.0	269,604	52.6
Slovakia	124,464	2.3	56.0	406	0.3
Slovenia	167,330	8.5	45.6	116	0.1
Spain	4,790,074	11.1	47.4	5,507	0.1
Sweden	1,117,286	12.4	52.1	59,385	5.3
Switzerland	1,659,686	22.9	49.7	46,490	2.8
Turkey	1,328,405	1.8	52.6	3,347	0.3
Ukraine	6,833,198	14.7	57.8	2,273	0.0
United Kingdom	5,408,118	9.1	54.3	295,530	5.5

Source: UN ESA

DEFINITIONS:

Migrants: Estimated number of international migrants at mid-year (both sexes)

Migrants as a percentage of the population: International migrants as a percentage of the population

Female migrants: % Female migrants as percentage of all international migrants

Refugees: Estimated number of refugees at mid-year

Refugees as a percentage of international migrants: Refugees at mid-year as a percentage of international migrants

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRANTS RELATED TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH

	Estimated number of migrants from Oceania %	Estimated number of migrants from Asia %	Estimated number of migrants from North America %	Estimated number of migrants from South and Central America and Caribbean %	Estimated number of migrants from Europe %	Estimated number of migrants from Middle East and North Africa %	Estimated number of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa %
Year	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Albania	0.16	4.39	0.79	0.51	93.03	0.82	0.31
Andorra	0.13	1.82	0.24	1.26	94.90	1.34	0.32
Armenia	0.02	2.21	0.05	0.40	88.78	8.29	0.23
Austria	0.21	4.10	0.94	0.75	89.81	3.54	0.66
Azerbaijan	0.00	8.11	0.00	0.00	91.89	0.00	0.00
Belarus	0.01	0.41	0.02	0.17	99.21	0.08	0.10
Belgium	0.14	5.17	1.64	2.21	67.22	14.23	9.39
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.01	0.30	0.02	0.17	99.33	0.08	0.10
Bulgaria	0.08	2.43	0.18	1.39	94.47	0.67	0.79
Croatia	0.14	0.16	0.22	0.12	99.24	0.05	0.07
Cyprus	1.77	13.61	2.68	0.40	68.59	8.64	4.32
Czech Republic	0.08	4.45	0.60	0.33	93.75	0.57	0.24
Denmark	0.63	18.05	3.08	2.77	54.14	15.11	6.23
Estonia	0.06	1.78	0.13	1.02	95.93	0.50	0.58
Finland	0.57	9.16	3.11	1.58	73.21	6.85	5.52
France	0.11	6.38	0.99	1.78	40.76	40.94	9.03
Georgia	0.04	3.42	0.99	0.68	93.34	1.14	0.39
Germany	0.47	12.17	1.92	5.05	65.92	9.35	5.13
Greece	1.88	5.58	3.17	0.61	82.39	4.80	1.57
Hungary	0.10	3.02	1.09	0.39	93.85	1.21	0.34
Iceland	0.62	13.98	9.37	2.61	69.84	1.85	1.73
Ireland	2.10	6.24	6.41	0.88	77.00	1.45	5.93
Italy	0.45	18.22	3.61	12.21	40.86	16.48	8.17
Latvia	0.00	13.21	0.59	0.01	85.81	0.37	0.00
Liechtenstein	0.02	1.12	0.09	0.64	97.51	0.29	0.33
Lithuania	0.01	4.96	0.54	0.10	94.28	0.10	0.01
Luxembourg	0.10	2.68	1.00	1.35	90.22	1.50	3.15
Macedonia FYR	0.01	0.32	0.02	0.18	98.77	0.60	0.10
Malta	22.69	3.87	14.60	2.16	51.48	3.92	1.28
Moldova	0.07	2.01	0.15	1.15	95.41	0.56	0.66
Monaco	0.23	7.58	1.72	4.31	81.59	2.10	2.47
Netherlands	0.83	18.66	1.84	19.53	37.65	15.20	6.28
Norway	0.46	21.59	5.10	6.02	48.95	10.63	7.25
Poland	0.09	1.07	1.38	0.16	96.67	0.48	0.16
Portugal	0.19	2.51	2.25	11.64	29.63	0.35	53.44
Romania	0.02	2.29	1.12	0.08	89.30	7.14	0.05
Russian Federation	0.05	38.93	0.10	0.79	59.30	0.38	0.45
San Marino	0.85	12.36	2.28	7.53	53.65	15.15	8.18
Serbia and Montenegro	0.90	12.77	2.36	7.78	52.13	15.60	8.46
Slovakia	0.05	0.96	0.79	0.19	97.46	0.37	0.17
Slovenia	0.10	0.86	0.07	0.53	98.21	0.15	0.07
Spain	0.21	3.52	1.16	38.68	36.50	16.56	3.38
Sweden	0.32	8.84	1.63	5.83	62.32	16.46	4.60
Switzerland	0.38	6.34	2.01	4.19	80.18	3.75	3.14
Turkey	0.26	2.75	1.19	0.10	92.14	3.42	0.15
Ukraine	0.04	12.28	0.10	0.77	86.00	0.41	0.38
United Kingdom	3.54	29.62	4.77	6.95	34.76	4.53	15.84

Source: World Bank

TABLE 3: ACQUISITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP

	Acquisitions of citizenship 2000	Acquisitions of citizenship 2006	Percentage variation 2000-2006***	Asylum applications 2000	Asylum applications 2006	Percentage variation 2000-2006***
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria*	24,320	25,746	6	18,285	13,350	-27
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	31,860	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	42,690	12,575	-71
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	6,738	-	1,755	500	-72
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	296	2,917	885	650	4,540	598
Czech Republic	-	2,346	-	8,790	2,730	-69
Denmark	18,811	7,961	-58	10,345	1,960	-81
Estonia	3,425	4,781	40	5	5	0
Finland	2,977	4,433	49	3,170	2,275	-28
France	-	147,868	-	38,745	30,750	-21
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany*	186,688	124,566	-33	78,565	21,030	-73
Greece	-	1,962	-	3,085	12,265	298
Hungary	5,393	6,101	13	7,800	2,115	-73
Iceland	-	-	-	-	40	-
Ireland	1,143	5,763	404	10,940	4,240	-61
Italy	-	35,266	-	15,195	10,350	-32
Latvia	13,482	18,964	41	5	10	100
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania*	490	467	-5	305	145	-52
Luxembourg	684	1,128	65	625	525	-16
Macedonia FYR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta**	-	474	-	160	1,270	694
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands*	49,968	29,089	-42	43,895	14,465	-67
Norway	-	-	-	10,845	5,320	-51
Poland	-	989	-	4,660	4,225	-9
Portugal	1,143	3,627	217	225	130	-42
Romania*	-	29	-	1,365	380	-72
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia*	-	1,125	-	1,555	2,850	83
Slovenia*	2,102	3,204	52	9,245	500	-95
Spain	16,743	62,375	273	7,925	5,295	-33
Sweden	43,474	51,239	18	16,285	24,320	49
Switzerland	-	-	-	15,780	8,580	-46
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	82,210	154,015	87	80,315	28,320	-65
EU 27				406,585	197,410	-51
EU 25				403,465	196,530	-51
EU 15				379,530	178,640	-53

Source: Eurostat

NOTES:

* Countries for which only acquisitions by naturalisation are available

** Estimate

*** Social Watch calculation

TABLE 4: OUTFLOWS OF NATIONALS BY SEX

	Outflows of nationals			Year*
	Men	Women	Total	
Albania	-	-	-	
Andorra	-	-	-	
Armenia	3,709	5,594	9,303	2005
Austria	41,377	31,277	72,654	2001
Azerbaijan	1,248	1,396	2,644	2006
Belarus	6,173	7,205	13,378	2002
Belgium	26,730	26,235	52,965	2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	
Bulgaria	-	-	62,000	1996
Croatia	3,506	3,461	6,967	2006
Cyprus	137	92	229	2006
Czech Republic	909	1,360	2,269	2005
Denmark	22,777	20,689	43,466	2003
Estonia	-	-	2,545	1998
Finland	6,036	6,071	12,107	2006
France	-	-	-	
Georgia	-	-	-	
Germany	81,320	63,495	144,815	2005
Greece	-	-	-	
Hungary	1,405	1,173	2,578	2002
Iceland	2,297	2,193	4,490	2002
Ireland	9,600	10,300	19,900	2000
Italy	23,486	18,270	41,756	2003
Latvia	1,100	1,110	2,210	2003
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	
Lithuania	6,259	7,047	13,306	2005
Luxembourg	5,510	5,030	10,540	2003
Macedonia FYR	594	479	1,073	2006
Malta	36	37	73	2001
Moldova	3,011	3,674	6,685	2006
Monaco	-	-	-	
Netherlands	36,412	32,473	68,885	2003
Norway	13,026	11,646	24,672	2003
Poland	12,411	12,121	24,532	2002
Portugal	22,353	5,005	27,358	2002
Romania	5,341	8,856	14,197	2006
Russian Federation	-	-	18,480,952	2000
San Marino	19	27	46	2003
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	
Slovakia	1,317	1,467	2,784	2005
Slovenia	1,286	1,338	2,624	2002
Spain	34,798	29,500	64,298	2003
Sweden	17,224	15,785	33,009	2002
Switzerland	28,951	25,484	54,435	2005
Turkey	-	-	-	
Ukraine	-	-	27,245	2006
United Kingdom	153,545	124,017	277,562	2000

Source: ILO

NOTES:

 * Year refers to last available data on ILO LABORSTA Internet Database, <laborsta.ilo.org>

Student Migration and Brain Drain

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF FOREIGN STUDENTS ENROLLED IN TERTIARY EDUCATION BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, HEAD COUNT

Year	Major countries of destination							Total of all reporting destinations
	Austria ¹	Belgium	France	Germany ³	Italy	Switzerland ¹	United Kingdom	
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
Albania	174	87	369	625	8,494	193	188	14,029
Andorra	n	1	231	4	6	2	4	1,281
Armenia	28	58	290	371	38	35	36	3,322
Austria	a	46	495	6,924	208	877	1,308	12,355
Azerbaijan	12	11	171	311	7	4	87	4,916
Belarus	n	61	465	1,737	105	39	92	12,768
Belgium	72	a	2,841	1,021	174	302	2,418	10,928
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,732	30	168	2,801	232	182	106	11,220
Bulgaria	1,696	206	2,905	12,116	556	316	557	25,645
Croatia	1,073	28	141	5,437	1,357	322	226	10,637
Cyprus	22	14	187	214	100	13	4,208	18,967
Czech Republic	500	71	662	2,483	152	185	359	7,076
Denmark	69	41	312	697	66	96	1,662	6,586
Estonia	24	18	107	728	28	23	103	4,368
Finland	139	73	332	1,056	95	105	1,883	9,992
France	420	13,370	a	6,678	819	3,856	11,295	57,231
Georgia	42	25	275	3,000	26	24	80	7,547
Germany	6,116	519	6,698	a	1,350	7,492	12,096	61,845
Greece	235	581	2,288	7,577	7,159	284	22,826	51,138
Hungary	1,344	95	536	3,097	184	211	371	8,052
Iceland	27	10	53	167	19	12	317	3,195
Ireland	34	59	522	486	18	37	14,713	17,823
Italy	6,240	2,740	4,686	8,111	a	4,507	5,215	44,892
Latvia	31	24	145	916	40	40	186	4,284
Liechtenstein	125	1	8	19	n	482	13	665
Lithuania	47	34	229	1,701	67	51	210	7,800
Luxembourg	334	1,465	1,709	2,071	25	259	833	6,886
Macedonia FYR	167	17	99	819	120	113	90	10,304
Malta	1	1	21	50	39	6	476	781
Moldova	23	39	463	597	122	30	67	353
Monaco	n	2	295	1	9	1	31	12,274
Netherlands	120	3,078	616	1,876	102	320	2,473	15,517
Norway	67	25	322	787	112	110	3,653	30,454
Poland	1,357	381	3,270	15,417	1,002	475	964	12,761
Portugal	48	760	2,701	1,922	87	702	2,649	-
Romania	493	449	4,474	4,220	1,225	506	615	9,842
Russian Federation	338	476	2,597	11,462	512	571	1,878	22,875
San Marino	1	n	1	13	774	2	118	38,362
Serbia and Montenegro	1,095	105	489	3,747	712	675	351	940
Slovakia	1,515	59	438	1,640	148	192	158	11,195
Slovenia	619	15	77	628	326	52	265	15,719
Spain	334	1,272	3,928	6,014	416	1,655	6,105	2,675
Sweden	184	46	675	839	129	250	3,379	27,607
Switzerland	258	116	1,463	2,169	1,075	a	1,467	13,927
Turkey	2,018	348	2,273	27,582	182	706	1,960	54,381
Ukraine	291	124	924	7,618	227	185	511	29,353
United Kingdom	186	270	2,611	2,154	247	356	a	25,691

Source: OECD

NOTES:

1. Excludes tertiary-type B programmes.
 2. Year of reference 2002.
 3. Excludes advanced research programmes.
- n: magnitude nil — a: not applicable

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION, BY REGION OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION (2004) AND MARKET SHARES IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Year	Regions of origin of foreign students						Market share 2004 %
	Africa	Asia	Europe	North America	South America	Oceania	
2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	
Albania							
Andorra							
Armenia							
Austria	582	4,715	27,529	402	386	26	1.27
Azerbaijan							
Belarus							
Belgium	11,390	4,138	26,801	320	1,126	46	1.67
Bosnia and Herzegovina							
Bulgaria							
Croatia							
Cyprus							
Czech Republic	284	1,130	9,929	90	141	6	0.56
Denmark	690	2,586	8,230	340	295	54	0.65
Estonia							
Finland	894	2,249	4,258	263	160	34	0.30
France	110,841	36,500	51,582	3,954	9,427	271	8.96
Georgia							
Germany	23,698	94,438	128,455	4,172	7,424	414	9.82
Greece	256	12,005	1,971	36	11	4	0.54
Hungary	242	1,854	10,463	318	31	5	0.49
Iceland	10	44	374	35	22	3	0.02
Ireland	589	3,599	4,868	2,336	78	63	0.48
Italy	3,620	4,373	28,539	476	3,285	48	1.53
Latvia							
Liechtenstein							
Lithuania							
Luxembourg							
Macedonia FYR							
Malta							
Moldova							
Monaco							
Netherlands	2,191	4,907	12,332	373	1,383	52	0.80
Norway	1,062	1,821	6,092	365	311	32	0.47
Poland	278	1,291	5,757	697	77	6	0.31
Portugal	9,622	293	2,874	765	2,506	28	0.61
Romania							
Russian Federation							
San Marino							
Serbia and Montenegro							
Slovakia	102	370	1,130	18	20		0.06
Slovenia							
Spain	6,219	1,664	13,095	830	19,871	55	1.57
Sweden	954	4,411	20,254	1,441	1,026	325	1.38
Switzerland	2,533	3,229	27,294	635	1,418	79	1.35
Turkey	371	9,714	5,119	35	9	31	0.58
Ukraine							
United Kingdom	26,696	140,797	102,920	17,628	8,639	2,175	11.32

Source: OECD

DEFINITION:

Market share: proportions of all foreign students worldwide enrolled in each destination

TABLE 7: MIGRATION RATE RELATED TO PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION AND MEDICAL BRAIN DRAIN

	Migration rate %				Variation in tertiary education (1990-2000)	Physicians per 1000 people	Physicians' emigration rates %	Physicians' emigration stocks
	Primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education	All education groups				
Source	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Year	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000/1990	2004	2004	2004
Albania	4.5	9.0	20.0	8.1	NR	1.4	2.17	98
Andorra	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.2	-	2.6	1.28	2
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	0.12	13
Austria	6.0	4.1	11.10	5.80	-7.2	3.3	6.07	1,726
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	0.03	8
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	0.08	35
Belgium	1.7	2.9	5.9	2.90	-1.1	3.9	5.75	2,468
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.7	17.0	28.6	15.9	-	1.3	12.97	825
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	3.11	850
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	3.07	334
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	5.97	146
Czech Republic	9.7	10.3	29.4	12.4	-	3.5	3.58	1,327
Denmark	5.2	2.6	7.0	4.4	NR	3.7	4.22	870
Estonia	3.4	4.4	13.9	5.4	-	3.2	3.00	132
Finland	8.8	5.9	8.4	7.3	NR	3.1	5.81	996
France	1.2	1.6	3.9	1.9	-1.2	3.3	2.25	4,546
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	0.07	15
Germany	2.4	2.4	8.8	3.6	-5.5	3.3	3.44	9,710
Greece	8.5	7.8	14.0	9.1	-4.9	4.4	6.50	3,374
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	6.37	2,136
Iceland	9.3	7.7	16.3	9.8	NR	3.6	25.28	352
Ireland	18.2	20.2	34.4	22.8	0.0	2.4	22.37	2,763
Italy	4.5	4.9	7.0	5.0	-2.8	4.4	2.40	6,226
Latvia	1.7	2.0	10.2	3.0	-	2.9	1.90	131
Liechtenstein	6.1	15.9	16.9	13.3	-10.8	-	-	-
Lithuania	7.3	2.8	11.8	5.4	-	4.0	1.61	227
Luxembourg	4.1	6.1	7.6	5.4	-3.5	2.6	21.44	318
Macedonia FYR	12.7	11.5	20.9	13.1	-	2.2	1.59	73
Malta	25.6	10.1	55.2	23.9	-16.3	2.9	7.81	99
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	0.19	21
Monaco	4.5	6.5	15.3	7.4	2.1	-	-	-
Netherlands	5.0	2.9	8.9	4.9	-2.4	3.1	6.42	3,448
Norway	9.0	2.2	5.4	3.9	-2.8	3.6	3.55	597
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	5.46	5,071
Portugal	13.1	20.5	13.8	14.3	-0.8	3.2	2.31	789
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	6.47	2,840
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	0.39	2,348
San Marino	9.1	1.4	29.9	10.8	NR	2.5	0.00	0
Serbia and Montenegro	6.1	7.4	17.4	7.9	-	2.1	9.85	1,888
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.87	781
Slovenia	4.9	4.1	11.0	5.5	-	2.2	2.12	95
Spain	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.8	-0.8	2.9	4.29	5,337
Sweden	4.9	1.3	4.4	2.8	-0.6	3.0	3.87	1,099
Switzerland	2.0	1.8	9.1	3.1	-1.3	3.6	4.37	1,209
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	2.31	2,171
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	1.46	2,131
United Kingdom	4.5	4.3	16.7	7.0	-2.2	2.1	9.25	12,706

Source: (a) OECD, (b) World Bank

NOTES:
NR: Statistically non reliable

DEFINITIONS:
Variation in tertiary education (1990-2000): % of migration rate in 1990 minus % of migration rate in 2000

Physicians per 1000 people: Number of physicians per 1,000 people

Physicians' emigration rates %: Total physicians' emigration rate (stock of physicians abroad as per cent of physicians trained in their country)

Physicians' emigration stocks: Total stock of physicians abroad

Employment and Qualification

TABLE 8: EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, TOTAL AND MIGRANT POPULATION

	Employed population	Employed international migrant population	Percentage of employed migrant population out of employed population*	Percentage of women out of employed international population*	Year**
Albania	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	43,380	36,561	84.3	-	2006
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	3,824,400	384,663	10.1	42.6	2005
Azerbaijan	3,973,000	6,231	0.2	-	2006
Belarus	4,401,900	-	-	-	2006
Belgium	-	390,700	-	-	1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	357,281	48,375	13.5	57.9	2006
Czech Republic	4,868,762	161,711	3.3	18.9	2003
Denmark	2,642,075	140,231	5.3	44.0	2002
Estonia	537,300	106,500	19.8	41.9	2003
Finland	2,247,796	40,978	1.8	40.8	2005
France	23,261,500	1,249,768	5.4	35.2	2000
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	35,805,000	2,521,900	7.0	34.2	1997
Greece	4,452,817	289,800	6.5	36.9	2006
Hungary	3,930,073	64,626	1.6	0.0	2006
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	1,610,600	60,100	3.7	39.8	2000
Italy	21,639,792	1,348,424	6.2	38.0	2006
Latvia	961,900	175,500	18.2	46.0	2001
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	1,488,372	10,610	0.7	44.1	2006
Luxembourg	107,172	87,717	81.8	41.5	2006
Macedonia FYR	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	148,288	4,190	2.8	-	-
Moldova	-	291	-	-	2001
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	235,000	-	36.2	1998
Norway	2,275,000**	181,444	NA	45.6	2006
Poland	7,679,694	5,830	0.1	27.7	2002
Portugal	5,088,888	91,600	1.8	-	1999
Romania	9,234,177	1,470	0.0	-	2002
Russian Federation	-	2,114	-	10.5	1999
San Marino	-	7,398	-	27.9	1998
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	772,818	41,819	5.4	12.7	2003
Spain	16,458,100	523,500	3.2	41.4	2002
Sweden	4,101,856	171,144	4.2	48.6	2001
Switzerland	2,944,000	964,000	32.7	37.0	2000
Turkey	25,407,910	47,791	0.2	38.1	2000
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	28,414,542	1,314,782	4.6	43.9	2002

Source: ILO

NOTES:

NA: Not Available

* Social Watch calculation based on ILO data

** Year refers to last available data on ILO LABORSTA Internet Database, <laborsta.ilo.org>

TABLE 9: EMPLOYED MIGRANT POPULATION BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

	% of employed international migrant population out of employed population by sector						
	A	C	D	F	G	H	O
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	90.34	-	87.82	90.91	-	96.33	-
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	1.99	-	14.48	18.26	9.87	24.45	-
Azerbaijan	0.00	0.39	0.22	0.18	0.04	0.73	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	21.97	-	7.75	20.89	9.12	24.06	17.32
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	3.31	2.16	3.82	1.55	2.91	11.85	-
Estonia	5.76	83.87	37.26	33.64	17.96	24.29	17.82
Finland	0.93	0.36	1.56	1.73	1.61	5.53	-
France	4.23	-	-	-	-	-	8.95
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	3.92	4.23	7.47	25.35	3.00	10.16	3.27
Hungary	0.49	-	0.80	1.53	0.73	0.79	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	1.00	1.64	3.62	2.91	2.21	7.59	4.42
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	0.14	-	0.13	0.08	0.01	1.35	0.05
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	0.50	4.12	1.10	1.11	0.56	0.48	0.72
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia FYR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	0.21	11.87	2.52	5.17	2.10
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1.40	5.82	4.67	3.21	3.66	15.10	-
Poland	0.04	0.00	-	0.03	0.08	0.24	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	30.65	-	103.06	122.52	-	71.38	31.14
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1.12	4.08	2.95	38.83	2.60	6.37	2.09
Spain	4.57	4.23	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	1.65	1.99	4.99	2.57	3.55	12.18	-
Switzerland	5.24	-	35.21	39.91	25.41	53.99	-
Turkey	0.06	0.07	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	1.82	4.58	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ILO

NOTES:
A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry

C: Mining and quarrying

D: Manufacturing

F: Construction

G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

H: Hotels and restaurants

O: Other community, social and personal service activities

TABLE 10: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS COMPARED TO THAT OF NATIVE-BORN AGED 25-34

	Foreign-born labour force present in the country for 10 years or less %			Native-born labour force (25-34 years old) %			Difference Foreign-born – Native-born		
	Low education	Intermediate education	High education	Low education	Intermediate education	High education	Low education	Intermediate education	High education
Year	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
EU 15	33.8	41.9	24.3	19.0	48.0	33.1	14.8	-6.0	-8.8
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	25.5	51.4	23.1	7.3	71.2	21.5	18.2	-19.7	1.6
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	32.2	24.9	42.9	14.9	41.6	43.5	17.4	-16.7	-0.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	11.6	62.8	25.6	4.7	80.9	14.4	6.9	-18.1	11.2
Denmark	27.3	33.5	39.2	8.1	50.7	41.2	19.2	-17.2	-2.0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	30.5	51.0	18.5	9.4	49.9	40.7	21.1	1.1	-22.2
France	40.7	25.6	33.7	15.9	43.1	41.0	24.8	-17.6	-7.3
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	32.7	41.0	26.3	9.8	64.9	25.3	22.9	-23.9	1.0
Greece	48.3	39.3	12.4	18.8	53.2	27.9	29.5	-13.9	-15.5
Hungary	8.2	69.7	22.0	12.0	66.6	21.5	-3.7	3.1	0.6
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	14.6	37.7	47.7	15.7	42.2	42.1	-1.1	-4.5	5.6
Italy	45.5	43.6	10.8	30.6	52.7	16.7	14.9	-9.0	-5.9
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	21.2	27.2	51.6	11.7	54.5	33.9	9.5	-27.2	17.7
Macedonia FYR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	25.9	45.4	28.7	14.7	46.1	39.2	11.3	-0.7	-10.5
Norway	17.5	46.5	36.0	2.6	55.0	42.4	14.8	-8.4	-6.4
Poland	14.4	55.8	29.8	7.2	65.7	27.1	7.2	-9.9	2.7
Portugal	55.9	27.5	16.6	59.5	21.5	19.0	-3.6	6.1	-2.4
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	5.8	77.3	16.9	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	42.3	35.9	21.8	33.5	22.2	44.4	8.8	13.7	-22.5
Sweden	21.4	40.3	38.3	7.1	54.6	38.4	14.3	-14.3	0.0
Switzerland	23.9	33.9	42.2	2.4	64.5	33.2	21.5	-30.6	9.1
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: OECD

Remittances

TABLE 11: DATA ON INWARD AND OUTWARD REMITTANCE FLOWS

	Inward remittance flows 2000 (USD million)	Inward remittance flows 2006 (USD million)	Outward remittance flows 2000 (USD million)	Outward remittance flows 2006 (USD million)	Remittance inflows as % of GDP (2000)	Remittance inflows as % of GDP (2007)
Year	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2007
Albania	598	1,359	-	27	16.2	12.9
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	87	1,175	5	154	4.6	13.9
Austria	1,441	2,639	858	2,575	0.7	0.8
Azerbaijan	57	813	101	301	1.1	4.1
Belarus	139	340	58	93	1.1	0.8
Belgium	4,005	7,488	3,588	2,698	1.7	1.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,595	2,157	2	55	29.9	16.6
Bulgaria	58	1,707	26	50	0.5	5.3
Croatia	641	1,234	44	274	3.5	3.5
Cyprus	64	169	63	284	0.7	0.8
Czech Republic	297	1,190	605	2,030	0.5	0.8
Denmark	667	986	662	1,766	0.4	0.3
Estonia	3	402	3	75	0.1	2.0
Finland	473	698	100	309	0.4	0.3
France	8,631	12,304	3,791	4,217	0.6	0.5
Georgia	274	485	39	25	9.0	6.9
Germany	3,644	7,207	7,761	12,416	0.2	0.2
Greece	2,194	1,543	545	982	1.5	0.4
Hungary	281	363	86	190	0.6	0.3
Iceland	88	87	31	80	1.0	0.2
Ireland	252	532	181	1,947	0.3	0.2
Italy	1,937	2,625	2,582	8,437	0.2	0.2
Latvia	72	482	7	30	0.9	2.0
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	50	994	38	426	0.4	2.6
Luxembourg	579	1,372	2,720	7,561	2.9	3.3
Macedonia FYR	81	267	14	18	2.3	3.5
Malta	14	35	14	46	0.4	0.5
Moldova	179	1,182	46	86	13.9	34.1
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1,157	2,412	47	61	0.3	0.4
Norway	246	524	718	2,620	0.1	0.2
Poland	1,726	8,496	311	800	1.0	2.5
Portugal	3,406	3,334	454	1,377	3.0	1.7
Romania	96	6,718	6	57	0.3	5.1
Russian Federation	1,275	3,091	1,101	11,438	0.5	0.3
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	1,132	4,703	-	-	12.6	2.0*
Slovakia	18	1,088	8	48	0.1	0.0
Slovenia	205	282	29	129	1.0	0.7
Spain	4,517	8,885	2,059	11,015	0.8	0.7
Sweden	510	595	545	837	0.2	0.1
Switzerland	1,119	1,903	7,591	14,377	0.5	0.5
Turkey	4,560	1,111	-	107	1.7	0.2
Ukraine	33	829	10	30	0.1	0.8
United Kingdom	3,614	6,975	2,044	4,560	0.3	0.3

Source: World Bank

NOTES:

In 2007 the data refers only to Serbia

DEFINITION:

Remittances: Workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrant transfers, credit in million US dollars

Students from Immigrant Backgrounds

Table 12: INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ASSESSMENT: ESCS INDEX AND DIFFERENCE IN SCIENCE PERFORMANCE

	Percentage of students with an immigrant background*		PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS)**			Difference in science performance	
	Second-generation students (born in the country of assessment but whose parents were born in another country)	First-generation students (born in another country and whose parents were born in another country)	Students with an immigrant background (mean score)	Native students (mean score)	Difference in the ESCS between students with an immigrant background and native students	... between students with an immigrant background and native students	... between students who do not speak the language of assessment at home and students who do
Albania							
Andorra							
Armenia							
Austria	5.3	7.9	-0.63	0.09	-0.6	-90	-94
Azerbaijan	1.4	1.1	c	-0.01	c	c	c
Belarus							
Belgium	7	6.3	-0.6	0.09	-0.63	-86	-97
Bosnia and Herzegovina							
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	c	0	c	c	-94
Croatia	4.8	7.2	-0.36	0.05	-0.36	-19	c
Cyprus							
Czech Republic	0.7	1.2	c	0.01	c	-60	c
Denmark	4.2	3.4	-0.93	0.07	-0.9	-87	-87
Estonia	10.5	1.1	-0.07	0.01	-0.06	-33	c
Finland	0.2	1.3	c	0.01	c	c	c
France	9.6	3.4	-0.59	0.09	-0.58	-53	-43
Georgia							
Germany	7.7	6.6	-0.67	0.11	-0.73	-85	-90
Greece	1.2	6.4	-0.46	0.04	-0.48	-44	-79
Hungary	0.4	1.3	c	0	c	c	c
Iceland	0.4	1.4	c	0.01	c	c	c
Ireland	1.1	4.5	0.12	-0.01	-0.11	-11	c
Italy	0.7	3.1	-0.44	0.02	-0.45	-58	c
Latvia	6.6	0.5	0.1	-0.01	-0.1	-3	c
Liechtenstein	13.1	23.6	c	c	-0.27	-47	-102
Lithuania	1.7	0.4	c	0	c	c	c
Luxembourg	19.5	16.6	-0.53	0.3	-0.92	-67	-84
Macedonia, FYR							
Malta							
Moldova							
Monaco							
Montenegro	1.8	5.4	0.18	-0.01	0.18	17	c
Netherlands	7.8	3.5	-0.81	0.1	-0.81	-75	-82
Norway	3	3.1	-0.69	0.04	-0.55	-59	-50
Poland	0.1	0.1	c	0	c	c	c
Portugal	2.4	3.5	0.04	0	0.05	-55	c
Romania	a	0.1	c	0	c	c	c
Russian Federation	4	4.8	-0.05	0.01	-0.05	-14	-58
San Marino							
Serbia	3.2	5.9	-0.06	0.01	-0.06	9	c
Slovak Republic	0.3	0.1	c	0	c	c	c
Slovenia	8.5	1.8	-0.63	0.07	-0.61	-56	-75
Spain	0.8	6.1	-0.25	0.02	-0.29	-60	c
Sweden	6.2	4.7	-0.44	0.05	-0.39	-61	-67
Switzerland	11.8	10.6	-0.45	0.13	-0.51	-81	-90
Turkey	0.8	0.6	c	-0.01	c	c	c
Ukraine							
United Kingdom	5	3.7	-0.25	0.02	-0.22	-33	-54

See next page for notes.

NOTES:

Values that are statistically significant are indicated in bold

a: The category does not apply in the country concerned. Data are therefore missing.

c: There are too few observations to provide reliable estimates (i.e., there are fewer than 30 students or less than 3% of students for this cell or too few schools for valid inferences).

*Results based on students' self-reports

**ESCS: The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) index of economic, social and cultural status was created on the basis of the following variables: the International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI); the highest level of education of the student's parents, converted into years of schooling; the PISA index of family wealth; the PISA index of home educational resources; and the PISA index of possessions related to 'classical' culture in the family home. Positive values indicate more favourable characteristics.

TABLE 13: INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ASSESSMENT: READING PERFORMANCE AND MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE

	Difference in reading performance			Difference in mathematics performance		
	Second-generation minus native students	First-generation students minus native students	First-generation students minus second-generation students	Second-generation minus native students	First-generation students minus native students	First-generation students minus second-generation students
Albania						
Andorra						
Armenia						
Austria	-79	-48	31	-81	-65	16
Azerbaijan	c	c	c	c	c	c
Belarus						
Belgium	-81	-101	-21	-84	-112	-29
Bosnia and Herzegovina						
Bulgaria	c	c	c	c	c	c
Croatia	-16	-16	0	-6	-19	-13
Cyprus						
Czech Republic	c	c	c	c	c	c
Denmark	-64	-79	-14	-63	-80	-17
Estonia	-45	-87	-42	-23	c	c
Finland	c	c	c	c	c	c
France	-36	-45	-9	-47	-62	-15
Georgia						
Germany	-83	-70	12	-78	-65	13
Greece	c	-37	c	c	-45	c
Hungary	c	c	c	c	c	c
Iceland	c	c	c	c	c	c
Ireland	c	-14	c	c	-19	c
Italy	c	-69	c	c	-44	c
Latvia	-19	c	c	1	c	c
Liechtenstein	-21	-67	-46	-25	-52	-27
Lithuania	c	c	c	c	c	c
Luxembourg	-61	-69	-7	-46	-55	-10
Macedonia, FYR						
Malta						
Moldova						
Monaco						
Montenegro	c	21	c	c	20	c
Netherlands	-61	-65	-5	-66	-58	9
Norway	c	-63	c	c	-58	c
Poland	c	c	c	c	c	c
Portugal	c	-69	c	c	-59	c
Romania	a	c	a	a	c	a
Russian Federation	-10	-4	6	-31	-14	17
San Marino						
Serbia	11	12	1	22	11	-11
Slovak Republic	c	c	c	c	c	c
Slovenia	-31	c	c	-36	c	c
Spain	c	-55	c	c	-59	c
Sweden	-29	-68	-40	-42	-64	-21
Switzerland	-48	-85	-37	-62	-88	-26
Turkey	c	c	c	c	c	c
Ukraine						
United Kingdom	-7	-44	-37	-25	-25	0

Source: OECD – PISA 2006

NOTE: Values that are statistically significant are indicated in bold

Immigration and Emigration Policies

TABLE 14: IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION POLICY AND PARTIES TO UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS

Year	Immigration policy			Emigration policy		Parties to United Nations instruments				
	Overall level	Highly skilled workers	Integration of non-citizens	Overall level	Encouraging the return of citizens	1951 C	1967 P	1990 C	2000 T	2000 S
Source	UN-ESA	UN-ESA	UN-ESA	UN-ESA	UN-ESA	UN treaty	UN treaty	UN treaty	UN treaty	UN treaty
Albania	Maintain	Maintain	No	Maintain	Yes	1992	1992	--	2002	2002
Andorra	Maintain	NI	Yes	Maintain	No	-	-	-	--	--
Armenia	Raise	Maintain	Yes	Lower	Yes	1993	1993	--	2003	2003
Austria	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	NI	Yes	1954	1973	--	2005	--
Azerbaijan	Maintain	-	Yes	Lower	Yes	1993	1993	1999	2003	2003
Belarus	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	Lower	Yes	2001	2001	--	2003	2003
Belgium	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	NI	No	1953	1969	--	2004	2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Maintain	-	-	Lower	Yes	1993	1993	1996	2002	2002
Bulgaria	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	Maintain	-	1993	1993	--	2001	2001
Croatia	Maintain	Raise	Yes	Lower	Yes	1992	1992	--	2003	2003
Cyprus	Lower	Maintain	Yes	Maintain	Yes	1963	1968	--	2003	2003
Czech Republic	Raise	Raise	Yes	NI	No	1993	1993	--	--	--
Denmark	Lower	Raise	Yes	NI	No	1952	1968	--	2003	--
Estonia	Lower	Maintain	Yes	Maintain	Yes	1997	1997	--	2004	2004
Finland	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	NI	No	1968	1968	--	--	--
France	Lower	Raise	Yes	NI	No	1954	1971	--	2002	2002
Georgia	Maintain	Maintain	..	Lower	-	1999	1999	--	--	--
Germany	Maintain	Raise	Yes	NI	No	1953	1969	--	--	--
Greece	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	NI	Yes	1960	1968	--	--	--
Hungary	Maintain	..	Yes	NI	No	1989	1989	--	--	--
Iceland	NI	NI	No	NI	No	1955	1968	--	--	--
Ireland	Maintain	Raise	Yes	NI	Yes	1956	1968	--	--	--
Italy	Lower	NI	Yes	NI	No	1954	1972	--	--	--
Latvia	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	NI	Yes	1997	1997	--	2004	2003
Liechtenstein	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	NI	No	1957	1968	--	--	--
Lithuania	Maintain	Raise	Yes	NI	No	1997	1997	--	2003	2003
Luxembourg	Maintain	..	Yes	NI	..	1953	1971	--	--	--
Macedonia FYR	Maintain	-	No	Lower	No	1994	1994	--	2005	2005
Malta	Maintain	Maintain	No	NI	No	1971	1971	--	2003	2003
Moldova	Maintain	-	-	NI	-	2002	2002	--	2005	2005
Monaco	Maintain	Maintain	..	1954	--	--	2001	2001
Netherlands	Lower	Raise	Yes	NI	No	1956	1968	--	2005	2005
Norway	Maintain	Raise	Yes	NI	No	1953	1967	--	2003	2003
Poland	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	NI	No	1991	1991	--	2003	2003
Portugal	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	Maintain	No	1960	1976	--	2004	2004
Romania	Lower	NI	Yes	Lower	No	1991	1991	--	2002	2002
Russian Federation	Raise	Raise	Yes	NI	..	1993	1993	--	2004	2004
San Marino	NI	NI	No	NI	No	--	--	--	--	--
Serbia and Montenegro	Maintain	Raise	Yes	Lower	Yes	2001	2001	--	2001	2001
Slovakia	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	NI	No	1993	1993	--	2004	2004
Slovenia	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	NI	Yes	1992	1992	--	2004	2004
Spain	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	Lower	Yes	1978	1978	--	2002	2002
Sweden	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	NI	No	1954	1967	--	2004	--
Switzerland	Maintain	Raise	Yes	NI	No	1955	1968	--	--	--
Turkey	Lower	Raise	No	Maintain	No	1962	1968	2004	2003	2003
Ukraine	Maintain	Maintain	No	Lower	No	2002	2002	--	2004	2004
United Kingdom	Maintain	Raise	Yes	NI	No	1954	1968	--	--	--

See right page for notes.

NOTES:**Governments' policies on immigration:**

Overall level: Governments' policies regarding the current overall level of immigration into the country. It is coded into four categories: to raise the level of immigration; to maintain the level of immigration; to lower the level of immigration; and no intervention.

Highly skilled workers: Government policies towards the current level of immigration of highly skilled workers. It is coded into four categories: to raise the level of immigration; to maintain the level of immigration; to lower the level of immigration; and no intervention.

Integration of non-citizens: Indicates whether the Government has specific policies regarding the integration of non-citizens. It has two categories: yes and no.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Policies 2005 (ST/ESA/SER.A/254).
Data available online from: <www.unpopulation.org>.

Governments' policies on emigration:

Overall level: Governments' policies regarding the current overall level of emigration from the country. It is coded into four categories: to raise the level of emigration; to maintain the level of emigration; to lower the level of emigration; and no intervention.

Encouraging the return of citizens: Indicates whether the Government has specific policies encouraging the return of citizens. It has two categories: yes and no.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Policies 2005 (ST/ESA/SER.A/254).
Data available online from: <www.unpopulation.org>.

Parties to United Nations instruments:

Indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant instrument and if so, the year ratified. The relevant instruments are: (a) the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951C); (b) the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (1967P); and (c) the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990C). In addition, two Protocols supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; namely, the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000T) and the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2000S). Ratification is the act whereby a State indicates its consent to being bound to a treaty if the parties intend to show their consent by such an act.

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection. Data available online, as of 31 December 2005, from: <untreaty.un.org>.

Two dots (..) indicate that data are either not available, insignificant or zero.

A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.

A dash (--) indicates that the treaty was not ratified.

NI: No intervention

