DIOC 2005/06

METHODOLOGY

The Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2005/06 is an update of DIOC 2000. This methodological note offers detailed information on the coverage and sources of the database, as well as the classifications used for the different variables.

Data are mainly based on population register and census data around 2005/06 and cover the population aged 15 and over. For 16 countries, however, only labour force survey data were available. In these cases, reliability thresholds were taken into account and, when necessary, detailed data of country of birth were aggregated to regional categories. Therefore, the database is made up of two sets of different files. The first set covers information by detailed country of residence and country or region of birth, if the cells had to be aggregated. The second set of files covers detailed countries of origin, but aggregated over all countries of residence. As shown in **Table 1,** DIOC 2005/06 contains 13 separate files, each covering a specific theme: age, citizenship, duration of stay, labour force status and occupation. All files contain the core variables: country of birth and educational attainment.

Table 1: Thematic files DIOC 2005/06

Set 1: By detailed destinations and aggregated origins

File reference	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Main theme	**Education**	**Age**	**Citizenship**	**Duration of stay**	**Labour Force Status**	**Occupation (1 digit)**	**Occupation (2 digits)**
Variables included	- County of residence - Country or region of birth - Sex - Education	- County of residence - Country or region of birth - Sex - Education - Age	- Country of residence - Country or region of birth - Sex - Education - Citizenship	- Country of residence - Country or region of birth - Sex - Education - Duration of stay	- Country of residence - Country or region of birth - Sex - Education - Labour force status	- Country of residence - Country or region of birth - Education - Occupation (1-digit)	- Country of residence - Country or region of birth - Education - Occupation (2-digits)
Reference population	All 15+	All 15+	All 15+	All 15+	All 15+	15+ employed	15+ employed

Set 2: By detailed origins

File reference	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Main theme	**Education**	**Age**	**Citizenship**	**Duration of Stay**	**Labour Force Status**	**Occupation**
Variables included	- Detailed country of birth - Regions of destination - Sex - Education	- Detailed country of birth - Sex - Education - Age	- Detailed country of birth - Sex - Education - Citizenship	- Detailed country of birth - Sex - Education - Duration of stay	- Detailed country of birth - Sex - Education - Labour force status	- Detailed country of birth - Sex - Education - Occupation (2-digits)
Reference population	All 15+	All 15+	All 15+	All 15+	All 15+	15+ employed

1. Coverage

DIOC 2005/06 contains information on demographic and labour market characteristics of the population of 27 OECD countries around the years 2005/06, by detailed country or region of birth. For nine OECD countries no adequate data were available: Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Korea and Turkey.

The database covers all individuals aged 15 and over. The files on occupations only include *employed* persons aged 15 and over.

► *Special cases*

- **France:** Data for France in DIOC 2005/06 only refer to metropolitan France. Separate files for France distinguishing metropolitan France, France including oversea territories and only oversea territories are available on the website. These additional files contain information not only on foreign-born and native-born persons, but also on French repatriates.

- **Israel:** 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.

2. Sources

The main sources for this database are 2006 census (for 8 countries) and 2005 population registers (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden). For some countries, however, neither census data nor population register data were available around 2005/06. Therefore the information compiled in the database relies on national labour force survey data, usually averaged over the years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

For each country the source and reference period for each table are given in **Table A.1**.

Censuses and registers

The countries that provided census or register data have applied a random rounding procedure intended to prevent the disclosure of individual information. This procedure consists in randomly rounding each data cell to the closest upper or lower multiple of 3 or 5. Any figure extracted from the database reflects this procedure and the population totals or subtotals may therefore vary slightly from one table to the other.

► *Special cases*

- **Australia:** For the 2006 Census, a new method has been developed to avoid identification of individuals. The confidentiality technique applied by the ABS is to slightly adjust all cells to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small random errors. Details of the exact nature of the methodology applied are available from the ABS on request.

  Modifications are made to totals and subtotals to preserve additivity within tables. Tables which have been randomly adjusted will be internally consistent. However comparisons with other tables containing similar data may show minor discrepancies. These small variations can, for the most part, be ignored.

Care should be taken when specifying tables to minimise the number of small cells. No reliance should be placed on small cells. Aside from the effects of introduced random error, possible respondent and processing errors have greatest relative impact on small cells.

- **Czech Republic**: Register data 2005, Census 2001 and European Labour Force Survey 2005

- **New Zealand:** Confidentiality rules have been applied to all cells in the tables, including randomly rounding to base 3. Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different tables. To protect the confidentiality of individuals five confidentiality rules are applied to census data in sequential order from one to five, and in accordance with the general confidentiality principle that requires the withholding of any output that might identify the characteristics of a particular person or undertaking. The five rules relate to meshblock data, income data, mean cell size, random rounding and derivations.

- **Japan:** Census 2005 and DIOC 2000

- **United States:** Amercian Community Survey (ACS) data 2005-2009

Labour force surveys

Regarding the countries for which data is derived from labour force surveys mainly national labour force surveys were used instead of the European Labour Force Survey, since the latter does not contain information by detailed country of birth. Neverthless for two countries, Greece and Poland, DIOC 2005/06 data rely on the European Labour Froce Survey due to a lack of more adequate national sources. The data was averaged over a three year period, to improve the reliability of the population estimates. However, for some countries, for which data rely on labour force survey cells are too small to publish for the level of detail of the tables. For File 1.1 only the 15 main countries of birth were kept and for all other files only the three main countries of birth. The read me of the database gives a list with the reliability thresholds for different countries taking already into account the number of years over which data were averaged.

In most labour force survey data the immigrant population is somehow underestimated. Therefore, these data were adjusted to the more precise OECD estimates of the stocks of foreign-born persons for the year 2005, published in the OECD's International Migration Outlook 2010. In these cases the total number of native-born persons were subsequently adjusted according to the UN World Population Prospects.

► ***Special cases***

- **Greece, Hungary** and **Poland:** Since no estimate of the foreign-born population in 2005 is available in the International Migration Outlook 2010, the number of foreign-born persons was adjusted to the estimated number in the Eurostat database on foreign-born population[1].

- **Germany, Italy** and the **Netherlands:** No adjustments were made for Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

[1] http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database

4. Classifications and variables

Countries of birth *(coub)*

The variable country of birth identifies the specific country where people were born to identify the immigrant population by detailed country of origin. When coding the country of birth, the objective was to minimize residual categories (i.e. "Other"). An attempt was made to preserve the maximum information available while distinguishing between continental/regional residual categories whenever this was possible (i.e. "Other Africa", "Other Europe", "Other Asia", "Other South and Central America and Caribbean", "Other Oceania", "Other North America").

With regard to split, recomposed or newly constituted countries, there was little choice but to respect the coding in the national data collection, which varies from one country to another. In the United States, for example, people born in Korea have a choice of three ways to indicate their country of birth: Korea, North Korea or South Korea. More than 80% of them indicated they were born in Korea, without further specification. In the Japanese census data, it is not possible to identify in which part of the Korean peninsula a person was born; the place of birth of people born on the current territories of the Republic of Korea or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is therefore noted "Korea unspecified". In the censuses of many OECD countries, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic are aggregated under the name of the former Czechoslovakia. The same applies to the former USSR and the former Yugoslavia.

To produce a consistent list of countries of birth across receiving countries, some minor adjustments had to be made, especially with respect to small islands and overseas territories. This recoding explains the small differences that might exist with national estimates for foreign-born and native-born populations. The following recodings were carried out:

Australia	Denmark	France	Norway	Portugal	United Kingdom	United States[1]
- Heard & McDonald Islands	- Faeroe Islands - Greenland	- French southern territories - French Guiana - French Polynesia - Guadeloupe - Guyane - Juan De Nova - Martinique - Mayotte - New Caledonia - Réunion - Saint Bathélemy - Saint Martin - Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon - Tromelin Island - Wallis and Futuna Islands	- Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	- Madeira Islands - Azores Islands	- Channel Islands - Isle of Man - Isle of Sark - Guernsey - Jersey	- US minor islands - Outlying Areas and Territories - Christmas Island - Wake Island - Palmyra Atoll - Navassa Island - Midway Islands - Johnston Atoll - Howland Island - Baker Island

1. In DIOC-E, persons born in Puerto Rico are considered as foreign-born in the United States.

Regarding imprecise or missing information on the place of birth, there are two coding possibilities. For foreign-born people whose country of birth is not known or is too imprecise to fall into one of the continental categories, the country of birth is coded as "other" (OTH). Since the definition of the category "other" is specific to each reporting country, the overall "other" category does not have any particular meaning in terms of country or region of origin. For people whose birth status (native or foreign-born) is unknown, the country of birth is coded as "unknown" (UNK). The share of the population for whom the place of birth is completely undetermined is very small. However, a few countries have a significant

proportion of the population with an unknown place of birth: Australia 7.6%, New Zealand 4.8%, and Switzerland 0.6%. For the whole sample, the share of people with an unknown place of birth is less than 1%.

The detailed list of the countries and regions of birth represented in the database is provided in **Table A.2**.

► ***Special cases***

- **Czech Republic:** The national labour force survey underestimates foreign-born persons to a large extent, therefore the number of foreign-born persons and their characteristics were derived from different sources: Register data 2005, Census data 2001, European Labour Force Survey data and OECD estimates of the stock of foreign-born persons (see International Migration Outlook 2010). The number of foreigners was derived from two different sources. First, the number of foreign-born foreigners by nationality was calculated using 2005 register data, to which the proportion of foreign-born by country of birth was applied according the population census 2001. Then, the total number of foreign-born nationals was calculated from the difference of the OECD estimates of the stocks of foreign-born persons for the year 2005 (see International Migration Outlook 2010) and the number of foreign-born foreigners.

  The characteristics of foreigners by nationality and country of birth were derived from census data 2001, whereas information for nationals by country of birth is based on the European Labour Force Survey 2005.

- **Israel:** In the Israeli Labour Force Survey, only Arabs born in other countries are included among the foreign-born population. The places of birth West Bank or Gaza are not specifically identified.

- **Japan:** Since data based on country of birth is not available, information on nationality is used to identify immigrants by country of origin.

- **Germany**: The basic source of data is the German Microcensus, for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007, in which only the place of birth, but not the detailed country of birth is reported. Since foreign-born people can be properly identified and detailed nationality is recorded, it could be assumed that the nationality of the foreign-born is an acceptable proxy for their country of birth. However, in the German case there is a large number of foreign-born ethnic Germans *(Spätaussiedler*) who were automatically granted German nationality upon their arrival in the country. In this case, previous nationality is used as a proxy of the country of birth. For foreign-born Germans, for which previous nationality is not available (naturalized foreign-born) and ethnic Germans *(Spätaussiedler*), missing data was imputed from the 2008 Microcensus, in which these two categories can be distinguished and in which information on the previous nationality of ethnic Germans is available. The imputation is based on the assumption that missing countries of citizenship follow the pattern and relative share of non-missing countries of citizenship for the same population group, but only the main countries of origin were taken into account.

- **United States:** Data for DIOC 2005/06 are based on 5-year ACS data 2005-2009. In these data origin countries with smaller populations were aggregated to regional categories. But to be able to estimate correct emigration rates for all countries of origin, the regional categories were broken down by raking the subtotals of the variables of interest to the 2000 Census data by detailed country of origin.

Nationality

Data on nationality is not available for Mexico and New Zealand.

► ***Special cases***

- **Germany:** Since country of birth is derived from nationality, there are no values for the nationality variable.

Education

The education variable identifies the highest level of education completed. The different educational attainment levels correspond to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED; cf. UNESCO 1997[2]) and were aggregated to four broad categories:

- **Basic education - ISCED 0/1/2:** This category includes persons who completed pre-primary programs (ISCED 0), the initial stage of organized instruction; primary (ISCED 1), the stage that gives to the students the basis of reading, writing and mathematics, and lower secondary (ISCED 2), the phase designed to complete the provision of basic education that starts in level 1.
- **Secondary - ISCED 3/4:** This category comprises persons who completed upper secondary education (ISCED 3), the level that generally begins at the end of full-time compulsory education, and post-secondary but non-tertiary education (ISCED 4).
- **Tertiary - ISCED 5A/5B:** This category contains persons who completed the first stages of tertiary education containing theoretically based, research preparatory or access to professions with high skill requirement programmes (ISCED 5A) and practical, technical, occupationally specific programmes (ISCED 5B).
- **Tertiary – ISCED 6:** This category contains persons who completed the second stages of tertiary education leading directly to an advanced research qualification.

Whenever labour force surveys were used, due to limited sample size, levels ISCED 5 and ISCED 6 were aggregated into a single tertiary education category. Therefore a broader classification with three levels (primary, secondary and tertiary) has also been produced for all countries to reflect the lowest common denominator.

► ***Special cases***

- **Canada:** The national category 'some college' is classified in 'ISCED 5/6', since it could not be disaggegated and classified in 'ISCED 4'.

- **Japan:** The Japanese Census 2005 does not contain any information on educational attainment. Therefore, educational attainment was imputed from the educational attainment distribution of the 2000 Census data by sex and age, for nationals, and age, sex and country of nationality for foreigners. For nationals it is assumed that the educational attainment distribution of younger cohorts aged 15-29 in 2005 remained stable since 2000, whereas for the population aged 30 and over the educational distribution of persons aged 5 years less in 2000 was applied.

[2] See UNESCO, 2006, International Standard Classification of Education ISCED 1997

Regarding foreigners it is assumed that the educational attainment distribution of younger persons aged 15-44 in 2005 did not change from the educational distribution of younger immigrants in 2000. For older foreigners aged 45 and over, however, the educational distribution of persons aged 40 and over in 2000 was applied.

Data from the Japanese labour force survey data suppert the above described methodology. The share of high-educated persons increases by 2.2 percentage points in the LFS data from 2002-2006, and in the new DIOC 2005/06 data by 2.5 percentage points from 2000 to 2005/06, according to the above described calculations.

Since the DIOC 2000 files only contain 39 countries of nationality, whereas the table for 2005 comprehends 186 countries of nationality, educational attainment could only be imputed for the countries of nationality, which are in both files. Therefore, the final file contains only information on educational attainment for 39 countries of nationality.

- **Finland:** The education data are based on the Finland Register of Completed Education and Degrees, which refer to the post-comprehensive school educational qualifications and degrees attained. Persons with unknown education are classified as low-educated (ISCED 0/1/2). Since the Register of Completed Education and Degrees does not have information on the educational attainment of recent immigrants, low-skilled among these are overrepresented.

- **Norway:** Educational attainment was re-classified in Norway in 2005. The figures for 2005 are based on a new definition for the requirements to attain each level of education in Norway. Primary education in the new classification also includes individuals who do not meet the graduation criteria for upper secondary education. Before, people who graduated from fragments of upper secondary education, regardless of duration or class level, were defined as attaining an upper secondary level of education. In the new classification of educational attainment years of schooling and class level are taken into account to determine the attainment of upper secondary education.

  This new definition is more in line with international guidelines for level of education, thereby improving the compatibility of Norway's figures with other countries, but comparisons to previous figures of Norway have to be made with caution and the data are not comparable to DIOC 2000.

- **United Kingdom**: In the United Kingdom labour force survey all persons holding a foreign degree are classified in the educational attainment category ‘other qualification’, which is usually coded as ‘ISCED 3/4’. As a consequence, a lot of information on educational attainment of foreign-born persons classified in this category due to their foreign qualifications gets lost. To capture also the educational attainment level of immigrants in the United Kingdom, age at graduation was used as a proxy for educational attainment. Foreign-born persons having indicated ‘other qualification’ were classified in ‘ISCED 0/1/2’ when they were 8 to 16 years old at graduation, 17 to 20 years old were classified in ‘ISCED 3/4’, and persons who were 21 years and over at their graduation in‘ISCED 5/6’. All persons aged 15 were coded as ‘ISCED 0/1/2’, since they were not asked about their educational attainment**.**

  The educational attainment classification is therefore different from DIOC 2000. Comparisons have to be made with caution.

- **Spain:** Persons aged 15 were coded as ‘ISCED 0/1/2’, since they were not asked about their educational attainment.

Age

Age is recorded in 5-year age groups when the data sources are census or registers (15-19, 20-24, etc. to 65-69 and 70+). When the source is a labour force survey, because of limited sample size, only three broad age categories are recorded in the database: 15-24, 25-64 and 65+. This broader classification was also extended to the other countries for the purposes of comparability.

Duration of Stay

Duration of stay is only available for the foreign-born population. In the 10 countries, for which census and register data are available, duration of stay is recorded in five categories:

- one year or less.
- one to five years.
- five to ten years.
- ten to twenty years.
- more than twenty years.

For the other countries based on labour force surveys, due to sample size issues, only three categories of the variable duration-of-stay are identified in the data. The first two categories of the detailed variable were aggregated to one single category named 'five years or less'; the category 'five to ten years' remain the same and a last one, aggregating all persons living in the country for more than ten years, was created. To guarantee the comparability of data across countries, this three category classification was also extended to census countries. For some countries, there is a substantial share of the foreign-born population for which duration of stay is unknown, in particular Ireland (39%), France (22%), Denmark (29%), Switzerland (20%), Spain (19%), Italy (13%) and Belgium (12%). For all the other countries, the share of foreign-born individuals with an unknown duration of stay is less than 5%.

Data on duration of stay is not available for the Czech Republic, Japan, and Mexico.

► ***Special cases***

- **Canada**: Year of immigration refers to the year in which landed immigrant status was first obtained. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Labour force status

The variable employment status indicates whether or not the person is part of the labour force over a reference period of time. The classification of labour force status in the database comprises three categories according to the ILO definition[3]:

- Employed.
- Unemployed.
- Inactive

[3] http://www.ilo.org/global/What_we_do/Statistics/topics/Employment/lang--en/index.htm

The employed population includes paid workers, self-employed, unpaid workers engaged in the production of economic goods and persons who have a job, but were temporarily absent. The unemployed are persons who were out of work, currently available to work and actively seeking a job. The economically inactive population comprises all persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed".

Data on labour force status is not available for the Czech Republic and Japan.

► ***Special cases***

- **Spain:** Persons aged 15 were not asked about their labour force status, and are therefore coded as 'unknown'.

- **United Kingdom:** Persons aged 15 were not asked about their labour force status, and are therefore coded as 'unknown'.

Occupation (only for employed people)

Occupations are recorded in the database according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88, cf. ILO 1990). In File 1.7 and 2.6, the underlying classification is at the major and sub-major group levels of ISCO-88 (two-digit levels, 28 categories of occupation). Most countries were able to provide these data. But as the populations cells by this detail are too small for countries for which data are based on labour force surveys, these destination countries are excluded from File 1.7 and only present by one-digit ISCO classification in File 1.6.

Some countries do not classify occupations using ISCO-88, but use national classifications instead. Most national classifications are close enough to ISCO-88 to allow a correct mapping at the two-digit level, but this is not always the case. When the internal logic of the national classification is too distant from that of ISCO-88, the mapping is at best imperfect. In some cases, it is impossible to reconcile the national and international classifications, even at the one-digit level. Therefore, the occupation files (File 1.6 and File 1.7) of the first set identifiying all destination countries, include the national occupational classification for Mexico and the United States. The occupation file in the second set (File 2.6) is mapped for these two countries to the international classification, but for the two categories "20"and "30" an appropriate mapping was not possible. Therefore, the category "23" exists for data derived from the United States and Mexico. For all countries "Armed Forces" were classified as unknown.

Data on occupation is not available for a number of countries: Czech Republic, Greece, Japan, Norway and Poland.

The list of occupation groups in ISCO-88 (two-digit levels) is reproduced in **Table A.3**.

► ***Special cases***

- **Canada:** Occupation is only available at the one-digit level.

- **Mexico:** The occupations do not map correctly to ISCO-88. The data in Table 4 are therefore provided under the categories of the Mexican classification of occupations (CNO94) (see **Table A.4**).

- **United States:** The occupations were provided according to the Census Bureau Occupation codes, which do not map correctly to ISCO-88, even at the one-digit level. The data in Table 4 are therefore provided under the Census Bureau classification (23 categories – see **Table A.5**).

5. Derivation of selected indicators

Emigration Rates

DIOC 2006 provides information on persons by country of birth for more than 200 countries of origin, which allows calculation of emigration rates by educational attainment for a large number of countries. The emigration rate of a given origin country i in a given year is defined as the share of the native population of country i residing abroad at this time:

$$m_i = M_i/(M_i+N_i)$$

where M_i is the emigrant population from country i living abroad, and N_i is the native non-migrant population of country i. Due to the lack of appropriate data, emigration rates are calculated without separating the native-born and foreign-born populations in origin countries, approximating the native non-migrant population by the total resident population of origin countries P_i, i.e. including immigrants.

Table A.1 Detailed sources by country of residence

Country	Source
Australia	Census 2006
Austria	Microcensus 2004/2005/2006
Belgium	Labour Force Survey 2004/2005/2006
Canada	Census 2006
Chile	CASEN 2006
Czech Republic	Register data 2005, Census 2001, European Labour Force Survey 2005
Denmark	Population Register 2005
Finland	Population Register 2005
France	Census 2006
Germany	Microcensus 2005/2006/2007
Greece	European Labour Force Survey 2004/2005/2006
Ireland	Census 2006
Israel	Labour Force Survey 2005
Italy	Labour Force Survey 2004/2005/2006
Japan	Census 2005, DIOC 2000
Luxembourg	Labour Force Survey 2004/2005/2006
Mexico	Labour Force Survey 2005/2006/2007
Netherlands	Labour Force Survey 2004/2005/2006
New Zealand	Census 2006
Norway	Population Register 2005
Poland	European Labour Force Survey 2004/2005/2006
Portugal	Labour Force Survey 2005/2006
Spain	Labour Force Survey 2004/2005/2006
Sweden	Population Register 2005
Switzerland	Labour Force Survey 2004/2005/2006
United Kingdom	Labour Force Survey 2007
United States	American Community Survey (ACS) 2005-2009

Table A.2 List of countries and regions of birth represented in DIOC 2005/06

Regional groups		**Individual countries *(cont.)***	
AFRI	Africa	DJI	Djibouti
ASIA	Asia	DMA	Dominica
EURO	Europe	DNK	Denmark
NOAM	North America	DOM	Dominican Republic
OCEA	Oceania	DZA	Algeria
SCAC	South and Central America	ECU	Ecuador
	and the Caribean	EGY	Egypt
Individual countries		ERI	Eritrea
ABW	Aruba	ESH	Western Sahara
AFG	Afghanistan	ESP	Spain
AGO	Angola	ETH	Ethiopia
AIA	Anguilla	FIN	Finland
ALB	Albania	FJI	Fiji
AND	Andorra	FLK	Falkland Islands
ANT	Netherlands Antilles	FRA	France
ARE	United Arab Emirates	FSM	Micronesia, Federated states of
ARG	Argentina	FYUG	Former Yugoslavia
ASM	American Samoa	FYUG	Kosovo
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	FYUG-BIH	Bosnia-Herzegovina
AUS	Australia	FYUG-HRV	Croatia
AUT	Austria	FYUG-MKD	Macedonia
BDI	Burundi	FYUG-SVN	Slovenia
BEL	Belgium	FYUG-YUG	Serbia and Montenegro
BEN	Benin	GAB	Gabon
BFA	Burkina Faso	GBR	United Kingdom
BGD	Bangladesh	GHA	Ghana
BGR	Bulgaria	GIB	Gibraltar
BHR	Bahrain	GIN	Guinea
BHS	Bahamas	GMB	Gambia
BLZ	Belize	GNB	Guinea-Bissau
BMU	Bermuda	GNQ	Equatorial Guinea
BOL	Bolivia	GRC	Greece
BRA	Brazil	GRD	Grenada
BRB	Barbados	GTM	Guatemala
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	GUM	Guam
BTN	Bhutan	GUY	Guyana
BWA	Botswana	HKG	Hong Kong, China
CAF	Central African Republic	HND	Honduras
CAN	Canada	HTI	Haiti
CCK	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	HUN	Hungary
CHE	Switzerland	IDN	Indonesia
CHL	Chile	IND	India
CHN	China	IOT	British Indean Ocean Terr.
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	IRL	Ireland
CMR	Cameroon	IRN	Iran
COD	Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	IRQ	Iraq
COG	Congo	ISL	Iceland
COK	Cook Islands	ISR	Israel
COL	Colombia	ITA	Italy
COM	Comoros	JAM	Jamaica
CPV	Cape Verde	JOR	Jordan
CRI	Costa Rica	JPN	Japan
CSFR	Former Czechoslovakia	KEN	Kenya
CSFR-CZE	Czech Republic	KHM	Cambodia
CSFR-SVK	Slovak Republic	KIR	Kiribati
CUB	Cuba	KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis
CYM	Cayman Islands	KOREA-NO	North Korea
CYP	Cyprus	KOREA-NS	North and South Korea
DEU	Germany	KOREA-SO	South Korea

Table A.2 List of countries and regions of birth represented in DIOC 2005/06 *(cont.)*

Individual countries *(cont.)*		**Individual countries *(cont.)***	
KWT	Kuwait	SHN	Saint Helena
LAO	Laos	SLB	Solomon Islands
LBN	Lebanon	SLE	Sierra Leone
LBR	Liberia	SLV	El Salvador
LBY	Libya	SMR	San Marino
LCA	Saint Lucia	SOM	Somalia
LIE	Liechtenstein	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
LKA	Sri Lanka	SUR	Suriname
LSO	Lesotho	SWE	Sweden
LUX	Luxembourg	SWZ	Swaziland
MAC	Macao, China	SYC	Seychelles
MAR	Morocco	SYR	Syria
MCO	Monaco	TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands
MDG	Madagascar	TCD	Chad
MDV	Maldives	TGO	Togo
MEX	Mexico	THA	Thailand
MHL	Marshall Islands	TKL	Tokelau
MLI	Mali	TLS	Timor-Leste
MLT	Malta	TON	Tonga
MMR	Myanmar	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
MNG	Mongolia	TUN	Tunisia
MNP	Northern Mariana Islands	TUR	Turkey
MOZ	Mozambique	TUV	Tuvalu
MRT	Mauritania	TWN	Chinese Taipei
MSR	Montserrat	TZA	United Rep. of Tanzania
MUS	Mauritius	UGA	Uganda
MWI	Malawi	URY	Uruguay
MYS	Malaysia	USA	United States
NAM	Namibia	USSR	Former USSR
NER	Niger	USSR-ARM	Armenia
NFK	Norfolk Islands	USSR-AZE	Azerbaidjan
NGA	Nigeria	USSR-BLR	Belarus
NIC	Nicaragua	USSR-EST	Estonia
NIU	Niue	USSR-GEO	Georgia
NLD	Netherlands	USSR-KAZ	Kazakhstan
NOR	Norway	USSR-KGZ	Kirghizistan
NPL	Nepal	USSR-LTU	Lithuania
NRU	Nauru	USSR-LVA	Latvia
NZL	New Zealand	USSR-MDA	Moldova
OMN	Oman	USSR-RUS	Russia
PAK	Pakistan	USSR-TJK	Tadjikistan
PAN	Panama	USSR-TKM	Turkménistan
PCN	Pitcairn	USSR-UKR	Ukraine
PER	Peru	USSR-UZB	Uzbekistan
PHL	Philippines	VAT	Holy See
PLW	Pacific Islands (Palau)	VCT	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
PNG	Papua New Guinea	VEN	Venezuela
POL	Poland	VGB	British Virgin Islands
PRI	Puerto Rico	VNM	Vietnam
PRT	Portugal	VUT	Vanuatu
PRY	Paraguay	WSM	Samoa
PSE	Occupied Palestinian Territory	YEM	Yemen
QAT	Qatar	ZAF	South Africa
ROU	Romania	ZMB	Zambia
RWA	Rwanda	ZWE	Zimbabwe
SAU	Saudi Arabia	**Other and unknown places of birth**	
SDN	Sudan	OTH	Other
SEN	Senegal	UNK	Unknown
SGP	Singapore		

Table A.3 Standard classification of occupations (ISCO-88 2-digit)

Code	Description
10	**Legislators, senior officials and managers**
11	Legislators and senior officials
12	Corporate managers 1
13	General managers 2
20	**Professionals**
21	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
22	Life science and health professional
23	Teaching professionals
24	Other professionals
30	**Technicians and associate professionals**
31	Physical and engineering science associate professionals
32	Life science and health associate professionals
33	Teaching associate professionals
34	Other associate professionals
40	**Clerks**
41	Office clerks
42	Customer service clerks
50	**Service workers and shop and market sales**
51	Personal and protective services workers
52	Models, salespersons and demonstrators
60	**Skilled agricultural and fishery workers**
61	Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers
62	Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers
70	**Crafts and related trades workers**
71	Extraction and building trade workers
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers
73	Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers
74	Other craft and related trades workers
80	**Plant and machine operators and assemblers**
81	Stationary plant and related operators
82	Machine operators and assemblers
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators
90	**Elementary occupations**
91	Sales and services elementary occupations
92	Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
99	**Unknown**

Table A.4 Categories of the Mexican classification of occupations (CNO94)

Code	Description
MEX_1	Professionals, technicians and art w orkers
MEX_2	Education w orkers
MEX_3	Officers and directors
MEX_4	Officers
MEX_5	Industrial w orkers, artisans and helpers
MEX_6	Dealers
MEX_7	Transport Operators
MEX_8	Personal service w orkers
MEX_9	Security and surveillance w orkers
MEX_10	Agricultural Workers
MEX_11	Not specified

Table A.5 US Census Bureau Occupation codes

Code	Description
USA_1	Management occupations
USA_2	Business and financial operations occupations
USA_3	Computer and mathematical science occupations
USA_4	Architecture and engineering occupations
USA_5	Life, physical, and social science occupations
USA_6	Community and social services occupations
USA_7	Legal occupations
USA_8	Education, training, and library occupations
USA_9	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations
USA_10	Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations
USA_11	Healthcare support occupations
USA_12	Protective service occupations
USA_13	Food preparation and servicing related occupations
USA_14	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
USA_15	Personal care and service occupations
USA_16	Sales and related occupations
USA_17	Office and administrative support occupations
USA_18	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
USA_19	Construction and extraction occupations
USA_20	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
USA_21	Production occupations
USA_22	Transportation and material moving occupations
USA_23	Military specific