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New Zealand's Diaspora and Overseas-born Population

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New Zealand's Diaspora and Overseas-born Population

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Abstract

Many New Zealand-born people migrate overseas, creating a diaspora, and many overseas-born people migrate to New Zealand. Both the diaspora and the overseas-born population in New Zealand may facilitate the international exchange of goods and ideas. Much discussion of international linkages has, however, been limited by a lack of data on numbers of people involved. Based mainly on place-of-birth data from national censuses, this paper provides estimates of the size and structure of New Zealand's diaspora and overseas-born population, as well as comparisons with selected OECD countries such as Australia. A tentative conclusion is that the potential contribution of New Zealand's diaspora may have been overestimated, and the contribution of the overseas-born population underestimated.

JEL CLASSIFICATION

F22 – International Migration

J19 – Demographic Economics - Other

KEYWORDS

International migration; diaspora; measurement; New Zealand; Australia; population; emigration; immigration

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New Zealand's Diaspora and Overseas-born Population

1 Introduction

Many government agencies and social commentators argue that, by linking New Zealand into the rest of the world, migrants can stimulate the exchange of goods and ideas, and hence improve economic performance. Migrants are seen as potential intermediaries, facilitating international flows of information. One of the official motivations for New Zealand's business visa scheme, for instance, is that "international trade and investment are facilitated through the knowledge of international markets, contacts and languages of business migrants and visitors" (New Zealand Immigration Service 2002). In the same vein, Deutsche Bank's analysis of the New Zealand economy, prepared for the 2003 Knowledge Wave Conference, suggests "targeted immigration" and "diaspora policy" as ways of increasing New Zealand's "global connectedness" and economic growth (Deutsche Bank 2003). Recent Treasury research confirms that migrants do in fact boost trade: all else equal, the more migrants New Zealand receives from a particular country, the more New Zealand tends to trade with that country (Bryant, Genç and Law 2004).

Discussions of the contributions of migrants and global connections are often hampered, however, by a lack of information about basic numbers. Estimates of the size of the New Zealand diaspora, for instance, vary by a factor of two.¹ Many people seem to underestimate the size of the "reverse diaspora"—the stock of immigrants in New Zealand. There are also few systematic comparisons between New Zealand's migration numbers and those of similar countries.

This paper aims to supply some of the missing numbers. It presents some basic data on the size and structure of New Zealand's diaspora and immigrant population. Virtually all of the data are derived from the "place of birth" question from New Zealand and overseas censuses. The paper provides numerous international comparisons. The conclusion of the paper compares the diaspora and reverse diaspora, and comments briefly on implications.

¹ The term "diaspora" is widely used in New Zealand to refer to the spread of New Zealanders overseas through temporary or permanent migration. The traditional meaning of the term is the international population of a given ethnicity, regardless of where they were born.

2 The diaspora

This section gives estimates of the size and geographical distribution of the New Zealand diaspora. The principal source of data is the “place of birth” question in national censuses. We treat a person as belonging to the New Zealand diaspora if the person was born in New Zealand but is resident in another country at the time of the other country’s census. This means defining a person as a “New Zealander” if, and only if, that person was born in New Zealand. We assemble statistics on the diasporas of eight comparator countries using the same approach.

Some previous research has used essentially the same methods. An unpublished study by Statistics New Zealand, for instance, used overseas data on numbers of resident New Zealanders to estimate the size of the New Zealand diaspora. A report on the Australian diaspora relies on estimates derived from consular activity to calculate numbers of Australians overseas, but uses census data to estimate numbers of New Zealanders overseas (Hugo, Rudd and Harris 2003: Table 2.5). We have, however, obtained data from a much larger number of destination countries than these earlier studies, aided by the increasing tendency for statistical agencies to place census results on their internet sites.

Although our definition captures one important aspect of the everyday concept of “New Zealander”, “Australian”, and so on, it does lead to some anomalies. For instance, it excludes some people who might ordinarily be included, such as those who moved to New Zealand as young children. It also includes people who might ordinarily be excluded, such as those who moved overseas as young children. These somewhat artificial exclusions and inclusions should, to some unknown extent, offset one another. The birthplace definition also has some important technical advantages. First, data on place of birth are readily available, including data from other countries. Second, the meaning of place of birth is clear, so the associated data are likely to be relatively reliable. Third, people have only one place of birth, so there is no danger of double counting.

Unlike the unpublished Statistics New Zealand study, and unlike some estimates of the Irish or Italian diasporas, we make no attempt to include spouses or descendants. Data with which to estimate numbers of spouses and descendants are only available for a few countries, such as Australia. It is also unclear whether spouses and descendants have the same potential as do New Zealand-born themselves to be international intermediaries.

Table 1 shows data on foreign and native populations from the websites of 20 national statistical agencies.² In Table 1, as in all tables in this paper, the estimates refer to the “usually resident” population: that is, the estimates try to include local residents temporarily overseas, and exclude overseas residents temporarily in the country. The row for Australia, for instance, shows the number of Australian residents born in Australia, Canada, Korea, and the other six countries, as recorded in Australia’s 2001 Census. Dashes indicate no data available, which, since statistical agencies generally report the major migration sources first, implies that the number of immigrants was small.

² We tried a further 20 or so websites, but were unable to obtain comparable data.

Table 1 – International diaspora, New Zealand and eight selected countries, 2001

Country of residence	Country of birth								
	Australia	Canada	Korea	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States
Argentina ^a	--	--	--	--	328,113	--	--	--	--
Australia	13,629,685	27,289	38,900	50,235	218,718	83,324	355,765	1,036,245	53,694
Austria	659	1,658	1,446	546	26,099	5,248	156	6,786	7,371
Canada	18,910	23,991,910	82,745	26,210	318,095	118,460	9,475	614,610	258,420
Denmark	886	1,786	483	1,129	3,110	4,955	382	11,670	6,219
Finland	673	1,261	152	244	1,057	832	88	3,067	3,050
France ^b	2,868	8,790	9,781	3,858	523,080	20,813	890	59,356	26,320
Germany ^e	8,322	12,646	22,634	15,594	616,282	112,362	1,643	115,167	113,528
Ireland	5,947	3,926	--	3,354,025	3,634	3,428	2,195	242,155	20,977
Italy ^e	2,881	2,683	3,793	2,204	56,573,464	7,312	234	24,592	18,941
Japan ^{c,e}	4,759	5,824	560,414	--	1,017	--	1,814	8,789	38,954
Korea ^e	--	--	48,021,543	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	12,805	12,199	2,764	7,248	35,193	13,140,336	4,260	74,869	29,093
New Zealand	56,142	7,770	17,934	6,726	1,440	22,239	2,890,869	210,978	13,344
Norway	--	--	6,086	--	--	4,140	--	14,177	14,666
Spain	1,012	1,489	1,780	3,677	21,833	16,383	275	88,107	12,323
Sweden	2,387	2,324	9,320	1,200	6,538	4,777	687	15,458	14,711
Thailand ^{d,e}	1,400	1,400	1,800	--	600	900	300	2,300	5,200
United Kingdom	107,871	72,518	--	533,852	107,244	40,438	58,286	53,892,620	158,434
United States ^d	60,965	820,771	864,125	156,474	473,338	94,570	22,872	677,751	250,314,017
Total	13,918,172	24,976,244	49,645,700	4,163,222	59,258,855	13,680,517	3,350,191	57,098,697	251,109,262
<i>Total outside country of birth</i>	<i>288,487</i>	<i>984,334</i>	<i>1,624,157</i>	<i>809,197</i>	<i>2,685,391</i>	<i>540,181</i>	<i>459,322</i>	<i>3,206,077</i>	<i>795,245</i>

^a1991 ^b1999 ^c1995 ^d2000 ^eCitizenship rather than birth

Note – Dashes indicate no data available.

Sources – See Appendix Table 1.

The rows for Germany, Italy, Japan, and Thailand are based on data for citizenship rather than birthplace. It seems unlikely that this makes much difference to the results.³

Reading down the columns of Table 1 gives, for each country, the international distribution of people born in that country. The “total” row at the bottom of the table shows the number of people born in the country, including both those inside and outside the country. The totals, and the sub-totals for people outside their country of birth, are all underestimates, because we have been unable to obtain data on immigrants for all countries. We suspect that, for New Zealand, the degree of underestimation is relatively small. All the major countries not included in Table 1 are non-English-speaking. For almost all the non-English-speaking countries shown in Table 1, the number of resident New Zealanders is fairly low. There are, for instance, only 890 New Zealanders reported as living in France, only 234 in Italy, and only 88 in Finland. It seems likely that the numbers of New Zealanders living in countries not included in Table 1 runs to thousands rather than tens of thousands.

³ The use of citizenship rather than birthplace could, however, make a substantial difference to estimates of overall foreign population in these countries. See Section 3 for details.

Table 1 shows that there were something in excess of 460,000 New Zealand-born living outside New Zealand in 2001. Of these, almost 360,000 were living in Australia. This represents about 11% of all New Zealand-born, and 77% of the total New Zealand-born population living outside New Zealand. The number of New Zealanders in other countries is much smaller than is often assumed. Expatriates in the United Kingdom often claim that London is New Zealand's third or fourth largest city. As Table 1 shows, however, the number of New Zealand-born residents in the whole of the United Kingdom in 2001 was less than 60,000.⁴ The New Zealand-born populations in the United States and Canada are also not particularly large, and we were able to identify only three non-English-speaking countries with New Zealand-born populations of more than 1,000.

The estimate of something over 460,000 New Zealanders living overseas is consistent with the fact that New Zealand lost 484,000 citizens abroad over the period 1954-2001 (Bushnell and Choy 2001: 4). The two measures would not, in general be equal, since some New Zealand citizens are not born in New Zealand, and since the net loss measure does not take account of deaths. The number 460,000 is, however, substantially smaller than the figure of one million that is often cited as the size of the New Zealand diaspora. Some of the difference may be attributed to definitions: the larger estimates tend to include children and spouses of New Zealanders. The difference does, however, illustrate the danger of generalising from anecdotes and from impressions gained on the London Underground.

Table 2 – Geographical distributions of populations born in New Zealand and eight selected countries, 2001

	Australia	Canada	Korea	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States
In country of birth	97.9%	96.1%	96.7%	80.6%	95.5%	96.1%	86.3%	94.4%	99.7%
Outside country of birth	2.1%	3.9%	3.3%	19.4%	4.5%	3.9%	13.7%	5.6%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Outside country of birth (excl. main destination)	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%	6.6%	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%	3.8%	0.2%

Source – Calculated from data in Table 1.

Table 2 summarises the data shown in Table 1. The second row of the table gives the number of people living outside their country of birth as a percentage of the “total” population shown at the bottom of Table 1. Although the percentage of New Zealanders outside their country of birth is lower than the percentage of Irish, it is still substantially higher than for other countries in the table. It is several times higher than the percentages for Australia and Canada, even though commentators in both these countries express concerns about losing citizens overseas. Most of the countries shown in Tables 1 and 2 probably have larger numbers of people living overseas than is typical for wealthy countries, so New Zealand is likely to look even more unusual compared with the OECD average.

As noted already, however, most of New Zealand's large diaspora is located in one country, Australia. Some of the comparator countries' diasporas are also heavily

⁴ If it is assumed that about 50,000 of the almost 60,000 New Zealanders in the United Kingdom lived in London in 2001, then London was New Zealand's eleventh-biggest city, behind Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Hamilton, Napier-Hastings, Dunedin, Tauranga, Palmerston North, Rotorua, and Nelson, and just ahead of New Plymouth (population 49,100). (These city population numbers were obtained from the *Subnational Population Estimates* page on the Statistics New Zealand website.)

concentrated in a big country close to home. Sixty-six percent of Irish-born based outside Ireland live in the United Kingdom, for instance, and 83% of Canadian-born based outside Canada live in the United States. The bottom row of Table 2 shows figures for each country's diaspora, once the biggest destination for that diaspora (ie, Australia for New Zealand, the UK for Ireland) is excluded. This might be called the "far-flung diaspora". On this measure, New Zealand no longer appears particularly unusual. Compared to the country's total population, New Zealand's far-flung diaspora is considerably larger than that of Australia, Canada, Korea, and the United States, but is approximately equal to that of Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, and is considerably smaller than that of Ireland.

Table 3 – Geographical distributions of populations born in New Zealand and eight selected countries, 2001

% of population outside country of birth in...	Australia	Canada	Korea	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	NZ	UK	USA
Biggest destination	37.4%	83.4%	53.2%	66.0%	22.9%	21.9%	77.4%	32.3%	32.5%
2 biggest destinations	58.5%	90.8%	87.7%	85.3%	42.4%	42.7%	90.1%	53.5%	52.4%
5 biggest destinations	78.0%	93.5%	92.8%	91.5%	60.1%	60.2%	95.1%	72.6%	66.7%
10 biggest destinations	89.0%	96.0%	96.6%	96.7%	84.1%	83.1%	98.1%	86.8%	78.3%

Source – Calculated from data in Table 1.

Table 3 provides further data on geographical concentration. New Zealand's diaspora is one of the most geographically concentrated of the nine countries chosen. For instance, 95% of the identified New Zealand diaspora lives in just five countries. For Australia, the equivalent figure is 78%, and for Italy and the Netherlands it is 60%.

3 The reverse diaspora

People born in New Zealand migrate to live elsewhere, but people born elsewhere also migrate to live in New Zealand: this is New Zealand's "reverse diaspora". Table 4 presents some statistics on trends in the reverse diaspora, based on the reported birth places of New Zealand's usually resident population at the time of the 1981 and 2001 censuses. Between 1981 and 2001, numbers increased for all birthplaces, except for the United Kingdom. The fastest increases occurred for Africa and Asia. The rise in migration from Africa and Asia reflected the changes in New Zealand's immigration policies during the 1980s and early 1990s. Preferences for migrants from "traditional" sources were ended and application decisions were based entirely on the personal characteristics of the migrants, such as age and human capital (Lidgard, Bedford and Goodwin 1998, OECD 2003).

Table 4 – Distribution of New Zealand population by place of birth, 1981 and 2001

Place of birth	Number		Percent	
	1981	2001	1981	2001
Australia	43,809	56,142	1.4%	1.5%
East Asia	18,143	134,784	0.6%	3.6%
Europe ^a & Central Asia	47,484	67,440	1.5%	1.8%
Latin America & Caribbean	2,295	3,999	0.1%	0.1%
Middle East & North Africa	1,515	11,805	0.0%	0.3%
New Zealand	2,679,054	2,890,869	85.2%	77.4%
North America	11,769	21,279	0.4%	0.6%
Pacific	57,670	117,975	1.8%	3.2%
South Asia	7,440	30,690	0.2%	0.8%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7,527	36,234	0.2%	1.0%
United Kingdom	252,816	217,380	8.0%	5.8%
Unspecified / Undefined	13,785	148,680	0.4%	4.0%
Total	3,143,307	3,737,277	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Total foreign-born^b</i>	<i>452,452</i>	<i>726,636</i>	<i>14.4%</i>	<i>19.4%</i>

^aExcluding the United Kingdom ^bAssumes that the ratio of New Zealand-born to foreign-born among respondents who do not specify a birthplace equals the ratio among respondents who do specify a birthplace

Source – Calculated from unpublished Census tabulations from Statistics New Zealand

The bottom row of Table 4 shows estimates of total numbers and percentages of foreign-born. To calculate these estimates, we assumed that respondents whose birthplace was unspecified or undefined had the same probability of being foreign-born as respondents who did have a clear birthplace. Although this is a standard assumption, we suspect that respondents with unspecified birthplaces were in fact disproportionately likely to be foreign-born, since foreign-born people may have been more likely to give answers that census coders could not interpret. If this suspicion is correct, then the actual number of foreign born in 2001 may have been slightly higher than the 19.4% suggested in Table 4.

Table 5 compares the percentage of foreign-born in New Zealand with percentages in other countries. Wherever possible, “unspecified” birthplaces are treated in the same way as they are for New Zealand.⁵ Following standard practice we have had to use data on citizenship rather than birthplace for some countries. The two measures can diverge substantially: some countries, for instance, withhold citizenship from large numbers of locally-born children whose parents are foreign nationals (Coleman 2003: 310-314). The estimates for New Zealand are sufficiently large, however, that it can be safely concluded that the proportion of foreign-born in New Zealand is high by international standards. Though lower than Australia, it is substantially higher than in the United States, for instance, and over twice as high as in the United Kingdom.

⁵ Differences in assumptions about “unspecified” birthplaces can lead to non-trivial differences in estimates of foreign-born. In the *2001 Census Basic Community Profile and Snapshot* (available online) the Australian Bureau of Statistics states that 21.9% of the Australian population is foreign-born. This figure is 1.2 percentage points lower than the one shown in Table 5. The Australian Bureau of Statistics figure implicitly treats “unspecified” as a third category separate from foreign-born and Australian-born.

Table 5 – Foreign-born population as percent of total population, selected countries, 2000-2001

Country	Percent	Country	Percent
Luxembourg	37.3%	United Kingdom	8.4%
Australia	23.1%	Denmark	5.8%
Switzerland ^a	20.5%	Norway	7.3%
New Zealand	19.4%	Spain	3.8%
Canada	18.4%	Hungary	2.9%
Singapore	18.3%	Finland	2.6%
Ireland ^b	11.6%	Italy ^a	2.4%
United States	11.4%	South Africa	2.3%
Sweden ^a	11.3%	Portugal ^a	2.1%
Austria	10.4%	Japan	1.3%
Netherlands	10.1%	Czech Republic	1.2%
France	10.0%	Slovak Republic	0.5%
Germany ^a	8.9%	Mexico	0.5%
Belgium	8.4%	Poland	0.1%

^aForeign citizenship rather than foreign birth ^bRefers to 2002
Sources – See Appendix Table 1.

Table 6 shows the top 30 sources of migrants to New Zealand in 2001. The United Kingdom remains the largest source, with Australia a distant second. The remaining countries are widely scattered, including some from Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America.

Table 6 – The top 30 sources of migrants to New Zealand, 2001

Country	Migrants	Country	Migrants	Country	Migrants
1 UK	216,765	11 Cook Islands	15,222	21 Sri Lanka	6,168
2 Australia	56,142	12 USA	13,344	22 Niue	5,328
3 Samoa	47,118	13 Taiwan	12,486	23 Thailand	5,154
4 China	38,949	14 Malaysia	11,460	24 Iraq	4,848
5 South Africa	26,061	15 Hong Kong	11,301	25 Cambodia	4,770
6 Fiji	25,722	16 Philippines	10,134	26 Viet Nam	3,945
7 Netherlands	22,239	17 Japan	8,622	27 Singapore	3,909
8 India	20,889	18 Germany	8,382	28 Indonesia	3,792
9 Tonga	18,054	19 Canada	7,770	29 Russia	2,913
10 Korea	17,934	20 Ireland	6,726	30 Zimbabwe	2,886

Source – Calculated from unpublished Census tabulations from Statistics New Zealand

How does the diversity of New Zealand's migrant population compare with that of other countries? Table 7 shows some concentration measures for New Zealand, and for six countries that publish the necessary data. New Zealand's migrant population is more concentrated than the other six, with the exception of Ireland. The difference is fairly muted, however, for the biggest 10, 20, or 50 sources. New Zealand's migrant population appears to be only slightly less diverse than that of the few countries for which data are available.

Table 7 – Diversity of migrant populations, New Zealand and selected countries, 2001

Percent of migrants from the...	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand
Biggest source	25.4%	11.2%	12.8%	66.8%	13.3%	12.4%	30.9%
2 biggest sources	34.1%	17.3%	19.2%	72.6%	24.5%	24.6%	38.9%
5 biggest sources	46.8%	33.3%	33.9%	79.2%	37.9%	51.5%	54.9%
10 biggest sources	59.2%	51.2%	54.6%	86.9%	53.9%	67.7%	69.9%
20 biggest sources	74.5%	68.3%	77.3%	95.4%	72.6%	80.7%	84.9%
50 biggest sources	92.7%	87.8%	93.1%	-	92.9%	94.2%	95.7%

Note – For the purposes of this table, a “migrant” is a person who was born outside his or her present country of residence.
Source – See Appendix Table 1

To what extent has the rise in numbers of migrants in New Zealand lead to a rise in the number of migrant communities? Table 8 shows changes in the number of countries from which New Zealand has received a given number of migrants, where a “migrant” is defined as a person who was born outside New Zealand. The table uses four minimum sizes for communities. For all four minimum sizes, there has been a substantial increase in the number of migrant communities. There were, for instance, only 5 communities of 10,000 or more in 1981, but there were 16 in 2001.⁶

Table 8 – Number of migrant communities in New Zealand, 1981-2001

Number of countries from which New Zealand has at least...	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
10 migrants	149	135	141	163	177
100 migrants	85	84	89	108	120
1,000 migrants	28	33	36	46	48
10,000 migrants	5	5	7	15	16

Note – For the purposes of this table, a “migrant” is a person who was born outside New Zealand
Source – Calculated from unpublished Census tabulations from Statistics New Zealand

Table 9 - Numbers of migrant communities, New Zealand and selected countries, 2001

Number of countries from which the selected country has at least...	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand
100 migrants	166	185	114	--	143	146	120
1,000 migrants	110	140	51	30	83	76	48
10,000 migrants	56	72	14	2	33	26	16

Note – For the purposes of this table, a “migrant” is a person who was born outside his or her present country
Source – See Appendix Table 1

⁶ The 5 countries in 1981 were Australia, the Cook Islands, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Samoa.

Table 10 – National population, New Zealand and selected countries, 2001

	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand
Population (millions)	19.5	31.1	5.4	3.8	57.3	16.0	3.7

Source – *OECD Labour Market Data* online database.

Table 9 compares the number of migrant communities in New Zealand with numbers in six other countries for which the necessary data were available, and Table 10 compares New Zealand's population with that of the same six countries. Together the tables suggest that New Zealand has fewer migrant communities than the OECD norm, but more than might be expected for a country with such a small population.

4 Discussion

In 2001, the New Zealand diaspora—defined as people born in New Zealand but resident overseas—numbered something over 460,000. This was about 14% of the international total of New Zealand-born. Relative to total population, New Zealand's diaspora is almost a third smaller than that of Ireland, but is bigger than that of Australia, Canada, Korea, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Three quarters of the New Zealand diaspora is, however, located in Australia, and almost all of the remainder is concentrated in a few English-speaking countries.

In 2001, New Zealand's "reverse diaspora"—people born overseas but resident in New Zealand—numbered about 727,000. This was about 19% of New Zealand's total resident population. Like the diaspora, New Zealand's reverse diaspora is relatively large. It is a somewhat smaller proportion of resident population than that of Australia, but larger, for instance, than that of the United Kingdom or United States. New Zealand's reverse diaspora does not show the same degree of geographical concentration as does its diaspora.

These basic population numbers are only one part, though an essential part, of the information required to satisfactorily understand how migration links New Zealand to the rest of the world. Information is also needed, for instance, on lengths of stay, and on age, occupation, income, and education. Such information is certainly available for the reverse diaspora. It can also, in principle, be obtained for all members of the diaspora residing in countries that include questions on birthplace or nationality in their censuses or registration systems.

Pending more detailed information, the basic population data do suggest that the potential contribution of the diaspora may occasionally have been overestimated. While expatriate networks can draw on overseas New Zealanders' contacts and skills, and hence link New Zealand to international markets and international science, it is nevertheless important to bear in mind that the diaspora is smaller and closer to home than is often realised. In particular, the number of New Zealanders living outside the English-speaking world is probably under 20,000.⁷ This is perhaps not surprising given that only 10% of New Zealand-born adults can speak more than one language.⁸

⁷ Table 1 shows a total of 10,729.

⁸ Calculated from data in Table 11 of the *2001 Census: People Born Overseas (2001) - Reference Report* on the Statistics New Zealand website. Adult is defined here as anyone aged 15 and over.

In contrast, potential benefits from the reverse diaspora may have been underestimated. Not only is the reverse diaspora large by international standards, but it can link New Zealand to a strikingly wide range of countries, both English-speaking and non-English-speaking.

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Appendix

Appendix Table 1 – Data sources for Tables 1, 5, 7 and 9

Country	Internet address
Argentina	http://www.indec.mecon.ar/
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics "Basic Community Profile" Catalogue No. 2001.0, Table B06
Austria	http://www.statistik.at/neuerscheinungen/vzaustria.shtml
Canada	http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/themes/RetrieveProductTable.cfm?Temporal=2001&PID=62124&APATH=3&GID=431515&METH=1&PTYPE=55440&THEME=43&FOCUS=0&AID=0&PLACENAME=0&PROVINCE=0&SEARCH=0&GC=0&GK=0&VID=0&FL=0&RL=0&FREE=0
Denmark	http://www.statistikbanken.dk/statbank5a/default.asp?w=1024
Finland	http://www.migrationinformation.org/GlobalData/countrydata/data.cfm
France	http://www.ined.fr/englishversion/figures/france/index.html
Germany	http://www.migrationinformation.org/GlobalData/countrydata/data.cfm
Ireland	http://www.cso.ie/census/vol4_index.htm . Table 30A.
Italy	http://demo.istat.it/e/stra1/start.html
Japan	http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/kokusei/1995/1518.htm
Korea	http://www.nso.go.kr/cgi-bin/SWS_1021.cgi?KorEng=2&A_UNFOLD=1&TableID=MT_ETITLE&TitleID=BB&FPub=4&UserID=
Netherlands	http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/start.asp?LA=en&DM=SLEN&lp=Search/Search
New Zealand	http://xtabs.stats.govt.nz/eng/TableFinder/index.asp
Norway	http://www.migrationinformation.org/GlobalData/countrydata/data.cfm
Spain	http://www.ine.es/censo/en/consulta.jsp
Sweden	http://www.ssd.scb.se/databaser/makro/SubTable.asp?yp=tansss&xu=C9233001&omradekod=BE&huvudtabell=UtrikesFoddaR&omradetext=Population&tabelltext=Foreign%2Dborn+persons+in+Sweden+by+country+of+birth%2C+age+and+sex%2E+Year&preskat=O&prodid=BE0101&starttid=2000&stopptid=2003&Fromwhere=M&lang=2&langdb=2
Thailand	http://www.nso.go.th/pop2000/tables_e.htm
United Kingdom	2001 Census Report for England and Wales, Part 3, Table UV08 at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=10441&Pos=&ColRank=1&Rank=422 ; http://www.nisra.gov.uk/census/Census2001Output/UnivariateTables/uv_tables1.html#country%20of%20birth ; Table S15 http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/scotcen6
United States	http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTTable?_ts=76463946999