

TABLE 5: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN OECD COUNTRIES (AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE).

| | Stock of International Migrants in OECD Countries (Aged 15 or above) (thousands) | Educational Attainment Levels of International Migrants | | | Tertiary Emigration Rate |
|------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Low Less than Upper Secondary (% of all migrants aged 15 and above) | Medium Upper Secondary | High Tertiary | |
| Algeria | 1313,3 | 55,4 | 27,8 | 16,4 | 15,4 |
| Angola | 196,2 | 52,9 | 26,5 | 19,5 | .. |
| Benin | 14,4 | 25,8 | 30,5 | 42,2 | 11,3 |
| Botswana | 4,1 | 12,3 | 46,3 | 37,1 | 4,2 |
| Burkina Faso | 8,3 | 46,9 | 22,6 | 28,5 | .. |
| Burundi | 10,6 | 24,3 | 28,7 | 38,0 | .. |
| Cameroon | 58,5 | 23,3 | 32,3 | 41,9 | 12,5 |
| Cape Verde | 87,9 | 73,7 | 19,1 | 5,9 | .. |
| Central African Republic | 9,8 | 33,4 | 33,1 | 32,7 | 9,1 |
| Chad | 5,8 | 22,7 | 33,1 | 42,2 | .. |
| Comoros | 17,6 | 63,6 | 25,6 | 10,7 | .. |
| Congo | 68,7 | 27,1 | 34,2 | 34,9 | 25,7 |
| Congo (Democratic Republic of the) | 100,7 | 25,0 | 32,5 | 35,5 | 9,6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 62,6 | 38,1 | 34,2 | 26,4 | .. |
| Djibouti | 5,4 | 34,1 | 34,7 | 29,7 | .. |
| Egypt | 308,7 | 18,8 | 30,7 | 47,3 | 3,7 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 12,1 | 52,0 | 25,5 | 22,4 | .. |
| Eritrea | 48,0 | 36,0 | 39,3 | 20,7 | .. |
| Ethiopia | 124,4 | 24,3 | 43,6 | 29,2 | .. |
| Gabon | 10,8 | 29,9 | 33,1 | 35,9 | .. |
| Gambia | 20,9 | 47,9 | 30,9 | 16,5 | 44,6 |
| Ghana | 165,6 | 26,5 | 38,4 | 31,3 | 33,7 |
| Guinea | 21,3 | 49,6 | 25,4 | 22,4 | .. |
| Guinea-Bissau | 30,0 | 66,3 | 20,5 | 12,8 | 71,5 |
| Kenya | 198,1 | 26,0 | 32,7 | 36,9 | 27,2 |
| Lesotho | 0,9 | 18,3 | 31,6 | 45,8 | 3,8 |
| Liberia | 41,0 | 20,6 | 44,8 | 33,5 | 24,7 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 64,8 | 44,3 | 30,6 | 23,6 | .. |
| Madagascar | 76,6 | 33,3 | 34,6 | 31,7 | .. |
| Malawi | 14,9 | 32,5 | 28,5 | 34,8 | 15,5 |
| Mali | 45,2 | 68,3 | 18,7 | 12,6 | 14,6 |
| Mauritania | 15,2 | 63,1 | 19,1 | 17,2 | .. |
| Mauritius | 91,4 | 42,9 | 27,9 | 24,4 | 48,5 |
| Morocco | 1505 | 61,1 | 23,1 | 13,9 | .. |
| Mozambique | 85,7 | 44,2 | 28,8 | 26,4 | 53,6 |
| Namibia | 3,1 | 15,3 | 34,8 | 45,9 | .. |
| Niger | 4,8 | 26,6 | 34,3 | 37,5 | 5,8 |
| Nigeria | 261 | 15,5 | 28,4 | 53,1 | .. |
| Rwanda | 14,8 | 25,4 | 32,6 | 34,9 | 20,8 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 11,6 | 72,2 | 16,9 | 10,7 | .. |
| Senegal | 133,2 | 56,6 | 23,6 | 19,1 | 18,6 |
| Seychelles | 8,1 | 42,6 | 31,5 | 17,3 | .. |
| Sierra Leone | 40,2 | 23,5 | 37,4 | 33,7 | 34,5 |
| Somalia | 125,1 | 44,0 | 30,6 | 12,5 | .. |
| South Africa | 351,7 | 14,6 | 34,6 | 44,8 | 6,8 |
| Sudan | 42,1 | 23,4 | 32,9 | 39,7 | 4,6 |
| Swaziland | 1,8 | 19,8 | 32,9 | 42,9 | 3,2 |
| Tanzania (United Republic of) | 70,2 | 25,1 | 30,4 | 40,7 | 15,6 |
| Togo | 18,4 | 27,9 | 34,1 | 35,8 | 11,8 |
| Tunisia | 427,5 | 55,5 | 27,8 | 15,9 | 14,3 |
| Uganda | 82,1 | 27,4 | 29 | 39 | 24,2 |
| Zambia | 34,9 | 14,2 | 34,4 | 47,9 | 15,5 |
| Zimbabwe | 77,4 | 14,9 | 39,9 | 40,6 | 9,4 |

African Migration, Global Inequalities, and Human Rights

| | Stock of International Migrants in OECD Countries (Aged 15 or above) (thousands) | Educational Attainment Levels of International Migrants | | | Tertiary Emigration Rate |
|---------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Low Less than Upper Secondary (% of all migrants aged 15 and above) | Medium Upper Secondary | High Tertiary | |
| Africa | 6555.3 | 44.6 | 28.6 | 24.5 | 9.3 |
| Asia | 17522 | 33 | 29.8 | 34.3 | 3.6 |
| Europe | 27318.1 | 38.6 | 35.7 | 21.6 | 7 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 18623 | 53.8 | 31.9 | 13.8 | 6 |
| Northern America | 1923.8 | 18.8 | 35.8 | 42.5 | 0.7 |
| Oceania | 1098.2 | 26.6 | 38.7 | 27.4 | 4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 2761 | 31.9 | 31.6 | 33.1 | 12.2 |
| World | 75715.9 | 41 | 32.7 | 23.5 | 3.7 |

recruited more workers from Morocco. After Algerian independence in 1962, over one million migrants left Algeria for France, including both French colonists and Algerians who had fought on the French side during the war. In the 1960s and early 1970s, in response to European recruitment of “guest workers,” migration from the Maghreb continued to grow, extending beyond France to countries such as Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

The second major migration stream in the region, to oil-producing Arab states in the Gulf and to Libya, took off after the 1973 oil crisis. Egypt, which under Nasser had a policy of restricting emigration, opened up the doors under Sadat. This led to the departure of some 2.3 million Egyptians by the mid-1980s, mainly to the oil states of the Gulf. Libya also began to attract emigrants, particularly from Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

While it boosted the economies of the Gulf states, the oil crisis also heralded economic downturn in Europe. European countries turned to more restrictive policies, limiting new immigration and encouraging guest workers to return home. However, the restrictions actually encouraged many Maghrebi migrants to stay permanently, since they feared that if they left Europe they would find it more difficult to return. These settled migrants then brought family members to join them. Similarly, although the 1991 Gulf War led to repatriation of migrants from the Gulf to North Africa, and increased the Gulf states’ preference for South Asian immigrants, migrant flows from Egypt to the Gulf nevertheless continued.

In the last two decades, three major developments introduced new currents into the stream of migration from North Africa to Europe. With rising demand for unskilled labour in southern Europe, migration from Africa increased to that region, particularly to Italy and Spain. At the same time, Italy and Spain introduced new visa requirements, ensuring that a rising proportion of that immigration was irregular. In addition, increasing numbers of migrants from West