

STATISTICAL ANNEX

List of Tables

FOREIGN AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Inflows and outflows of foreign population | 340 |
| A.1.1. Inflows of foreign population into selected OECD countries and the Russian Federation | 341 |
| A.1.2. Outflows of foreign population from selected OECD countries | 342 |
| B.1.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality | 343-359 |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | 364 |
| A.1.3. Inflows of asylum seekers into OECD countries and the Russian Federation | 365 |
| B.1.3. Inflows of asylum seekers by nationality | 366-382 |
| Stocks of foreign and foreign-born population | 384 |
| A.1.4. Stocks of foreign-born population in OECD countries and the Russian Federation | 385 |
| B.1.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth | 386-400 |
| A.1.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality in OECD countries and the Russian Federation | 403 |
| B.1.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality | 404-417 |
| Acquisition of nationality | 420 |
| A.1.6. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries and the Russian Federation | 421 |
| B.1.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality | 422-436 |

FOREIGN AND FOREIGN-BORN LABOUR FORCE

| | |
|--|-----|
| Inflows of foreign workers | 438 |
| A.2.1. Inflows of foreign workers into OECD countries and the Russian Federation | 439 |
| Stocks of foreign and foreign-born labour force | 442 |
| A.2.2. Stocks of foreign-born labour force in OECD countries | 443 |
| A.2.3. Stocks of foreign labour force in OECD countries and the Russian Federation . . . | 445 |

Introduction

Most of the data published in this annex have been provided by national SOPEMI correspondents appointed by the OECD Secretariat with the approval of the authorities of member countries. Consequently, these data are not necessarily based on common definitions. Countries under review in this annex are OECD countries for which data are available, as well as the Russian Federation. SOPEMI has no authority to impose changes in data collection procedures. It is an observatory which, by its very nature, has to use existing statistics. However, it does play an active role in suggesting what it considers to be essential improvements in data collection and makes every effort to present consistent and well-documented statistics.

The purpose of this annex is to describe the “immigrant” population (generally the foreign-born population). The information gathered concerns the flows and stocks of the total immigrant population as well as the acquisition of nationality (series 1.1 to 1.6) and flows and stocks of the immigrant labour force (series 2.1 to 2.3). These data have not been standardised and are therefore not fully comparable across countries. In particular, the criteria for registering persons in population registers and the conditions for granting residence permits, for example, vary across countries, which means that measurements may differ greatly even if the same type of source is being used.

In addition to the problem of the comparability of statistics, there is the difficulty of the very partial coverage of unauthorised migrants. Part of this population may be counted in censuses. Regularisation programmes, when they exist, make it possible to identify and enumerate a far from negligible fraction of unauthorised immigrants after the fact. In terms of measurement, this makes it possible to better measure the volume of the foreign-born population at a given time, even if it is not always possible to determine the year these immigrants entered the country.

Each series in the annex is preceded by an explanatory note concerning the data presented. A summary table then follows (series A, giving the total for each destination country), and finally the tables by nationality or country of birth, as the case may be (series B). At the end of each series, a table provides the sources and notes for the data presented in the tables for each country.

General comments on tables

- a) The tables provide annual series covering the period 2000-09 (2010 preliminary data on asylum applications are included in Table A.1.3).
- b) The series A tables are presented in alphabetical order by the name of the country. In the other tables, nationalities or countries of birth are ranked by decreasing order of frequency for the last year available.

- c) In the tables by country of origin (series B) only the 15 main countries are shown. “Other countries” is a residual calculated as the difference between the total foreign or foreign-born population and the sum for all countries indicated in the table. For some countries, data are not available for all years and this is reflected in the residual entry of “Other countries”. This must be borne in mind when interpreting changes in this category.
- d) There are no tables by nationality or country of birth for the series on outflows of the foreign population (series A.1.2), inflows and stocks of workers (series A.2.1, A.2.2 and A.2.3.). They are available online (www.oecd.org/migration/imo). Data on flows by gender are also available online.
- e) The rounding of data cells may cause totals to differ slightly from the sum of the component cells.
- f) The symbol “.” used in the tables means that the data are not available.

General comments

Note on 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 Bank under the terms of international law.

Notes on Cyprus:

1. Note by Turkey

The information in this document with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”.

2. Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission

The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Inflows and outflows of foreign population

OECD countries seldom have tools specifically designed to measure the inflows and outflows of the foreign population, and national estimates are generally based either on population registers or residence permit data. This note is aimed at describing more systematically what is measured by each of the sources used.

Flows derived from population registers

Population registers can usually produce inflow and outflow data for both nationals and foreigners. To register, foreigners may have to indicate possession of an appropriate residence and/or work permit valid for at least as long as the minimum registration period. Emigrants are usually identified by a stated intention to leave the country, although the period of (intended) absence is not always specified.

In population registers, departures tend to be less well recorded than arrivals. Indeed, the emigrant who plans to return to the host country in the future may be reluctant to inform about his departure to avoid losing rights related to the presence on the register. Registration criteria vary considerably across countries; in particular the minimum duration of stay for individuals to be registered ranges from three months to one year, which poses major problems of international comparisons. For example, in some countries, register data cover many temporary migrants, in some cases including asylum seekers when they live in private households (as opposed to reception centres or hostels for immigrants) and international students.

Flows derived from residence and/or work permits

Statistics on permits are generally based on the number of permits issued during a given period and depend on the types of permits used. The so-called “settlement countries” (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States) consider as immigrants persons who have been granted the right of permanent residence, and this right is often granted upon arrival. Statistics on temporary immigrants are also published in this annex for these countries. In the case of France, the permits covered are those valid for at least one year (excluding students). Data for Italy and Portugal include temporary migrants.

Another characteristic of permit data is that flows of nationals are not recorded. Some flows of foreigners may also not be recorded, either because the type of permit they hold is not included in the statistics or because they are not required to have a permit (such as migrants benefitting from freedom of movement agreements). In addition, permit data do not necessarily reflect physical flows or actual lengths of stay since: i) permits may be issued overseas but individuals may decide not to use them, or delay their arrival; ii) permits may be issued to persons who have in fact been resident in the country for some time, the permit indicating a change of status.

Flows estimated from specific surveys

Ireland provides estimates based on the results of Quarterly National Household Surveys and other sources such as permit data and asylum applications. These estimates are revised periodically on the basis of census data. Data for the United Kingdom are based on a survey of passengers entering or exiting the country by plane, train or boat (International Passenger Survey). One of the aims of this survey is to estimate the number and characteristics of migrants. The survey is based on a random sample of approximately one out of every 500 passengers. The figures were revised significantly following the latest census in each of these two countries, which seems to indicate that these estimates do not constitute an “ideal” source either. Australia and New Zealand also conduct passenger surveys which enable them to establish the length of stay on the basis of migrants’ stated intentions when they enter or exit the country.