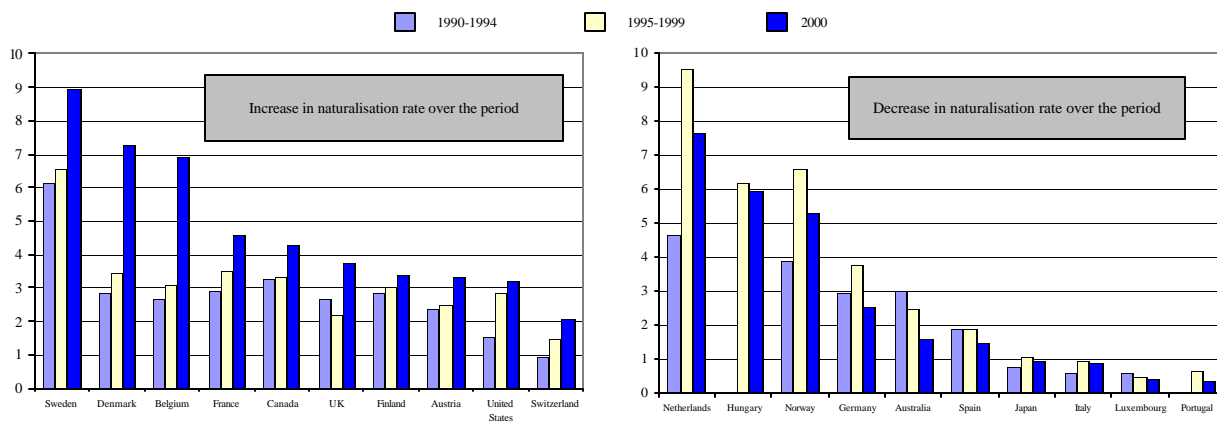


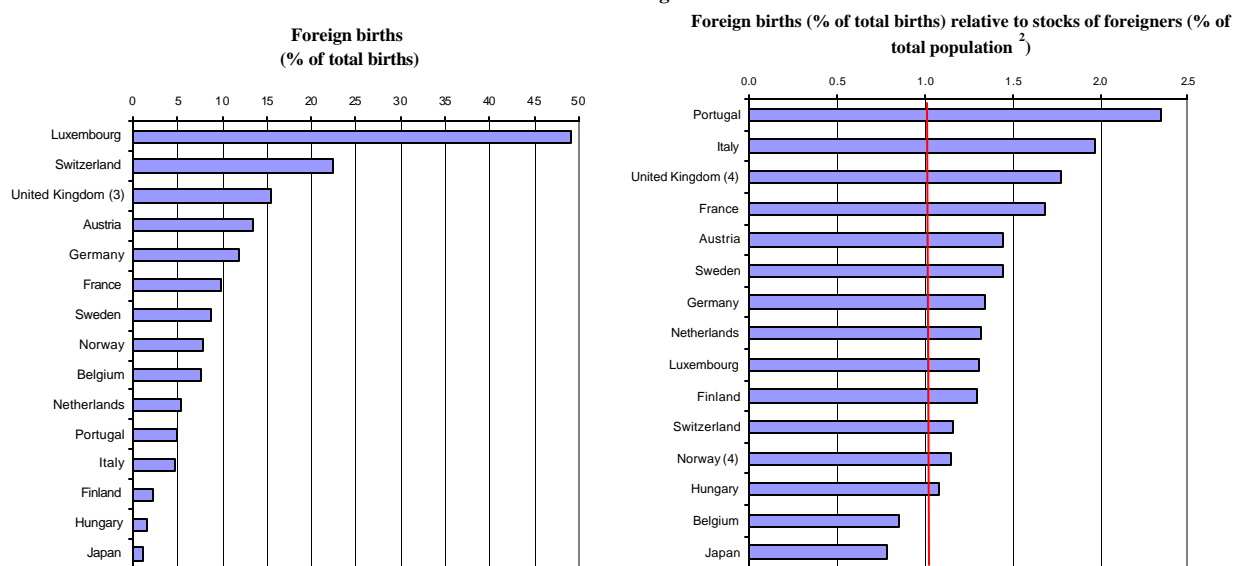
Chart 6. Naturalisation rate in selected OECD countries, 1990-2000
Annual average, per 100 foreigners at the beginning of the year



Note: Number of naturalised persons as a per cent of stocks of foreigners (stocks of foreign-born for Australia, Canada and the United States) at the beginning of the year.

Sources: Trends in International Migration, OECD, 2002 edition.

Chart I.12. Foreign births in 2000¹



Note: For Finland, France and Sweden, foreign births are births to a foreign mother, for Japan, to foreign parents.

For England and Wales and Norway, foreign births refer to those to mothers and both parents born outside the country respectively. For Canada, foreign births refer to those to foreign-born mothers who have been granted immigrant status. For all other countries, foreign births are those of children of foreign nationality.

1. 1997 for Sweden; 1998 for France; 1999 for Belgium, Finland and the Netherlands.

2. Population aged 15 and over in the case of the United Kingdom.

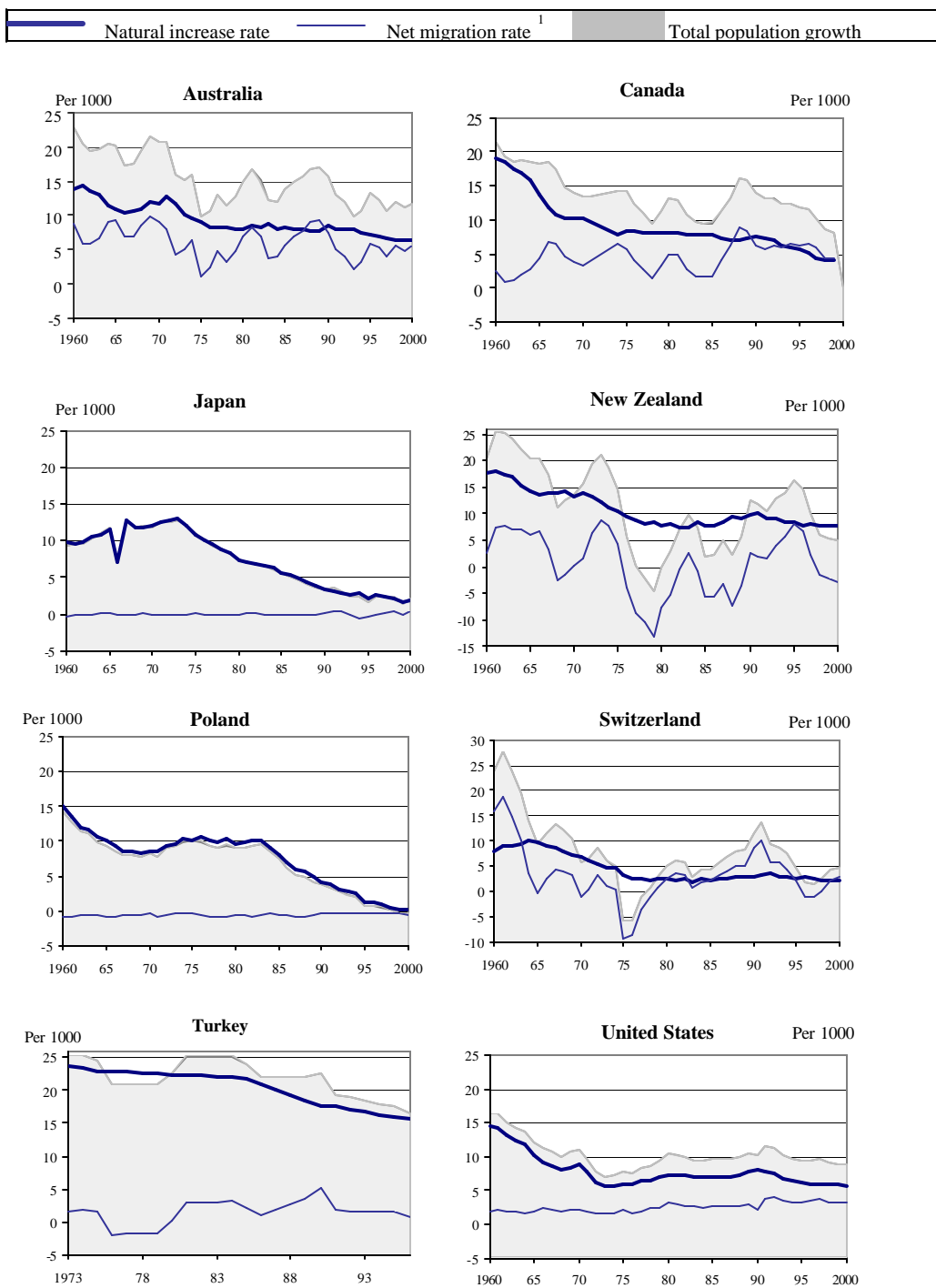
3. Data refer to England and Wales.

4. The share of foreign births is relative to the share of the foreign-born in the total population (aged 15 and over in the case of the United Kingdom).

Sources: Data on births are from civil registers; data on population are from population registers for all countries except for France (1999 Census), the United Kingdom (Labour Force Survey), Portugal and Italy (residence permits).

Chart I.10. Components of total population growth in the European Union and in selected OECD countries, 1960-2000 (cont.)

Per 1000 inhabitants at the beginning of the year



1. Excluding Portugal and Greece for all years and the United Kingdom from 1999 on.

Source: *Labour force statistics*, OECD, 2001.